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JULY

20 heads of state to attend OAU summit today

LIBREVILLE, July 2, (Reuters).—African leaders face the challenge of trying to damp down rivalries among member states when they meet here this weekend in the 14th summit conference of their Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The OAU said yesterday it expected at least 20 heads of state from the 49-member organisation to attend the summit, opening today, which would make it one of the most successful of the annual meetings in terms of high-level attendance.

But in preparatory ministerial talks several countries have swapped charges of interference in each others' affairs and the preparatory session failed to shape a resolution on the subject for the summit.

The OAU Assistant Secretary-General said yesterday, however, that there would be an opportunity for leaders to discuss a Nigerian proposal to give the OAU itself a formula for acting quickly on inter-state conflicts.

HONG KONG, July 2, (Reuters).—Four people died and two were injured in a building fire here yesterday.

Police who classified the fire as arson said a 40-year-old Chinese they wanted to question in connection with the fire died hours after he was admitted to hospital. He was seriously injured in the fire.

Three men aged between 30 and 50 were confirmed dead on arrival at hospital.

European Security meet continues discussions

BELGRADE, July 2, (Tanjung).—The Belgrade meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference yesterday continued summing up the debates by formulating conclusions acceptable to all participants. This is to be done along the lines suggested by what is described as the "Swiss script", a working paper stating problems in an order in which the items on the autumn session's agenda could be listed.

Delegations at the Belgrade meeting work on the agenda both in the drafting group and at plenary sessions. In plenary sessions basic aspects of the job to be done in the more important, final part of the conference are being discussed. The drafting group, however, is trying to order both agenda and other problems on which the delegations must take a stand.

As the two jobs run parallel, their interdependence has made members of the drafting group stop at point eight of the Swiss working paper. It has not yet been decided at plenary sessions what substance is to be given to some of the points and point eight treats the way, to be determined, in which delegations would exchange views in the second part of the conference. This is not only a matter of form, but of substance as well. Differences over whether to work at full sessions, in commissions, or both, have also found expression in the debate conducted at plenary sessions. Some delegations incline to having debates at full sessions, whereas others prefer work in commissions where the Helsinki document would be discussed by parts.

Such disputes raised in the preparatory talks included the invasion this year of Zaire's Shaba province which brought comments from both Zaire and Angola, accused by the Kinshasa government of involvement.

Then came Chad charges, hotly denied, that troops of the Libyan Jamahiriyah (formerly Libya) were involved in "armed occupation" of part of its territory.

Next were Kenyan accusations against Somalia. Kenya said men in Somali army uniforms had clashed with Kenyan security forces inside Kenya. And Thursday night Guinea and Senegal revived an old dispute.

Another potential issue for dispute here is the former Spanish Sahara, now ruled by Morocco and Mauritania with the armed opposition of the Algerian-backed Polisario Front.

Polisario has been banned from attending the conference by host state Gabon, but the issue is certain to be raised in the summit when the current OAU chairman, Mauritius Prime Minister has to explain why an extraordinary summit arranged in his capital a year ago has not taken place.

There are other conflicts, for example fighting between Ethiopian forces and the Eritrean independence movements, which is not yet been raised.

Conference sources said the Nigerian plan would mean amending the OAU charter, a lengthy procedure which would probably have to be referred to a committee.

Both these factors made the Cruise Missile more certain to penetrate enemy defences than a new, low-level penetration bomber, Brown added.

Brown said that any nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union must not interfere with US plans for bomber-launched Cruise Missiles.

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Carter shelves B-1 bomber production plan

WASHINGTON, July 21, (Reuters).—United States Defence Secretary Harold Brown Friday defended President Carter's decision to scrap production of the B-1 bomber.

He told a news conference that the US nuclear deterrent force would now have to rely more heavily on the Cruise Missile, a lethal drone-type craft which has a range of 2400 km.

Brown said the decision to abandon B-1 production and to keep on using the ageing B-52 bomber was based largely on improvements in Cruise Missile technology and the difficulty in estimating the capability of Soviet radar defences against aircraft.

He said the Pentagon (Defence Department) had found during the past year that the Cruise Missile could fly lower and would be more difficult to detect by sophisticated radar in enemy aircraft than previously thought.

Both these factors made the Cruise Missile more certain to penetrate enemy defences than a new, low-level penetration bomber, Brown added.

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Cotton to be cultivated on 22,000 hectares in Balkh

MAZARI SHARIF, July 2, (Bakhtar).—Cotton is being cultivated on 22,000 hectares of land in Balkh province this year.

A source of the Agriculture Extension Department of the province said that some 1,056 tons cotton seeds have been given to the cotton growers free of charge, by the gin and press institutes.

The source added that some 999 tons chemical fertiliser has been sold to the farmers on credit.

Similarly, some 3,620 kilograms pesticide has also been sold to the cultivators.

Afghan delegation leaves for USSR

KABUL, July 2, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Ghani Karimi, a high ranking official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, heading an Afghan delegation at the sixth round of talks of the joint commissions for the firming up of banks of the border rivers between Afghanistan and USSR, left for Soviet Union on Thursday.

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ZAPU accuses Smith of making mass detentions

LUSAKA, July 2, (Reuters).—Joshua Nkomo's Rhodesian nationalist group ZAPU yesterday claimed responsibility for a mortar attack Thursday night on a hotel near the west Rhodesian town of Victoria Falls.

A spokesman for ZAPU—the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union—also accused the white minority government in Salisbury of making mass detentions of the group's activists inside Rhodesia "so as to prepare the ground for a sellout settlement".

ZAPU is one of two nationalist groups with armies fighting the guerrilla war against Ian Smith's government, which announced yesterday that the elephant Hills Hotel had been attacked, apparently from inside Rhodesia.

"We are responsible, the ZAPU spokesman said. "Our forces are operating in the area".

The Rhodesian army said

there was little damage and no casualties in the attack. ZAPU has a "patriotic front" alliance with the larger guerrilla group ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union).

Asked about the reported arrest of ZAPU members inside Rhodesia, the spokesman, Saul Ndlovu, said the Rhodesian government was rounding up ZAPU leaders and militants to prevent black opposition to an internal settlement.

Smith was seeking a "sell-out settlement", with two other nationalists, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who do not have guerrilla armies, Ndlovu said. The detention of ZAPU figures was intended to prevent opposition to the settlement.

Ndlovu added that more than 100 ZAPU members, including executive committee member John Chirisa, had been detained.

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telegram sent

KABUL, July 2, (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said that on the occasion of the national day of Canada a congratulatory telegram has been sent by the President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud to Governor General of Canada Jules Legar.

Eng. Bashir presents credentials

KABUL, July 2, (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reported that the Ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan in Bonn Eng. Mohammad Bashir Lodin presented his credentials last Wednesday to President Walter Scheel of Federal Republic of Germany.

Sympathy telegram sent

KABUL, July 2, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society in a telegram has expressed its sympathy and condolence on the human and financial losses caused by landslide in the southern Philippines to the Red Cross of that country in Manila.

Similarly a sympathy and condolence telegram on the deaths caused in a train crash in the north Frankfurt of German Democratic Republic, has been sent to the Red Cross of that country to Berlin, the information and public relation department reported.

Judges seminar ends

HERAT, July 2, (Bakhtar).—The seminar which was held for judges of Herat province five days ago at the court hall of that province ended last Wednesday.

A source of the Herat court said that the application of the criminal and civil laws were discussed and decisions were taken in the seminar.

The source added that the seminar was attended by the judges of the center and woleswalis of Herat province.

According to another report similar seminars which were held for the judges of Farah and Uruzgan provinces ended last Thursday.

LONDON, July 2, (Reuters).—Ethiopia's ruling military council has announced "a full general amnesty" for supporters of the anti-government Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU) who have fled to the bush or to Sudan, Addis Ababa radio said yesterday.

PNA delivers draft agreement to Pak govt.

ISLAMABAD, July 2, (Bakhtar).—The Reuters correspondent in Islamabad reports that after the delivery of the draft agreement by representatives of Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) to representative of government last Wednesday the General Council of PNA met to consider the related issues.

The Secretary-General of PNA Prof. Ghafour Ahmad has said that the PNA draft agreement contains reasonable demands and thus the PNA is not ready to make major changes in it. It is hoped that the Pakistani Prime Minister will accept the draft.

Radio Pakistan in a report has said that the sub-committee held a two-hour talks last Thursday morning and discussed the PNA draft agreement.

The government and PNA delegations were expected to meet at 10 a.m. yesterday to review the outcome of the sub-committee's works.

Radio Teheran quoting AFP reported last Wednesday night that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto the Prime Minister of Pakistan has told the press that the failure of the talks between the government and PNA would not be in the interest of the people and it will lead to dissolution of the constitution of Pakistan.

Afghan football team flies to USSR

KABUL, July 2, (Bakhtar).—A 22-member of Afghan National football team, left for USSR yesterday under the cultural exchange program between the two countries.

The Afghan team will play friendly matches in Moscow, Armenia, Baku and Malta.

Emergency aid distributed

FAIZABAD, July 2, (Bakhtar).—The distribution of the relief aids of the Office of Emergency Preparedness were distributed to the families hit by severe snowfall in the small Pamiir, last winter.

A source of the Badakhshan province said that as a result of snowfall last winter a number of cattle of some 96 families in small Pamiir were lost.

U.S.-Cuba to exchange diplomats on Sept. 1

WASHINGTON, July 2, (Reuters).—The U.S.—Cuban exchange of diplomats formally opening a dialogue after 16 years of hostility and tension, will take place on September 1, the two countries announced yesterday.

ROME, July 2, (Reuters).—Italian police yesterday shot dead the presumed leader of a notorious urban guerrillas organisation and wounded two of his women lieutenants in a street gun-battle near the colosseum.

Police said that Antonio lo Muscio was killed and his two companions, identified as Maria Pia Vianale and Franca Salerno, were captured during the evening shootout.

They said all three were considered among the most dangerous members of the Armed Proletarian Nuclei (NAP), which has been held responsible for kidnappings, bomb attacks, armed robberies, jail revolts and breakouts.

(Continued on page 4)

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Hope is a better companion than fear. (John Trumbull)

Developing cotton industry

Presently Afghanistan exports between 30-40 thousand tons of cotton a year and imports extensively cotton material. The eventual aim of the Republic state of Afghanistan is to develop the textile industry to the extent that not only all domestic needs are fulfilled, but exports of the greater part of the national cotton crop in processed and finished form is increased.

The Seven-Year Development Plan of the State foresees gigantic allocations to the development of the textile and cotton industry and at the end of the plan period Afghanistan should produce 350,000 tons of cotton, some 300,000 tons of cotton seed oil, over 200 million meters of cotton fabrics and exports as much as 80 to 90 thousand tons of ginned cotton.

Export earnings from cotton will more than double and tens of thousands of jobs will be created as a dozen or so cotton mills are planned in different provinces. The Herat cotton mill will be completed by the end of the Seven Year Plan and will begin producing of cotton thread and textile. Once the textile and spinning and oil extraction plants increase the production of cotton by the farmers will automatically go up. The go-

vernment's incentive to cotton cultivators in the light of higher returns will also increase considerably thus maintaining a higher rate of annual rate of cotton production increase.

Besides establishing new textile plants to cope with the increasing output of cotton the government also has plans for expansion and extension of the present mills. The Afghan Textile Company (ATC) completed the extension plant of the Gulbarga Textile Mill recently in a big tour Afghanistan's textile curbs. The Gulbarga Textile Company has a capacity of 10 million meters of cotton. The ATC also has plans for extension of its plants in Pulo-Khumbur, Juhur Seraj, the two most experienced and long running textile mills of the nation.

The ATC's plans also include raising the production capacity of the existing plants to their maximum. Although the overall production capacity of the company is over 110,000 meters a year yet it seldom reaches its final capacity. Only last year the company produced 64 million meters of textile which was far below its maximum however much better than the pre-revolutionary days.

AFGHAN PRESS

HEYWAD
The activities of the National Institute for Tuberculosis has drawn the comment of Thursday's issue of the paper.

Despite being faced with many economic, social and political difficulties, the developing countries are also making efforts to overcome their problems in the field of public health.

Afghanistan, being a developing country, has experienced many difficulties and hardships due to lack of modern medical means and skilled personnel. Our countrymen used to travel miles and miles before they could receive a minor medical treatment, which also incurred much expense.

Since the establishment of the Republican regime in the country fundamental steps, as in other fields, have also been taken to improve the public health services, through opening well-equipped basic health centers and hospitals, manned with skilled personnel.

In this connection the paper refers to the promises made by the founder of the Republic in his famous "Address to the Nation" which are being fulfilled one after another. The Leader of Revolution said: "The Re-

publican State will expand and develop curative medicine and state hospitals so that medical treatment may be made available, as far as feasible, for all compatriots. It will strive, in particular, to expand facilities for preventive medicine and facilities will be provided to prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases."

In line with the spirit of this statement the TB center in Kabul, whose activities were very limited, was changed into a National Tuberculosis Institute and with expanded operations and greater number of personnel and modern equipment began to enlarge its scope of activities, with the help of the World Health Organization.

There are some sixty thousand TB patients in the country in need of urgent treatment. The TB hospitals in Kabul for men and women are in no way able to cope with this number of patients. Thus, people suffering from this deadly disease are given special treatment in clinics and maintained under constant supervision and control.

In order to control the spread of this disease, the Institute has been carrying out regular BCG vaccination programme throughout the country.

The Institute also holds seminars from time to time to enable the personnel working in the field to enrich their knowledge so that they can better perform their duties.

JAMHOURIAT:
The daily in this week's issue carries a report on the construction projects to be carried out by the Baraye Construction Firm.

The major projects so far completed or under construction are the 200-bed hospital of Nangarhar Hospital, the Cotton Textile Mills in Herat, the Herat Slaughter House Project, and a number of water supply projects in Laghman, etc.

ANIS:
The daily Anis in its Thursday's issue carries an interview with the President of Ariana Afghan Airlines on activities of the company during 1976. According to the report the Company made a net profit of over thirty million Afghanis during 1976 which is unprecedented in the history of the Company.

The increase in revenues is attributed to improvement in the management, dedication to work of personnel of the company and cutting the unnecessary expenses.

ADS. RATES
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 20.
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 40.
Display: Column cm. Afs. 30.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Yearly Afs. 1800
Half yearly Afs. 900
FOREIGN
Yearly Dollar 80
Half yearly Dollar 40

Indo-Canadian nuclear reconciliation

The reported agreement between India and Canada on resumption of cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology is welcome news.

The agreement followed discussions between the Prime Ministers of the two countries, who attended the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London. After the talks, both sides spoke optimistically about the possibility of resuming Indo-Canadian nuclear cooperation.

Announcing the agreement in the Lok Sabha on 17 June, Prime Minister Morarji Desai, said that in his discussions with the Canadian Premier, Pierre Trudeau, the problem which came up in the way of harmonious relations between the two countries were reviewed and the prospects for the resumption of Indo-Canadian nuclear cooperation brightened.

In Ottawa, Trudeau has expressed the hope that reconciliation between the two countries on nuclear safeguards, addressing a press conference on 19 June, he said he was fully satisfied with the talks he had with the Indian Prime Minister. He added it appeared to him that Desai was extremely concerned about the danger of nuclear proliferation and did not want India to contribute to it in any way.

A brief resume of the events leading to the resumption of nuclear cooperation between India and Canada was given by the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan Rock, at a press conference on 19 June. He said that the talks he had with the Indian Prime Minister, he said he was fully satisfied with the talks he had with the Indian Prime Minister. He added it appeared to him that Desai was extremely concerned about the danger of nuclear proliferation and did not want India to contribute to it in any way.

The first oil from the Alaskan oilfields, which was discovered in recent years, started flowing on June 20. This marked the opening of the 1,200-kilometer pipeline that carries oil from the Arctic fields to the ice-free port of Valdez on the northern Pacific seaboard.

But so large is the 1.2-metre diameter pipeline, which cost \$9 billion to complete, that it is estimated it will take about a month to fill and only then will each of the storage tanks at Valdez be filled.

The proven reserves in the Alaskan North Slope fields are currently said to total 9.4 billion barrels. Consideration is now given to the routing of an even longer pipeline to carry Alaskan oil to a hungry United States market.

Meanwhile, in a markedly different environment, India is pressing ahead with the exploitation of a discovery which could mean almost self-sufficiency in oil. This is the offshore fields known as the Bombay High, which promises to be one of the richest of its kind apart from those in the Gulf.

The field is already producing 40,000 barrels per day, but by the end of the year further development is expected to double this output. At the moment 87,000-tonne tanker moored to a receiving buoy serves as a temporary storage facility from which smaller vessels take oil for delivery to the refineries in Bombay.

But under the third phase of development the Indian Government plans to lay 200-kilometre pipelines to carry oil and gas ashore. These are scheduled to be completed by mid-1978, and it is estimated that this will boost Bombay High's output to 120,000 b.p.d. And when oil from the nearby Baseline field — another rich discovery — starts flowing through the pipeline, the figure will rise to 240,000 b.p.d.

Even the traditionally conservative estimates made by oil experts suggest that the Bombay High field contains sufficient reserves to supply India's oil

needs for the next 30 years. But the same experts are also convinced that there is much more oil and gas to be found in the area known as the Cambay Basin off the country's northern seaboard.

Based on India's current annual consumption, the combined projected offshore and inland output from two main fields are in Gujarat and Assam — indicate that there will be a 33 per cent shortfall between production and requirements. But there is widespread confidence that new discoveries could meet this deficit.

A Ministry of Petroleum spokesman was recently quoted as saying: "We have been incredibly lucky — and our luck holds — and could become self-sufficient by the mid-1980s."

India may have been fortunate, but expert observers also point out that her oil exploration successes owe much to the efforts of the State-run Oil and Natural Gas Commission. It has earned the accolade of being described as "one of the fastest learners in the business."

The painting was among stolen goods worth half-a-million dollars, including tapestries, silverware, jewelry, silverware and antiques of all kinds, the spokesman said.

The Five boys born prematurely last Wednesday to Dora Arias are in an intensive care unit, their weights averaging about two pounds (one kilo) each.

Accountant Vicente D'Amato and Senora Arias, who already have an 11-year-old boy, are a well-to-do couple. They were expecting triplets.

It was the second case of quins in Argentina. Five girls were born in 1943 an all survived.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, June 2, (Reuter).—Police recovered a \$250,000-dollar Rembrandt painting stolen in France when they arrested 23 alleged members of a stolen property ring, a spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said.

The Rembrandt, "Le Rabbin" (the Rabbi), was stolen from the Louvre in 1971 where it had been on loan from the Louvre. It was dated 1655.

The antique shop had been fitted with wiretaps and hidden videotaping equipment. The FBI employed a local antique dealer with a record of receiving stolen goods.

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Two years earlier, announcing the suspension of nuclear aid to India, the then Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mitchell Sharp, said his government would review all aid programmes to India to be sure that our position was the same as India's. Canada was also calling on other governments for immediate joint consideration of the broad international implications of the Indian action (the reference presumably was to the members of the "London Club"). Prime Minister Trudeau said on 25 May 1974, "I am very, very disappointed that they spent all this money and technology on a nuclear bomb when their people are starving."

During the two years between the Pokhara explosion in May 1974 and the Canadian decision to abrogate the nuclear pact in May 1976 there were three rounds of technical discussions, besides several informal exchanges at the ministerial level, at which the governments of India made a sincere effort to accommodate the Canadian viewpoint, but the official position remained unchanged.

India, however, does not accept what it views as discrimination between the nuclear powers and other states and insists that all countries should be free to use all phases of nuclear technology for whatever they deem as peaceful purposes. In

the latest figure, of 1,295 wells the commission has sunk, 695 have yielded oil and in 85 others gas was found.

(Lion Feature)

At a recent three-day conference held in Ottawa, Canada, representatives of 20 nations and of a number of international bodies were gathered to discuss the potential for good in all the Sahel countries for long-term irrigation development. It was pointed out that at present only 120,000 hectares in the region were under irrigation. Recent investigations by the French Ministry of Co-operation showed that the rivers and ground water of the Sahel could be harnessed over the next 75 years to provide crop water for almost two and a half million hectares.

Maurice Williams, chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, recently described this finding as an important potential for man's future food supply, but one that has to be approached with caution. He added: "Experience in other parts of the world has shown that development of large river systems, including dams and associated works, carry high risks of failure unless the ecological consequences of river development are reasonably well understood and the populations affected are able to adapt to rapid and thorough-going changes in their environment."

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lated to the differences that had arisen over their respective concepts of peaceful use in the wake of the Indian test explosion.

Confronted with this somewhat dismal background of Indo-Canadian nuclear relations over the past few years, it is not surprising that it was only after the Canadian nuclear cooperation will be resumed. It is not clear what precisely the Prime Minister has discussed with the Indian Prime Minister, but it is clear that the scope and content of the agreement arrived at between them.

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Traditional Afghan education

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The concluding session of the IPPF, MENA region council meeting in the Hotel Intercontinental, Kabul.

Carter, Schmidt to discuss leading world issues

BONN, July 2, (DPA).—Nuclear exports, international economic issues and east-west détente, including human rights will be the main topics of talks this month between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and US President Jimmy Carter.

Schmidt will visit Washington from July 13 to 15. West German government spokesman Klaus Börsing said here yesterday Bonn and Washington were in "absolute" agreement over the aim of the nuclear non-proliferation.

There were, however, different points of departure in ensuring non-discrimination against parties interested in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The Schmidt-Carter talks were expected in Bonn to clarify the latter issue.

Observers in Washington believe that the President may once again seek to persuade Schmidt to step up economic growth in West Germany as a contribution towards restoring the health of world economy.

In this connection Börsing said Bonn viewed the question of relations as "outdated." Bonn's economic course is now being praised even by those American experts who originally said it was not inflationary enough.

An assessment of the outlook for détente will certainly be one of the chief topics of the Summit meeting, the German spokesman said.

Other topics would be North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) questions, relations between the European Community (EC) and the U.S., tension in southern Africa and the Middle East conflict.

West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher will take part in the Washington talks.

Börsing cautioned against regarding Schmidt's visit to Canada immediately before his Washington trip as merely a sideshow.

Canada is an article of the prime importance to West Germany.

"Herring War" might break out in North Sea

LONDON, July 2, (Reuters).—The British navy yesterday arrested a Dutch trawler only a few hours after Britain imposed a total ban on herring fishing in its part of the North Sea.

The trawler, not yet named, was being escorted into the Shetland islands port of Lerwick by the fishery protection ship Jersey after being suspected of fishing for herring.

Coming amid reports that Dutch skippers may defy the ban, the arrest aroused speculation here over whether a "Herring war" might break out in the North Sea.

"We have had various reports that large number of Dutch vessels are on their way but they have not been confirmed," said an official of the British fisheries ministry.

Then ban, to allow herring stocks to build up, comes at the start of the Dutch herring season and has angered Dutch fishermen.

Defence sources knew of no British plans to step up navy patrols in the north sea.

Britain decided on the ban after Common Market Minister Meeting, in Brussels failed to agree to continue a ban imposed at the beginning of the year.

Informed sources here said Dutch Foreign Minister Max Van Der Stoep had told British Foreign Secretary David Owen that unilateral ban would not be acceptable.

Wimbledon tennis:

Virginia Wade wins women's title, Connors, Borg enter men's final

LONDON, July 2, (Reuters).—Britain's Virginia Wade, the third seed, won the Wimbledon women's title at her 16th attempt here yesterday recovering from a nervous start to beat Betty Stove of Holland 4-6 6-3 6-1.

Watched by Queen Elizabeth and 16,000 spectators at the Centre Court, Miss Wade deservedly won the 100-minute match to become at 32 the oldest women's champion here since American Louise Brough claimed her fourth title in 1955.

It was a match that never reached any great heights but it was always absorbing and until Miss Wade pulled away in the final set was keenly contested.

In this final of the over 30s Miss Wade the third seed started favourite on the basis of her impressive defeat of the holder American Christ Evert.

But Miss Wade has taken out the second and fourth seeds—Martina Navratilova, formerly of Czechoslovakia, and Britain's Sue Barker along her path to the final.

Both girls have appeared in doubles finals here but singles final is new to both of them.

In the men's semi-final Borg and Gerulaitis fought to the last game, but the first four sets were outstanding, the fifth was

reached the semi-finals here. Possesses exceptional talent, but as yet his skills are rough edged and it was largely through Connors' mistakes that he was able to extend the match to four sets.

McEnroe, his long hair trapped beneath a strid headband, made a tentative start and in little over an hour was two sets down.

His serving was woefully wayward in those opening sets and Connors, dealing mercilessly with his short second serve, was apparently pushing towards his most comfortable victory of the tournament.

But the picture changed in an extraordinary third set in which service was broken seven times in 10 games. McEnroe achieved four of these breaks, and having pegged a set back, it seemed on the brink of a serious recovery.

In the end, however, Connors' greater depth of experience pulled him through. After an exchange of service breaks at the start of the fourth set, Connors broke again for the seventh game for victory that ensured him at least 8,000 sterling in prize money.

In the other semi-final Borg and Gerulaitis fought to the last game, but the first four sets were outstanding, the fifth was

US PAYS OFF UNESCO DEBTS

PARIS, July 2, (Reuters).—The United States yesterday paid off its debts to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) after withholding contributions in protest against anti-Israeli measures approved by its members.

UNESCO said the permanent US delegate, William Jones, gave UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow a cheque for 43 million dollars for arrears in the US contribution over 1975 and 1976.

The United States cut off payments to UNESCO after its 1974 general conference voted to stop aid to Israel in protest against archaeological digging in the occupied Arab zone of Jerusalem.

The conference also excluded Israel from UNESCO European regional group.

The US block on payments aggravated the economic difficulties of UNESCO which suffered a deficit of 6,518,600 dollars in 1976.

Soviets launch earth satellite

MOSCOW, July 2, (Tass).—An earth satellite "meteor" was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday to collect experimental information necessary for continuing work to explore the natural resources of the earth and also to obtain meteorological information for prompt weather forecasts.

The maximum distance of the Sputnik from the earth's surface is 685 kilometres, the minimum distance—602 kilometres, the orbit angle 98 degrees and the initial revolution period 97.5 minutes.

Besides meteorological apparatuses, the Sputnik carries experimental scientific apparatuses: scanning television to get images of the underlying earth's surface in several fields of the spectrum, radiothermal location to determine the emitting characteristics of the underlying surface, humidity of the atmosphere and boundaries of the ice cover.

The satellite carries a system making sure that it is constantly orientated on the earth, a system of power supply with autonomous orientation of the solar batteries on the sun, a system of correction for maintaining stability of the orbit and other instruments.

The equipment functions smoothly.

ADDIS ABABA, July 2, (Reuters).—Ethiopia and China have signed a one-year trade agreement, the Ethiopian News Agency (ENW) reported.

Ethiopian Commerce and Tourism Minister Dr. Ashaghe Yiglelu signed on behalf of Ethiopia's provisional military government and Chinese ambassador Yang Shou-Cheng for his side.

At 2.2, the Ethiopian Gerulaitis played a masterly game to break Borg to love and apparently take a decisive lead the first time he had been led on practically every strided in the match.

But in the next he was upstaged by Borg, who called on practically every stroke, amid mounting excitement on the Centre Court. Borg broke Gerulaitis for victory, finishing with a perfectly-placed lob followed by a raking return which the New Yorker hit out.

Borg said later: "I was really worried when he got the break in the fifth set. I said to myself 'this is over'. I was lucky to break right back in the next game. If he had got to 4-2 I think he would have won."

10th Int'l film festival opens in Moscow July 7

MOSCOW, July 1, (Tass).—Ninety countries and a number of international organisations, including the United Nations and UNESCO, will take part in the tenth International Film Festival to open in Moscow on July 7. This has been decided at a press conference by Philipp Yermash, Chairman of the Cinematography Committee of the USSR. The motto of the festival is "For Peace and Friendship Between Nations". All countries, irrespective of the level of their national film industry, can enter films for the contest.

The best films will be awarded gold and silver prizes, to be presented on July 21.

As tradition has it, many Soviet popular and intellectual organisations institute their own prizes. We are striving to create at the festival the most favourable conditions for a free, fruitful exchange of opinions.

Films of 35 countries will be offered for the attention of the feature film jury which is headed by Soviet Film Director Stanislav Rostotsky.

The Soviet Union will enter

real was not damaging the city's cultural heritage.

The US contributions to UNESCO account for 25 per cent of the organisation's budget and informed sources said last year that oil-producing Arab nations were shoring up its finances with loans to cover the arrears.

Amin not to attend OAU summit

NAIROBI, July 2, (AFP).—Uganda President Idi Amin will not attend the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit conference which opens today in Libreville, it was learnt here yesterday.

According to a broadcast from Kampala, Amin monitored here yesterday the Uganda delegation will be led by its Ambassador in Addis Ababa.

President Amin had stated on several occasions that he would attend the Libreville conference. Since he took power six years ago, he has attended every summit of the Organisation since 1972 and was chairman of the Organisation's last meeting last year.

President Amin also failed to attend this month's summit in Addis Ababa. He has already been condemned by the United Nations and UNESCO, but UNESCO experts agreed that is

Satellite TV to reach individual viewers by 1980

VIENNA, July 2, (DPA).—Small progress relating to satellite television broadcasting was reported here yesterday at the end of the 20th conference of the U.N. Committee on Space.

During its ten-day meeting which dealt also with a proposed treaty and earth surface exploration by satellite, the committee compiled a report to the U.N. General Assembly to satellite T.V. broadcasting.

This type of ground work would allow a television viewer to receive programmes direct from transmitters stationed aboard geo-stationary satellites in space. Experts believe however that this will not become feasible until the 1980s.

Satellite T.V. has a technical and a political aspect. Technical, the satellite transmitters led by ground stations will permit broadcasting of programmes across the globe and over wide areas, enormously increasing the number of programmes available to individual viewers.

Politically, the western countries view satellite T.V. in context with the principle of the free flow of information.

After its departure from the strategically located Jibeir base in the heart of one of the world's most important oil-producing zones, the U.S. was left with a newly constructed base on the British isle of Diego Garcia, several thousand kilometres south of Sri Lanka.

But Diego Garcia was thought to be the needs of the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean. Some 170 million dollars have been spent to build up the base and create a satellite telecommunications center there.

KHADDAM

(Continued from page 1) les into the path of a peace initiative.

Khaddam yesterday met French Premier Raymond Barre and also had a two-hour meeting with his French counterpart Louis de Guiringaud.

The agency said the 890-ton Greek freighter Agios Georgios collided with a 498-ton Japanese freighter at the mouth of Tokyo Bay at about 3 a.m., suffering a cracked hull and spilling

THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. XVI, No. 86, Sunday, July 3, 1977, Saratan 12, 1356 S.H.

PRICE AFS 6

The skies will be clear all over the country during next 24 hours.

Kabul Temperature: Max. tomorrow +38C. Min. tonight +18C.

Afghanistan cites Canadian aid example

KABUL, July 3, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Japan in Kabul Junji Yamada met Minister of Planning Ali Ahmad Khuram yesterday morning.

During the meeting they exchanged views on establishment of a research center, providing some equipments and machines for Government Printing Press and contribution of consumer goods under the Kennedy Round within the grant-in-aid of Japan for the current year.

A Japanese delegation would come to Kabul at the end of this month to begin talks with Afghan authorities for establishment of research center in Afghanistan.

The decision of the Canadian Government is a major contribution to the one billion dollars fund established by North-South dialogue to further help the developing countries.

On the basis of this decision, the government of Canada has recently notified the government of Afghanistan that the 1,275,000 dollars loan of Canada extended to Afghanistan for purchase of Twin-Otter planes

40th year of Pashtu academy celebrated

KABUL, July 3, (Bakhtar).—The 40th establishment anniversary of the Pashtu Academy was observed in a reception at the Intercontinental Hotel last night.

The reception was attended by the Minister of Frontier Affairs Prof. Abdul Qayum, some high ranking officials, permanent and honorary members of the Pashtu Academy and some scholars.

Other topics such as moon exploration were pushed to the back ground by satellite T.V. because some of the 37 delegations felt that the technology for developing raw materials on the moon and other stellar bodies was not far enough.

In regard to earth exploration by satellite, the U.S. and other western countries said the taking and circulating of satellite photographs should be free while the Soviets would like the circulation to be subject to permission by the country involved.

Pak govt., PNA agree on all disputed issues

ISLAMABAD, July 3, (Bakhtar).—Reuters correspondent from Islamabad and Radio Pakistan reported that the delegations of Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) and government of Pakistan held a three-hour long talks last Friday morning and it was decided that the talks should continue in the afternoon of that day.

The morning talks ended with a withdrawal of Pakistan military from Baluchistan was also attended by chief of armed forces units of the PNA.

Following the morning session it was announced that the two sides have decided to resume their talks in the afternoon and to continue it until final result is achieved.

Radio Tehran in a report says that after the expiry of the deadline set by PNA for final solution of political crisis in Pakistan the Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfikar Ali Bhutto requested from PNA a 24-hour moratorium to which the PNA agreed.

Seven ships collisions in dense fog near Tokyo

COLLISION TOKYO, July 3, (AFP).—Dense fog shrouded southwest Japan yesterday triggering seven ship collisions involving few foreign vessels, but there were no injuries, the maritime safety agency said.

The agency said the 890-ton Greek freighter Agios Georgios collided with a 498-ton Japanese freighter at the mouth of Tokyo Bay at about 3 a.m., suffering a cracked hull and spilling

Japan to build rice research center here

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Israel plans to settle Jews on occupied land

TEL AVIV, July 3, (Reuters).—A plan to build new Jewish cities in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and settle 150,000 people in the area is being studied by the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, Ariel Sharon.

The right-wing Likud Party which heads the government supports Jewish settlement of the West Bank.

The latest plan was drawn up by Likud experts and presented to Sharon.

The plan envisages urban centres in various parts of the West Bank and linked by a network of fast motorways with Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

But Jewish agency settlements department experts, who have seen the plan, say it is unlikely to succeed for lack of settlers.

Immediately after his general election victory in May, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said his government favoured new settlements in the occupied areas.

But he has made no further statements on the issue in the run-up to his meeting with President Carter in Washington this month.

The four-year plan also includes 45 agricultural and industrial settlements in the occupied territories, the West Bank, Sinai and the Golan Heights in addition to 30 approved by the former Labour government before its election defeat.

Since the end of the 1967 war Israel has established 77 Jewish settlements in the occupied areas.

Shmuel Katz, Begin's special adviser for propaganda indicated that the Likud government may be softening its stand on possible withdrawals from the West Bank in the framework of a peace agreement with Jordan.

NIROBI, July 3, (AFP).—Ethiopian ambassador to Kenya denied yesterday Somali accusations that his country had provoked Monday's clash between Somali and Kenya in which 12 people were killed.

The Ethiopian envoy described Somali charges as "sheer inventions" to hide Mogadishu's aggressive intentions against Kenyan territories.

The attack by 300 Somali troops against the Rhamu police post had been deliberately timed to occur immediately after the granting of independence to Djibouti. It was the dismemberment of Ethiopia and Kenya and the annexation of Djibouti, he said.

OAU meet opens with a call for unity among Africans

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, July 3, (AFP).—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) opened a summit meeting here on Saturday with a series of appeals for moderation in relations between African states.

Practically all the speeches at the formal opening session stressed the need for dialogue in the settlement of bilateral problems on the continent.

A total of 21 heads of state were present. The remainder of the 48 members, with the exception of absent Benin, were represented by premiers, government members of diplomats.

Gabon's Omar Bongo, the presiding host, set the general tone of the speeches when he urged African fraternity without exceptions. He warned that discord could lead to subjugation, "the white red or yellow".

The calls for unity and brotherhood contrasted with the bilateral conflicts which cropped up in the course of the OAU council of ministers. The disagreements prevented the ministers from covering their scheduled agenda before the opening of the summit.

Opening day speakers also attacked interference in the internal affairs of countries, with some orators particularly stressing foreign interference in the affairs of the continent as a whole.

Sudan President Gaafar Nimeiry complained that big powers were exploiting existing divisions in Africa.

Most of the heads of state who travelled to Libreville belonged to the group considered moderate. But

the reception which was held on the occasion by the non-resident Ambassador of Canada to Afghanistan K. W. Maclellan was attended by Minister in Charge for Foreign Affairs Wahed Abdullah, and members of the diplomatic corps residing in Kabul.

VIENNA, July 3, (Tass).—The Soviet-proposed issues were in the centre of attention of the participants in the 20th jubilee session of the UN Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space. The session has just ended in Hofburg Palace in Vienna.

The session revealed the desire of most of the delegations to complete the working out of the principles governing direct television broadcasting already at this stage.

The session decided that the legal subcommittee should continue discussing the issues.

The committee instructed the scientific and technical subcommittee to continue to study the issues of the long distance satellite probing of the earth and the use of stationary orbits, and also consider the expediency of holding the 2nd UN conference on outer space.

A UN draft resolution was adopted on the 10th anniversary of the treaty on the principles governing the activity of states in the exploration of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Sadat rules out any Arab ties with Israel after peace

BEIRUT, July 3, (Reuters).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said the Arabs could not accept diplomatic or trade relations with Israel as part of an overall Middle East settlement, according to a Lebanese magazine.

The weekly Al-Awsat Al-Arabi said the Egyptian leader stated this when he met U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington last March for talks on the Middle East Problem.

The magazine quoted President Sadat as saying in an interview that:

"After 29 years, four wars and rivers of blood, we are still not able to reach a peace agreement with Israel. We are not scared by what Israel says or does because this is part of the psychological war."

"So America is also 100 per cent responsible for peace in the Middle East."

"We respect the concept that the U.S. can only be a catalyst," he added.

However, the President said, the U.S. leader's peacemaking efforts should be genuine and genuine change as well as enough.

In reply to a question, President Sadat said that if Israel introduces atomic weapons to the region it will have to bear responsibility for this because we will deal with such a situation.

"We are not scared by what Israel says or does because this is part of the psychological war."

Judges seminar in Kunar ends

ASSADABAD, July 3, (Bakhtar).—The judges seminar which was held last week in Assadabad for Kunar province judges ended yesterday.

A source of the court of the province said that in the seminar which was attended by judges from the center and districts different aspects of civil and criminal laws were discussed.

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED

KABUL, July 3, (Bakhtar).—During the last week 22 items of smuggled goods were seized by police in Kabul. Nangarhar, Ghazni, Kandahar, Nemoz, Farah and Herat provinces.

A source of Police and Security office of the Ministry of Interior—General Kurat Walidhami. They will present the UN leader with a letter from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled requesting admission for his country to the international organization, as its 148th member.

UN meet on peaceful uses of outer space ends

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French delegation P. Revol, speaking to a Tass correspondent said he would like to emphasise the fact that this year the nations are marking two decades since the world's first Soviet satellite was launched. This satellite ushered in an era of space exploration.

Revol spoke highly of Soviet-French cooperation in the exploration of outer space. This cooperation practiced in concrete forms, he observed, is useful and brings good results to both sides.

LONDON, July 3, (Reuters).—Uganda and Tanzania agreed yesterday to provide funds for general services within the troubled east African community, radio Uganda reported.

The radio, monitored here, said an agreement was signed in Kampala and with Tanzanian vice president Aboud Jumbe before he left for home.

Men of few words are the best men.
(William Shakespeare)

Some important initial steps have already been taken towards increasing the production of rice in the country with the assistance of Japanese and some other experts.

The establishment of the rice research institute will set the stage for sustained, wide-scale, and systematic progress towards ensuring ongoing self-sufficiency in this important food grain.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS



Head of Science Center of the Ministry of Education delivering his speech at inaugural ceremony of the education seminar.

Curing heroin addiction by acupuncture

HONG KONG, July 3, (Reuters).—The world's first drug treatment centre using acupuncture and electro-stimulation to cure heroin addiction opened here yesterday.

The centre, funded jointly by the United Narcotics Institute on Drug Abuse and the Hong Kong government, is an experiment to see if acupuncture and electro-stimulation can be used on a mass scale to help cure this British colony's estimated 60,000 to 100,000 heroin addicts.

The technique was pioneered here five years ago by Dr. K.L. Wen, who heads the new treatment centre.

"Basically, the technique is to suppress the withdrawal symptoms of a patient by applying a five to six volt current through a pair of acupuncture needles which are inserted into the patient's ear concha, Dr. Wen told a press conference yesterday.

Dr. Wen said no-one knew why the treatment was so effective in reducing withdrawal symptoms, but one theory was that the current stimulated the production of a natural morphine-type substance within the body which took the place of the drug.

"The needles can be put anywhere in the body and it still works, but the technique is most successful when the needles are placed in a spot on the ear which in Chinese acupuncture is associated with the lungs," Dr. Wen said.

The new technique has attracted a lot of interest overseas.

Out-patients are expected to take about two weeks to cure using the technique, although the period will vary greatly from patient to patient.

Based on a survey of 35 addicts who have received the acupuncture treatment, the technique would appear to have slightly poorer success rate than methadone, which is used widely in Hong Kong.

However, the technique's great benefit is that it is cheap, requiring nothing more than a small electric current.

The optimum frequency of the electric current passed through the patient's body during treatment is 125 cycles per second, Dr. Wen said slightly higher frequencies provided addicts with pleasurable sensations that could be addictive, while still higher frequencies cause themselves.

Despite this danger, Dr. Wen has designed a small compact machine that adds felling the onsets of withdrawal symptoms could use themselves.

The match ebbed this way and that until Borg, who had been pegged back from 4-0 to 4-4 in the final set, clinched victory by but unavailably to complete a backhand volley.

It was the first grass court meeting between the big of world tennis and Borg, who won the match through the first set in 35 minutes, thumping ground strokes and volleys with murderous power, it seemed the young American's ambition to win back the game's most coveted title would be realised.

But having tried to match Connor's aggression in the opening exchanges, Borg started to vary his tactics and when he won eight successive games in the second set to 4-0 up in the third, it was Connor who looked a broken man.

However now it was Connor's turn to stage a recovery but after he had clawed his way back to two sets all and then staged another revival in the final set, the ice-cold Borg hung on for a gripping victory.

After the fury of Connor's play in the first set, the pair

Ed. seminar opens at Science Center

KABUL, July 3, (Bakhtar).—The seminar on fundamental education research was opened by the President of Elementary Education Department, the Education Ministry Abdul Ghatour Bahar, at the Science Center of that ministry yesterday afternoon.

In a speech, the President of Elementary Education shed light on the values, methods and quality of research, and expressed the hope that the seminar will prove as useful.

A source of the Science Center of the Education Ministry said that the seminar which will last two weeks is participated by 25 members of the elementary education, compilation and translation and Teachers' Training Departments of that Ministry.

Wimbledon: BORG RETAINS SINGLES TITLE

LONDON, July 3, (Reuters).—Sweden's Bjorn Borg retained his Wimbledon men's tennis title with a thrilling five-set final victory over top seeded American Jimmy Connors in a sun-baked afternoon here yesterday.

Borg, the 21-year-old second seed, came through 3-6 6-2 6-1 5-7 6-4 after a three and a quarter hour struggle that held a packed court spell bound throughout the every minute.

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V.V. Giri ready to serve India for second time

NEW DELHI, July 3, (Reuters).—A former President of India, V.V. Giri, announced yesterday that he was prepared to assume the office a second time if there was "a unanimous desire" that he should do so.

Giri, who will be 83 next month, was president from 1969 to 1974 and it was his election which provoked the split in the then ruling Congress Party under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

He said in a statement issued here that he had received numerous appeals in the past six weeks from people in all walks of life to consider seeking the office for a second time.

"I feel in all humility, that the answer to this appeal should come from the people themselves through their elected representatives and esteemed leaders",

he said.

"If however there is a unanimous desire by all concerned that I should stand once again to serve the nation as its president, I shall not hesitate to respond and consider such a call."

India's new president will be elected on August 6 for a five-year term.

Nominations for the post are now being considered by the government and opposition parties but no outstanding candidate has yet emerged.

The speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, N. Sanjiva Reddy, who was originally favoured to become the next president, announced earlier this month that he was not a candidate.

Reddy, then the official candidate of the Congress Party, was defeated by

recreational assistant at the prison gym.

Nevertheless, the success of the "Morris model" at Butner, officials say, must be judged on a longer period by the ease of management within the institution as well as the rate of recidivism.

Prisons like Butner in size and design are now completed or nearing completion in Florida, Texas and California.

NYT

ANKARA, July 3, (Reuters).—Turkey's minority Social Democratic Government faces a crucial confidence vote today—less than a month after the general elections which brought it to power.

Premier Bulent Ecevit is seeking parliamentary approval of his plans to strengthen the economy and restore law and order, against what appeared yesterday to be lengthening odds.

Many business and professional leaders who were sympathetic to Ecevit in the past hoped he would succeed, fearing the alternative would be another period of government crisis and factional rivalries.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

He is well paid that is well satisfied. (William Shakespeare)

US INDEPENDENCE DAY

The people of the United States today celebrate the 201st anniversary of the adoption of the declaration of independence of the country. The American revolution, and the American independence war were outstanding examples of triumph of determined action, the cause of self-determination, and rebuffing domination and exploitation.

The United States today is an economic and military superpower, but the 13 colonies which formed the union were no match at all for the colonial power.

The faith, the firm will, the great respect for human dignity and justice and fair play which brought triumph to the people of the United States in their war of independence, have helped them, since, to cope with other problems they have faced, and to build the world's greatest economy.

The declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States came to be most profound human charters not beca-

use what they entail, but by faithful pursuit of the values embodied in them. The example of the United States leaves no doubt in mind that security, progress and independence can coexist with human dignity, and real democracy, and can be promoted, consolidated and best maintained by open hearts and open minds.

To be sure there have come individuals, ideas and movements on the American scene contrary to these values, but none was able to take root. After the Vietnam war, the American people have shown a commitment to the good old values, if anything, is much firmer, and America more than two hundred years old, has undergone a quiet, inner revolution.

President Carter has not only instilled a new spirit at home, but also in US relations with the outside world.

The American resolve to work with the third world countries in surmounting the problems they

face, to promote security and freedom and peace signifies the American acceptance of the responsibilities that come with power. The Republican State of Afghanistan values her friendship and cooperation with the United States of America, and is certain that on the basis of the ideals and beliefs and the love for freedom, justice and egalitarianism, shared by the peoples of the two countries, these relations will develop and expand with the passing of each year.

The assistance offered by the United States to Afghanistan, for the last 30 years or so, in human resources development, agriculture and technology is highly appreciated, and expansion of this cooperation will profoundly serve the mutual interests of our peoples.

Offering our congratulations to the people and the government of the United States on this special occasion, we express the wish for greater prosperity of the American people.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper in an editorial comments on the friendly and cordial relations between the Republic of Afghanistan and the United States, and expresses satisfaction with the continuing development of these relations in the interests of the peoples of the two countries. The love for freedom is a firm bond that ties our two countries says the paper, and the opinions and values that the Republic of Afghanistan share, are guarantees for sustained cooperation and partnership.

Today the people of the United States celebrate the 201st anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of their independence. This event was not the beginning of a new era of confidence, prosperity and progress for the United States, but is an event of world and all time importance. The values enshrined in the Declaration and upheld by the people of the United States are values that are widely adhered to around the world, and emanate from the depths of hearts and psyches of members of the human community.

ANIS: The daily Anis comments on the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Pashto Academy, which was marked last week in Kabul. Pashto is a language with numerous treasures, a highly expressive language, a language which is the basis of a viable and ancient culture. Pashtunwali have always coexisted and will do so. The establishment of the Pashto Academy in 1976, is the beginning of a period of persistent studies and research on this language. Prior to that much of the research was carried out by foreign scholars and foreign institutions. Since then the Pashto Academy has been a centre of widespread activities, and the activities of the academy have played a crucial role in development of this language.

The paper expresses the hope that the future years will be years of greater achievements for the academy.

HEYWAD: Nearly 300,000 Afghan karakul pelts will be shortly auctioned in London. Commenting on the event, the paper in an editorial in yesterday's issue writes that the number of pelts placed on the year's first auction in London is considerably larger than last year's. This shows the positive results of the efforts of the Afghan karakul breeders, and the Karakul Trade Institute. Earnings from karakul exports during the last few years have been constantly rising creating new incentives to the producers of this all time fashionable pelt. The existence of demand in the world markets, and the constant popularity of this pelt, guarantees Afghanistan a good size foreign currency income from this trade, and the efforts to develop and expand this industry are highly welcome in that they help the people of citizens make a better living, and contributes substantially to the nation's balance of payments.

WORLD PRESS

LUSAKA, July 4, (Reuters).—The Sunday Times of Zambia yesterday quoted Justice Minister Mainza Chona as saying the land-locked country is claiming almost one billion dollars in damages from eight major oil companies it has accused of conspiring to deprive it of oil supplies.

The newspaper quoted Chona, who is also attorney general, as setting out the claims in a letter sent to

the companies Saturday. Parts of the letter were published in yesterday's edition of the newspaper, owned by the ruling United National Independence Party.

According to the Minister, Zambia's claim dated back to 1962, and a series of agreements negotiated then for the supply of oil to the defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, of which pre-independence Zambia was part.

ADS. RATES
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 20.
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 40.
Display: Column cm. Afs. 30.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Yearly Afs. 1000
Half yearly Afs. 500
FOREIGN
Yearly Dollar 80
Half yearly Dollar 40

Bergsten on U.S. commodity policy

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The United States is now pursuing a comprehensive international commodity strategy designed to reduce inflation and payments problems in both industrial and developing nations, according to C. Fred Bergsten, US Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs.

Bergsten provided a detailed picture of all major elements of this comprehensive commodity policy in remarks to corporate executives at the tenth Washington-based Council of the Americas on June 27.

He noted that initiatives by the Carter Administration on has included a "positive and open attitude" toward international commodity agreements—as long as they are designed to stabilize prices and ensure a steady and support "in principle" for a common fund to help

finance buffer stocks for individual commodities. He said that the Carter Administration favored use of existing institutions—such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the US Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and other national investment insurance agencies—to help expand world raw materials production, rather than an international resources bank as proposed by the Ford Administration.

Bergsten explained that the United States has an interest in price stabilizing commodity agreements because wildly gyrating commodity prices worsen world inflation.

Dr. Bergsten said that the US policy also rejects measures designed primarily to increase the price of commodities, such as export controls, as well as those concerning only with raising prices

—such as "indexation" proposed by some developing countries. Dr. Bergsten said the United States would support a "common fund" arrangement to facilitate the financing of buffer stocks if it would reduce the total cost of financing the several commodity agreements—that may be negotiated through a pooling of their resources. He said the United States would also favor some emergency financing in extreme situations where the prices of most commodities are falling. He said that buffer stocks should be large enough to protect against price surges and protect floor levels against price decline.

Dr. Bergsten said that international agreements are feasible for "only a handful of commodities, perhaps six or seven." As a result, additional measures are needed to help stabilize the export

earnings of developing countries in the US (view), he said, the compensatory financing facility of the IMF is the "most effective institutional device" for achieving that objective.

Aerosol sprays: A planetary time bomb

In June of 1974, Rowland and Molina published their findings in "Nature". In September, Rowland told a meeting of the American Chemical Society that if chlorofluoromethane production continued to grow at the present rate, the resulting decrease of the ozone layer would be a significant risk to the health of the world's population. In addition, three major regulatory agencies of the US government—the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Consumer Products Safety Commission—have announced plans to regulate the use of chlorofluoromethanes in aerosols in the near future. However, since the United States accounts for only about half of the total world production of aerosol sprays (which amounted to some six billion cans in 1974), it is obvious that a nationwide ban in the US will solve only half of the problem. What remains to be seen, then, is whether the other chlorofluoromethane-producing nations of the world will consider the threat to the ozone layer serious enough to prevent extensive action of their own.

As for Professor Rowland, he is a patient giant of a man with a passion for opera who has spent much of his time these past three years describing the scientific background of the ozone problem at Congressional hearings, before state legislative committees, for various federal and state regulatory agencies, and at international meetings. Now that his theory of ozone depletion by chlorofluoromethanes has finally been vindicated, how does he feel? "The fact that there has been so much delay in regulating a hazardous chemical whose major use is basically superfluous raises a serious question," he says. "How will society react to a major environmental problem caused by a more essential compound?"

MUNICH, July 4, (Reuters).—An 81-year-old woman spotted in the fast lane of a motorway told police she thought it was "a new lead on which to get back home."

The Saturday press said she was travelling in her hand-propeller wheelchair against the traffic.

Police let her off with a caution.

MUS, TURKEY, July 4, (Reuters).—Nineteen people were killed and six wounded when a long-standing feud erupted into a bloody battle in a tiny village in remote eastern Turkey, local authorities said here Saturday.

Members of two families clashed in the village of Dogantars near here last Friday using guns, sticks, stones and everything they could get their hands on, officials said.

Some 30 to 40 people were involved in the all-out feud in the village north of Lake Van and more than 1,000 kilometres east of Ankara.

HIROSHIMA, JAPAN, July 4, (Reuters).—Mrs. Sadako Ichikawa, a 58-year-old housekeeper near Tokyo, was Saturday presented the ashes of her 10-month-old daughter Shuko, a victim of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in World War Two.

The identification of Shuko, who was said to have died shortly after the nuclear attack on August 6, 1945, the number of identified atomic bomb victims this year to 38. The bones of 1,288 unidentified people are still kept at a memorial tower here.

Mrs. Ichikawa's husband and Shuko's elder sister were also killed in the holocaust along with some 69,000 people including thousands of Koreans.

MELBOURNE, July 4, (Reuters).—A West German ship carrying Australian uranium was stranded in port here yesterday by a union ban imposed after a wild anti-uranium demonstration.

It was the second time in two weeks that a ship carrying Australian uranium was involved in an anti-uranium protest.

The 19,146-ton container ship Columbus Australia was due to leave yesterday for the Iranian border.

DEAR MR. GANDHI: AN INDIAN-OWNED AIRLINE HAS BEEN SET UP TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE EAST.

IT'S GETTING SO HOT IN THE EAST THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE EAST ARE BEING FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES.

THE AFGHAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE has started the selection of the national hockey team for the fourth Jamhuriat anniversary tournament to be held in Kabul this month. The selection tournament is being held at the military club ground.

The army club team, Ministry of Education, Bank and Kabura are participating in the tournament, which will be played on league basis. The team will be announced at the end of the tournament.

An open volleyball tournament started in Shiberghan centre of Jauzjan province with the participation of six teams. The Governor of Jauzjan province opened the tournament.

MELBOURNE: Scientists in Melbourne, Australia, have started a research project to lead to significant economies in the use of fuel oil. The experiments are based on mixing finely powdered charcoal with conventional fuel oils to produce a liquid fuel suitable for industrial use.

About 20 per cent of refinery products used in Australia are consumed in furnaces and by other industrial heating processes. Most of this fuel oil is refined from the heavier types of crude oil, which has to be imported.

If successful, the research being carried out with charcoal/oil mixes by the Division of Building Research of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) could lead to valuable savings because of the rising cost of oil and the current pressure on supplies.

Other products have been added to oil in the past, but without success, mainly because of the problem of impurities. Charcoal has more promise because it burns with little ash, a high calorific value, a low sulphur content and has no combustion residues.

The research arose from work that CSIRO has carried out to find commercial uses for the large quantity of sawmill and other waste products from the country's forest industries. Although some outlets have been found, the disposal of sawmill waste remains a problem in many areas.

Revival of 3,000-year-old game

NEW YORK, N.Y. That battle-rattle, plop-plop like the checkerboard game is determined by the toss of the dice. The game is called backgammon, a game that may date back to 3,000 B.C. and is increasingly popular in the 1970's.

Backgammon's renaissance began in the 1960's in the circle of Prince Alexis Obolensky, Russian émigré, socialite and now president of the World Backgammon Club. It is said that as many as 20 million Americans now play the game. And 300 of them compete in the annual backgammon championship at St. Marteen in the Netherlands Antilles, April 20-24.

Charcoal mixture might help to conserve oil supplies

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AFGHAN SPORTS ROUND UP

The 22-member Kabul left for Soviet Union last week to play a series of matches in that country. The team during its scheduled stay will play friendly matches in Moscow, Armenia, Baku and Malta.

The Soviet tour will provide the team a chance for further practice and improvement of the game before the start of the Jamhuriat cup international tournament in Kabul which will be held this month. A team from Soviet Union will also be taking part in the tournament and the Afghan team has got a good chance of acclimatizing itself with the tactics the Soviet teams adopt during their stay in USSR for a week.

The Kabul-A or the national side was selected after a marathon tournament which lasted over twenty days and in which 15 teams from Kabul had taken part.

The matches played at Ghazi Stadium were watched by a selection committee which selected team on merit basis. In all three teams were selected, namely Kabul-A, Kabul-B and an under nineteen youth team.

Out the 20 players in the Kabul-A six belong to the armed forces eleven, five to Hindukush, two each to Bakhtar, Kader, and Ittefaq and one each from Police, Bank and Pamir. The Kabul-B has 23 members and under nineteen-22 members.

The Afghan Olympic Committee has started the selection of the national hockey team for the fourth Jamhuriat anniversary tournament to be held in Kabul this month. The selection tournament is being held at the military club ground.

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By A Reporter

In a special ceremony and spoke on the importance of sports and physical training in maintaining a healthy body.

The six teams participating in the tournament are Mazra Sharif Chemical Fertilizer (two teams A and B), Information and Culture Department of Balkh, Oil Exploration and Gas Transmission project of Shiberghan (two teams A and B) and Ilme Yamin school of Shiberghan. In the first match played between Gas Transmission and Balkh Information and Culture Department teams the former defeated the latter, in the second match the Ilme Yamin school team overpowered the Shiberghan oil exploration A team. The Shiberghan oil exploration A team defeated the A team of Mazra Sharif Chemical Fertilizer.

In a football match played between the teams of Mazra Sharif Chemical Fertilizer and Balkh Information and Culture Department teams the former defeated the latter, in the second match the Ilme Yamin school team overpowered the Shiberghan oil exploration A team. The Shiberghan oil exploration A team defeated the A team of Mazra Sharif Chemical Fertilizer.

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Sixteen industrial projects approved

BY A REPORTER

"Sixteen industrial projects were recently approved by the Ministry of Planning," said a source of the Ministry of Planning while speaking to the reporter of the daily Anis.

Describing the projects, the source added that they include the rosary making plants in Kandahar, the project of metal works for furniture, doors and windows and an aluminum utensils in Kabul, three projects of plastic bags in Parwan, Nangarhar and Kabul, the projects of woven plastic bags for chemical fertilizer and a rabbit farm for wool in Parwan, the project for making exercise-book, shoe-cream and a nail making factory in Kabul, two plastic shoes projects in Herat and Parwan, a sweater and socks weaving project in Kabul, a mat and carpet weaving

The fruit cleaning and raisins processing project will have nine thousand tons capacity per year. The annual production of the metal works project will reach to 5550 sq. m. iron frames for doors, 840 metal safes of different sizes, 840 metal wardrobes, 840 metal tables, and 4680 metal chairs of various sizes.

The rabbit farm will yield 6,000 kgs. wool per year. The exercise book plant will have a capacity of 2.5 million copies each year. The shoe cream and nail making plants will have an annual capacity of one million bottles of shoe cream and 45 tons of nails.

Each plastic shoe project will produce 500,000 pairs of shoes annually. The annual production of the mat and carpet weaving factory will reach to 5,000 sq. m.

Considering markets of the mentioned products the source said that they will respond to the domestic requirements and, in some cases, they will be exported. The source added that cleaned fruit and raisins will find good markets in the United States and Western Europe, a good market for rabbit wool in West European countries and the rosaries will be marketed in Gulf Region. The rest of the products will be sold at local markets.

The source maintained that Afs. 214,588,000 have been invested in the projects as a whole and 881 new jobs will be created.

According to the source the required machinery and equipment will be bought mainly from the United States and Western Europe. The raw materials, consumed in the projects, will be supplied locally and from abroad.

The source said that thirty industrial projects are under study of the Planning Ministry and decisions will be made on these projects after completion of the assessments.

AGRIENTO, SICILY, July 4, (AFP).—Thirty four years after losing a dogfight over the Mediterranean, former Royal Air Force Pilot Kenneth Cam recently returned to the volcanic island where he crashed and his Spitfire.

AFSOTR has received an offer for four diesel generator 10 KW. each for US\$—300 clearing, without custom duty, from market individuals, local and foreign firms who can provide the same at lower price should send their applications until July 13 to the AFSOTR at Karte Parwan and be present at the same date for bidding.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Wanted

The UNESCO executed Family Health Adult Education Project wishes to employ an Afghan national as Secretary. Candidates are required to provide secretarial services, typing, filing, accounts and records keeping of daily petty cash transactions. Good typing speed and excellent command of English, oral and written expression, is essential. Applicants may apply to the Personnel Office UNDP P.O. Box 5, Kabul not later than 10 July 1977. (67) 2-1

NEEDED

Airconditioner refrigeration Technician needed. Must have experience in installation and repair of Refrigerators, Freezers, Window and central Airconditioner Units. Must be able to read and understand Technical English. If Qualified Apply personal, American Embassy. (66) 5-1

Needed

The Ministry of Communications intends to issue specifications for the following projects: 1—Supply and installations of EMD local automatic telephone equipment of total 6,900 lines units for the expansion of Kabul automatic telephone network including subscribers telephone sets and coin telephone. 2—Supply and layout of the cable networks. 3—Supply of carriers equipment (Telegraphy and Telephony). Experienced suppliers who wish to participate in the bidding of one or more projects can obtain prequalification questionnaire from Planning Department, against cash payment of Afs. 1000. Answers be completed and returned on or before August 15, 1977. (275) 3-2

Offer received

Ministry of Agriculture has received an offer for Olivetti typewriters 47 cm carriage each at Afs. 29,200 from market. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send offers to the Services Section of Ministry of Agriculture and be present at 1 p.m. on July 12 for bidding. (274) 3-2

Needed

Ministry of Agriculture needs 8 calculating machines of Spereira, four tracking pencil and foreign firms who can supply the same should send their applications by July 12 to the Service Section and be present at 1 p.m. for bidding. (275) 3-2

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Let us not burden our remembrances with a heaviness that's gone.
(William Shakespeare)

AIR TRANSPORT

The last three years have been rather difficult years for the world's air transport industry. The energy crisis of 1973, on the one hand, resulted in soaring operational costs, and on the other, in a slackening of air travel.

Fortunately, the measures adopted in Afghanistan have had their impacts, and the national carrier, Ariana Afghan Airlines, managed to operate profitably.

During these same years Ariana's profits amounted to over Af. 62 millions. Ironically this equals profits made in 10 years of operations before then. Measures to increase the efficiency of operations and to economise still continue. The firm's dependence on foreign personnel was substantially reduced, and in a matter of years, the need for foreign knowhow in management and operations will be completely eliminated.

By expanding maintenance

and repair and overhauling facilities at home, considerable sums in foreign currency were saved which would otherwise would have to be paid to foreign firms.

When aircraft repairs, checks and minor overhauls were made abroad, the cost in lost time, was enormous, much more than the bills actually paid.

The company was able to set up branch offices in major European towns and the countries in the region at suitable locations and now maintains offices that serve its customers properly. A new aircraft will be added to the company's fleet so that flights can be extended to new destinations, and their frequency increased.

The Ariana Afghan Airlines, and the domestic carrier, Bakhtar Airlines, are the mainstay of the tourist industry of the Republic of Afghanistan. During the recent years investments in surface transport and

road building and maintenance have been extraordinarily heavy, and ancillary services have been expanded to a considerable degree.

For travelling to and from the country, and within the territory of Afghanistan, first class tourists, who are usually pressed for time, mostly depend on these two airlines.

Bakhtar Airlines has a fleet of Yak 40s and Twin Otters. The scrapping by Canada of a 1.27 million dollars loan to the company will prove a considerable shot in the arm.

The Afghan Air Authority and other concerned government organisations are all offering help and encouragement to the two firms. Ultimately however greater success will depend on the quality of their services and performance. The two companies owe it to themselves to make even greater exertions in the coming years.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper comments on the positive changes underway in the Republic of Afghanistan. The revolution of Saratan 26, 1352 is truly a turning point for the brave nation of Afghanistan. The fundamental changes and reforms now underway in the Republic, touching every aspect of national and social life, are harbingers of a bright future for the Afghan citizens, and for the Republic.

The objectives of the revolution are the long cherished objectives of the people. Raising the standards of living of the masses of the people, building a strong economy, development of human and material resources, and greater security of the country as a whole are the prime objectives of the revolution, and fortunately the nation of Afghanistan is making steady progress towards the realisation of these aspirations.

HEYWAD: The daily Heywad in yesterday's issue discusses production and distribution of milk and dairy products. Pointing out the increase reported in production of milk in Nangarhar Development Authority farms, the paper notes that this signifies a trend and is not an isolated achievement. There is organised and systematic effort underway for building a viable and expanding dairy industry and distribution network in the country. A dairy plant is already under construction in Bagram with Swiss and UNDP assistance.

ce, and another, to be financed by the same source, will be built there in the near future. Other, larger projects are also in the offing. Private dairy farm holders and distributors have also improved and expanded their operations, and the Ministry of Agriculture and other concerned organisations are doing everything necessary for increasing production of milk and dairy products, and modernising of marketing in this sector.

In yesterday's issue in an editorial the paper discusses

the friendly and cordial relations between Afghanistan and the United States of America, and facilitates the people of the US on the occasion of their national day. Diplomatic relations between our two countries were established 54 years ago, and at the time the US received very warmly the Afghan delegation to Washington.

Economic and technical cooperation between our two countries started about 30 years ago, and has been constantly expanding. Afghanistan was able to undertake tangible efforts for development of human and material resources of the country with technical and financial assistance of the United States. The paper expresses conviction that this fruitful cooperation, on an expanding scale, serving the interests of both the Afghan and American people, will continue in the future.

WORLD PRESS

LONDON, July 5, (Reuters). The Financial Times said today in a survey of Middle East finance and banking that while the region is playing a major role in creating the right conditions for investing surplus funds in the Arab world, a capital market was still a long way off.

The business newspaper said: "In general slow but steady progress is being made towards fulfilment that Arab capital resources situation be primarily for Arab requirements".

It added: "The development of regional bilateral and multi-lateral aid organisations has gone ahead impressively. Kuwait has continued to take the lead in creating the right conditions for investing surplus funds in the Arab world. Outside Kuwait, where the state has directly sponsored their participation in the deployment of state funds, strictly indigenous institutions have been limited by their experience and lack of development of capital markets in Arab countries".

ADS. RATES			
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Af. 20.			
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Af. 40			
Display: Column cm. Af. 30.			
SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
Yearly	Af. 1600		
Half yearly	Af. 900		
FOREIGN			
Yearly	Dollar 60		
Half yearly	Dollar 30		

France's self-made atomic arsenal

PLATEAU D'ALBION, FRANCE.

By Don Cook

power.

The results are simple to summarise.

The 18 missiles in the silos that dot the Plateau d'Albion, about 120 kms north of Marseilles in the mountains to the east of the main tourist route to the Alps.

At the opposite tip of France, at a naval base in the open Atlantic L'ile de Longue outside the port of Brest, four French nuclear submarines are based, each carrying 16 ballistic missiles in hard-site silos. Each is poised to reach a target 2-900 kms away - less than 15 minutes after launch.

They are a key factor in France's deterrent force. After 15 years of concerted scientific and technological effort, and an investment of about \$25 billion, the French nuclear force stands today as a kind of national monument to Charles de Gaulle and his passion for the independence of France by its own efforts to the rank of nuclear power.

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Statistics do not do justice to the enormous achievement of starting from scratch in the nuclear field, with very little outside help and much opposition, and winding up 15 years later with a nuclear arsenal which can take off at the press of a button and hit something.

"We want people to be convinced of the effectiveness of the French nuclear force, and that is why you are here," said Vice Admiral Georges Lasserre, commander of strategic naval forces at Brest. "To be credible, you must be known."

However vulnerable, weak, tiny or uncertain of ultimate effectiveness the French nuclear force may be in outside judgment, the important fact to the French

is that it is their own. It was developed, designed, built, targeted and ultimately fired by them, without consulting the people in Washington or anybody else. It is purely and completely their own.

The British have no land-based missiles at all, and their nuclear submarine force is equipped with American-built Polaris missiles that can be operated only under a two-key system with the Americans, even though the nuclear warheads are purely British.

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Rector of Kabul University Prof. Abdul Salam Azimi delivering his speech at a function held on the occasion of Scout Week.

THREE SUBVERTERS EXECUTED

KABUL, July 5, (Bakhtar)—Our compatriots who remember that in the evening of Assad 5, 1354 the news related to the arrest of a group of subversive and seditious elements and a number of reactionaries was published who in the province of Parwan, Laghman, Nangarhar, Kunar and Pakhtia indulged in thievery and subversion and wished to create insecurity and disorder, and who were arrested as a result of efforts of the security forces and particularly with sincere cooperation of the citizens of Parwan, Laghman, Nangarhar, and Pakhtia with means of destruction rehand.

Formerly the authorities of the time during the military government had convicted a number of these subversive elements, in view of the gravity of their crimes, with various jail sentence and execution.

Since, on the basis of the provisions of the Constitution of the country, the sentences of execution can not be applied without the signing of the President of the Republic, the ruling of the concerned court was forwarded to the President of the Republic for signing.

The President of the Republic, in accordance with the authority vested in him by law commuted the sentence of capital punishment passed on 24 persons by one degree, that is from execution to life imprisonment, and signed the capital punishment sentence as relating to three others.

The executed are: Habiburrahman son of Abdul Hai, resident of Bahari village of Laghman, known by the name of Salafullah; the leader of Laghman province subversive elements; Khwaja Mahfouz son of Khwaja Abdul Ghaffar, known by the name of Mansoor, resident of Shikardara woleswali of Kabul, leader of the subversive elements in Panjshir woleswali of Parwan province; Mohammad Omar, son of Abdul Kader, resident of the Keshm woleswali of Badakhshan province, who was a member of Ghulam Mohammad Nazari group which enticed against the order, and who had escaped. He was rearrested in 1353 and while being arrested had resorted to killing of security officers.

Those who were convicted by the military tribunal of the military government to execution, but whose sentences by the kindness of the President of the Republic were commuted to life imprisonment, are as follows:

Sahar Gul, son of Haji Malang, Samiullah, son of Rahimullah, Abdul Ghaffar, son of Mohammad Asghar, Abdul Aziz, son of Torgul, Abdul Ahmad son of Abdul Karim, Abdul Kayum son of Sultan Mohammad, Abdul Sater son of Mahboub, Abdul Aalam son of Sayed Aalam, Abdul Rashid son of Qamaruddin, Abdul Satar son of Abdul Ghani, Mohammad Nader son of Mohammad Sadeq, Shah, Abdul son of Nasrullah, Mohammad Wali son of Mohammad Ghani, Mohammad Sharif son of Sayed Jaleel, Ahmad Jan son of Abdul Kayum, Mohammad Younus, Mohammad Azim son of Mohammad Akbar,

Atiqullah son of Ghulam Nabi, Saifuddin son of Nasrudin, Sher Ali son of Parwan, and Mohammad Sadeq son of Karimullah;

It must be noted that the latter three persons were involved in the plot against the order under the leadership of Ghulam Mohammad Niaz.

Those convicted with varying prison sentences:

Mohammad Aham son of Mohammad Akram and Abdul Hamid son of Mohammad Azim, to 18 years; Shah Wali son of Sayed Ahmad, Paqir Ahmad son of Mohammad Akbar, Mohammad Nazir son of Shayesta, Mohammadullah son of Abdul Razak, Mohammad Maasoom son of Mohammad Ali,

Mohammad Gul son of Sayed Ahmad, and son of Ghulam Jan, each to 15 years imprisonment.

Abdul Rahim son of Abdul Salam, and Ghulam Mohammad son of Abdul Salam, each to 14 years imprisonment.

Azizurrahman son of Ghulam Rahman, Abdul Samad son of Mohammad Ayub, Mohammad Zaher son of Ali Jan, Mohammad Amin son of Mohammad Amin, Saleh Mohammad son of Nek Mohammad, Abdul Habib son of Shahada and Hayat, Mohammad son of Khan Sahib, each to 13 years in prison;

Mohammad Hasan son of Amir Mohammad to 12 years in prison; Abdul Khail son of Khail, Nur, Ghulam Sakhi son of Ghulam Hashem, Mohammad Taher son of Abdul Kader, Nourul Haq son of Abdul Hse, Fazel Rahman son of Abdul Hai, Gul Rahman son of Abdul Hanan, Mohammad Amir son of Abdul Zarin, Mohammad Qayem son of Payenda Gul, Fazel Rahman son of Turab Shah, Malek Khan son of Amir Khan, Mohammaduddin son of Abdul Nabi, Mohammad Asghar son of Mula Ramana, Mohammad Ali son of Fozad Khan, Mohammad Naim son of Abdul Kayum, Mohammad Zaher son of Mohammad Sulaiman, Qari Mohammad Azam son of Mohammad Asghar, Aga Mohammad son of Dost Mohammad, Mohammad Nasim son of Mohammad Sharif, Rasul Jan son of Sayed Ahmad, Lalagha son of Abdul Chaffour, Nawab son of

of Khawas, Malang son of Gul Jan and Mohammad Hashem son of Ahmad Jan to ten years imprisonment each.

Sayed Baz son of Mosafar and Sayal son of Sharafuddin each to nine years imprisonment.

Fazlul Rabi son of Mohammad Nabi and Sultan Shah son of Saheb Khan each to eight years imprisonment.

The following have been freed after completing prison sentences of 18 months, 14 months, 13 months and 12 months.

Mohammad Omar son of Mohammad Shirin, Mir Ata son of Gul Baz, Bahlol son of Ahmad Jan, Mula Mokhtar son of Ali Mohammad, Dr. Fazl son of Abdul Hadi, Ghulam Naser son of Dad Gul, Mohammad Razaq son of Gul Razaq, Mosafar son of Gul Jan, Saadullah son of Yakub, Mohammad Omar son of Abdul Razi, Nur Mohammad son of Din Mohammad, Gul Hakim son of Abdul Hakim, Shamsurrahman son of Hamza Gul, Alias son of Abdul Hadi, Ghulam Nabi son of Mohammad Younus, Naser son of Jalander, and Gulab Shah son of Daoud Shah.

The following persons were acquitted:

Sharbat Khan son of Sarwar Khan, Jalandar son of Sayed Aref, Samander Rahim son of Jalandar, Mohammad son of Mohammad Rafiq son of Rustam, Malik Bahadur son of Ahmad Jan, Mohammad Aref son of Ahmad Khan, Mohammad Wakil son of Abdul Jalil, Ismatullah son of Mohammad Aslam, Mohammad Kafil son of Abdul Jalil, Abdul Ghaffar son of Abdul Ghaffour, Abdul Rahman son of Sayed Nur, Morsal son of Gul Mohammad, Mohammad Aref son of Ghulam Hashem, and Abdul Satar son of Sultan Mohammad.

The executed are: Habiburrahman son of Abdul Hai, resident of Bahari village of Laghman, known by the name of Salafullah; the leader of Laghman province subversive elements; Khwaja Mahfouz son of Khwaja Abdul Ghaffar, known by the name of Mansoor, resident of Shikardara woleswali of Kabul, leader of the subversive elements in Panjshir woleswali of Parwan province; Mohammad Omar, son of Abdul Kader, resident of the Keshm woleswali of Badakhshan province, who was a member of Ghulam Mohammad Nazari group which enticed against the order, and who had escaped. He was rearrested in 1353 and while being arrested had resorted to killing of security officers.

Those who were convicted by the military tribunal of the military government to execution, but whose sentences by the kindness of the President of the Republic were commuted to life imprisonment, are as follows:

Sahar Gul, son of Haji Malang, Samiullah, son of Rahimullah, Abdul Ghaffar, son of Mohammad Asghar, Abdul Aziz, son of Torgul, Abdul Ahmad son of Abdul Karim, Abdul Kayum son of Sultan Mohammad, Abdul Sater son of Mahboub, Abdul Aalam son of Sayed Aalam, Abdul Rashid son of Qamaruddin, Abdul Satar son of Abdul Ghani, Mohammad Nader son of Mohammad Sadeq, Shah, Abdul son of Nasrullah, Mohammad Wali son of Mohammad Ghani, Mohammad Sharif son of Sayed Jaleel, Ahmad Jan son of Abdul Kayum, Mohammad Younus, Mohammad Azim son of Mohammad Akbar,

Atiqullah son of Ghulam Nabi, Saifuddin son of Nasrudin, Sher Ali son of Parwan, and Mohammad Sadeq son of Karimullah;

It must be noted that the latter three persons were involved in the plot against the order under the leadership of Ghulam Mohammad Niaz.

Those convicted with varying prison sentences:

Mohammad Aham son of Mohammad Akram and Abdul Hamid son of Mohammad Azim, to 18 years; Shah Wali son of Sayed Ahmad, Paqir Ahmad son of Mohammad Akbar, Mohammad Nazir son of Shayesta, Mohammadullah son of Abdul Razak, Mohammad Maasoom son of Mohammad Ali,

Mohammad Gul son of Sayed Ahmad, and son of Ghulam Jan, each to 15 years imprisonment.

Abdul Rahim son of Abdul Salam, and Ghulam Mohammad son of Abdul Salam, each to 14 years imprisonment.

Azizurrahman son of Ghulam Rahman, Abdul Samad son of Mohammad Ayub, Mohammad Zaher son of Ali Jan, Mohammad Amin son of Mohammad Amin, Saleh Mohammad son of Nek Mohammad, Abdul Habib son of Shahada and Hayat, Mohammad son of Khan Sahib, each to 13 years in prison;

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The following persons were acquitted:

Lebanon

(Continued from page 1) was not clear whether it had been just for the day or was meant to cover a longer period.

Travelers said eight people were wounded yesterday by mortar shells falling on the road to Bin Jbeil from Naqura, Lebanon's southernmost village. Trees and crops were set ablaze by incendiary shells.

The civil war went in southern Lebanon after 19 months of fighting ended elsewhere in the country last November. That was when the Arab League peace talks entered major combat zones.

The peace-keepers have not deployed in southern Lebanon because of Israeli objections to the presence of non-Lebanese forces near its northern border.

The head of the Arab Republic at the exit of the Red Sea will have two meetings in Paris with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Informed Paris sources said Hamdi and Giscard would in particular discuss the situation in this region following the independence of Djibouti.

Hamdi is also expected to use his visit to France for a largescale arms shopping expedition.

The President of North Yemen at 54, one of the world's youngest presidents came to Paris from an official visit to Saudi Arabia where he conferred several times with Crown Prince Fahd.

Both are due in Washington later this month.

The Warsaw Pact would favour freezing the present strength of military forces of both military allies.

NATO said it is ready to accept such a formula, but not until after a troop reduction agreement has been negotiated.

The Genscher proposals are understood to reject a formula proposed by West German social democratic party chairman Willy Brandt who last December proposed that the East and West negotiators should first seek accord on some basic principle, a "symmetrical reduction" of the U.S. and Warsaw pact forces.

Once this has been accomplished—Brandt said—the two sides should seek agreement on a "certain reduction" of the national forces.

East and West talks on mutual troop reduction opened on October 30, 1973, but there has been very little progress.

Both sides refuse to say that the talks are deadlocked.

The foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore will prepare the agenda for the summit, and seek a common position for the discussions which the ASEAN heads of state will have after the summit with the prime ministers of Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

The four-day meeting precedes the summit of ASEAN heads of state and of government in Kuala Lumpur at the beginning of next month, marking the organization's 10th anniversary.

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Scout function held at KU

KABUL, July 5, (Bakhtar)—A function of "Scout in Service of the People" was held at the Kabul University auditorium yesterday afternoon.

In the beginning, the Rector of Kabul University Prof. Abdul Salam Azimi spoke on the duties, importance and the social services rendered by scouts and called the role of scouts in development and betterment of the social services as effective.

Afterwards, some members of the Kabul University Association spoke on the duties and responsibilities of scouts in the society, and a brief report of the activities of the welfare week of the Kabul University scout was read out.

The function ended with the staging of a play by the scouts and a concert by Radio Afghanistan artists.

The function was attended by some heads of the colleges of the Kabul University, professors and students of the university and some officials of Afghanistan Scouts Association.

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Trade problems of vegetable oils discussed

GENEVA, July 5, (Reuters)—Delegates from 41 developing and industrialized countries discussing the trade problems of vegetable oils and oilseeds have called for more work on the issues before going further into agreement on international trade.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said yesterday.

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Sarkis sends message to King Khalid

BEIRUT, July 5, (Reuters)—Lebanese Foreign Minister Butros Butros said he had sent a message to Saudi Arabia with a message from President Elias Sarkis to King Khalid.

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KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The course of true love never did run smooth. (William Shakespeare)

WATER AND POWER FOR KABUL

The rapid expansion of Kabul city and the rapid rise in its population poses heavy demands for water and power. The river Kabul, if utilised properly and fully, can to a large degree, respond to all these mounting needs. In its few hundred kilometre course, one after another tributary joins it, and it runs through territories where construction of dams and power stations, at short distances from one another is possible.

Sarobi, Darunta, Mahipar and Naglu dams, which supply most of Kabul city power supply, and water for development of Nangarhar valley, could be part of a system. Unfortunately in the past the dams were planned independently of each other, and a systems' approach was lacking.

The Ministry of Planning now has changed its strategy and wishes to assure that each step taken, should apart from filling a

need, create other possibilities. The understanding reached between Canada and the Republic of Afghanistan on undertaking and financially participating in a Master Plan for Kabul Valley and dams on Kabul River, and conducting of all technical and economic feasibility studies, will be the beginning of greater and more meaningful endeavours to assure future needs of the Kabul area.

Inside Kabul city the river bed is drying up, and the part of the year, even possibilities exist only 20 to 30 kilometres upstream for damming and preserving water. There are other interesting sites for dams and reservoirs.

Building of reservoirs upstream will not only lift an ugly problem from the face of Kabul city, while water starts flowing throughout the year to feed other reservoirs downstream, but will also prevent the rapid fall in water table.

Scores of public and private establishments are now drilling wells, and the demands of the city water network are soaring. Consequently the water table is falling and creating uncertainty as regards the fulfillment of future needs.

Furthermore part of the water that can be harnessed upstream can increase the supply for the very fertile land in and around Kabul. Lands that can benefit run up to tens of thousands of hectares.

The extra power generation capacity that will be made available through construction of the new dams will make it possible to generate much of the electricity needs in the future at low cost, and will eliminate the need for construction of lengthy and costly new transmission lines.

The Canadian help for the purpose is a highly welcome help, and will profoundly affect the quality of life in Kabul valley.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: Today's editorial is devoted to a discussion of laws and their application. The years after the inception of the Republic have been years of intensive efforts for judicial reforms.

Important pieces of legislation were adopted during the period touching virtually every facet of social and civil life.

The Penal Code and the Civil Law of the Republic of Afghanistan are now laws for new laws, that were promulgated in recent months.

The Ministry of Justice has been organising special judges seminars in various provinces to ensure proper application of these laws. A larger national judges seminar, to discuss the provisions of these laws and their application, will be convened in Kabul. The paper writes that efforts to ensure proper application of the

laws are as important as passing new legislation, and commends the efforts of the Ministry of Justice and the High Council of the Judiciary in this context.

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper expresses satisfaction with the increase in the output of cement in the country. Cement has become almost a mass consumption construction material in the country.

Another larger plant, which is a daily production capacity of 1600 tons per day is under construction in Kandahar. This plant, which will cost over 50 million dollars, is financed by US companies, and is built by US companies.

With the commissioning of these two new plants all the cement needs of the country will be filled by local production, and quantities will also become available for export.

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the daily Anis comments on the campaign underway in Afghanistan to fight drug trafficking and drug abuse. The government of Afghanistan keenly desires to eliminate drug abuse, and has made every effort in the direction. Fortunately these efforts cannot be stepped up as assistance becomes available from the United Nations and from some of the friendly countries.

Afghanistan's police force assigned the role of combating drug abuse is retrained and re-equipped with this assistance, and results of recent months and years work has been far more effective and conclusive.

With increased and sustained flow of assistance there is certainty that success in this campaign will be complete and irreversible.

Factory is making rapid progress. The plant with a daily production capacity of 700 tons will go into production in less than two years' time. The factory which will be built at a cost of some 20 million dollars is under construction with Czechoslovak technical and economic assistance.

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The Iraqi decision leaves the Libyan Jamahiriyah as the only one of the 13 member states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries which is still formally committed to increase the price of its oil as from last Friday.

Ruling party faces rout in Japan polls

BY MARK MURRAY

Twenty-five years of one-party rule in Japan are expected to end after the parliamentary elections. Voting for the Upper House on July 10 may, if one new political group has its way, bring an end to one-sewer rule as well.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), worried by its poor showing in last December's Lower House elections, sees the July campaign as crucial to its survival. The LDP came close to losing its majority in December and is hanging on only with the support of independents in the Lower House.

Consulting with other parties has made the LDP more humble, as even opposition parties become involved in policy decisions.

If the opinion polls are right and the Upper House is dominated by opposition parties, the LDP would find it difficult to govern alone.

Although the Upper House does not enjoy the power of the US Senate, it can veto Lower House legislation and also the budget and treaties.

Loss of the Upper House would force the conservative LDP into an accommodation with moderate opposition parties, including the New Liberal Club, the Buddhist-Socialist Komeito (Clean Government Party) and the Democratic Socialists.

Some commentators said this would accelerate the dissolution of the LDP, causing reorganisation of Japanese party politics. The LDP breakup began in December when the New Liberal Club, competing in its first election as the alternative conservative force, won 18 House seats.

Although one-party rule may be coming to an end, the left-wing, which should

have gained advance has not. The combined opposition may well govern the Upper House, but the Socialist-Communist alliance alone would not dominate anything.

The Socialist opposition, like the LDP, has suffered pre-election defections. The split was led by the party's deputy chairman, Saburo Eda. He formed the Socialist Citizens League and was expected to do well in the coming elections until his untimely death last month.

Recognising its own limitations, the LDP has hinted it will accept some kind of coalition if the July 10 vote goes against it. However, LDP hints are generally interpreted to mean an informal method of obtaining support for individual bills rather than a formal coalition.

A new all-female party is promising that the legislature will be the scene of violence if unsuitable legislation is passed. Mrs. Misako Enoki, a fast-talking woman's liberationist, opened her party's campaign with the promise that male chauvinism would be swept away by a swift karate chop if they do not toe the line on women's rights.

She warned that her party's members were in full training for this eventuality. The 52-year-old Mrs. Enoki is remembered in Tokyo for her shock tactics of a few years ago when she demonstrated, of pink-haired women against phallic-looking husbands. Her new aim is to smash "5,000 years of male domination" by instituting a female dictatorship.

Men would be only part-time members in government, while women controlled defence and the economy. If nothing else, her campaign would add lustre to the normally dull Japanese election process.

(OFNS)

South Africa:

Vorster's policies towards Africans remain unchanged

By Robin Wright

SOWETO: On the edge of the otherwise orderly Doornkop Cemetery stretch row after row of dishevelled mounds of red earth, each two feet high, marked only by a number.

These are the hastily dug graves of blacks who died in a year of sporadic disorders in Soweto's troubled African township outside Johannesburg—pathetic memorials in a segregated, blacks-only cemetery.

For miles in all directions from this spot are the gutted shells of public buildings—government offices, shops, clinics, banks, liquor stores—occasionally accented by the crumpled, burnt-out cars dumped on front yards.

These are the damages to an already impoverished ghetto that still stand untouched a year after they were hit by violent racial unrest.

The graves and the ruins are stark reminders of the heavy price Africans have paid to express their frustration, anger and indignation since June 16 last year: over 600 dead, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of damage, over a 1,000 arrests, at least 5,000 exiles who fled for fear or arrest.

With the commissioning of these two new plants all the cement needs of the country will be filled by local production, and quantities will also become available for export.

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the daily Anis comments on the campaign underway in Afghanistan to fight drug trafficking and drug abuse. The government of Afghanistan keenly desires to eliminate drug abuse, and has made every effort in the direction. Fortunately these efforts cannot be stepped up as assistance becomes available from the United Nations and from some of the friendly countries.

Afghanistan's police force assigned the role of combating drug abuse is retrained and re-equipped with this assistance, and results of recent months and years work has been far more effective and conclusive.

With increased and sustained flow of assistance there is certainty that success in this campaign will be complete and irreversible.

The Iraqi decision leaves the Libyan Jamahiriyah as the only one of the 13 member states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries which is still formally committed to increase the price of its oil as from last Friday.

Recently 5,000 blacks, young and old, took out a peaceful funeral for a 17-year-old student who died two weeks ago on the eve of the anniversary of a year's bloody riots. A motorcycle of buses, trucks and cars stretched to the District Methodist Church to the Avalon Cemetery.

Soweto residents have by no means forgotten the given last year's bloodbath. The wound are far from healed, for there has been little change in the eyes of the black South Africans.

In the past year, in fact, Orlando High School principal Willie Kambule said recently: "We have taken one step backwards since it started. We have lost so much in human and material terms, and gained nothing politically or socially."

The violence that began here and spread to all corners of the country has led to a lot of talk, but few promises of change.

The meagre reaction has led to even greater bitterness, with Africans now asking: "If the government does not respond to this, what does it take?"

UN meet on Desert Development, Management

SACRAMENTO—Hauling icebergs north from the Arctic, drilling deep below the desert for "fossil" water basins, stocking land with wildlife in vast areas, growing two unusual plants that thrive in semiarid areas.

These were some of the topics discussed during a week-long UN Conference on "Alternative Strategies for Desert Development and Management" which was concluded here late last week.

Delegates attended from over 30 countries, among them, Botswana, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, and Upper Volta. The Conference was cosponsored by the State of California and by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

The meeting concluded June 10, and its recommendations will be forwarded to the UN Conference on Desertification to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in August.

California was chosen for the Conference site because a quarter of its southern area is in the North American desert, and that area includes Death Valley, the most severe desert in the nation. Sacramento, the state capital, is situated in a region which has an extensive irrigation system and a dry climate, and is the most productive agricultural area in the United States. This is the second year of the work-

st drought of the century for the state, but because of abundant water storage, productivity remains high. Interestingly, one of the most talked about papers at the Sacramento meeting originated near the site of the upcoming conference, a ranch near Nairobi.

It is there that wildlife scientist David Hopcraft is erecting an 8½-foot high fence around 25,000 acres, to keep out predators and to keep in gazelles, giraffes, zebras, impalas, and other wildlife.

The ranch now contains cattle, but Hopcraft told delegates he intends to gradually replace them with wildlife, which produced more valuable meat and hide. Hopcraft said his studies show wildlife produced more meat per acre of land, and the meat was far less expensive to produce.

Native animals also do little damage to the land, he argued, while tracking and trampling of the land by domestic stock has led to greatly reduced vegetation cover and erosion. This process can be reversed, Hopcraft said, by introducing and protecting native animals.

However, many delegates were openly skeptical about the proposals, which would cost millions of dollars simply to test out. One water expert from California, Ha-

rod E. Thomas, told the Conference that the Sahara has vast quantities of drinkable groundwater below it, "a relic of past more humid climates." But it should be considered "fossil water" much like fossil fuels: once removed it is not replenishable.

Many of the papers described water reservoirs, canals, and drainage and waste water reclamation projects in California and neighboring States. Others discussed uses of natural hot water, both the kind that bubbles to the earth's surface at "geothermal" sites, and the water that could be mined by deep wells into "geopressurized zones."

Delegates from the Sahel seemed extremely interested in reports of two drought-resistant plants native to the American Southwest. One is the Jojoba, whose seeds provide an oil and wax with a number of desirable properties. The other is guayule, a plant Mexico is developing for the production of rubber.

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ARIANA MAKES OVER 30 MILLION NET PROFIT

BY A REPORTER

The Ariana Afghan Airlines has two Boeing 727 and one 730-200 for transport of passenger and freight. The airlines has plans to expand its fleet in future.

Major changes have also appeared in the flight control operations. The Flight Control Centre has been made up to date and the local staff maintains and looks after the flights.

The freight revenues of Ariana have also increased tremendously the volume of goods lifted by Ariana between Kabul and New Delhi has increased manifold. Ariana brought to Afghanistan tractors bought by the Ministry of Agriculture from New Delhi to Kabul. Although Indian Airlines also comes to Kabul, Ariana's

Afghan carpets and gil-eems were also transported by special Ariana flights to Saudi Arabia where Afghan carpets are very famous.

Charter flights also covered Kabul-Tehran-Saudi Arabia routes for bringing tourists to Afghanistan. The

passenger transport is constantly on the rise. Ariana also flew charter flights to Kuwait last year with Afghan dry and fresh fruits. Charter flights were also flown to Abu Dhabi which carried Hoechst medicines made in Afghanistan to the Gulf State.

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SECRETS OF THE GENETIC CODE

Speaking about the immunologic problems of malignant neoplasms, we presume that the human organism has an immunity against tumours. This means that the organism's immune system, consisting of different specific lymphoid organs, protects us not only from the intrusion of pathogenic microbes but also from the appearance of abnormal, cancer cells in the organism. This function of the lymphoid system is called the immunologic supervision service.

Two major factors explain the existence of this supervision service. First a cancer cell differs genetically, i.e. by its hereditary structures, from a normal cell. No matter whether this is due to changes in genes, mutations induced by carcinogenic chemicals or the intrusion of viral genes into a cell, the result is the same—a genetic disturbance in a cell. Second, the immune system of the organism discerns, reacts to and destroys any living cell only if it differs from its own cells. This means, we presume, that the immune system becomes deranged, its supervision service does not work and fails to stop the multiplication of cancer cells and to destroy them. This means that to prevent the appearance of tumours and to improve the methods of combating them, it is necessary to be able to control the immune system and develop preparations to normalise its activity when it fails.

In this case immunology faces a task of directly opposite to the one it has to tackle to overcome tissue damage or another, stops its effective work and ceases to remove mutated cells.

Nowadays we have information which confirms the participation of the immune system in protection of the organism from cancer. Patients who have taken immunodepressants for a long time, stand a much greater chance of developing tumours compared with people who have not been prescribed these drugs. This has been proved by a survey of many thousands of patients who take immunodepressants to prevent the rejection of kidney transplants. Doctors prescribe these preparations because the increased danger of a person developing a tumour several years later is nothing compared with the inevitable death of a man whose kidneys ceased functioning altogether.

A search for effective means to correct the defects of the immune system is directly connected with the development of anti-cancer preparations for immunological supervision service. It is quite possible that these two problems have common roots and will be solved simultaneously. Immunology will then make mankind two gifts: it will resolve the problem of tissue incompatibility which impedes transplant operations and evolve methods for combating malignant tumours.

We hope that this will be so. But what do we have today? We have immunologic tools for fighting cancer, but they are very difficult to diagnose, say, cancer of the liver, the intestine or the brain. It is anything but easy to find a tumour in the organism. For the immunological supervision service, it is quite possible that these two problems have common roots and will be solved simultaneously. Immunology will then make mankind two gifts: it will resolve the problem of tissue incompatibility which impedes transplant operations and evolve methods for combating malignant tumours.

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is route gave good business to the airlines as well as to the local tourist industry and handicraft market.

Ariana has increased its flights to Europe to five. Ariana agencies in New Delhi, London, Istanbul and Paris are located in the busy and most fashionable zones. Afghan handicrafts and antiquities are on display in all these agencies. The airlines hopes to modernise and provide all amenities to all of its agencies in foreign countries.

Ariana also take care that its employees receive effective on the job training and the newly recruited have to undergo a training period before they assume their job.

And for the remaining ni-

ment, cells, in a patient's blood. If this substance is found in an adult's blood this is a hundred per cent proof that a person suffers from cancer of the liver.

The immunotherapy of tumours has become a reality at last. Its methods are anti-cancer antibodies and specific cells, sensitized lymphocytes, capable of destroying a tumour. The antibodies and sensitized lymphocytes are the main tools used by the immune system to destroy the intruders, be they viruses, bacteria, tissue transplants or the organism's own genetically mutated cells.

It would seem that this offers us a highly effective method of warning off cancer. However, this is not a cure-all because the antibodies and sensitized lymphocytes cannot cope with the uncontrolled growth of a tumour.

This takes us back to the beginning. Due to some reasons, not yet clear to scientists, the immune system becomes deranged, its supervision service does not work and fails to stop the multiplication of cancer cells and to destroy them. This means that to prevent the appearance of tumours and to improve the methods of combating them, it is necessary to be able to control the immune system and develop preparations to normalise its activity when it fails.

The most effective stimulation of the immunity: an all-out mobilisation of the lymphocytes, so to say, is caused by some micro-organisms. First place among them belongs to the pathogens of tuberculosis which are employed to stimulate the immune system for tumour therapy. Of course, doctors do not use the active agent of tuberculosis but its attenuated, vaccine variant, the famous BCG vaccine, used to vaccinate all newborn babies.

During the immunotherapy of tumours patients receive the BCG vaccine in quantities which exceed a newborn baby's dose by hundreds of times. Vaccinations are repeatedly made over weeks.

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VORSTER POLICY

(Continued from page 2)

id legislation that separates the white and black South Africans in segregated hospitals to death in segregated graveyards.

For example, one of the most important issues among urban blacks at the moment is the double standard in education—a key complaint of militant African students. Shortly after the unrest exploded last June, the government did agree to withdraw the regulation that Africans—the language of early Dutch settlers—had to be used in black classrooms, the dispute that triggered the unrest. But so far officials have not reviewed the black educational system as a whole.

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President of Women Organisation presenting a certificate to one of the participants of kindergarten seminar.

Certificates distributed

KABUL, July 6, (Bakhtar).—Certificates were distributed to the participants of the course for heads of departments and teachers of the warmer regions kindergarten. The certificates were given in a function by the President of Women Organisation Kubra in the hall of that institute yesterday morning.

Prior to the distribution of the certificates the President of Women Institute called the attention of the graduates towards their responsibilities and expressed hope that they would translate into practice what they have learned.

She also thanked the German Volunteers team and the Afghan counterparts for their efforts in making the course a success.

Bakhtar correspondent adds that a number of the participants called the opening of such courses effective and expressed appreciation over the decision of the women organisation to convene the course and promised all out cooperation in this regard.

The course began ten days ago. The one year printed curriculum of the course was distributed among the participants.

The participants of the course also visited some kindergartens of the center and were familiarised with their daily programme.

Emigration of whites from Rhodesia increasing

JOHANNESBURG, July 6, (DPA).—As guerrillas infiltrate into Rhodesia from all sides, the morale and fighting spirit of the white Rhodesians, who have been defying the whole world for nearly twelve years, is falling off at a rate that frightens the Smith government.

The growing belief that everything seems lost for the whites is shown in the rising number of persons emigrating from Rhodesia.

During the first five months of 1977, some 5,000 whites left the country for good.

At the same time prominent citizens are also beginning to leave. Former Minister Wickus de Kock, who is planning to return to his native South Africa, is accused of cowardly retreat.

Only three months ago De Kock had declared he would be the last white man to leave Rhodesia if necessary.

The ruling Rhodesia Front Party, once the solid power base of nearly all the country's 270,000 whites, is divided and undergoing its most serious crisis since it was established in 1962.

More and more people are doubting the leadership of Ian Smith. Some resign and leave the country.

Others have reformed themselves into a hard core in a new rightist party and, in a still secret alliance with the military, are determined to fight until the bitter end.

Between them stands Smith who would like to spare his country the "scorched earth" fate.

The political power struggle which broke out among the remaining whites against the background of the beginning of a new movement and its weakening effect on Smith's negotiating position are only making London's and Washington's desperate search for a peaceful solution more difficult.

Unconfirmed reports say that Abdul Hafiz Pirzada the Minister of Finance and Maulana Kausar Nayazi, the Minister for Religious Affairs of Pakistan, are detained together with Prime Minister of that country.

The leaders of opposition parties were scheduled to meet yesterday for talks and exchange of views following the talks breakdown.

The Soviet delegate Viktor Likhteyev stressed in his statement that Soviet foreign policy has always been aimed at ensuring peace and security for all countries and peoples.

This policy is recorded in a special chapter of the draft constitution of the USSR. Standing behind every system of this kind are the problems of further strengthening peace, curbing the arms race and expanding cooperation.

The Soviet Union, he said, is prepared to reach agreement on most radical disarmament measures. The USSR has made a great number of major proposals in this field, among them a memorandum stopping the arms race and on disarmament.

The Soviet delegate stressed the importance of practical steps to stop and then reverse the arms race. A good example in this respect is offered by the convention banning modification of the environment for military or any other hostile purpose, a convention which was recently opened for signature, he said.

Pretoria forces must withdraw before elections : SWAPO

LUSAKA, July 6, (DPA).—The South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) holds the view that unless 50,000 South African soldiers were pulled out from South West Africa (Namibia) free elections to determine the future of the territory would remain "a farce".

In a statement issued here SWAPO's central committee said, "Our position on elections under South African control is quite clear. We will not accept them."

"SWAPO cannot participate in an arrangements under which the South African army is occupying and all its apparatus are still in control in Namibia."

The statement said elections free from "daily intimidation" and "brutality" on the part of authorities, will never be held until the South African troops are withdrawn from illegal occupation of Namibia.

The statement which follows a SWAPO executive committee meeting held on Tuesday last week in Luanda, Angola, also demanded "unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners and detainees."

Referring to United Nations supervised elections, the statement said, "To enable Namibia to determine their own future freely we demand UN supervision and control of elections."

"This is necessary because only the UN can create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of free elections. This is also necessary to remove the causes of war and insecurity in Namibia. And this can only be achieved after the complete withdrawal of the South African troops."

The statement also accused South African troops of having detained children for interrogation.

"SWAPO has received information from missionaries working in the Caprivi strip of the tactics used by South African troops in detaining children for interrogation, especially after an attack by SWAPO freedom fighters," said the statement.

The children are questioned about the activities of the "strange men who come in the night," and on the role of the parents in supporting them, SWAPO claimed, adding that this led to many of the children fleeing their homes out of fear of being detained by South African forces.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, July 6, (Reuter).—A 26-year-old Indian trying to sail a ramshackle boat across the English Channel yesterday was rescued by a British coast guard.

Coast guards said the yacht was in difficulties a few miles off Cherbourg on the French coast. British and French rescue services were standing by.

The Indian Pasanta Muthukrishnan, head of the English channel asking a police launch for directions to Calcutta. He ignored official warnings that his rust-streaked craft was unseaworthy.

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US OKs Israeli arms sale to Ecuador

PARIS, July 6, (Tass).—The Defence Department of the US has dropped its opposition to Israel's sale of its Kfir fighter-planes to Ecuador. This is reported by a France Presse correspondent, who refers to informed sources in Tel Aviv.

Exports of Israeli weapons were for long a cause of friction between the former Israeli government and Washington. The US believed Israel was re-exporting American components and American technology without US authority. In particular Israel has long tried to sell 24 Kfir fighter-planes to Ecuador, but the US State Department objected to the deal.

US permission was needed, since the aircraft incorporates engines made by the American General Electric Company.

JAKARTA, July 6, (Reuter).—The World Bank has approved a loan for 24.5 million dollars for Indonesia's second population project, which will assist the government's long-term goal of reducing fertility levels by 50 percent from 1976 to 2000.

The population of Indonesia as estimated in mid 1976 is about 135 million, making it the fifth most populous country in the world.

The children are questioned about the activities of the "strange men who come in the night," and on the role of the parents in supporting them, SWAPO claimed, adding that this led to many of the children fleeing their homes out of fear of being detained by South African forces.

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The Soviet delegate stressed the importance of practical steps to stop and then reverse the arms race. A good example in this respect is offered by the convention banning modification of the environment for military or any other hostile purpose, a convention which was recently opened for signature, he said.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The course of true love never did run smooth. (William Shakespeare)

GAS FOR SHIBERGHAN

Part of the Jarakduq gas field, which is now being developed, will be used by the city of Shiberghan. Shiberghan, thus, will be the first city in Afghanistan whose citizens will have access to gas extracted in northern Afghanistan. It will be the third city, after Mazar-e Sharif and Balkh, which will be using electricity generated by gas fueled plants. All signs point towards discovery of huge new reserves, but what has already been discovered is already being used. Conservative estimates of the known reserves are over 130 billion cubic metres.

Afghanistan now exports nearly three billion cubic metres of natural gas a year to the Soviet Union, and when the Jarakduq field is commissioned, exports will rise to over five billion cubic metres. Hence, even now, use of natural gas at home may be

stepped up to a substantial degree. The second gas fed thermal power plant will be built in Jarakduq, and a third one in Mazar-e Sharif. The existing thermal power plant in Mazar-e Sharif produces 36 thousand kilowatts of power much of which is used by the chemical fertiliser plant.

The second plant to be built in the city will produce 250 megawatts or more, considering the soaring demands for electric power in the area. With thorough planning, and avoiding waste or inefficiency, gas can also be provided to households in Mazar-e Sharif at manageable cost.

Use of gas for fuel and for generation of electricity, at larger measures, will back profoundly Afghanistan's efforts aimed at afforestation and forest conservation. Small to begin with, the fo-

rest cover in Afghanistan is shrinking unacceptably fast. According to some estimates, unless effective conservation measures are adopted, within 15 to 20 years, the forest cover will virtually disappear. The repercussions will be devastating, and dependence on imported timber will only be the tip of the iceberg.

The decision of the Ministry of Mines and Industries to make a beginning in gasification of cities is highly welcome, and its socio-economic benefits will be immense. This effort can proceed alongside projects related to establishment of petrochemical industries in the country.

For nearly two decades Afghanistan has been investing heavily on prospecting, operating, and the returns of these investments must be maximised in every possible way.

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper discusses Afghanistan's efforts in the area of oil and gas prospecting and exploitation of these all important national resources for the benefit of the Afghan people and the Afghan national economy. Relentless efforts are being made to develop indigenous capacity to undertake as much of such activities as possible through Afghan personnel, and to secure the kind of assistance from foreign sources that will be totally in line with national interests, and interests of development of this industry in the Republic.

Some headlines have already been made, and it is hoped that with the new awareness, and the wealth of experience which is now on hand, efforts and performance in the future in all facets of these operations will be more fruitful. During the Seven Year Plan period inputs will be considerably larger, and prospect-

ing and oil and gas field activation operations will be carried out at a much larger scale. On these efforts, and on these resources, depend Afghanistan's economic self-reliance, and due to the vital importance of activities in this area, there is a great national concern for most productive endeavours in this sphere.

HEYWAD: Agriculture is the cornerstone of the national economy of Afghanistan, says the daily Heywad in an editorial in yesterday's issue. The greater part of our exports and our industries are agro-based, and the bulk of employment in the nation is created by agriculture, livestock breeding, and fruit growing.

In the light of this reality the government of the Republic of Afghanistan is at all times giving priority to meeting the needs of the farmers, and introduction of more innovative farming, herding, and fruit growing and handling

and processing in the country. Fortunately the last few years have been years during which notable increase in production have been registered. The vagaries of the weather still play havoc on agricultural output and the farmers, but remedial measures are being taken at a vast scale and in rapid succession. The objective of the government is, and this wholeheartedly supported by the agricultural community, to increase productivity per unit by more intensive farming. The favourable reaction of the farmers to this agricultural policy objective points towards future success.

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper comments on the activities of the Science Centre of the Ministry of Education. The purpose behind the establishment of this centre is to improve the quality of science teaching in the Afghan schools.

The mounting needs of science and technology workers in Afghanistan makes it incumbent on the government to step training of specialised personnel and the logical place to begin these efforts is the school. Special incentive training programmes are conducted for science teachers, and the Science Centre plays an important role in setting up and ensure proper use of school laboratories. Already the Science Centre has been instrumental in increasing supplies of laboratory equipment, compilation of laboratory manuals for students and teachers, and in imparting new knowledge and skills to science teachers, says the paper.

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When atomic plants get 'dented'

WASHINGTON:

Virginia's two nuclear power plants, Surry I and II, will be shut down for \$60 million worth of major repairs next year because of a problem that has the U.S. nuclear energy industry worried.

Virginia consumers, who may be asked to underwrite the repairs, also may have to pay for the more than \$54 million in coal or oil that must be burned to provide power while the nuclear plants are closed, according to a spokesman for the Virginia Electric Power Co.

The plants could be closed for a long as three months each, for a total six-month period of reduced production.

The problem, caused by denting, is the subject of a \$40 million research effort by the nuclear industry.

So far, over the last two years, the problem has shown up in 14 of the 30 plants that are technologically susceptible to it, according to the operating reactors division of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). In four of those cases, including the two in Virginia, Stello described the damage as extensive.

Denting is the term used to describe a build-up of a substance around pipes containing the water that is superheated by the nuclear

reactor. The substance builds up eventually to a size that causes cracks and leaks.

VEPCO has already ordered six new Westinghouse steam generators—at \$4.10 million each—to replace the ones damaged by denting. The complex replacement operation, the first such one ever conducted in a U.S. utility, will involve cutting holes into the protective containment walls of the nuclear reactors, removing portions of the steam generators, and cutting the pipes that cool the heart of the reactors.

Installing the (steam) generators in the first place was a whole lot easier than this will be, because now we have to go through the containment wall to get to them," said James Wittine, electrical engineer of the Virginia State Corporation Commission, which oversees VEPCO.

He said the commission would decide how much of the cost of labour and materials would be borne by consumers when VEPCO makes some sort of proposal on it. "I expect they're not going to just ask their stockholder to pick up the tab," he said.

Some industry sources indicated VEPCO's repair estimate of \$80 million as too low and said it could cost five times that amount since labour costs will

(Continued on page 3)

South Africa:

Vorster's policies towards Africans remain unchanged

For blacks, dissidence grows to include the usually apathetic older generations over two basic issues: rent increases and detentions.

When the black township's white administration board announced rent increases on May 1 of up to 80 per cent—at a time when unemployment and inflation are rising rapidly—adults joined the protest. Already about half of the black population in Soweto lives below the poverty line—about \$170 a month—according to the Institute of Race Relations.

The increases would have been an overwhelming blow to all Africans since the government still owns all the townships. The protest had an impact—the government has held back for two months, although it announced last week that increases were inevitable.

Detentions of both students and adult leaders also hit home, as in the case of Titus (Bushy) Moloto, who has regularly made the rounds of six major police stations to look for his 25-year-old son, Philip, detained by security police since last July.

"But no one seems to know where Philip is," Moloto says. His fears for his second son, Albert, 22, are less—at least he knows where Albert has been detained for the past 120 days—at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg.

And the recent banishment of Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and a recognised leader in her own right, from Soweto to a small isolated town hundreds of miles away led to a new wave of anger among older generations—who viewed her as one of the

For whites, the discontent has been triggered by the government's apparent lethargy to take some significant action that would guarantee them a peaceful future—a concern reflected by the growing number who have decided to abandon their home for more stable terrain.

The two white moderate political parties, which made up the 40 per cent English-speaking population—have been unable to make any gains in parliament this year. In fact, in a recent session a cabinet minister publicly charged that they were the real enemies of South Africa because their demands had polarised the races.

But the most interesting development has been among the Afrikaners who have been tied to South Africa

Air travel safety steps expand

By A Reporter

In programme for development of civil aviation which is part of the seven year Development Plan of the Republic, the state-owned airline, the Air Force, is expanding its safety measures. This includes equipping civil aircraft with fire fighting means and taking other safety measures in accordance with the international norms.

The present fire fighting course is attended by forty graduates of high school who were introduced by the Central Statistics Office. The qualifications for admittance to the course are as follows:

The participant must be a graduate of high school and have completed the military service, the height should not be less 1.7 metre, should hold health certificate after completion of flight and receiving of crew and passengers of the planes in case of fire during the landing and take off.

The participants of the course learn modern methods and techniques of extinguishing fire and bringing the fire under the control, said Dr. Khalil.

Previously the fire fighting courses were taught by the experts of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) or experts

At the end of the course the participants will be receiving certificates. The Seven Year Development Plan of the Republic can state envisages the training of 140 persons in the field, forty recruited in the current course and the remainder to be trained in the future similar courses, said Dr. Khalil.

As is now the Kabul and Kandahar International Airports, Herat, Mazari Sharif, Kunduz and Bamyan airports are equipped with

Atomic plants

(Continued from page 2)

Costs of the coal and oil used as replacement fuels cannot be estimated now for next year because of the unpredictable world energy situation, Witte said. However, he said the world cost between \$215,000 and \$300,000 a day if the repair work began now. Energy costs are expected to rise in the next year.

The denting problem is complex, involving all three of the water systems that make up a nuclear power plant. The first, which is the primary system, carries heat from the nuclear reactor itself, carrying the heat produced away. This water is superheated to more than 220 degrees Centigrade but is kept under tremendous pressure so that it does not boil.

Pipes carrying the superheated water are in turn surrounded within the steam generator by water from the second system, which is heated and turns into steam to make steam. The steam is then carried away to drive the turbines that produce the electric power.

After passing through the turbines, the steam flows over the pipes that make up the third system. The third system's pipes contain cold water from the outside. And, after passing over the cold pipes, the steam is condensed back to water and returned to the steam generator for another round of heating.

Raising the efficiency of the prophylactic measures against infection and of its treatment and recuperation from it is one of the major tasks in the National Programme to Combat Cardiovascular Diseases which has been recently approved. This document provides for regular cardiological check-ups on a mass scale, as well as for clarifying the main risk factors of cardiac infarction: a stationary life style, over-eating, smoking etc.

According to statistics, although cardiac infarction is rarer in Bulgaria than in

many other European countries, it is one of the main causes of death, unfortunately often of those in the prime of life. The annual incidence of cardiac infarction in Sofia is 1.48 persons per thousand—most often intellectuals. According to data released by the Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, in 40 per cent of the cases, infarction comes as an utter surprise, because the patients do not even suspect that they are suffering from an ischaemic disease. In 15-20 per cent of the document provides for regular cardiological check-ups on a mass scale, as well as for clarifying the main risk factors of cardiac infarction: a stationary life style, over-eating, smoking etc.

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(Bulgarian sources)

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many other European countries, it is one of the main causes of death, unfortunately often of those in the prime of life. The annual incidence of cardiac infarction in Sofia is 1.48 persons per thousand—most often intellectuals. According to data released by the Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, in 40 per cent of the cases, infarction comes as an utter surprise, because the patients do not even suspect that they are suffering from an ischaemic disease. In 15-20 per cent of the document provides for regular cardiological check-ups on a mass scale, as well as for clarifying the main risk factors of cardiac infarction: a stationary life style, over-eating, smoking etc.

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Air travel safety steps expand

By A Reporter

In programme for development of civil aviation which is part of the seven year Development Plan of the Republic, the state-owned airline, the Air Force, is expanding its safety measures. This includes equipping civil aircraft with fire fighting means and taking other safety measures in accordance with the international norms.

The present fire fighting course is attended by forty graduates of high school who were introduced by the Central Statistics Office. The qualifications for admittance to the course are as follows:

The participant must be a graduate of high school and have completed the military service, the height should not be less 1.7 metre, should hold health certificate after completion of flight and receiving of crew and passengers of the planes in case of fire during the landing and take off.

The participants of the course learn modern methods and techniques of extinguishing fire and bringing the fire under the control, said Dr. Khalil.

Previously the fire fighting courses were taught by the experts of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) or experts

At the end of the course the participants will be receiving certificates. The Seven Year Development Plan of the Republic can state envisages the training of 140 persons in the field, forty recruited in the current course and the remainder to be trained in the future similar courses, said Dr. Khalil.

As is now the Kabul and Kandahar International Airports, Herat, Mazari Sharif, Kunduz and Bamyan airports are equipped with

Atomic plants

(Continued from page 2)

Costs of the coal and oil used as replacement fuels cannot be estimated now for next year because of the unpredictable world energy situation, Witte said. However, he said the world cost between \$215,000 and \$300,000 a day if the repair work began now. Energy costs are expected to rise in the next year.

The denting problem is complex, involving all three of the water systems that make up a nuclear power plant. The first, which is the primary system, carries heat from the nuclear reactor itself, carrying the heat produced away. This water is superheated to more than 220 degrees Centigrade but is kept under tremendous pressure so that it does not boil.

Pipes carrying the superheated water are in turn surrounded within the steam generator by water from the second system, which is heated and turns into steam to make steam. The steam is then carried away to drive the turbines that produce the electric power.

After passing through the turbines, the steam flows over the pipes that make up the third system. The third system's pipes contain cold water from the outside. And, after passing over the cold pipes, the steam is condensed back to water and returned to the steam generator for another round of heating.

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19 Spaniards killed as bus falls into 30m deep ravine

HUESCA, Spain, July 7, (Reuters)—Nineteen Spaniards were killed when a bus taking them home from a day trip to a religious sanctuary in the Pyrenees plunged 30 metres into a ravine yesterday, the civil governor said.

Local radio stations broadcast appeals for blood donors and for volunteers to ferry to hospital the surviving 37 passengers who were all injured, many said to be in a serious condition.

Soldiers helped Red Cross workers and police pull the injured from the wreckage.

We have been working non-stop to get the injured out of the coach. But it is just a mass of twisted metal we have had to smash windows to rescue them," a police spokesman said.

The civil governor's office said the cause of the accident, which occurred outside the town of Graus in the foothills of the Pyrenees, had not been established.

But it said apparently no other vehicle was involved in the accident.

The civil governor said the 56 pensioners were returning to the sacred family old people's home near Barcelona after visiting a religious sanctuary.

63rd ECOSOC session opens in Geneva

GENEVA, July 7, (Tass).—A regular, 63rd session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) opened yesterday at the Geneva Palace of Nations.

Its participants will study questions of international economic and social policy, giving special attention to problems of economic relations among states in the light of the current positive changes in the international situation.

The session's agenda contains more than 30 items, among them such important questions as action programmes to establish a new international economic order, international cooperation and its coordination within the framework of the United Nations system, implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples by specialised agencies and international organisations connected with the United Nations.

Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, spoke at the opening of the session. He said the members of the Council are faced with the task of making an all-encompassing analysis of the international economic situation.



The children of Nadir Shah Mena kindergarten performing the 'Farmer's Dance' as part of the shows arranged by the Women's Organisation for the parents of children of various Kabul kindergartens.

Australian Labour Party attempts to weaken power of Governor General

PERTH, July 7, (Reuters)—The opposition Australian Labour Party acted here yesterday to stop a governor general ever again dismissing it from office as John Kerr did nearly two years ago.

The Party's biennial conference assured this by adopting a resolution that the governor general should be elected by the people.

The resolution specifically said that a governor general or the state governors should not be allowed to dismiss a government.

The resolution is likely to be adopted by the party.

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Venezuela grants asylum to Chilean hijackers

LIMA, July 7, (Reuters)—Venezuela has granted political asylum to four hijackers who seized a Chilean airliner and forced it to fly here, diplomatic sources said last night.

The Peruvian government said it had given the three men and a woman safe conducts to leave the country.

The four were given refuge in the Venezuelan embassy after surrendering. They took over the plane carrying 60 people, on an internal Chilean flight Tuesday.

Officials said that during the talks with the two ministers they had asked for political asylum in Venezuela. The hijackers who seized the Ladeo airline Boeing 727 while it was on a domestic flight from Lima to Santiago in Chile, originally asked for food and fuel to continue to Venezuela and later said they wanted to be flown to Paris. But they changed their minds again after talking to the ministers.

Officials quoted them as saying they staged the hijack to demand the release of two political prisoners, identified as Eric Schneider and Carlos Lazo, held by Chilean authorities.

Chile, police said they had arrested the leader of the hijackers when he returned to Chile with the aircraft's crew and passengers.

They said Patricia Alarcon Rojas, who under the name of Adrian Meneses Sifredi negotiated the surrender of his four fellow hijackers to Peruvian authorities in Lima, had a change of heart and decided to return to Chile.

The plane was carrying 52 passengers and a crew of eight. Shortly after the landing the hijackers released 18 passengers, mostly women and children.

Venezuelan ambassador Luis Ordonez said the hijackers were given temporary refuge in the embassy pending a decision by the Venezuelan government on their request for political asylum in Venezuela.

Peruvian authorities said Tuesday they had received a message from Chilean President Augusto Pinochet asking that the hijackers be prevented from taking off.

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World news round up

LONDON, July 7, (Reuters)—Experts from 30 developed countries meeting in London next week to discuss rural development in the third world, the British Ministry of Overseas Development announced yesterday.

The six-day conference, opening on July 10, is an annual event arranged by the Ministry as part of its overseas aid programme.

This year's meeting will study the relevance of the Ministry's research effort in the renewable natural resources field to the problems of rural development in the third world a spokesman said.

TEL AVIV, July 7, (Reuters)—A bomb blast, ripped through a crowded vegetable market north of Tel Aviv yesterday injuring 20 people.

Police said they believed the bomb was planted at the market in Pithah by Arab guerrillas. They rounded up dozens of suspects, others for protection in case they were attacked by angry stall-holders.

"We are striving to keep the Red Sea as a lake of peace for the benefit of all bordering countries," he said.

The Yemeni leader said his government had taken the lead in calling for a summit meeting of the 21 Arab League member states to discuss the situation in the Red Sea and the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

He praised Giscard d'Estaing for his efforts towards a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, including his stand for a Palestinian homeland.

As part of the overall security of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, Yemen favoured the continued presence of French military forces in newly independent Djibouti, he said.

Afterwards Public Works Minister accompanied by Herat Governor Ghulam Ali Ayen and the Commander of the Army Garrison of the province Lieutenant General Serajuddin visited different parts of Herat potable water projects and held talks on the possibilities of supplying drinking water to the Herat old city and thickly populated districts with Herat governor and concerned officials.

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British-American envoys begin Rhodesian mission

LUSAKA, July 7, (Reuters)—The latest stage of British-American initiative of achieving a Rhodesian settlement appeared to have got off to a confused start yesterday, with none of the Rhodesian nationalists arrested in the United States negotiators to talk to Britain's John Graham arrived here Tuesday night to link up with Stephen Low, the US ambassador to Zambia.

Low, in fresh efforts to win black-white agreement to a constitution that would end Rhodesia's intensifying guerrilla war and bring black majority rule.

But by yesterday morning, British officials said it was still unclear when the two men would be holding meetings in the capital, Lusaka.

At the beginning, the Secretary General of the AFGA Nazifa Ghazi Nawaz in a speech, called the opening of the sub-clinic, which takes place in accordance with the program of the association, is another step towards expansion of social services of AFGA.

She expressed the hope that mutual cooperation between the armed forces hospital and AFGA would expand more than ever.

Similarly, head of armed forces hospital in a speech called the opening of the clinic as useful for the staff of the armed forces of the Republic State and thanked for the cooperation of the AFGA.

The function was attended by some generals of the armed forces, President of the Curative Medicine Department of the Public Health Ministry and officials of the armed forces hospital and AFGA.

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Post-graduate studies

(Continued from page 3) Last year 1748 operations were performed in the Institute of Child Health, of which 661 were general surgery, 724 orthopedy and 365 of Ear-Nose-Throat (ENT).

Presently four Afghan doctors are specialising in ENT, general surgery, and orthopedy. Earlier, when Afghan doctors returned from India to Afghanistan after specialising in internal diseases, surgery, orthopedy, and anaesthesia, they are now working in the Child Health Institute.

Last year five nurses and two technicians were sent to India for further training. The technicians have returned to Afghanistan after completing their training while the nurses are yet to complete their course.

Acute gastroenteritis and summer seasons and bronchopneumonia in winters bring in most of the patients to the hospital and at occasions the hospital is overwhelmed. The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan has incorporated in its Seven Year Development Plan the development of the Institute of Child Health in the end, that the Institute of Child Health is not only a hospital but a training and study centre too.

MELBOURNE, July 7, (DPA).—A German-owned container vessel the "Columbus Australia" slipped unnoticed out of Melbourne harbour overnight with a cargo of uranium, after being picketed since Saturday by hundreds of anti-uranium demonstrators.

The 22,000 ton vessel left behind export goods for North America, chiefly frozen meat, worth a million Australian dollars, because dockers had refused to load the "Columbus Australia" in protest against the uranium cargo picked up at Brisbane.

AMMAN, July 7, (DPA).—Jordanian Premier Mudar Badran said in Jeddah yesterday that King Hussein's current visit to Saudi Arabia was part of a system of exchanging views about Arab causes and mutual relations.

Hussein and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia will discuss the present Middle East position.

Badran praised America's initiative to solve the Middle East crisis and said Jordan supported the step. He said the Arab viewpoint transmitted to U.S. President Jimmy Carter expressed one united strategy as well as ideas on solving the Middle East problem.

Smith said that after consulting other delegations to US believed the "multi-fibre" agreement should and could be renewed without change, except for some purely technical amendments to the text.

Trade in general had been neither impeded nor disruptive under the pact, although the US, like some other importing countries, had from time to time experienced disruption in several specific products," Smith said.

He associated the US with a view expressed by Mexico that the agreement was a compromise and should be extended as presently written, "with the expectation that rational application of all its provisions will solve the problems of both importing and exporting countries."

The Committee met for nearly four hours and agreed to continue today, following further private consultations with delegations on conference sources said.

EEC sources said third world low-cost producers appeared not yet to have convinced their views on the community proposals, but they felt there were varying degrees of recognition of the problems of the nine.

The plan was endorsed by an announcement yesterday in Brussels that the EEC commission had already decided to limit imports of certain textile products to remain in the agreement.

Imports of these goods were disrupting EEC markets, and had forced some 3,500 textile factories to close and throw half a million people out of work, provided producers were prepared to stabilise these exports in a series of bilateral agreements with the community the EEC would be prepared to renew the accord for a further five years, Tran said.

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France-Yemen

(Continued from page 1) commander-in-chief of the North Yemeni armed forces, said his talks with Giscard d'Estaing have shown that France and the Yemen Arab Republic share the same view on world problems, and the need to strengthen Franco-Arab relations to maintain peace and security in the Red Sea area.

"We are striving to keep the Red Sea as a lake of peace for the benefit of all bordering countries," he said.

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ATC sells textile worth 278,900,000af

PROVINCES, July 9, (Bakhtar).—Afghan Textile Co. has earned some 278,900,000 af. from the sale of its cotton and rayon textiles during the first three months of the current year, a source of the company said that some 17,633,000 meters rayon and cotton textiles were produced by the Gulbaha, Jabulseraj and Pulikhumri textile mills, which is 890,000 meters more considering the same period last year.

The source added that during the first three months of the current year, some 15,632,000 meters textile worth 278,900,000 af. was sold in the local markets.

KABUL, July 9, (Bakhtar).—Chemical fertiliser and pesticide worth 36,800,000 afghanis have been sold to farmers and livestockkeepers of Kunduz, Badkhash and Takhar provinces during the last three months of the current year.

A source of Fertiliser Company in Kunduz said for increasing agriculture yield 3,294 tons of fertiliser and pesticide and insecticide were sold to farmers on credit and cash in the last three months.

Then, head of the road construction project Colonel Abdul Samad said the macadamisation and culvert making on the Shiberghan-Maimana highway was 199 km. has been completed to 155 km. and some 134 km. has also been macadamised.

He said that according to the program some 30 kms of the highway will be asphalted during the current year. He added that the Shiberghan-Maimana highway construction work macadamisation, bridge and culvert making between D. Maimana towards Maimana continues by the Labour Corps.

At the function present were also some officials of the road construction unit of the Labour Corps, and some residents of Shiberghan city.

PARIS, July 9, (Reuters).—Bangladesh must make better use of its own resources if it wants its economy to grow faster, a group of country experts declared here yesterday.

"I am quite clear in my own mind, as always, that this war is going to escalate," President Kaunda said. "There have been more and more exchanges between rebel (Rhodesian) troops and our own boys in the field."

Zambia has always reserved the right if she cannot defend her own territory to invite any other country to come to her aid, he said, but added: "There's no room for this at the moment."

KINSHASA, July 9, (Reuters).—President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday appointed a new cabinet headed by a Prime Minister instead of himself.

But he retained the defence and state security portfolios, the Zaire news agency reported.

The new premier, whose official title is first state commissioner, is professor Mpinga Kasenda. Previous cabinets had been headed by the president.

Ten ministers were dropped from the outgoing government team which was reshuffled as part of the president's reform of Zaire's political institutions.

Gen. Zia chairs Pak Military Council

KABUL, July 9, (Bakhtar).—The Military Council of Pakistan met under the chairmanship of Gen. Ziaul Haq and discussed the situation in Pakistan last Wednesday, according to a Radio Pakistan report.

Members of the Council are Gen. Mohammad Sharif, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Mohammad Sharif, Commander of the Navy, and Air Marshal Zulfikar Ali Khan, Commander of Pakistan Air Force.

According to a radio Tehran report Gen. Ziaul Haq

Works Minister opens 2nd stage of Herat potable water project

HERAT, July 9, (Bakhtar).—The work on the second stage of the Herat potable water expansion network, was opened by Public Works Minister Ghausuddin Faq on Thursday.

Pointing to the importance of the public utility projects of the Republican state in the framework of the Seven Year Development Plan of the country, Public Works Minister expressed the hope that with the completion of the second stage of the expansion network of the project more drinking water will be provided to the Herat citizens.

A source of Water Supply and Canalisation Department in Herat said that with the completion of the second stage of the project which consists extension of 52 meters of pipeline, potable water will be provided to more than 70,000 people.

Afterwards Public Works Minister accompanied by Herat Governor Ghulam Ali Ayen and the Commander of the Army Garrison of the province Lieutenant General Serajuddin visited different parts of Herat potable water projects and held talks on the possibilities of supplying drinking water to the Herat old city and thickly populated districts with Herat governor and concerned officials.

According to another report, Public Works Minister during his short stay in Maimana exchanged views on the transport facilities and water supply project of the city with Farayab governor M. Siddiq, Director of the Public Works and the Maimana Mayor.

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According to another report, Public Works Minister

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Appearances are deceptive.

(Aesop)

DRINKING WATER PROJECTS

Afghanistan's first Seven Year Socio-Economic Development Plan places a special emphasis on the establishment of public utility projects in the center and provinces of the country in the fields of public health, agriculture, mines and industry and water and power.

Drinking water is one of the most basic needs of human being emulated by none. It is the carrier of many a microbes not seen with the naked eye. The Ministry of Public Works has been giving a top priority to the construction of these public welfare projects. The work on the second phase of Herat potable water project started last week. Up on its completion the project will provide water to more than 70,000 Herat citizens.

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan has decided on striking a balance between the rural and urban population on one hand and volume of drinking water to be supplied. In Kabul fairly large projects are being built in Afshar-Darul Aman

and on Loger river course to meet the shortage so miserably felt in the capital. Although the Chakhotan project was completed in 1353 yet it falls short of meeting the needs of the people. Kabul is supplied presently by 54,000 cu meters of drinking water daily.

The Seven Year Development Plan also foresees construction of large reservoirs and laying of pipelines for water distribution in the provinces of Nangarhar, Paktia, Logar, Ghazni, Kandahar, Helmand, Orzgan, Nemroz, Balkh, Samangan, Badkhan, and Badkhan. Subterranean water exists in large volumes in all these provinces, and also the tormenting, though small, rivers passing through these provinces can be tamed for this purpose. There is a growing need for more closer cooperation between the ministries of Public Health, Public Works, Agriculture and Water and Power. As these are the four organizations which reach even to the far-flung villages and hamlets. The Ministry of

Public Health's drive to free the Afghan society from the diseases and calamities befalling them as a result of pollution and other factors cannot meet success unless the people receive clean drinking water.

Development specialists and researchers in both developed and the developing world, and those of the United Nations specialized agencies are aware of the fact that hygienic drinking water is most essential in the third world for acceleration of development. Every year thousands of millions are lost due to diseases caused by malnutrition and polluted water in the developing world. The World Health Organization and UNICEF are playing their part in Afghanistan but more funds and equipments are needed immediately to cater to the needs of our people. The Rural Development Department in cooperation with World Food Program is also rendering a helping hand in this regard.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: Uplift and restoration of historical monuments is a major objective of the cultural policy of the Republic of Afghanistan. In today's issue the paper comments on the efforts of the Ministry of Information and Culture aimed at fulfilling this policy objective.

Presently Afghan archaeologists and experts from several friendly nations and international scientific institutions are engaged in restoration work in various parts of the country. Work on Bamian caves and Buddhas colossi is nearing completion, and these world famous monuments will be preserved for the posterity as a result of these efforts. In Ghazni, Herat, Mazar-e Sharif, and some other parts of the country other projects have either been completed, or are under implementation. During the

Seven Year Plan period the Ministry of Information and Culture will continually step up restoration operations, and will improve management and maintenance of important historical buildings and monuments.

HEYWAD: In yesterday's issue the daily Heywad discusses the increase in production of edible oil at home and cotton production in Helmand. This plant was built during the second five year plan period, but owing to low cotton production it was not able to operate in full capacity. Fortunately production of cotton in Helmand Valley has increased substantially during the last few years, and output at the Helmand plant has risen proportionately.

Acraage under cotton cultivation in the area will be expanded, and with more

intensive farming methods, production will be more than double during the current plan period. To be able to handle the cotton yield the government is now planning expansions and new plants in Helmand. The foreign currency which will be saved from marketing by Helmand Company larger quantities of edible oil at home and cotton abroad, will enable the government to step up operations related to overall development of this area. Initial investments have been heavy, and all the infrastructure including sufficient supplies of energy are now there to make to base further development.

ANIS: In Thursday's issue the paper comments upon social dynamics, and its importance in the survival, security, advancement and prosperity of nations.

The Revolution of Saratan 26, 1352 is decidedly a turning point in the long history of the Afghan nation. From this day on the reluctance has been replaced with enthusiasm, and non-challenge with dynamism and mass participation. The whole nation of Afghanistan is forging ahead together, and citizens find strength and inspiration from one another, and from the progressive objectives of the revolution, and an enlightened leadership. The national endeavors have now clear directions, and purposes, and only endeavors of this type will help nation achieve its cherished wishes and aspirations.

DAR ES SALAAM, July 9, (Reuters)—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere will visit Canada, the United States and Jamaica next month to discuss moves towards majority rule in Southern Africa, it was announced today.

WORLD PRESS

TOKYO, July 9, (Reuters)—Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) seems likely to suffer losses in Sunday's election for half the seats in the 252-seat upper house, but enough to create any major political upset.

Newspaper polls suggest the LDP will lose anything from two to five of the 65 seats it has up for reelection on Sunday in both national and local constituencies. Without the upper house majority which it held until the death of a sitting

member last week, the LDP could no longer expect automatic approval for legislation sent up from the more important lower house, in which it retains a slim majority.

Without the upper house majority which it held until the death of a sitting

FIVE YEARS ACTIVITY OF GROUP 24

BY MIODRAG M. STOJILKOVIC PART I

The developing countries Group 24 for monetary and financial questions met in Washington on April 26th and 28th, 1977 to review several pressing problems which are being discussed at the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Committee for the Transfer of Resources to the Developing Countries, Group 24 also reviewed several important questions pertaining to its own organization, programme and methods of work.

Group 24 was formed in January 1972, after the Group 77 annual meeting in Lima, in late October 1971, had concluded that it is entirely unacceptable to the developing countries for fundamental questions re-

lating to the future of the international monetary system which concern the world community as a whole, to be considered and resolved within the narrow circle of advanced countries, outside of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Committee for the Transfer of Resources to the Developing Countries, Group 24 also reviewed several important questions pertaining to its own organization, programme and methods of work.

This organ was set up to review the international

monetary situation and as a development in the field of international monetary relations, as well as any decision which may be passed by an individual country or group of countries, outside of the International Monetary Fund, affecting the interests of the developing countries.

Moreover, this working body was given the task of proposing to the governments of Group 77's member countries dovetailed stand on monetary and financial problems which would be represented in various international fora, as well as to review any other action deemed necessary, including the convening of a world monetary conference within the frameworks of the United Nations.

Hence, the developing countries' Group 24 emerged in reaction to the advanced countries' attempt to pass fundamental decisions in the field of international monetary relations on questions of vital interest to the non-aligned and developing countries within an extremely narrow circle (Group 10, Group 5, etc.) or by individual decision on the part of one of the developed countries.

Group 24 played an active role in work on reforming the international monetary system, and especially in the activities of the "Committee of Twenty", making its own highly constructive contribution to the quest for solutions to the situation which emerged.

SHAPE OF PEACE IN MIDDLE EAST

BY GRAVIN YOUNG

"It's the wrong shape," G. K. Chesterton's little, doctored priest, Father Brown, once mused, gazing at an Oriental dagger at the scene of an apparent suicide. "The wrong shape," he said, "if I have seen it in this wicked world."

Given a look round the "frontline" areas of the Middle East today—Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Arab East Jerusalem—Father Brown might well be similarly horrified. For in the view of the West's despairing Arab friends—in the midst for peace—ugly physical barriers and mental attitudes across the Jordan River add up to quite the wrong shape.

In today's world, the wrong shape even before Menachem Begin's victory in the Israeli elections. And the wrongness of it is most glaringly evident on the Arab West Bank of Jordan, where the outgoing Israeli Labour Government had been rapidly implanting new colonies (more than 30 now) on this crucial piece of Arab property.

Not only "extremists" such as the Iragis, but "moderates" such as King Hussein are adamant: with these settlements there we can forget about peace. "We should be treated by the oil-producers as a special case".

Still, Assad has also lost \$300 million a year in revenue since the Iragis stopped piping their oil through Syria. Petrol in Damascus has quadrupled in price. And this, when they consider that they are a "frontline" state, the Syrians do not find funny.

"Nor do they find it amusing that their army is stuck in Lebanon. Syrian officials, like most Arabs anywhere, openly express their disgust at the behaviour of those Maronite Lebanese who overtly crossed to

Israel, received training and arms there, and then crossed back to kill other Arabs. "Whatever happens in the future," people said to me from Baghdad to Arab East Jerusalem—and they included officials in Syria and Jordan—"But we shall know for certain (if before we were pretty sure) that an extremely active Fifth Column is part of the superstructure of any future Lebanese state".

I thought of my first meeting with Yasser Arafat, one cold night in 1967 after groping my way down a steel ladder to a deep cave in the Jordanian hills. Surrounded by machine-guns and grenades, he laughed at my suggestion that he might negotiate a Palestine state on the West Bank.

In Damascus, 1977, those

views had evidently travelled a long way in ten years. These Palestinians said: "We want to establish a state in any part of Palestine. Recognition of Israel's right to exist isn't a question that should be asked now but later, when the return home of Palestinian refugees is settled", leaving it to be understood, I thought, that it certainly could be asked then—and answered in the affirmative.

Next morning, a top Syrian official was glum. We want talk peace as long as there's the possibility of peace. The Israelis will delay and delay, of course. The Iragis say we'll fail. Well, the deep, deep trouble is that Israeli leaders have never tried to give their people the idea that Peace is safest for them in the long term." (OFNS)



IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

NEW DELHI, July 9, (Reuters)—A young man killed 14 school children and two teachers before killing himself in a fit of anger in Moradabad near here, Samachar news agency said, Wednesday.

The agency said the man, Vinod Kumar Gupta, was surrounded by children after he quarrelled with one of the teachers. He was angry because he was not selected for a job. He was angry because he was not selected for a job. He was angry because he was not selected for a job.

LONDON, July 9, (DPA)—The British naval helicopter in an operation which cost an estimated 70,000 sterling.

The police found the man an hour later. By then he had stabbed himself and died in a hospital. The two teachers and the 14 children are recovering in a hospital, Samachar said.

PORTSMOUTH, England, July 9, (Reuters)—A 28-year-old Indian who set out to sail single-handed to Calcutta but had to be rescued

35 miles off the English coast, an apologetic for causing trouble.

Prasanna Mulherjee was rescued Tuesday night by a British naval helicopter in an operation which cost an estimated 70,000 sterling.

"I am ashamed he said after a night in the Royal naval hospital here. "The sea was very rough, very rough. I am regretting that May-day call but my life is too valuable".

A woman who telephoned from the Jordanian embassy told my wife that Princess Alia thought of me and insisted on us being in Jordan for the wedding on Monday", he said.

The only problem now at the Coleman's council house home is what to buy the princess for a wedding present.

The medical professionals, nurses, dressers, medicines etc. are all provided by the Ministry of Public Health to the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital. The hospital has all amenities and can take care of patients of varying diseases. Most of the personnel working with the hospital is foreign trained and many of its nurses and doctors are busy in specialisation outside.

Work begins on second stage of Parwan Irrigation Project

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

With the completion of the second stage of Parwan Irrigation Project an estimated 24,800 hectares of land—14,000 hectares water scarcity land and 10,800 hectares arid land—will come under irrigation and the ground will be prepared for generating 2400 kws power.

The 196 items of equipment for completion of the second stage costing 735,786 will arrive from People's Republic of China in next six months.

The Deputy Minister of Water and Power Eng. Ahmad Farid Ishaq in revealing the above in an interview with the reporter of the daily Kabul Times said that 136 items of equipment including iron sheet, tyres and tubes, spare parts, bulldozers, dump-trucks, water tanks, etc., adding the transportation cost to the cost of the goods to come via Karachi will amount to 810,000.

WAZIR AKBAR KHAN HOSPITAL

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

"During 1355 Wazir Akbar Khan hospital provided treatment to 9299 patients who reported to the hospital," said Dr. Mohammad Anwar Masoomi, vice-president of the hospital in an interview with the daily Kabul Times.

Dr. Masoomi further said that the Wazir Akbar Khan hospital has 225 beds and in August 1971, Group 24 was hardly faced with an emergency in the hospital. The fact that the leading advanced countries have the largest number of votes and the right of veto in international financial institutions and that they offer strong resistance to any proposed solution whose adoption would introduce elements of a new international economic order.

At the end of five years of Group 24's successful works, its member-countries felt the need to give more detailed consideration to certain question concerning its organization, methods and long-term programme of work.

At its 14th, ministerial meeting at the end of April, Group 24 devoted considerable attention to the problems on the agenda of the Committee for the Transfer of Resources to the Developing Countries and the "Provisional Committee for Reform of the International Monetary System, which convened shortly afterwards. After long discussion, Group 24 put forward in a communique its assessments of the international economic situation and its stands with international economic situation and its stands with international economic situation and its stands with international economic situation.

Concluding that after the recession of the previous two years there was a revival of economic activities in the developed countries in 1974, together with a decline in the volume of world trade, following a sharp decline in earlier years, Group 24 also observed that the international economic situation is not sufficiently benefiting from the revival in the world economy, and are still heavily weighed down by balance of payments problems.

The medical professionals, nurses, dressers, medicines etc. are all provided by the Ministry of Public Health to the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital. The hospital has all amenities and can take care of patients of varying diseases. Most of the personnel working with the hospital is foreign trained and many of its nurses and doctors are busy in specialisation outside.

Mir's Service has offered to supply one Toyota model 1976 four cylinders including custom duty for Afs. 500,000. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers within ten days of publication of this advertisement to the Service Department of Ministry of Higher Education. (281) 3-2

465 which will be financed through the loan of the government of People's Republic of China.

Since greater parts of the equipment belonging to the first stage of the project was worn out, a new list of equipment needed for the second stage was prepared by Afghan and Chinese experts and after consideration by Ministry of Water and Power the ground was prepared for conclusion of an agreement. Following the conclusion of the agreement the Chinese authorities will take necessary arrangements for the delivery of equipment to the project.

Further expounding on the second stage of the project Eng. Ishaq said the work includes construction of irrigation networks and other auxiliary complexes and is expected to be completed in two years.

The local expenditures of the project are being met by the Ministry of Water and Power. The total length of the canals in the first stage of the project reaches to 85,578 kms, and some 148 hydro-technical plants have been constructed.

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The Parwan Irrigation and Power Project is one of the most important projects of the Ministry of Water and Power. The work on the first stage of the project including construction of diversion dam, headway of main canal, syphons in Ghorband and Salang, installation of water pumps, establishment of a power plant, flood diversion, culverts and a number of small and large constructions were successfully completed last Afghan year and officially opened.

In accordance with an agreement between Afghanistan and People's Republic of China the survey work on the project began in 1966 and was completed in eight months. In accordance with the plan the cost for implementation of the first stage of the project was envisaged at \$5.8-million of which two million pound sterling was earmarked for purchase of equipment and machinery from China and \$3.8 million, equivalent to Afs. 684-million, to cover the local expenditures.

The Parwan Irrigation and Power Project is aimed at better utilizing the water resources of Panjshir River for development of agriculture and energy by bringing arid lands under irrigation and providing adequate water for water scarcity lands, he added.

The local expenditures of the project are being met by the Ministry of Water and Power. The total length of the canals in the first stage of the project reaches to 85,578 kms, and some 148 hydro-technical plants have been constructed.

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OFFER RECEIVED

Jangalak Industries has received an offer for 370 tons iron-sheets in following specifications:
2000 x 1600 x 2 mm..... 20 tons
2000 x 1400 x 1.5 mm..... 100 tons
2000 x 1000 x 0.8 mm..... 50 tons
2000 x 1000 x 1 mm..... 150 tons
2000 x 1000 x 2 mm..... 50 tons
from Kanematsu—Goshu Ltd. of Japan CIP Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the above at lower price should come by July 23 to the Supply Department of Jangalak. Securities are required. (286) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Gin and Press of Balkh has received an offer for one telephone switchboard with 25 lines from Siemens branch in Kabul at DM-260,171. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who can supply at lower price should send their applications to the Service Section of Gin and Press at Mazar-i-Sharif and be present by July 23 to the bidding committee. Securities are required. (287) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Banai Construction Unit has received an offer for two units diesel engine concrete mixer and four units electrical concrete mixer 550 liters CIP Karachi including insurance at US\$25,200 from Metal Mechanic Company of Italy. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers by July 23 to the Procurement Section of Banai at Yakatoot and be present at the same date for bidding. Specification can be seen and securities are required. (289) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Banai Construction Unit has received an offer for 475 items loaders and square vehicles spare parts at total of US\$15,614.31. CIP Kabul including insurance from Fiat-Alize Company. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who can provide the same at lower price should come by July 24 to the Banai at Yakatoot. List and specifications can be seen and securities are required. (290) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Afghan Construction Unit—Kabul (ACUK) has received offers for 20 items equipments from different companies as follows:
1-10 pcs. electrical and diesel engine concrete mixer at US\$71,587.5 FOB Italian border.
2-20 pcs. electrical vibrators 1" dia. at US\$5043.94 CIP Karachi.
3-50 pcs. Gasoline engine vibrators 1" dia. at US\$17165 CIP Karachi.
4-20 pcs. electrical vibrators 2" dia. at US\$5543.40 CIP Karachi.
5-50 pcs. gasoline engine vibrators 2" dia. at US\$1841.37 CIP Karachi.
6-10 pcs. electrical vibrators 3" dia. at 2240 Pound Sterling CIP Kabul.
7-5 pcs. gasoline engine vibrators 3" dia. at 1295 Pound Sterling CIP Kabul.
8-1 pcs. Diesel generator (125) KVA at US\$17770 CIP Karachi.
9-2 pcs. Diesel generator (75) KVA at US\$2280 CIP Karachi.
10-2 pcs. Diesel generator (30) KVA at US\$12320 CIP Karachi.
11-2 pcs. Centrifugal pump diesel engine 3" US\$774 CIP Kabul.
12-5 pcs. Centrifugal pump diesel engine 2" US\$1765 CIP Kabul.
13-5 pcs. Centrifugal pump electrical 2" US\$4502 CIP Kabul.
14-2 pcs. Centrifugal pump electrical 3" US\$2235 CIP Kabul.
15-2 pcs. Welding machine with gasoline engine US\$1420 CIP Kabul.
16-20 pcs. Welding machine electrical US\$5382 CIP Karachi.
17-50 pcs. Rollers with diesel engine hand type US\$17790 CIP Karachi.
18-10 pcs. Electrical concrete breakers US\$4450.51 CIP Kabul.
19-50 pcs. Electrical drill for concrete US\$3805.55 CIP Kabul.
20-50 pcs. Electrical drills for steel US\$2540.89 CIP Kabul.
Local and foreign firms willing to supply the same at lower price shall submit their quotation in sealed envelopes to the ACUK Secretariat Department or to the Foreign Procurement Office in Pulechak before July 25, 1977. List and specification can be obtained from the procurement office for Afs. 1000. (293) 3-1

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Janata names Sanjiva Reddy as presidential candidate

NEW DELHI, July 9 (Tass).—The leadership of the ruling Janata Party, announced Thursday that it has nominated Sanjiva Reddy the speaker of the house of the central parliament of India, as a candidate for the presidency. The central parliamentary council of the biggest opposition party — the Indian National Congress (INC) — supported Sanjiva Reddy's candidature at a meeting yesterday.

Madhu Limaya, General Secretary of the Janata Party, told pressmen that Sanjiva Reddy was nominated by the Party after members of "other opposition parties and groups" agreed at yesterday's meeting with Prime Minister Morarji Desai to support his candidature.

Sanjiva Reddy was born on May 19, 1913 into a well to do peasant family in Illuru village (Andhra Pradesh State) during the period of the national liberation movement he was persecuted by the colonial authorities. He held different posts in INC organisations in his state. In 1959 he became the INC chairman. After the party split in 1969 Sanjiva Reddy withdrew from the INC to become the leader of the breakaway party of the party in Andhra Pradesh.

After the Janata Party bloc won the March elections to the central parliament of India Sanjiva Reddy was elected the speaker of the House of the People.

ASEAN for peace with neighbours

SINGAPORE, July 9, (Reuters).—The five foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) yesterday agreed to hold the olive branch of peace to the neighbouring Indochina states, while hitting hard at internal insurgencies at home.

Despite recent tough criticism by Vietnam, accusing ASEAN of being a military bloc, a joint communiqué at the end of the four-day foreign ministers' meetings, urged greater dialogue with Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The issue of how ASEAN — which groups Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia — can thrive alongside its neighbours dominated the discussions.

The other major issue was a new outward-looking trend by the Organisation towards greater trade cooperation with Japan, Australia and New Zealand and increasing economic contacts with the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Indonesia's foreign minister, Adam Malik, said in a closing speech to the conference: "We agree that the threat against Asian security remains from insurgent groups and that the answer to this challenge is not by transforming ASEAN into a collective military pact."

Dr. Carlos Romulo, Philippines Foreign Minister, told Reuters that military matters had not been discussed at the meeting. "We are not concerned with security matters. Our security is based on our economic development," he said.

But Malik admitted that security operations against internal insurgencies had been discussed, although he declined to go into details.

ASEAN heads, however, have consistently denied that the Organisation has any military significance, and is a purely economic, social and cultural grouping. Japan's decision to beef up aid to ASEAN countries appears to have given the Organisation a new confidence, conference sources said.

They pointed out that increasing interest in ASEAN, whose countries account for more than 200 million people, is shown by the fact that the heads of state of Japan, Australia and New Zealand are attending meetings with ASEAN leaders and the ASEAN summit in Kuala Lumpur next month.

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PAK daily calls for reinstating of NAP

KARACHI, July 9, (Bakhtar).—Dawn, the Karachi daily, in an editorial in Thursday's issue writes that if the future elections in Pakistan are to take place realistically and in accordance with the wishes of the people of that country, and afford an opportunity to the people to take their decision on the election freely, it is essential that those who are removed from the political scene either by detention or by other restrictions, should be freed. Likewise the destiny of all conscientious detainees must be reexamined.

Political opponents for years have been blatantly neglected, and a large number of them have remained for long periods in prisons. A number of these prisoners are being tried in special courts.

This manner of trial contradicts the legal process, and is not compatible with requirements of justice. Hence all special courts should be dissolved, pursuit of stop and, all prisoners, be freed.

In extraordinary conditions when grave accusations are in stake, the prisoners ought to be tried in legal courts in accordance with legal regulations. The second subject that is addressed is the dissolution of the National Awami Party.

The banning of this party, which has won the greater number of chairs in Baluchistan and North West Frontier in 1970 elections, has created a void in the political life of these two provinces which is yet to be filled. The mass of the people of these two provinces, in the event the national Awami Party is unable to take part in the elections, will be deprived of freely electing their representatives.

Hence it is logical that the National Awami Party be permitted to render the political scene in accordance with the laws of the country; and when permission for political activities is granted to other parties, they too should resume their political activities.

NEW YORK, July 9, (Reuters).—The port Authority of New York and New Jersey yesterday decided to continue barring the Anglo-French Concorde jetliner from Kennedy airport pending further study of the aircraft's noise effects.

The authority, which operates Kennedy Airport, made its decision in a private meeting after it received a report by noise consultants on the supersonic aircraft's effect on people living near the airport.

President Eyadéma visited both Cairo and Tripoli last month where he held talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and the Libyan delegate to the OAU summit conference.

Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriya have differed over the Arab-Israeli conflict, resulting in steady deterioration of bilateral relations.

Earlier this year Egypt concentrated armed forces along the joint border and for several days all communications between the neighbouring North African countries were cut.

SALESBURY, July 9, (Reuters).—Negotiators from Britain and the United States yesterday began a round of talks with Rhodesian government officials in the latest initiative to solve the white-ruled territory's 12-year-old constitutional problem.

But observers here are doubtful whether the envoys, John Graham of Britain and Stephen Low of the United States, will make any headway in their efforts to press the Rhodesian government into handing over power to the country's six million blacks.

The two men flew in from Lusaka Thursday night where they spent two days discussing Rhodesia with Zambian government officials and Rhodesian nationalist leaders, including John Nkomo, joint leader with Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front.

Nkomo, whose Patriotic Front was this week recognised by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) as the spearhead of the guerrilla war against Rhodesia, has made it plain in recent statements that he wants power in Rhodesia transferred to his group.

Although Smith has said he is ready to discuss settlement proposals with the envoys, he is not pinning his hopes exclusively on the Anglo-American initiative.

Radio Tehran further adds that so far three of nine parties which constitute the coalition of the Pakistan National Alliance, have announced their full support to Gen. Ziaul Haq.

According to a report of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which takes place amid urgent security near Stockholm.

The meeting was set by the Organisation's Secretary-General, Ali Mohammed Jaideh, when he said on arrival here that the meeting would deal with routine matters and would not set new world oil prices.

He said the OPEC representatives would review me-

GEN. ZIA

(Continued from page 1) course of the coup d'état have been released. Pir Pagaro is one of them.

The agency also notes that pictures of former Premier Bhutto have been collected from government offices.

The quiet which was brought about by the coup in Pakistan still continues. It is said that some segments of the people of Pakistan have warmly welcomed the coup.

According to a Reuters dispatch it was officially announced in Islamabad that Agha Shahi has been promoted to the newly created post of Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry.

He is now considered to be one of the top ranking officials. Reuters quotes Karachi newspapers as noting that interference by the armed forces was the only way of restoration of political tranquillity in Pakistan.

According to these newspapers although military interference in political affairs in the past has brought misfortune for Pakistan, but this time such interference was imperative and unavoidable.

Quoting Islamabad newspapers France Press reports that more than forty persons who were sentenced to imprisonment for the last two years as a result of opposing Zulfikar Ali Bhutto were released on Wednesday.

These include two former provincial government ministers.

The two ministers said that they were abducted by Bhutto's Federal Security Forces and were kept in a prison in Rawalpindi, the center of Herat and some woleswais on Friday.

The repair and macadamisation work of the road between the center of Herat and Abul woleswais and the center of Herat and some woleswais on Friday.

Public Works Minister also inspected the new road between Gozara and Pash-toun Zarghoun woleswais.

Similarly, Faq also visited the place where construction of Kharabad bridge is envisaged.

The source added the goods have been delivered to the custom houses of the respective provinces and the smugglers are being questioned.

Six killed, 9 injured in road mishap

SHIBERGHAN, July 10, (Bakhtar).—Six persons were killed and nine injured when the bus carrying them overturned on Shiberghan-Maimana road.

A source of the Traffic Department of Jauzjan province said the lorry was heading towards Faryab province when it overturned near Khurasan bridge.

The source also added the injured were transferred to the Jauzjan hospital and are reported to be progressing.

The case is under interrogation.

Graduated Land taxes

QALAI NOW, July 10, (Bakhtar).—The payment of graduated land taxes by landowners of Qalamow started yesterday.

A source of the Governor's Office of Badkhis province said the payment of graduated land taxes started on the basis of declaration forms filled earlier by landowners and determined by the officials of the Ministry of Finance.

ROME, July 10, (Reuters).—Rome airport police yesterday confiscated 650 kilograms (430 pounds) of Hashish worth six billion lire (four million sterling) in what was believed to be the biggest such haul ever made in Italy.

LATE NEWS

THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. XVI, No. 94, Sunday, July 10, 1977, Saratan 19,1556 S.H.

PRICE AFS. 6

WEATHER

The skies will be clear all over the country during next 24 hours.

Kabul Temperature: Max. tomorrow +36°C. Min. tonight +13°C.

6 Copy JUL 29 1977

Investment Committee approves four projects

KABUL, July 10, (Bakhtar).—The Investment Committee met yesterday and approved four industrial projects with a total capital of Afs. 49,701,000.

The meeting, chaired by Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram, also considered a number of issues relating to private investment and gave final approval to four industrial projects which include casing and raising processing plants, ropes and plastic bags making plants and fine silk flour plant.

The meeting also studied the applications for another thirteen industrial projects and instructions were given to the Investment Promotion Department to study the projects from economic feasibility point of view and submit them for final approval to the next meeting of the Committee.

Smuggled goods seized

KABUL, July 10, (Bakhtar).—Thirty five items of smuggled goods were seized by police during the last week in Nemruz, Herat, Pakhtia and Nangarhar provinces.

A source of Police and Security Office of the Ministry of Interior said the seized goods include textile, cattle, cigarettes, fertilizer, lubricants, tea, precious stone, plastic goods, ladders, sewing machines etc.

The source added the goods have been delivered to the custom houses of the respective provinces and the smugglers are being questioned.

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Soviets warn US against producing neutron bombs

MOSCOW, July 10, (Reuters).—The Soviet Union Saturday issued a warning that at development of the new neutron warhead already tested by the United States would complicate the two countries' talks on limiting strategic arms.

A commentary by the official Tass news agency seconded criticism of the new weapon by U.S. Senator John Heinz, who had condemned it as "abominable and anti-human".

Tass said "sober-minded analysts" realised that development of the neutron warhead is designed to kill by means of intense radiation which causes only a minimum amount of blast damage to buildings and equipment.

U.S. government officials said this week it could be placed on missiles in western Europe within 18 months if President Carter authorises production, he is expected to take a decision next month on whether to do so.

RIGHT, LEFT FIGHT FIERCE BATTLE IN SOUTH LEBANON

BEIRUT, July 10, (Reuters).—Rightists and leftist-Palestinian forces near Lebanon's border fought fierce artillery duels overnight as clashes continued local, residents said.

Friday night's exchange took place between rightist and leftist Armoun, close to the Israeli border, they said.

Residents said a number of shells fell on the market town of Nabatieh, causing material damage but no casualties.

Meanwhile, Lebanese President Elias Sarkis called on Maronite Patriarch Antonios Khreish to discuss the current situation in the country, especially in the south.

The Maronites are the dominant sect among Lebanon's right wing Christians.

In a press statement, the Patriarch said discussions covered ways of restoring calm and stability to the southern region and bringing about understanding among all Lebanese.

The radio station of the right-wing Farjane party reported that the President and the Maronite Patriarch had agreed on "positive steps". It gave no details but said the steps were expected to reflect favourably on the situation in the south.

Public Works Minister opening the second phase of Herat drinking water network.

OPEC ministers to meet in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, July 10, (Reuters).—World oil exporters meet here this week following Saudi Arabia's stand against hard-liners in the OPEC Council is also expected to welcome the re-establishment of oil price unity among the 13 member states following a pricing battle between the moderates led by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and other OPEC member states who sought higher price increases in 1977.

The two-tier price war in the OPEC—the first of its kind to break into the open—faced the 13 member nations with their biggest crisis in the organisation's history.

Wielding its immense power as the world's largest oil producer, with huge oil reserves, Saudi Arabia and UAE all kept prices low to five per cent at the beginning of 1977 after the

Zambia reports 10-hour border battle with Rhodesian forces

LUSAKA, July 10, (Reuters).—Zambia said last night that its guerrillas fought a 10-hour battle with Rhodesian forces across the Zambezi River on their troubled border last Thursday night.

It was the worst border incident to be reported since Ian Smith threatened possible cross-border raids into Zambia two months ago.

A Zambian government statement said Zambian forces fired a mortar barrage at a Rhodesian military camp at Chirundu, 90 km southeast of here, after "provocative erratic firing" from the Rhodesian side.

The Rhodesians apparently opened fire after black nationalist guerrillas from the "Patriotic Front" hit the camp. Rhodesian forces in the Chirundu area, the statement added.

President Kenneth Kaunda has ordered a full army attack following Smith's threat, and said last Friday he made arrangements with unspecified foreign countries to send troops to Zambia to end the border dispute.

Observers said it appeared that, if borne out, the statement indicated that tension on Zambia's southern border had reached a new pitch.

Measurement course held at Jangalak

KABUL, July 10, (Bakhtar).—In the series of holding management courses in the Mines and Industries Ministry for planning and production processes, a measurement course was held in the Jangalak factories yesterday morning.

The course which will last for two weeks is attended by 12 students of the fifth year of the Engineering College and ten officials of the Jangalak Factories and is taught by two teachers from the Industrial Engineering Department of the Training and Consulting Management Center of the Mines and Industries Ministry.

In the course some films will also be shown.

Army head informed Bhutto of decision a month back

ISLAMABAD, July 10, (Bakhtar).—According to BBC report the military ruler of Pakistan Gen. Ziaul Haq in an interview with Associated Press has said that he had signed an agreement with the Libyan Jamahiriya to normalise relations.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman denied reports by Reuters and other news agency from Lome the Togo capital, that the two countries had signed such an agreement last Friday after mediation initiatives by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Reuters had reported that an agreement was signed by Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel-Salam Tureiki and Mohammad Riad, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The spokesman however, said Riad had agreed to convey "some suggestions" made in Lome, where he met Tureiki, to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

"No agreement was signed," he said.

He said the suggestions were subject to further considerations by Egyptian and Libyan leaders and added that Riad had gone to Alexandria to pass them on to President Sadat.

On the basis of this plan from now on the army in Pakistan will supervise the elections in the country and such provision is also included in the Constitution of Pakistan.

JUDGES SEMINAR

MAZARE SHARIF, July 10, (Bakhtar).—The seminar for the court judges of Balkh province which was held in Mazare Sharif last week ended yesterday.

At the end of the seminar the President of the court held the holding of the seminar as effective in implementation of penal and civil laws.

According to another report the seminar of the court judges of Khost woleswais which was held at the court hall of Khost ended yesterday.

President of the Khost woleswais at the end of the seminar drew the attention of the judges more than ever to their duties and responsibilities.

Farmers buy fertiliser worth 14 m. afs

CHARIKAR, July 10, (Bakhtar).—The government has sold 14,000,000 afs. worth 14,000,000 afs. worth to the farmers and orcharders of Parwan and Bamian provinces on credit since the beginning of the current year till now.

A source of the Agriculture Development Bank in Charihar said that during the period some 1356 tons of chemical fertiliser has been sold.

WASHINGTON, July 10, (DPA).—The United States has expressed its support to the Cuban government over the reported detention in international waters of a U.S. yacht and lengthy investigation of its crew members, officials said yesterday.

Sympathy telegram sent

KABUL, July 10, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society in a telegram to New Delhi has expressed its sympathy and condolences over the sinking of an Indian boat in Indian Ocean near Calcutta to the Red Cross of that country, the Information and Public Relations Department of the Society reported.

Reuters adds that last Friday raids were carried out in Lahore on the houses of a number of People's Party members. The raids, conducted by police on army instructions, were in search of weapons reported to have been distributed among PPP supporters in the past few days.

Similar raids have been made in Karachi.

Radio Tehran has reported that Gen. Ziaul Haq the leader of military government in Pakistan in an interview with correspondent of AP explained the plan for putting an end to the disorder in Pakistan with calls on the army to take over the power in case the country is faced with crisis.

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The children of Kargha kindergarten performing a play as part of the shows arranged by the Women's Organisation for the parents of children of various Kabul kindergartens.

Int'l Moscow film festival opens

MOSCOW, July 9, (Tass).—Contests of feature, short-length and films for children began yesterday at the International Moscow Film Festival that opened in Moscow on July 7. Feature full-length films are shown at the "Rossiya" cinema concert hall seating 3,000. The jury is headed by Soviet film director Stanislav Rodotki.

India's film makers have the honour to open the show. They brought to Moscow Minimal Sen's "Royal Hunt". The film features the events that happened 50 years ago—the story takes place in the epoch of India's colonial dependence.

This is a story of the hard position of peasants, the beginning of the struggle for social justice. The film is distinguished by high professional skill of producers and actors.

This is Minimal Sen's second film entered for the Moscow Forum. At the previous festival his film "Choi" won a silver prize.

Another participant in the Moscow Festival, Japanese film-director Ka Eto Shindo, has already been prize-winner of the Moscow festival. His film "The Naked Island" won a gold prize. In the new film "The Life of Chikuzen" Shindo again takes up the theme of life of poor people, upholding their rights to happiness and human dignity. The hero of

the film is a blind musician in search of earnings is compelled to wander from village to village, staunchly withstanding hardships.

Also shown at the contest yesterday was the film by Swedish film-director Kai Pollak. The theme of the film is mutual relations between children and parents, education of the rising generation. The acting of young Lene Doracio has contributed to the success of the film.

37 films were entered for the feature film contest of the Moscow festival.

More than 90 countries and several international organisations are taking part in the film festival. "This is an illustration of the growing ties among the art workers of all countries and continents", emphasized Philipp Yermash, chairman of the Soviet committee for the Moscow festival, chairman of the film festival's organizing committee, in an opening speech.

The Moscow film festival, Yermash said, helps bring together the film people who are aware of the responsible mission of the artist in the present-day world and strengthens the foundation for still intensive exchanges of cultural values in the name of mutual enrichment of peoples.

More US arms for S. Korea to make up for troop pullout

WASHINGTON, July 9, (Reuters).—The Carter administration plans to send Congress special legislation asking for the military aid to South Korea to compensate for withdrawal of US ground troops, government sources said Friday.

The size and content of the aid package is being debated in the administration and could be influenced by continuing investigations here of alleged South Korean influence—buying a larger Korean aid package to publicly demonstrate their independence.

Some administration officials fear a number of Congressmen might feel they would have to vote against the aid package to demonstrate their independence.



The Second Deputy Governor of D'Afghanistan Bank, delivering his speech at the function held on the occasion of the annual raffling of the holders of the saving accounts, which took place adjacent to the bank Thursday afternoon. This year the first prize was a deluxe car.

who form the first generation of industrialists in Afghanistan plunged themselves on the job with more enthusiasm than entrepreneurship. As development of the private sector is called for in the policy of the Republican state, the Ministry of Mines and Industries will have contributed handsomely towards implementation of this policy objective by helping the small and medium industries in the private sector more profitably.

Commenting on the news, the paper says that expansion of the private sector in a bid to increase the supply of consumer and processed goods on the national market and for exports, at the same time reduces imports, and increase the value and quantity of export commodities.

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ADS. RATES
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 20.
 6 Lines per column 9 point
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SCRIPTION RATES
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 Afs. 90

WHERE IS YOUR WORKING MODEL?

Three years ago, a team found that "thermochemical energy transfe

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come within ten days of publication of this advertisement to the Administration Department of Ministry of Planning. Specifications can be seen.

- 2—20 pcs. electrical vibrators 1" dia. at US\$5043.94 CIF Karachi.
- 3—50 pcs. Gasoline engine vibrators 1" dia. at US\$ 17165 CIF Karachi.
- 4—20 pcs. electrical vibrators 2" dia. at US\$-5543.40 CIF Karachi.
- 5—5 pcs. gasoline engine vibrators 2" dia. at US\$ 17165 CIF Karachi.
- 6—10 pcs. electrical vibrators 3" dia. at 2240 Pound Sterling CIF Kabul.
- 7—5 pcs. gasoline engine vibrators 3" dia. at 1295 Pound Sterling CIF Kabul.
- 8—1 pcs. Diesel-generator (125) KVA at US\$17770 CIF Karachi.
- 9—2 pcs. Diesel generator (75) KVA at US\$-22880 CIF Karachi.
- 10—2 pcs. diesel generator (50) KVA at US\$12320 CIF Karachi.
- 11—2 pcs. Centrifugal pump diesel engine 3" US\$774 CIF Kabul.
- 12—5 pcs. Centrifugal pump diesel engine 2" US\$1765 CIF Kabul.
- 13—5 pcs. Centrifugal pump electrical 1" US\$4501 CIF Kabul.
- 14—2 pcs. Centrifugal pump electrical 3" US\$2235 CIF Kabul.
- 15—2 pcs. Welding machine with gasoline engine US\$ 14200 CIF Kabul.
- 16—20 pcs. Welding machine electrical US\$5382 CIF Karachi.
- 17—5 pcs. Rollers with diesel engine hand type US\$17790 CIF Karachi.
- 18—10 pcs. Electrical concrete breakers US\$4450.51 CIF Kabul.
- 19—50 pcs. Electrical drills for concrete US\$3603.55 CIF Kabul.
- 20—50 pcs. Electrical drills for steel US\$2540.89 CIF Kabul.

Local and foreign firms wishing to supply the same at lower price shall submit their quotation in sealed envelopes to the ACUC Secretariate Department or to their quotation in Pulechakhi before July 25, 1977. List and specifications can be obtained from the procurement office for Afs. 1000.

Ministry of Planning has received an offer from one, Mercedes Benz car 280 six cylinder, petrol engine, a DM-37657 from Shansab Service Company to be delivered upto Sher Khan Port without Cost. The offer includes insurance and maintenance duty including insurance.

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President of Afghanistan Scout Organisation presenting a certificate to one of the scouts.

Arab hijackers surrender in Damascus

DAMASCUS, July 11, (Reuters).—The 48-hour drama of a Kuwaiti airliner forced to fly to Damascus ended peacefully here yesterday when the seven Arab hijackers surrendered to Syrian authorities.

Three hostages held by the gunmen left the plane unharmed and the hijackers were immediately driven in heavily-escorted cars to an unknown destination in Damascus.

The surrender followed long negotiations between the hijackers and Palestinian leaders here. Syrian officials stayed in the background.

The airliner, a Boeing 707 leased to Kuwait Airways by British Midland Airways, was commandeered on Friday night after leaving Beirut. It was first forced to fly to Kuwait, then to Damascus.

The hijackers' leader, named as Abu Sayed, told the Syrians that he and his companions wanted a solution to "internal differences" inside Fatah, the biggest Palestinian commando group, and the guerrilla movement as a whole.

The six hijackers came out of the plane without arms and were escorted to the airport lounge by Syrian security men.

Syrian sources said Syria had the safety of all six commandos and that the operation finished when the hijackers surrendered.

The plane was expected to return to Kuwait with the hostages and the same crew later yesterday.

Shortly before the unexpected surrender, the jet had taken off from Damascus put turned back and landed again six minutes later.

The hijackers then asked to resume talks with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) and El Fatah, the guerrilla group, they have reportedly been from.

They were holding three crew members and the Fatah representatives in Kuwait and the chief of Kuwaiti Security aboard the Boeing 707 as hostages.

The sky drama began Friday shortly after the plane took off from Beirut.

The surprise "take-off" this afternoon came after eight hours of talks between the hijackers and PLO officials led by Colonel Samir Khafiz.

The talks apparently collapsed and Colonel Khafiz left the plane to tell reporters.

A short while later, at 1550 local time the plane took off, but returned six minutes later and rolled to the same position at the head of the main Damascus runway.

The head of the department of engineering physics at the university, Professor Stephen Kenaf, said the team's work was in the forefront of world solar energy research.

But he said the project was threatened by lack of funds. If more funds were not available by the end of this year the project might have to be abandoned.

(Australian sources)

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Scout badges, certificates distributed

KABUL, July 11, (Bakhtar).—The certificates and scout badges were distributed in a function at the center of Afghanistan Scout Organisation to teachers and members of scouts yesterday.

Similarly during the function President of Afghanistan Scout Organisation spoke on the development program of that Organisation and holding of art exhibition.

The function was attended by some members of the Ministry of Education and members of Scouts Organisation which ended with a concert by artists of Nadir and Habibia high schools students.

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Sithole returns home after 2-year self-imposed exile

SALISBURY, July 11, (Reuters).—A Rhodesian nationalist leader, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, arrived here yesterday after two years of self-imposed exile and said Rhodesia's future leaders could not be imposed from outside.

Referring to a recent decision by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to recognise the rival Patriotic Front nationalist movement as the spearhead of the guerrilla war against the Rhodesian government, Sithole said "some people based outside Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) would like to impose upon us leaders who are massively rejected by the people of Zimbabwe".

Sithole, who left Rhodesia under a detention order in 1975, said police had given him a document, on arrival from Malawi stating that the order had been revoked.

"The only people who have any right to choose leaders from the people of Zimbabwe are the people of Zimbabwe themselves", he said, adding: "The front-line states have no right to choose leaders for us."

Sithole was met at the airport by a small group of supporters waving and giving clenched-fist salutes.

Edward Patton, Chairman of the Aylesbury pipeline service company, told a news conference Saturday that, although an investigation was still going on, the probable cause of the explosion was a rupture of a section valve onto a hot turbine.

Damage to the pumping station, about 30 miles (50 kms) south of Fairbanks, has been estimated at between two and five million dollars.

TEHERAN, July 11, (Reuters).—A delegation from the Indian oil company, which arrived here yesterday to review joint projects with Iran.

The delegation is led by Ahmed Hilmy, Vice President in charge of fisheries. Hilmy visited Tehran in March of last year when Iran agreed to give the Maldives a 1,000,000 U.S. dollar credit for development projects.

The main project calls for setting up a dry-fish processing plant, a cold storage and a fish-packing factory in the Maldives.

Nearly 50 per cent of the Maldives, which has assumed Indian oil pipelines in the Indian ocean, is engaged in fishing industry.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, July 11, (Reuters).—The New York Times reported yesterday that a major oil pipeline in Alaska, which cost eight billion dollars, could be re-opened "in a matter of days" despite a major explosion and fire at a pumping station two days ago.

The blast claimed one life and injured five others. Workers at the pumping station number nine on the 800-mile (200 kms) pipeline during its initial oil-flow phase.

PEKING, July 11, (Reuters).—The way seemed clear yesterday for negotiations on a trade agreement between China and the European Common Market following talks here by an EEC team delegation sources said.

The EEC delegation leaves today after six days of exploratory talks with the Chinese and is expected to urge the Community Council of Ministers to begin substantive negotiations soon on what would be the first trade pact between the EEC and China.

The sources said a "major misunderstanding" had been cleared up and that Roland de Kerguel, leader of the exploratory mission, had no doubt that "formal negotiations would succeed."

De Kerguel is director-general of the Community Commission's Department of External Affairs.

China opened formal diplomatic relations with the EEC in 1975. Last year discussions on a trade pact made little headway because of political instability.

Last year China-EEC trade totalled some two billion U.S. dollars with over

Hong Kong takes measures against cholera

HONG KONG, July 11, (Reuters).—Health authorities here yesterday urged local residents to take precautions against cholera following recent outbreaks of the disease in Japan and other Asian countries.

The appeal by Dr. Ronald Perry, assistant director of the Urban Services Department, came as the colony's residents went through a new round of water rationing, which has restricted supply to households to 10 hours a day since July 5.

"The hot season is upon us", Dr. Perry said, "and this is a period when there can be an increase in food-borne and water-borne diseases."

"There has been an outbreak of cholera in some neighbouring countries and although Hong Kong is not threatened by this disease, all those concerned with the preparation of food in public eating places and in homes must take strict precautions," he said.

He was reporting on weekend talks between the two leaders at the Egyptian headquarters of the proposed Palestinian state on the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, areas at present occupied by Israel.

In his talks with King Hussein Sunday, President Sadat said links between the proposed Palestinian state and Jordan should be agreed before the Geneva Middle East peace conference is convened again, according to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman.

King Hussein, in a television interview here Sunday night, said such links should be established after Israel had withdrawn from the occupied land, "and after the Palestinian people practice with all freedom their right to self-determination."

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was full agreement between Egypt and Jordan on the form of a link between the proposed Palestinian state and Jordan should take. The spokesman said President Sadat during his talks with King Hussein expressed his conviction that there must be a "clear link between the Palestinians and the Jordanians on an agreement should be reached before the Geneva conference reconvenes."

It is meant that the Palestinians and the Jordanians should reach an agreement on the form of a link between the proposed Palestinian state and Jordan should take. The spokesman said President Sadat during his talks with King Hussein expressed his conviction that there must be a "clear link between the Palestinians and the Jordanians on an agreement should be reached before the Geneva conference reconvenes."

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LATE NEWS

THE KABUL TIMES

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PRICE AFS. 6

WEATHER

The skies will be clear all over the country during next 24 hours.
Kabul Temperature: Max. tomorrow +36C. Min. tonight +20C.

6

Copy

JUL 29 1977

Sadat, King Hussein agree on Palestine-Jordan link

CAIRO, July 12, (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan have agreed that a future Palestinian state should be linked with Jordan, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

He was reporting on weekend talks between the two leaders at the Egyptian headquarters of the proposed Palestinian state on the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, areas at present occupied by Israel.

In his talks with King Hussein Sunday, President Sadat said links between the proposed Palestinian state and Jordan should be agreed before the Geneva Middle East peace conference is convened again, according to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman.

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Export Bank performance appraised

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—The Board of Directors of the Export Promotion Bank of Afghanistan met yesterday for a special meeting chaired by the Minister of Justice, Prof. Wafulah Samii yesterday.

At the meeting held in the Ministry of Justice matters related to the performance of the Export Promotion Bank of Afghanistan were discussed at a special meeting chaired by the Minister of Justice, Prof. Wafulah Samii yesterday.

The Board of Directors expressed pleasure over the success of the Bank during its first year in pursuance of the Republic's State policy and appreciated the officials of the Bank.

Similarly, the Board of Directors of the Bank once again clarified the general policies of the bank with due consideration to the social and commercial conditions in the country and gave necessary instructions for the future development of the Bank and its role in the expansion of exports.

Opening the meeting Prof. Samii said proper functioning of the office of the Attorney General is especially important in the light of the provisions of article 106 of the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan pertaining to the investigation of crimes with due consideration to the rights of the citizen, and preservation of the interests of the public. He said the attorney must address himself directly and unambiguously to the real issues, and to adopt working methods that are effective, and straight forward, limiting themselves to matters that actually relate to the matter in question and un-

der investigation, and the views they put forward should be ample light on the subject.

The meeting was attended by the Deputy Minister of Justice, and assistants and deputies of the attorney general.

Courtesy call

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of the Republic of Bangladesh in Kabul C. M. Mursi paid a courtesy call on Minister of Frontier Affairs Prof. Abdul Kayum yesterday morning.

Waldheim and Wojtaszek agreed that the European situation had developed positively since the 1975 Helsinki security conference, and hoped that the follow-up meeting in Belgrade, currently bogged down over the stress to be laid on human rights, would proceed constructively, PAP said.

On the Middle East, they referred to the need for reconvening the Geneva peace conference, but there was no indication of how or when they thought this should be done.

Afghan envoy to Norway named

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said that the agreement to the appointment of Afghan Ambassador to London Abdurrahman Pazhwak which was requested earlier as non-resident Ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan to Norway from that country has been received.

ATHENS, July 12, (Reuters).—An American, an Australian and a Syrian were charged yesterday with illegal possession and use of narcotics, a police spokesman said here.

Miss Laurie—Mary Lehman—Gray, 26, a model from California, Miss Hillary Parsons, 26, a teacher from Adelaide, Australia, and Miss Nadia, 27, a student from Homs, Syria, were arrested here last Saturday.

They are accused of possessing 500 grams (about one pound) of hashish oil, the police said.

The case was referred to an investigating magistrate, who is expected to open a formal inquiry leading to trial before a criminal court.

Pakistan revokes licence for possession of arms

KARACHI, July 12, (Bakhtar).—On the basis of orders of military rulers the validity of all licences for possessing weapons issued on January 1 this year, has been revoked.

The weapons in possession of people without licence should be submitted to the closest military unit or police before the 20th of the current month.

According to a dispatch of Reuters, Pakistan announced last Sunday that she will unilaterally release 200 Indian prisoners, who have been in jail in Pakistan following the last war between the two countries.

Gen. Zia Ul Haq the martial law administrator announced this decision of Pakistan when meeting the Indian ambassador in Islamabad last Sunday.

The Indian government released 39 Pakistani prisoners on June 25.

The AFP news agency reports that under the new penal code in Pakistan promulgated last Sunday by the military rulers in that country, members of student unions indulging in activities are henceforth liable to seven years in prison and ordinary trade unionists doing so are to be punished by three years in jail with hard labour.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

It is a wise father that knows his own child.
(William Shakespeare)

OPENING UP BADAKHSHAN

Bakhtar Airlines has been flying to Fozabad, the centre of Badakhshan, and a couple of other spots in the province for some years. But the runways, the terminals, and the communication facilities in these airports make regular flights somewhat an impossibility. The contract signed for feasibility surveys and project preparation of airports in Fozabad, Shighan, Kihwah, Darwah, Kuran and Munjan, harbours a new future for this province of breathtaking scenic beauty. The people in this area produce some of the finest handicrafts, especially woolen pieces in the country. Yet their produce is mostly snatched up by dealers and profiteers, at ridiculously low prices. Building of new airports in the provinces will mean a rapid and sustained multiplication of tourists visiting the province. Opening of Badakhshan will really put the world tourism map, and will create new horizons for the people of this area. The new airports will augment other measures adopted by the government for raising standards of living in this area in major way.

Construction of the Badakhshan highway is making good progress, and the Keshm stretch will soon be ready for surfacing. With the help of the United Nations' specialised agencies and the UNDP, and with the assistance of some friendly states the government of the Republic of Afghanistan is also engaged in other economic diversification efforts in this region. Some of the people in this area depend on making a living on raising of poppies. This not only creates drug trafficking, but in the course of years, has caused addiction among the people. Drug traffic control measures are extremely strict and effective in Afghanistan. The narcotics squads of the police and security forces have under gone new training, and new facilities are put at their disposal in cooperation with international institutions and friendly states. However a number of poor people, who own extremely small plots of land, and raise minute quantities of poppies, must be afforded alternate means of making a living. It will take only a few years to accomplish the job if sufficient assistance becomes available. All the resources that can be raised at home are allocated for the purpose, but these would not be sufficient, and availability of sufficient international assistance is vital for the accomplishment of this task.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper comments on the role of kindergartens in education and upbringing of children. The government of the Republic of Afghanistan has launched special effort to expand and improve kindergarten education through the efforts of the Women's Organisation of Afghanistan. Not only new kindergartens are opened in rapid succession but attempts are also made to improve the quality of education and kindergarten feeding.

Kindergarten teachers undergo rigorous training, and are brought together from various provinces in periodic courses and workshops. During the past few weeks children of various kindergartens in Kabul have been taking part in special games and dances which have been watched by their parents at the invitation of the Women's Organisation and the kindergartens' administration. The parents were delighted to see how rapidly their children have been learning in the kindergartens, and how they are taken care of. The paper welcomes this close attention paid by the Ministry of Education to development of kindergarten services.

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper comments on preservation of historical monuments. Recently the Ministry of Information and Culture commenced its restoration work on the Guldara stupas and the minarets and other historical monuments of Ghazni. The paper recalls that

preservation of the historical monuments and cultural relics is a major objective of the cultural policy of the Republic of Afghanistan. To achieve this policy objective the Ministry of Information and Culture is doing everything possible, uses all the resources and skills available to it. In these efforts the Ministry of Information and Culture is receiving valuable help from international scientific and cultural institutions, and from the friendly nations.

HEYWARD: Commenting on the approval by the National Investment Committee during the past months of about 20 new projects in the private sector, the paper writes in yesterday's issue that the private sector should at the same time strengthen and gather strength from the public sector. Public sector projects are usually larger, and capital intensive, but the small and medium projects owned by the private sector are also important in their way, and can make a considerable contribution to export promotion and import substitution efforts of the government. Industries in the private sector are encouraged and assurances offered to them under the investment law. They also merit help in improving management, marketing, and planning expansion. Smooth and simultaneous growth of the public and private sectors will eliminate the chances of cropping of disparities, and consumer goods shortages that will inconvenience the public and disrupt the national economy.

HAMBURG, West Germany, July 12 (Reuters). — Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, in an interview published Sunday in a respected Anglo-American peace magazine, said he believed that the time to talk about peace had run out.

The leader of the white minority government in Rhodesia, Ian Smith, could only be removed by the use of arms, he said in the interview published by the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel.

"No, no, we don't want to talk about peaceful solutions any more, without the pressure of war we shall not be able to negotiate

Referring to proposals that elections be held under the supervision of a British interim administration, Nkomo said: "We need no supervisors. The people of Zimbabwe can elect their political future on their own."

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Evolution of the criteria of non-alignment

At their preparatory meeting in Cairo from June 5 to 8, 1961, the non-aligned countries adopted the following criteria of non-alignment:

- 1) A country should pursue an independent policy based on the principle of non-alignment with differing political and social systems and on non-alignment or demonstration a desire to conduct such a policy.
- 2) A country should permanently support movements for national independence.
- 3) A country must not be a member of a military alliance in the context of big power confrontation.
- 4) If a country has concluded a bilateral military agreement with a great power or is a member of a regional defence treaty, such an agreement or treaty must not have been concluded expressly in the context of big power confrontation.

It was on the strength of the above cited criteria that it was decided which countries would be invited to take part in the First Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade from September 1 to 6, 1961.

The mentioned criteria were somewhat amplified in the course of the preparations for the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Cairo in 1964 when it was agreed that the member-countries should be invited to the Organisation of African Unity attend the conferences of non-aligned countries by automation. Namely, the

early sixties down to the present late seventies have been of such a nature and range as to make it possible to talk about any more marked differences between the political climate in which the criteria of non-alignment arose and that in which they should be applied today and tomorrow.

1. — As for the state of affairs in international relations at the time when the criteria of non-alignment originated, it was typified by an understanding of the nature of the cold war as a phenomenon that was waning, and by the beginnings of international relaxation as a phenomenon only just emerging in international relations. As we know, the war in Korea ended in 1953, the Geneva Conference on Indochina was held in 1954, the State Treaty on Austria was signed and the Bandung Conference held in 1955.

Before we can answer the question, which is of great practical as well as theoretical significance, it is necessary to ascertain whether the changes that have occurred in international relations and in the movement of non-alignment in the period from the

Each year since 1956, though, SEATO nations have staged joint military exercises in the region. Several member nations also sent small military forces to Vietnam, though not under the SEATO umbrella.

Over the years, a huge SEATO infrastructure grew up, with scores of projects, some only peripherally related to its defence function. There was, for instance, the SEATO Medical Laboratory, a leading research facility in tropical medicine; the Asia Institute of Technology, which evolved from the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering; a regional meteorological telecommunication project; and a hill tribe research centre, cultural programs and general economic assistance.

Some of these initiatives will continue under bilateral arrangements between the donor countries, principally the United States, France, and the Philippines. And the Manila Pact itself will, technically, continue in force.

SEATO's headquarters building has been sold to the Thai Government and will be used as new offices for the Thai Foreign Ministry. Although the organisation and its buildings will be gone, much of the controversy over its goals and functions remains.

After SEATO

(Continued on page 2)

"There was always a limit to what the Southeast Asian nations could do to help one another without the backing of the major powers who were also members," said Sunthorn. "These same limitations would certainly carry over to ASEAN."

Curiously, SEATO as a military organisation and a mutual security treaty was invoked only once in its entire 23 years. In April 1962, Thailand asked the United States for military assistance when the new breed of SEATO and the new breed of defence and security officials who run the countries of Southeast Asia. Most of this new breed believe that SEATO has simply outlived its usefulness, that it is an anachronism geared to an Asian war that will never again be fought. Three of the five countries in the region were never even members of the organisation.

On the other hand, it remained a security treaty. From the start, the purpose of SEATO was openly an integral part of the cold war diplomacy of John Foster Dulles.

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A promise is a debt unpaid.
(Robert William Service)

There is both the desire and the commitment to offer all help and encouragement to intellectual and artistic workers.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

Fukuda

(Continued from page 1) it was studying possible increases in beef quotas from Australia, the United States and New Zealand.

Foreign Ministry sources said last week that Japan would accept United States proposal for official talks on the widening trade gap between the two countries.

The talks, sought by the United States following alarm at its \$5.5 billion dollar deficit with Japan in 1976 and an estimated 2.5 billion dollar deficit during the first five months of this year, would probably be held in Tokyo in September they added.

WILDLIFE

(Continued from page 3) the extinction of the snail-darter of the Furber lous-e-wort in order to hold up progress.

There is pressure on Congress to trim the Endangered Species Act, to protect such important examples of American wildlife as the bald eagle or the American crocodile, but not the many species that differ only slightly from others.

But the preservationists are not going to give up the battle. They claim that a strong law is needed to stop the increasing loss of small animals and rare plants because of pollution and big construction projects.

Says Mark Imlay, an official of the Fish and Wildlife Service: "Ten per cent of all known species—of fish, plants and wildlife—have been wiped out in the past hundred years. The way things are going, another 15 per cent will disappear in the next twenty."

OPEC ministers' annual meet opens in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, July 13. (Reuters).—Thirteen of the world's top oil ministers yesterday began a meeting in Sweden.

A spokesman for the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said the conference, faced with an uncontentious agenda, was likely to end last night instead of lasting two days as scheduled.

Oil prices, which are to remain unchanged for the rest of the year, were not listed for discussion, he added. But a date was expected to be set for the next session at which 1978 oil prices would be a key part of the agenda.

The ministers met at a seaside hotel in a suburb of the Swedish capital, ringed by armed troops with dogs.

A two-tier price system resulted from the decision of both countries to raise prices by only five per cent last January when the others opted for a 10-per cent increase.

Unity was restored when the Saudis and the UAE agreed last month to a second rise of five per cent while the rest of their OPEC partners abandoned plans to raise prices by another five per cent at the beginning of July.

Qatar Oil Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, who was yesterday re-elected as OPEC president, said the ending of the two-tier price system symbolised a return to OPEC unity.

He said the conference was meeting in an atmosphere of "hope and optimism" and praised the sincere cooperation which had ended the rift over prices.

The move that OPEC was "capable of shouldering its responsibility towards its members and the whole world in the most rational and sensible manner," Sheikh Abdul Aziz added.

The focus of the meeting was the relative values of

CARTER WANTS NEUTRON BOMBS IN NUCLEAR ARSENAL

WASHINGTON, July 13. (Reuters).—President Carter said yesterday he wants the Neutron bomb to be part of America's nuclear arsenal but has not decided yet whether to put the controversial weapon in the field.

"I have not yet decided whether to advocate deployment of the Neutron bomb," the President told a White House news conference.

The weapon kills people with radiation but the rays of deadly neutrons it emits does not damage installations.

Legislation pending before the US Senate contains money for the neutron weapons, and Carter has

Schmidt pleased with Ottawa talks on uranium

OTTAWA, July 13. (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said yesterday that Canada was prepared to consider lifting its six month old embargo on shipments of uranium to its European allies.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of a visit here during which the nuclear issue was a dominant theme, Schmidt said his personal talks with the Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau went well.

Schmidt said that the personal negotiations between Canada and Euratom, the agency which funnels uranium to European Economic Community (EEC) countries, could be completed by the end of summer.

Pending Canadian agreement, supplies could then resume.

Asked about a possible time scale for winding up the talks between Canada and Euratom, the Chancellor replied: "I think these negotiations could easily be brought to a quick end—not in two weeks but by the end of the summer is my guess."

Schmidt said he had not come to Canada with a mandate from Euratom to negotiate a resumption of sales, but he was confident that other Euratom members would be content with what he had achieved.

Non-alignment

(Continued from page 3) bases established in the context of big power confrontation are found on her territory. They also evaluate the policy of non-alignment as a more flexible manner in their dialectical breadth. None of their elements can be approached on a static and static basis. Both individually and by their overall effect the elements of the criteria of non-alignment are not dogmatically formulated. Their vitality is in their dialectical breadth.

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Chief of Islamic conference visits Dacca

DACCA, July 13. (AFP).—Secretary General of Islamic Conference Amadou Karim Gaye arrived here yesterday on a four-day visit to Bangladesh.

Dr. Gaye told newsmen on arrival that his talks with officials here would relate to areas where Bangladesh needed help and support from the Islamic conference. Establishment of a vocational Islamic training centre in Bangladesh would also come for discussion.

A former foreign minister of Senegal, Dr. Karim Gaye lauded Bangladesh's contribution to promote the cause of Islamic solidarity and said that Bangladesh had been playing an active role in bringing about closer cooperation between the Muslim countries.

During his stay here, the Islamic conference secretary general will hold talks with Bangladesh foreign affairs and other government leaders.

He called on President Major General Ziaur Rahman at presidential palace Bangabhaban yesterday afternoon.

Yes, he spoke to me about it and his support for it, the Senator told reporters.

With Carter's support, Byrd said, he believed the Senate would approve the legislation.

"I hope it will clean the air and shorten the debate," Byrd said.

There would not be heavy fall-out likely to endanger nearby population centres or friendly troops.

A neutron barrage could kill the occupants of enemy tanks but leave the tanks intact.

DIBOUTI, July 13. (Reuters).—Ahmed Dini Ahmed, President of the National Assembly of Djibouti was yesterday officially named Prime Minister of the new independent state.

His appointment was made public in a communiqué from the office of President Dini Ahmed.

An announcement last week that the President of the Republic would assume the functions of head of the government became void as a result of Dini's appointment.

President Siad Barre of Somalia yesterday ended a 24-hour visit to Djibouti during which he talks with President Goude.

COPENHAGEN, July 13. (Reuters).—Two doctors studying Danish drinking water yesterday said it was not safe to drink.

The doctors said the water in the city of Copenhagen was contaminated with a chemical called dioxin, which could cause cancer.

GENEVA, July 13. (Reuters).—A working group of the World Health Organisation (WHO) said yesterday it had found no indication that a contraceptive drug compound called depo-provera could cause cancer.

The group said the drug, which gives protection against pregnancy for at least three months after an injection, was being investigated by WHO experts at special trial centres in Asia, Africa and Europe.

NEW YORK, July 12. (Reuters).—British Airways and Air France go to court today to challenge once again the barring of the Concorde from New York's Kennedy airport.

Fukuda for closer ties with Asian countries

TOKYO, July 13. (Reuters).—Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said yesterday he planned to establish "heart-to-heart" relationships between Japan and other Asian countries as well as provide material aid for their development projects.

He told a press conference here that his visit next month to the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Burma would be a good opportunity to create such relationships.

"I would like to take this opportunity for the establishment of not only material, but also heart-to-heart relationships," he said. Fukuda will visit the ASEAN countries—Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia—after meeting their leaders at the ASEAN summit in Kuala Lumpur.

The prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand have also been invited to meet ASEAN leaders after the summit.

"I would like to exchange frank opinions about where Asia should go in future and how to increase cultural and personnel exchanges," Fukuda said.

"I don't believe in retaliation but we must learn to use our capacity for violence for punishment and self-defence," he said.

And Paola, 23, another militant feminist, says "The feminist movement is not pacifist even though our violence is different than that used by political extremists." Italy's women must discover their female identity with regard to violence as well in other fields, she explained.

"We've used to using our bodies only for seduction and that will have to change."

Few of Italy's feminists belong to Italy's left-wing extremist groups, although some women's terrorist groups, like "Women for Communism" and "Armed Feminists for Communist Liberation" have appeared.

Some feminists admit, however, that they have been indirectly influenced by the surprisingly large number of female Italian terrorists who are currently operating in groups like "Red Brigades" and "Proletarian Action Nuclei."

"The temptation of violence is strong," said one young woman who admitted she admired the women terrorists for their physical training and courage even though she did not share their objectives. "I don't want to use violence either against the state or against all men," she said. "But I do want rapists to be as physically afraid of us as we women have been of them for hundreds of years."

— Washington Post

WASHINGTON, July 14. (Reuters).—US President Jimmy Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conferred for an hour at the White House yesterday on ways to improve East-West relations.

Presidential spokesman Jody Powell said Carter stressed that the United States wanted a balanced approach to the conference in Belgrade this autumn to review the Helsinki accord.

The two leaders strongly agreed that progress at the current preliminary meeting in Belgrade to prepare for a full-scale review of the Helsinki pact had been satisfactory.

The 1975 accord covers East-West security, economic relations and human contacts, and the President said the United States wanted the discussions to deal with all aspects of the agreement, Powell reported.

The talks were described as very intensive and the atmosphere as very open. The US spokesman said Carter thanked the West German leader for his statement on June 17, in which he pledged that West Germany would not export nuclear reprocessing facilities in future.

The two countries are still at odds over Bonn's sale of the advanced nuclear technology to Brazil, and there was no hint that Schmidt was willing to cancel it.

Both sides stressed they agreed about the dangers of nuclear proliferation, the spokesman said. He added that agreement on this point should not be obscured by specific areas in which the two sides had different views.

WASHINGTON, July 14. (AP).—The Senate last night refused to cut off funds for the controversial neutron bomb tactical weapon, which killed people with concentrated radiation which caused minimal damage to buildings.

LATE NEWS

THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. XVI, No. 98, Thursday, July 14, 1977, Saratam 23, 1356 S.H.

PRICE AFS. 6

WEATHER

The skies will be clear all over the country during next 24 hours.
Kabul Temperature:
Max. tomorrow +36C.
Min. tonight +20C.

6
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JUL 12 9 1977

Kargha drinking water project inaugurated

KABUL, July 14. (Bakhtar).—The Kargha drinking water project was inaugurated yesterday by Public Works Minister Ghausuddin Paq.

The pipeline extended from Kargha to Bagha Bala second into the city network which amounts to 4325 cubic metres in 24 hours.

This suffices the needs of over 45,200 people in accordance with internationally accepted norms.

The ceremony was attended by officials of the Public Works Ministry, Ministry of Public Health, mortgage and construction bank, and the representatives of the press.

The Minister thanked the engineers and technicians who had a hand in launching and completion of the project and expressed the

hope for greater success to them.

The president of the drinking water and sewerage system organisation Eng. Abdul Satar Oria in his speech said the project is completed with an investment of 12 million from the state budget.

Water from Kargha springs being used by the residents of section B of Karte Parwan, Karte Mamon, and Bagha Bala Mina.

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Prof. Omar opens PHI workshop

KABUL, July 14. (Bakhtar).—The Public Health Minister Prof. Abdullah Omar inaugurated the central workshop and stock of the Public Health Institute in Khair Khana Maina yesterday afternoon. The Minister of Communications Eng. Abdul Karim Attayee was also present.

In his opening speech the Public Health Minister said that offering of effective health service and responding to the needs of the people in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan are the main objectives of the Ministry of Public Health.

The Minister said that the workshop was a very important step in the development of the health service in the country.

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Mugabe blasts Sithole's return to Salisbury

DAR ES SALAAM, July 14. (Reuters).—Rhodesian guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe said here that the return of the revered Ndabingi Sithole to Salisbury last Sunday had been assisted by the South African government.

Mugabe, joint leader with Joshua Nkomo of the militant Patriotic Front, told a press conference Tuesday that Sithole's return was part of "an imperialist design to install a puppet regime" which would include Prime Minister Ian Smith.

He predicted that the United States and Britain would then try to portray such a government as representing the majority of the Rhodesian people and would try to sell the idea to the so-called "line states and all of Africa."

Mugabe called Sithole's return a big political blunder and said it was "a far cry from his earlier pledge to shoot his way into Salisbury."

PRETORIA, July 14. (DPA).—A strong contingent of South African police have been assigned to patrol the country's 2,000 kilometre borders with Botswana, Mozambique and Swaziland, it was announced here yesterday.

Major General David Kriel, in charge of anti-riot police, said the borders would be "intensively patrolled" to stop guerrilla infiltration.

The patrols were also intended to prevent the "illegal emigration of blacks" from South Africa during last year's racial unrest were now trying to return as trained guerrillas.

Police had recently arrested at least eight "urban guerrillas" carrying arms, he said.

He said a peace agreement should end the state of war with Israel, but such a comprehensive agreement "will go into effect at the moment the last Israeli soldier withdraws from our land."

"This is because of a very simple reason: That I can not end the state of war with Israel so long as a single Israeli soldier remains on my land," Sadat said.

He added: "The withdrawal will be over three or six months, or something like this, but not a longer period as the Israelis demand."

Sadat also said he is discussing with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat the possibility of establishing a formal link between Jordan and the PLO prior to Geneva—something so far rejected by the PLO.

Delegations of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the French National Space Research Centre (CNES) at a meeting in Bangalore had agreed to expand cooperation on use and observation of satellites, a statement said.

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Congratulatory telegrams sent to France, Iraq

KABUL, July 14. (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said that on the occasion of the National Day of France a congratulatory telegram has been despatched on behalf of the President of the Republic of Afghanistan to the President of the Republic of France Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Similarly, the President of the Republic of Afghanistan has congratulated the National Day and the 9th anniversary of the Revolution of Iraq to the President of the Republic of Iraq Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr.

The representative of UNICEF in Kabul also spoke in a speech on the technical and professional importance of the new facilities.

The project was completed with an investment of 57 million Afghanis, from government budget allocations and UNICEF contributions.

The ceremony was attended by some high ranking officials, heads of health and medical institutions, officials of the Public Health Ministry, and representatives of United Nations agencies dealt with problems of health.

In accordance to the agreement the above-mentioned amount of petrol will be brought to Afghanistan by the end of the current year.

KABUL, July 14. (Bakhtar).—An Agreement pertaining to the purchase of 15,000 tons petrol was signed between the Government of Afghanistan and the representative of the Suze Petroleum.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

He that dies pays all debts.

(William Shakespeare)

BASTILLE DAY

Today, July 14, is the national day of our friendly country of France and this anniversary of French revolution is not only a happy occasion for the French people, it is also a universally important day.

This day in 1789, the siege of Bastille which sparked off the French revolution, brought about enormous achievements for the French people in their struggles for obtaining their inalienable rights.

The grand revolution of France which was launched for ensuring human rights and dignity had irrefutable impacts on social and political changes which took place afterwards in the world and was a source of inspiration for most of the

movements for freedom. Since the time the freedom struggles of people of Afghanistan resulted to regaining of independence, France has been extending to Afghanistan valuable assistance. The French professors came to our country to teach the Afghan youth and the Afghan students were sent to France for higher education.

The cooperation between Afghanistan and France in the field of archeology is of great importance. However, the cooperation which remained confined for many years in the sphere of culture, now extends to other fields. France may play an active role in Afghanistan's development efforts within the next few years.

IRAQI NATIONAL DAY

Iraq today celebrates its National Day and the ninth anniversary of its revolution. Afghanistan also shares the joy and elation of the people of Iraq in this happy hour.

Afghanistan is among the nations with which Iraq has shared its history. A thousand years back Afghanistan had close relations with the Caliphate of Baghdad and the ummas and intellectuals since that time have been visiting that country as a seat of learning.

excavated go to prove this. The modern age has seen myriads of changes and development in the industrial and social sectors in that country. With the nationalisation of oil in Iraq the industrial sector has taken a leap forward and the living standard of its people has been raised considerably. The Iraqi development plans stem from the central national and Pan-Arab principles and goals. Iraqi development plan lays down directives to eliminate all aspects of economic exploitation so close to aims and objects of the Seven Year Development Plan of the Republic of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper discusses the friendly relations that prevail between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of France and Iraq. The paper publishes messages of congratulations wired to Paris and Baghdad by the president of the Republic of Afghanistan, Daoud to President Giscard De Estaing of France and President Hasan Ali Bakr of Iraq, on the occasions of French and Iraqi National days.

In two separate editorials the paper offers the warm congratulations of the people of Afghanistan to the friendly people of France and the brotherly nation of Iraq, and expresses the hope that bonds of amity which prevail between Afghanistan and France, and Afghan-Iraqi fraternity will be further consolidated in the future.

The paper also publishes information on the progress which France and Iraq are making in their endeavours for raising the standards of living of their

people, and notes with appreciation the assistance and cooperation which have been rendered to Afghanistan by the two friendly countries.

HEYWARD: In yesterday's issue the daily Heyward discusses the importance of Press Awards as a means of encouraging research and writing and creative pursuits in the country.

ANIS: The daily Anis comments on the problem of environmental health, and the endeavours of the Ministry of Public Health aimed at ensuring the wellbeing and health of the public.

shing industry to accommodate the needs of the reading public, and allow for publication of greater number of books. Through publication of photographic, sculpture and paintings exhibitions at home, and participation in such exhibitions abroad, encouragement is also offered to other creative workers.

First, it consolidates and formalises previous public statements of the Nine on the Middle East made since the last formal declaration of policy of this kind was made by the Community in November 1973, shortly after the last Middle East war and the Arab oil embargo.

Second, the timing of the

Evolution of the criteria of non-alignment

By Dr. Ranko Petkovic

Although the increase in the number of its members is not the sole and perhaps not even the most important indication of the non-aligned movement's strength and vitality, its steady expansion has nevertheless reflected to a large measure the strengthening of its role and impact in contemporary international relations. Can the movement of non-alignment be satisfied with the number of countries it has rallied? The manner in which the movement expanded in past years has tended to add it into a geographical and political status quo incompatible with the principles and goals of non-alignment. If it were to retain its prevailing spirit, it is might strengthen the subjective forces and objective outlines of regionalism in the movement, thus contributing to a bipolar world.

Second, with the termination of the cold war and the restructuring within the frameworks of the bloc systems, however much this may be a contradictory process involving also aspirations for bloc confrontation and for a reaffirmation of the bloc structures, fresh scope is being created for the affirmation of the idea of non-alignment. There are two aspects to this process: on the one side, non-alignment is gaining affirmation indirectly through the enforcement of the principles and fulfilment of the aims of non-alignment. In differing degrees and in various varied social and political structures, in some Asian countries which at the time when the criteria of non-alignment were

being formulated used to be a model of disciplined members of particular military-political alliances, such as the Philippines or Thailand for instance, there are strong political currents today in the direction of closer ties with the policy of non-alignments. The coming to power of the Labour Party in Australia sufficed for that country to take several steps in the direction of non-alignment, an evolution that came to a stop with the comeback of the conservatives who, however, have not denied the possibility that even a country such as theirs, hitherto firmly anchored in the waters of western bloc politics, may become a candidate for membership in the non-aligned movement.

In the latter case it is a matter of the growing strength of those political forces in countries affiliated to the military-political systems of the great powers which are striving for a loosening of relations with the big powers and acceptance of the principles and objectives of non-alignment. In differing degrees and in various varied social and political structures, in some Asian countries which at the time when the criteria of non-alignment were

USSR plans to reduce air pollution

By Yuri Dolmatovsky

Atmospheric pollution with the exhaust gases of motor cars is not as formidable in the USSR as it is in a number of countries with massive motor traffic. And yet the growing numbers of motor cars cannot but alert Soviet sociologists, town-builders, and motor industry and auto transport specialists. This is what accounts for the relevant article in the draft Constitution of the USSR, now under nation-wide discussion. It says that the necessary steps to improve man's environment are being taken in the USSR in the interest of the present and future generations.

The greatest emphasis is laid on four of the many problems which need to be solved to prevent the air from being polluted by the motor transport. The first is to reduce the toxicity of the exhaust gases. Every major auto depot regularly subjects its engines to strict toxicity tests. Owners of heavy gas tanks on a motor car (a high pressure of condensed gas requires thick walled vessels to contain it). Another one is that of recharging and replacing

them, preventing gas escapes and ensuring fire safety. A successful solution of these problems, on which Soviet specialists are now working, will make for greater efficiency in keeping the air pure in the cities.



EC GIVES NEW LOOK TO MIDEAST POLICY

By Robert Stephens

It would be a mistake to comb the statement for novelty. The dry content of British Prime Minister James Callaghan on the new declaration on the Middle East issued by the European Council, the heads of government of the nine European Community countries.

Nevertheless the statement is important on several counts. First, it consolidates and formalises previous public statements of the Nine on the Middle East made since the last formal declaration of policy of this kind was made by the Community in November 1973, shortly after the last Middle East war and the Arab oil embargo.

Second, the timing of the

new European statement gives it special significance. Its reaffirmation of "the need for Israel to end the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967" and its reiteration of support for a Palestinian homeland comes closely after the advent to power in Israel of Menachem Begin's new government which has pledged to end its policy of incorporating the West Bank and Gaza into Israel.

It also follows hard on a reaffirmation by the U.S. Government that the future of all the Israeli occupied territories, including the West Bank and Gaza, must be open to negotiation.

Third, the European statement calls more clearly for Palestinian representation in peace talks though it adds that the method should be worked out "in consultation between all the parties concerned."

Finally, there is an important commitment by the Nine to consider taking pa-

Sawdust for feeding livestock

CANBERRA. Two Australian scientists have patented a method of turning sawdust into a palatable food for sheep. The process can also be used to change household garbage into compost or soil conditioner.

Dr. Badan Singh Deol and Professor Jack Still of the Biochemistry Department at the University of Sydney have found that sheep thrive on a diet of up to 50 per cent processed sawdust.

The process was developed during investigations into the production of methane and protein by microbial digestion and can be used to break down sawdust or any organic material such as paper or cotton clothing.

It involves cooking the material in an autoclave—a

high-pressure steam vessel used widely in hospitals for sterilisation—with a minute quantity of extremely dilute acid.

After cooking for only one to two hours a soft, odorless, powdery substance is produced which can be used as sheep or cattle food or as a soil conditioner, depending on the origin of the material.

Deol, a research fellow in the department began work with still on methane and protein production from waste residues in 1974. But it was not until late 1976 that he started work on the process of breaking down fibrous wastes into sugars.

He found that waste materials soaked in water and the dilute acid could be broken down in an autoclave

at a temperature of 170 and pressure of 680 to 758 kPa (100-110 pounds per square inch). The acid acts as a catalyst.

"The exact behaviour of the process is not clearly understood but it appears that the cellulose content is broken down into amorphous cellulose, ascarides and poly-saccharides," said Deol.

"Additionally the lignin bonding of ligno-cellulose is greatly weakened or destroyed so that the process is usable for providing amorphous cellulose from materials such as sawdust, which previously could not be easily broken down."

"It is a commercially viable process of converting a wide range of organic

waste residues into a more digestible form, and we are very optimistic about its possible applications," he said.

Deol first looked at the two million tons of sawmill wastes produced annually in Australia.

Working in cooperation with Blue Metal Industries Limited, a large Australian sawmill company, he found sawdust from the Australian blackbutt tree, a species of Eucalyptus, when mixed with sorghum grain, made an excellent food for sheep and cattle.

Over a two-month period he found that sheep made most weight gain on a mixture of half sawdust to half sorghum.

The sheep were then slaughtered and their carcasses examined for factors

such as quality of meat, fat deposition and state of the internal organs. The carcasses showed no difference from those of animals fed on a normal sorghum diet.

Deol said Blue Metal Industries was preparing to spend a considerable sum on a pilot plant at a suitable sawmill and on feeding projects using sheep and cattle.

Deol has found the process suitable with rice hulls, cotton stalks, sugar cane, bagasse, corn cobs, straw and any form of organic waste including paper, cardboard and cotton fabrics.

Deol has been working in close cooperation with the Sydney sub-urban municipal council of Canterbury which has been looking for a new waste disposal system for many years. The council is interested in using Deol's system on a large scale.

He said one tonne of garbage could be transformed into 600 kilos of compost material at a cost of no more than \$A5 a tonne of garbage.

Deol, the youngest son of a farming family at Ludhiana in Punjab, India, came to Australia in 1967 to study for his Ph.D. at Sydney University. He had earned his bachelor's and masters degrees in biochemistry at Punjab University.

After completing his Ph.D. in 1971 he was asked to stay on at the university to continue his studies of the biological conversion of wastes. He joined the university's energy research project in 1974 and is now an Australian citizen. (Kayhan Int'l)

SITARA RESTAURANT

PRESENTS

PANDIT ANANT LAL one of India's most well known Shahnai players July 20 - 21 - 27 - 28 August 3 - 4 - 10 - 11 from 8 pm to 11 pm. Tickets Afs. 250 including dinner. For information and reservation call: 32058. (73) 1-1

Offer received

Rural Development Authority has received an offer for 5 Adler, Duri and Pashto typewriters, 3340 carriage made in West Germany each for Afs. 31500 from Market.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers to the Service Section at block No. 1 Nader Shah Mina and be present by July 31 for bidding. (312) 5-1

Needed

The Presidential Office needs one Volga car and one Russian jeep.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply the above should come by July 30 to the Service Department at the old Prime Ministry building. (310) 3-1

Needed

The Ministry of Communications needs two units of switchboards PABX 100lines and 200 lines. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the above, CIF Kabul, should come until August 13 to the Foreign Procurement Section. Technical specifications can be seen. (311) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

The Ministry of Education has received an offer from Mir's Service Company for one Toyota Crown car model 76 at Afs. 509,000 including custom duty. Local and foreign firms who can supply the same at lower price should come within ten days of publication of this advertisement to the Transport Section of Ministry of Education. (308) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Logistic Purchasing Department of National Defence Ministry has received an offer for 38 generators 15 KVA 3 phase, 32 KVA 3 phase, 50 KVA 3 phase and 117 KVA 3 phase with their spare parts, equipments, and switchboards at total price of Afs. 27,780,297 from Suhail Co. Ltd. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come at 10 a.m. on July 26, the last date of bidding, to the Logistic Purchasing Dept. Prices and specification can be seen at the purchasing committee office. (307) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Bagrati Textile Cotton Mill has received an offer for 20 tons Turkey Red Oil each ton for US\$1428, CIF Karachi, and insured upto Kabul from Kanemato Goshu Company of Japan. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same or equivalent of the above should send their offers until July 30 to the Procurement Section and be present at 2 p.m. on July 31 for bidding at the Factory. (306) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

University Health Institutes Department has received an offer for three Toyota cars, new model with radio and heater, CIF Karachi and insurance upto Kabul each for US\$5400 from Lida Service Co. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers until July 24 and be present on the same date for bidding at the Health Institutes Department of Kabul University. (304) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Afghan Construction Unit-Kabul (ACUK) has received an offer for 4000 plywood sheets from a foreign company as under: 1-2000 sheets 4' x 8' x 4mm US\$8.64. 2-1500 sheets 3' x 7' x 4mm US\$8.50. 3-500 sheets 4' x 8' x 12mm US\$21.30. Price per 100 sq. ft. CIF Karachi. Local and foreign firms willing to supply at lower price shall submit their offers in sealed envelopes to the ACUK Foreign Procurement Office on or before July 30, 1977. Samples required. (303) 3-3

Needed

Gin and Press of Balkh needs the following items: 1-262 thousand yards hessian cloth. 2-67 tons quickling wire 4 mm. 3-4250 kilo yarn cone consisting of 3/16 and 3/8.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to provide the above at lower price should send their offers within ten days of publication of this advertisement to the Service Department of Gin and Press of Balkh and be present at 10 a.m. by July 30 for bidding. Securities are required. (309) 3-1

Offer received

Rural Development Authority has received an offer for 152 rubber bearings without reinforcing steel for under girders of bridge concrete at the sites of 450,350 and 30 mm each by air freight Afs. 2115 equivalent US\$45.0 and by surface transportation at Afs. 1687.5 equivalent US\$36.6 from Kilick Nicxon Co. Ltd.

Individuals, local and foreign firms or companies who can supply the same at lower price should send their applications to the Service Section of Rural Development Authority at block No. 1 Nader Shah Mina and be present by August 1 for bidding. (313) 3-1

Offer received

Government Printing Press has received an offer from Mide Berg Co. for 'one letter press printing machine size (64-30) cmat total price of DM131,780.00, CIF Kabul.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the above machine at lower price should come on August 2 to the Secretariat Department of the Government Printing Press for bidding. Specifications can be seen at the Foreign Procurement Department. (305) 3-3

Needed

Ministry of Mines and Industries needs five Dan and Pashto typewriters. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply should send their applications to the Service Department and be present by July 27 for bidding. Securities are required. (305) 3-3

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

USSR made electromobile

(Continued from page 2) feeding are already obtaining in some Soviet cities. But one should not, so far, expect them to be put into full production too soon. There are many problems to be solved before this can be done, such as those of producing enough hydrogen and ensuring its safe storage.

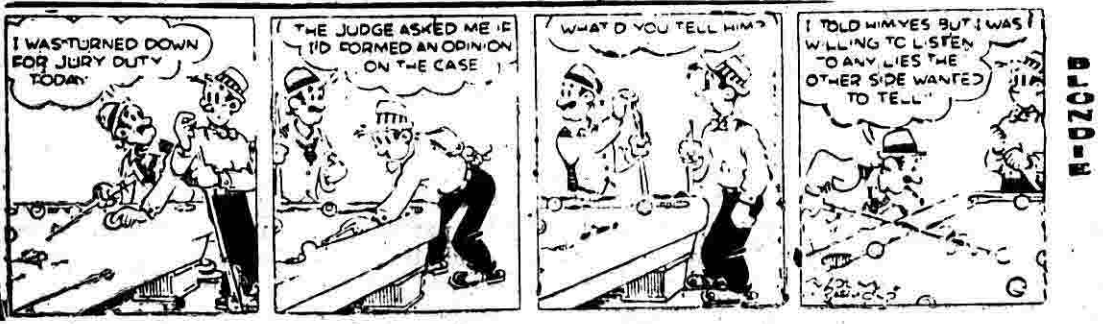
Now, the most far-reaching measure is to have automobiles replaced by electromobles. There is an Interdepartmental Commission for the Development of Electromobile Transport in action under the chairmanship of Academician Mikhail Styrlikovich, a prominent Soviet power engineer. The Institutes of Electrical Engineering (Moscow) and Electric Transport (Wallingford) have devised and tried out several types of electromobles powered by D.C. and A.C. engines. The latter type incorporates equipment for power recuperation, electric braking and a device to recharge the batteries, without removing them from the electromobile, by switching them on to the urban triphase grid. These institutes have been joined by the Institute of Automobile Transport working on electromobile specifications, devising and testing electromobile models and exploring their possible uses.

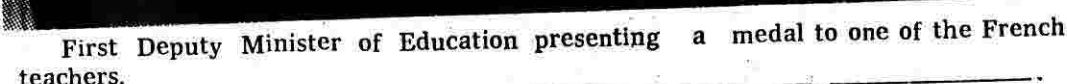
The research activities just mentioned have contributed towards the drafting of the present coordinating plan of the USSR Council of Ministers' State Committee for Science and Technology for the "Creation of Electromobles and Power Engines for Them." This plan governs research now under way at the Motor Engine Research Institute and the US General Electric Corporation and some firms of other countries, as well as the testing of

Soviet-and foreign-made electromobles on the Institute's proving ground.

A certain order of priorities has been established with preference given to the development of electromobles using available power engines, notably lead-acid accumulator batteries. Their power capacity has been increased by 50 to 100 per cent for an electromobile to have a running range of up to 80 kilometres per charge, which makes it serviceable for urban transportation. Next in line will be the development of electromobles incorporating modernised equipment, and finally, those incorporating basically novel equipment of great promise, extending their running range still further.

They are being tried out at Podolsk, outside Moscow. At least 30 types of electromobles have been designed and tested during the past five years, although in the field of electromobile development, the USSR is cooperating with specialists from socialist countries and exchanging knowhow with the US General Electric Corporation and some firms of other countries. (APN)





The high dynamism of cooperation is natural. The developing countries, Tass says, have in the Soviet Union a reliable trade partner which does not seek for itself unilateral benefits or

Important developments took place in the attitude of the Common Market countries towards the Arab cause, through the declaration issued in Brussels on 26 November 1975, which was the first step of resolving the Middle East crisis on the basis of the resolution taken in the Council of Ministers, however, that this resolution

to the cooperation between the Arab countries themselves and their co-operation with the rest of the world. More precisely the Arab-European dialogue should not stand in the way of the Arab efforts to realise the Arab economic integration, but rather, work should be initiated, which is designed to integrate through the im-

Europe cannot flourish without a sound understanding of the mutual interests of the two sides. The development of this cooperation should be matched by more positive political relations between the Arab states and world security. It should be clear, both to the Arabs and the Europeans that the Arab-European rivalry is interrelated. Guid-

or facilities and exemptions as well as commercial facilities for Arab goods. Strained by the need for the transfer of advanced technology from Europe to the Arab countries, the Arab states are requesting financial and cultural cooperation.

Effective cooperation in the field of agriculture and food.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition, including tanks, armoured cars and rifles were captured in Khartoum, the Sudanese agent said.

in on July 18 and will be participated by 165 representatives from different countries.

partment of the Foreign Ministry reported that Ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan in Teheran, Abdullah Malikyar, presented his credentials to His Majesty Shah of Iran.

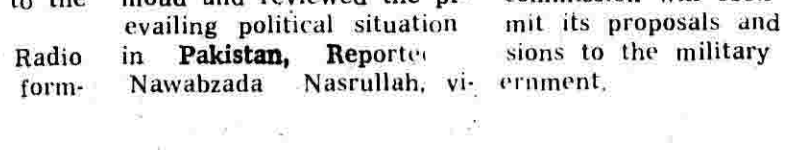
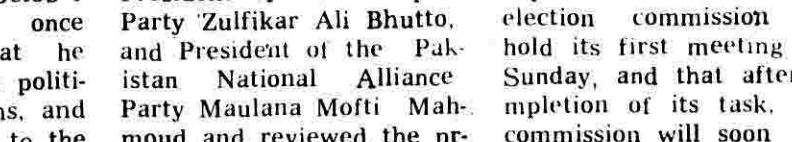
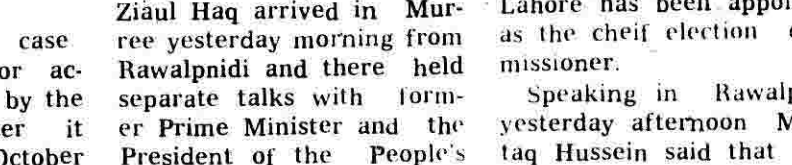
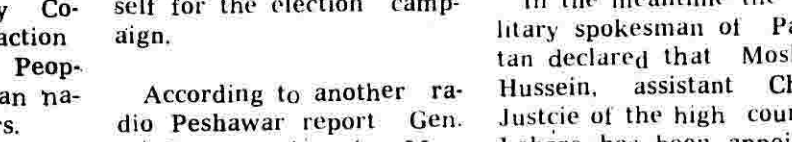
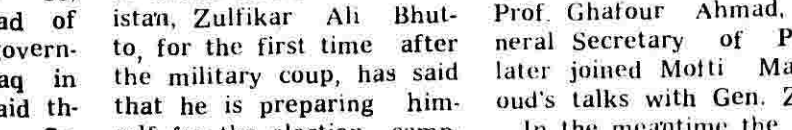
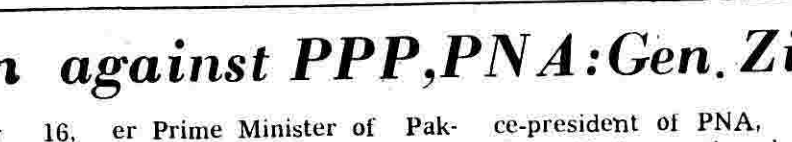
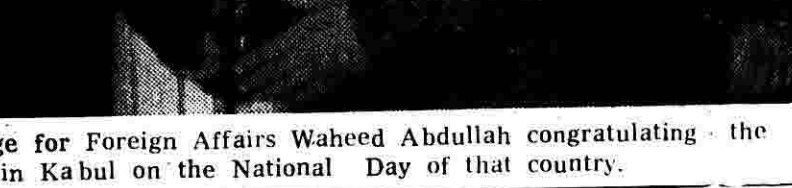
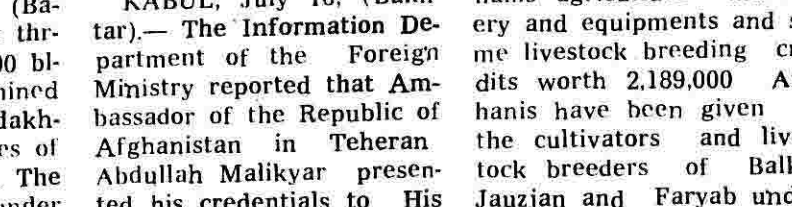
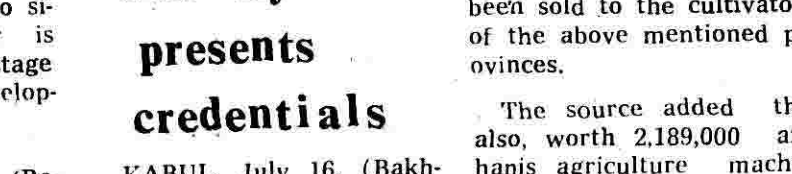
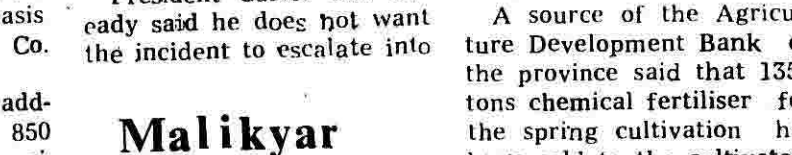
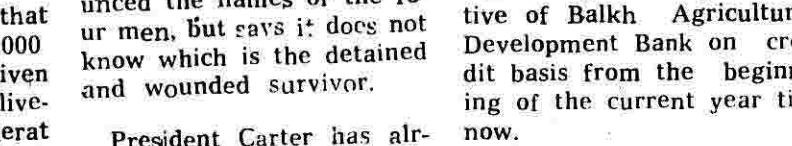
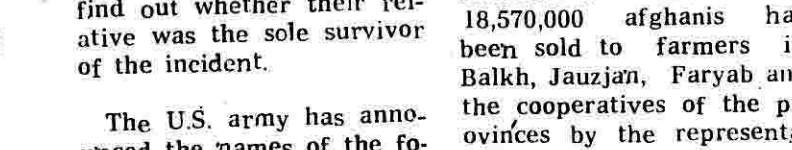
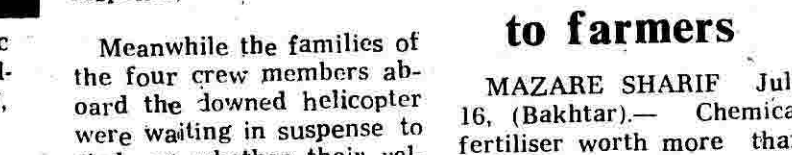
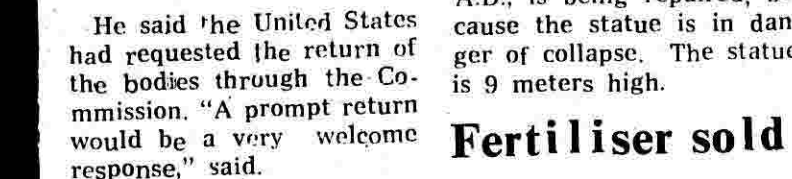
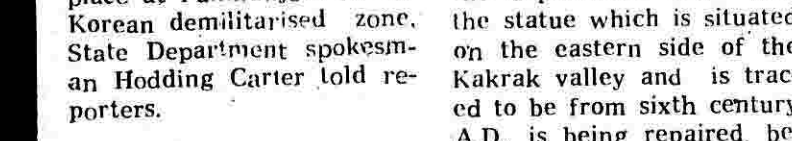
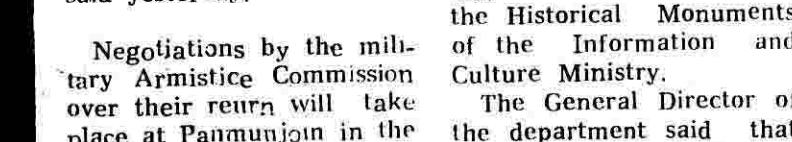
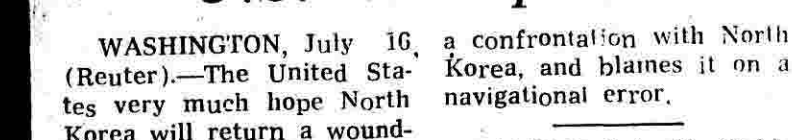
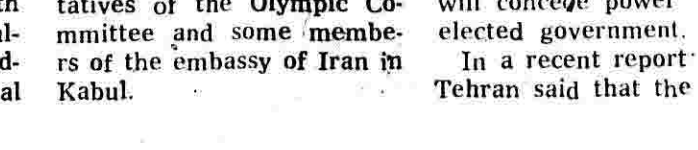
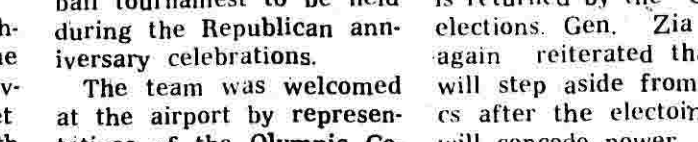
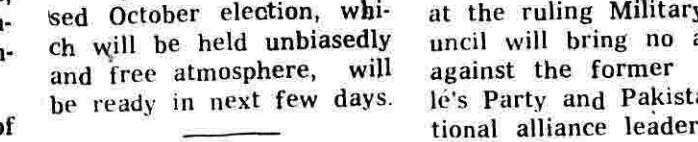
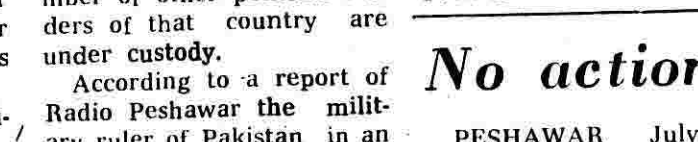
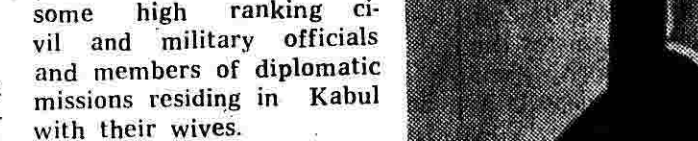
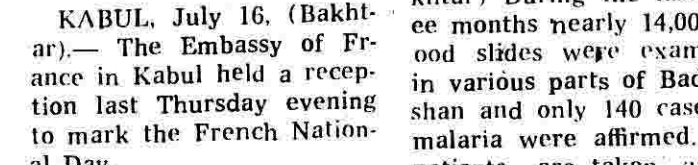
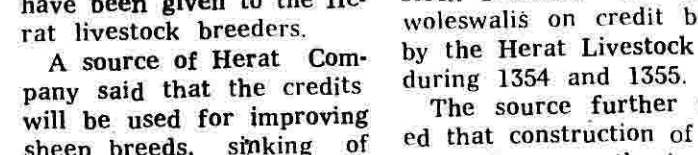
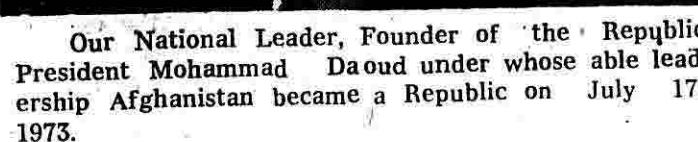
KABUL, July 16. (Bakhtar).— The Embassy of France in Kabul held a reception last Thursday evening to mark the French National Day.

Similarly, provincial telephone switchboards department, international communication, telegraph and

in on July 18 and will be participated by 165 representatives from different countries.

atives of the Olympic Committee and some members of the embassy of Iran in Kabul.

In a recent report Radio Tehran said that the



REPUBLIC IN 1355

(Continued from page 3)

After taking oath before the Holy Koran the first President of the Republic of Afghanistan was loudly cheered by the representatives of the nation. Speaking to the Loya Jirga after taking oath the President said "I, as a servant of my country, feel greatly honored to have been elected by you, representatives of the nation, as the first President of the Republic of Afghanistan and I convey to you my sincere thanks for your confidence."

President Mohammad Daoud continued: "Sisters, brothers and dear countrymen, at this hour I feel the gravity and weight of this great responsibility in a way that none of you can understand or imagine. In exercising this grave and heavy responsibility I rely on Almighty God, on cooperation and support of the noble nation of Afghanistan, on sincere cooperation of my esteemed colleagues and all servants of the state of Afghanistan wherever or in whatever position they may be, and finally, on the sacrifices and sacrifices of the forces of our national revolution and all true patriotic sons of Afghanistan."

Thousands of citizens of Kabul and nearby surroundings comprising of farmers, enlightened, workers and youth, men and women, participated in a mammoth march at Ansari Watt where the Leader of the Revolution was taking the oath of office of the President of the Republic of Afghanistan. They marked the historical day by marching on to great avenues carrying large portraits of the President of the Republic and patriotic slogans.

The march was spearheaded by the units of guard of honour of the Republic marching under the banner of the armed forces of the republic accompanied with military music.

A large number of youth clad in national costumes performed national dances, played folk music and observed the day with great jubilation.

Tens of thousands of people in the provincial centres and woleswales also gathered and celebrated the occasion by shouting slogans Long live the Republic and carrying out the banner of the national leader Mohammad Daoud. The constitution was signed by the President on 24th Feb. 1977.

SEVEN YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Seven year socio-economic Development Plan of Afghanistan began rolling with the beginning of 1355. The Plan takes account of liberal assistance in the form of finances and technical cooperation from friendly countries and international agencies and is an outstanding example of painstaking efforts of the government for the welfare of the nation.

Afghanistan is a land of relatively abundant natural resources, fertile soil, capable and industrious people, ancient and glorious history. What was needed acutely was dynamic leadership and constructive planning.

The Seven year Plan of the country includes more than 200 economic and social projects. The major schemes are construction of large dams, irrigation systems, hydro-electrical projects, thermal power plants, expediting of prospecting and utilisation of natural resources, road building projects, mechanisation of agriculture and expansion of industries.

In the message issued by the President on the occasion of the publication of the Seven Year Development Plan, the President said: "Retarded administrative and productive institutions and above all lack of an essential commitment and ideology can

First population census of Afghanistan

The rapidly growing importance of planning in recent times, however, has been mainly attributed to the need felt by the economically less developed countries, to promote their economic growth and social advancement. Planning has thus emerged as a tool of policy in countries differing widely not only in their economic and social systems but in their stages of development.

The necessity to consider the nature of demographic variables and statistics in national and local planning for social and economic development as both determinants and consequences has been widely recognised. In addition to planning demographic data and statistics such as size, distribution, characteristics and composition and rate of change and projection of population are needed for administrative and policy purposes and for international and regional statistical comparabilities of the country.

The objective of the Seven Year Plan is optimum equilibrium between the urgent needs of the people and the potentials available for their fulfilment. This can be achieved only by maximum utilisation of capacities in various sectors of the economy. But its success will not only depend on the governments endeavours and the contribution of the people but also on favourable international conditions and as the president pointed out in his message "we are living in an era of radical technological changes and an era marked by lack of equal opportunities and economic potentials in the international arena. Unfavourable events and severe fluctuations in the international economy and their continuation slow down the possibility of rapid development of less developed countries and widen the economic disparities and these factors will not be without effect on the forecasts of the plan."

It also needs to be mentioned that the state income (Continued on page 5)

On the statistical demographic topics, the United Nations Statistical Commission has made recommendations for the national population censuses centering on 1950, 1959 and 1970 round of censuses regarding the questions to be asked and tabulation to be published.

There are parallel recommendations in some cases by regional Commissions of the United Nations such as Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) where we are gathered now to discuss on the 1960 round of Population and housing census of the participating countries.

Efforts to develop or improve vital statistical systems have been successful in some developing countries, but in general, such systems are still far from being adequate to provide reliable estimates of birth and death rate in the world less developed areas. For an increasing number of developing countries lacking reliable vital statistics estimates based on sample surveys or deprived from census data have become available in recent years. Population registers established in number of developing countries have been a useful source of data especially for some particular data and statistics such as population size and measurement of migration volumes. National sample surveys have come into frequent use either to supplement data obtained from population census or to provide a substitute for census or vital registration data when the latter are lacking or deficient.

Afghanistan has the basic ingredients for social and economic development in the endowment of natural resources, agricultural productivity, mineral resources (Continued on page 5)

programme in 1960 and 1970. On the statistical demographic topics, the United Nations Statistical Commission has made recommendations for the national population censuses centering on 1950, 1959 and 1970 round of censuses regarding the questions to be asked and tabulation to be published.

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Afghanistan has the basic ingredients for social and economic development in the endowment of natural resources, agricultural productivity, mineral resources (Continued on page 5)

By Ghulam Muhiuddin

to wealth and manpower. To achieve maximum utilization of the mentioned vital events such as births, deaths, marriages and divorces and the same time to launch a comprehensive program for the issuance of citizenship cards which was considered necessary for employment, military service, school attendance and some other administrative purposes, from long time ago.

The needs for more demographic information with the consideration of limited funds and trained personnel brought out the idea of implementation of a national demographic sample survey. Therefore, in 1971, the Government of Afghanistan attempted to conduct a national demographic and family planning sample survey with technical and financial assistance of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This survey was carried out in two phases. The first phase covers the settled population and its field work was done in 1973. The second phase covers non-settled population and its field work was completed in summer 1974. Still some of the reports concerning the results of survey and processing of samples estimation for settled population and the results for nomadic population are not submitted to Government of Afghanistan. Furthermore, the size of the sample was very small and the frame for the design of the sample was not available, one cannot rely on the results of this sample survey especially for the distribution of the population and some other characteristics of the Afghan people.

Based on all above sources, there are some estimates of the population size, but these available estimates vary greatly. The range of variation seems to be between 12 to 18 million people. The knowledge of population distribution is even less reliable. Existing information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also very incomplete and inadequate. So for all these reasons the conduct of a population census is indispensable for good further social and economic development plans and administrative activities and international and regional comparabilities of the country.

The statistical programs of the country may be largely centered in one national statistical office, which conducts the censuses and the major sample surveys. There are differences of opinion among countries in the organization of the national census office which may be an autonomous agency or part of the Central Statistical Office.

The United Nations Handbook of Population Census Methods groups countries into three categories according to type of Central organization for the population censuses:

1) Those with permanent census office and subsidiary offices in the provinces.
2) Those with a permanent central office but no continuing organization of regional offices so that they depend on provincial services or officials or field organizations of other national agencies; and
3) Those that have no permanent census office but create an organization for taking of each census and dissolve it when the census operations are completed.

Since there are many advantages in maintaining a permanent census office in Afghanistan, we have a permanent Central Census and demography office under the Central Statistics office of Afghanistan. The Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan which was established in 1971, was attached to the Prime Minister's Office. After implementation of the new Constitution of Afghanistan on February 24, 1977, some changes have been made in general organization of the Government and the Prime Ministry has been abolished. Therefore, for the time being the Central Statistics Office (CSO) is attached to the Ministry of State.

With the inauguration of the First Seven Year Social and Economic Development Plan, it has become increasingly apparent that a modern, efficient and reliable statistical systems must be developed in Afghanistan. Only with such system will it be possible to furnish the planners and other Government decision makers the data so necessary for effective planning policy making and operating, and the evaluating the progress made towards achieving the established economic and social goals and policies of the Republican Government of Afghanistan.

In order to support the idea of having a modern, efficient and reliable statistical system and give enough power to Central Statistics Office to design, implement and evaluate statistical programs in order of priority, the Statistical Law of Afghanistan has been approved since 1975. According to this law, CSO is responsible for collecting, analysing, evaluating, processing and publishing data and statistical information in variety of fields, including population, censuses and demographic sample surveys.

(Continued on Page 5)

Kabul industrial park to be completed in 1982

With the completion of all factories of the Kabul industrial park nearly 1,100 persons will get employment. Under this project so far four factories have been built and have begun functioning. On the basis of the project plan, the preliminary work of the industrial park in Balkh province including its survey and design will be completed this year and the actual work will begin next year. The main factories to be built there on the basis of the needs of the people of the region and approved by the Indian experts are:

Fruit preservation; tanning; production of oil cake, cotton mill; cotton textile mill; aluminium vessels; wire production; metal furniture; workshop for general production; construction equipment; agricultural tools; general engineering workshop; production of nuts and bolts; plastic pipes; printing press; plastic items and electrical equipment.

In response to another question regarding expansion of industrial parks in other parts of the country,

Afghan Tarkana produces goods worth 66m.afs

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Afghan Tarkana Enterprise during 1355 produced goods worth more than 66 million afghanis and its earnings last year totalled \$3,650,476 afis. said a source of the enterprise in an interview with the daily Kabul Times.

The enterprise has 116 sets of machines and 688 employees. The Afghan Tarkana was made an enterprise through a government decree in 1353. The initial capital of the enterprise was 350 million afis to reach finally to 1,000 million afis. But the company did not invest its total initial capital and began with much less amount. Its present capital is 109,397,918 afis.

The source added that the enterprise produces table lamps, bed lamps, fixtures, plywood, various kinds of tables for offices and household purposes, steel and classic wooden furniture, school furniture, windows, wardrobes, cupboards, doors, dining tables and chairs, book shelves etc. The enterprise also produces fantasy wood carvings which are unique in character.

The enterprise foresees importing more machines and equipment to enhance and diversify its production. The demand for Afghan Tarkana goods is more than ever in the local and foreign markets, therefore its future development plans give a top priority to increasing the production of the enterprise but not at the cost of quality.

The enterprise acquires raw materials locally of course some of the sophisticated equipments and parts are imported. The wood needed by the enterprise is brought from Kunar province and the southern parts of Afghanistan and consists of Walnut, Pine, Poplar, Mahogany and Nela woods. The factory began with 86 sets of machines which were later increased to 116 according to its needs. The 688 employees (Continued on Page 6)

Since population census is one of the most extensive and complicated statistical operations requires careful and detailed planning in all countries particularly in a country with little statistical experience like Afghanistan. There is no fixed or uniform pattern for planning a census, but there are certain common major elements which must be taken into account in all censuses.

According to the existing conditions, main elements (or activities) of the First Population Census of Afghanistan are listed under five phases as follows:

I. PRELIMINARY PLANNING:

—Determination of the census objectives.
—Legal basis for the census.
—Initial decisions for timing, scope and design.
—Organisation and administration of the census.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Samir said that in view of the Seven Year Development Plan of the Republican State, in addition to Kabul and Balkh provinces, industrial parks will be established in Herat and Kandahar provinces too. In this connection the department plans to undertake the preliminary works for the survey of these parks in the above provinces this year.

Speaking on the volume of investment in these industrial parks, Samir said that first of all the factories in private sector are being studied by the investment Department of the Planning Ministry from the point of view of their economic feasibility. Whenever the Investment Committee of the ministry finds out that a proposed factory will be using the economic growth of the country and is in line with the industrial policy of the Republican state it approves its establishment otherwise it has the right to refuse it.

In order to provide very necessary demographic and socio-economic data and information for planning, administrative and policy making purposes of the Government and the frame for other censuses and demographic and socio-economic sample surveys, in 1974 the Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan requested the United Nations for technical and financial assistance for conducting the First Population Census in 1975. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and United Nations Organisation for Technical Cooperation (UN-CTC) approved a project (AFG/74/P04) to provide support for the First Population Census of Afghanistan.

Since CSO is a new organisation and Afghanistan has no experience in conducting censuses, the number of highly qualified and professional personnel in the field of census and demography is very limited. Therefore, in the project request, besides other needs, the services of two experts and two associated experts in the fields of census demography, data processing and cartography for the census and training of some Afghan in foreign countries have been requested from the United Nations.

Planning and preparation for the First Population Census and Demography Department of the CSO in October 1975 with the arrival of the UN Senior Census Adviser, Mr. J. Brenz who conducted several censuses and surveys in several developing countries in Africa and Latin America.

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—Determination of the census objectives.
—Legal basis for the census.
—Initial decisions for timing, scope and design.
—Organisation and administration of the census.

II. PREPARATION WORK:

—Inventory of available maps and other cartographic documents.
—Completing and updating of the lists of administrative, sub-divisions and villages.
—Preparation of forms and instructions for mappers.
—Recruitment and training of mappers for the cartographic field work.
—Improvements and corrections of the available topographic maps.
—Sketch mapping and correct delineation of the boundaries of the villages.
—Filling special forms such as site condition and household pre-listing forms.
—Classification and reproduction of the base maps, sketch maps and forms.
—Determination and delineation of enumeration and supervisory areas.
—Proposals relating to the concepts and contents and the first drafts of the questionnaires and manuals.
—Proposals relating to the application of sampling in different stages of the census.
—Pre-testing the questionnaires and manuals.
—Preparation of the tabulation program.
—Conducting a pilot census.
—Data processing of the pilot census.
—Preparation of the census final work plan.
—Design of the census final questionnaires and manuals and administrative and progress report forms.
—Census publicity and communication program.

III. FIELD WORK:

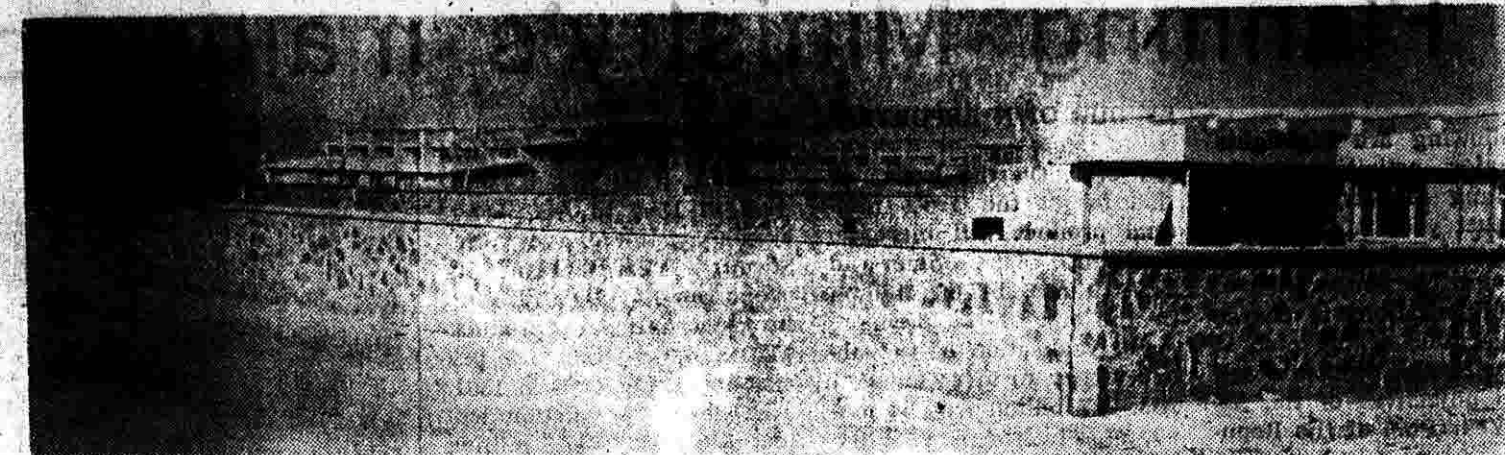
—Establishment of regional offices.
—Establishment of provincial offices.
—Recruitment and training of the regional and provincial office staff.
—Distribution of the census materials.
—Recruitment and training of the census supervisors, controllers and enumerators.
—Census enumeration throughout the country.
—Post enumeration survey.
—Close out operations of regional and provincial offices.

IV. DATA PROCESSING:

—Receipt and check in of the questionnaires.
—Preliminary population counts.
—Selection of sample for advanced tabulation.
—Editing and coding.
—Key punching.
—Tabulation.
—Review and analysis of the results.

V. PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS:

—Advanced tabulation.
—Provisionary results.
—Definitive results.
—A more detailed list of the activities of the forthcoming census of Afghanistan with the location, starting date and duration of each activity is shown in the Revised Work Plan of Afghan Census Project (Census Calendar) in Annex I. On the basis of this



Part of Industrial Park.

First population census of Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 4)

Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan which is composed of a President General and professional, and administrative personnel has six departments. They are Census and Demography, Implementation, Planning and Coordination, Design and Analysis, Publication and Administrative Departments. Each of these departments has several divisions and each division is involved in specific activities. Census and Demography Department is responsible for the preparation and conducting the population and housing censuses, and demographic sample surveys.

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—Proposals relating to the concepts and contents and the first drafts of the questionnaires and manuals.
—Proposals relating to the application of sampling in different stages of the census.
—Pre-testing the questionnaires and manuals.
—Preparation of the tabulation program.
—Conducting a pilot census.
—Data processing of the pilot census.
—Preparation of the census final work plan.
—Design of the census final questionnaires and manuals and administrative and progress report forms.
—Census publicity and communication program.

III. FIELD WORK:

—Establishment of regional offices.
—Establishment of provincial offices.
—Recruitment and training of the regional and provincial office staff.
—Distribution of the census materials.
—Recruitment and training of the census supervisors, controllers and enumerators.
—Census enumeration throughout the country.
—Post enumeration survey.
—Close out operations of regional and provincial offices.

IV. DATA PROCESSING:

—Receipt and check in of the questionnaires.
—Preliminary population counts.
—Selection of sample for advanced tabulation.
—Editing and coding.
—Key punching.
—Tabulation.
—Review and analysis of the results.

V. PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS:

—Advanced tabulation.
—Provisionary results.
—Definitive results.
—A more detailed list of the activities of the forthcoming census of Afghanistan with the location, starting date and duration of each activity is shown in the Revised Work Plan of Afghan Census Project (Census Calendar) in Annex I. On the basis of this

attached work plan, the entire census process and operation which has been shown in five phases can be summarised in three main phases such as preliminary planning and preparatory work (pre-enumeration), field work (enumeration) and data processing and publication of the results (post-enumeration) is going to take more than five years. Conducting a population census in a country like Afghanistan which is experiencing its first census requires a lot of planning and a lot of preparatory work. That is why the planning and preparatory phase of the census covers a period of more than two and a half years. The bar chart of the work plan can be seen in annex 2. Due to time constraints in the rest of this report, attention is going to be paid only upon the preliminary planning and preparatory work (or pre-enumeration) phase of the First Census of Afghanistan.

In the First Census work plan made in 1975, the enumeration was supposed to be conducted in September 1977. After inventory of available maps and some cartographic work in the field, that work plan was revised. The revised work plan which is attached to this report calls for the enumeration of the census to be carried out on late September and early October 1978. The method of enumeration is the canvasser (or enumerator) method and the unit of enumeration is going to be the household. Because of the nomadic population, organizational problems and availability of the number of people needed for enumeration period it is agreed that the First Census of Afghanistan will be on de-jure basis. The period of enumeration will be 20 working days for the whole country.

The functions and personnel of the Census and Demography Department of the CSO, which is responsible for carrying out all phases of the First Census of Afghanistan are organized into Five Divisions: The Division of the Demography, Field Operation, Census Planning, Data Processing and Administrative. The divisions are further organized into many offices which have specialized functions.

The Census Organization flow chart is shown in annex 3.

In organization of the census, the President General of CSO acts as President General of the Census Project and the head of the Census and Demography Department as Deputy President. The Deputy President of the Census in the technical and administrative matters of the Census is assisted by the UN Advisory team, technical committee and Director General of the mentioned divisions of the census organization. Since the regular and permanent personnel of the Census Department is not enough for all census activities, the needed personnel (Continued on Page 6)

1355

(Continued from Page 4)

In 1351 was approximately afis. 9259 million afghanis while it amounted to afis. 9288 million and afis. 12744 million in 1352 and 1355 respectively. The development budget for 1355 is unprecedentedly large. Investment during the year amounted to 14.03 billion afghanis.

During the First Seven Year Development Plan the gross national income will rise annually by 7.8 percent compared to 2.1 percent during the past seven years. Per capita income will increase by 5.2 annually while it rose only by 0.25 percent in the preceding years.

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Thousands of people carrying the photos of the Leader of the Revolution and placards shout slogans in support of the election of Mohammad Daoud as President of the Republic of Afghanistan.



Woodworks with fine carvings at display in one of the showrooms in Kabul.

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The time of life is short, to spend that shortness basely were too long. (William Shakespeare)

1ST YEAR OF THE PLAN

Planning and plan implementation in countries like Afghanistan where the essential infrastructures, institutions and statistics, skills and capital resources, and management are far from optimum, are uphill tasks.

Yet one must start somewhere, and the preparation of the nation's first seven year plan began soon after Afghanistan was proclaimed a Republic.

The implementation of the plan began in 1955. Looking back at the year's work we find that despite seemingly insurmountable obstacles, in general the objectives of the plan, set for the first year, have been achieved. During the year the gross national income rose by over 8 per cent, and state revenues by 12.4 per cent.

Over 20 billion afghanis was spent on development efforts, yet as a result of policies evolved and pursued by the Republican regime, prices, considering all factors, remained fairly stable. Prices of consumer goods rose only by 2.5 per cent and the afghan remained a significantly strong currency in the world. In 1954 af. 55 bought a dollar, while the price of dollar against afghanis fell to af. 47 in 1955.

The main objective of the

government's development plan is to raise the real income of the people, assure just distribution of benefits of development, and to filter them down to the grass roots levels. The experience of the past year and the stability of the real income gives rise to the hope that these objectives will be achieved given continued and vigilant work.

There was ten per cent increase in the trade turnover, and a significant rise in the export income of the country. Export diversification efforts, and attempts to substitute imports by activating idle industrial capacities and encouraging processing and light industries have begun to pay dividends. Although production of certain items such as cement and chemical fertiliser was smaller than what the plan anticipated, there was substantial increase in textile materials, ginned cotton, and some other important commodities.

The first year of the plan, at the same time, was a year of development efforts, and preparations for development. Surveys and studies and project preparation were as large a preoccupation as actual plan implementation.

The shortfalls in plan achievements are due to technical bottlenecks, absence of skills and inefficiency in the administrative and managerial spheres.

During 1955 a special authoritative committee was appointed to review all administrative shortfalls, and to propose remedial action. These studies will continue, and it is proposed that a special institution for planning and development of administration will come into being.

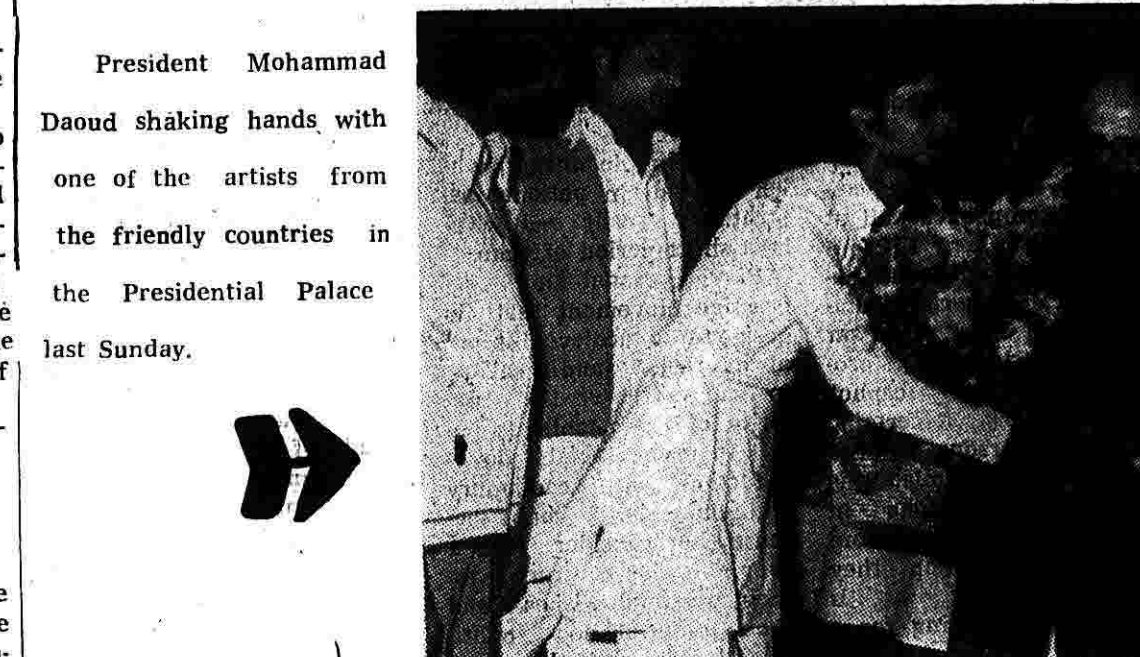
The government attaches the greatest significance to development of institutions and institutionalisation of activities. Specialised institutions of the type created by the Ministry of Water and Power to make the activities of the ministry more meaningful, and that planned by the Ministry of Mines and Industries for developing greater self-reliance and confidence will play a pivotal role in successful development efforts in the country.

Every effort is made to draw the necessary lessons from mistakes and shortfalls, and this is guarantee for sound planning, and proper plan implementation as is the prime objective of the Republican regime of Afghanistan.

The Leader of the Revolution, founder of the Republic, President Mohammad Daoud acknowledging the sentiments of the people at Ghazi Stadium after watching the students march.



President Mohammad Daoud during a tour of industrial exhibition at the Jashen grounds held on the occasion of fourth anniversary of the Republic.



Minister of Information and Culture Prof. Dr. Nevin talking with some visiting artists of the friendly countries who are in Afghanistan to participate in fourth anniversary of the Republic.



A scene of fireworks show at the Jashen grounds held last night.

Cornerstone of 15-story building laid

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—The cornerstone of the new building for Ministry of Communications was laid by Communications Minister Eng. Abdul Karim Attayee at downtown Kabul last Saturday in the presence of Planning Minister Ahmad Kharum and Public Works Minister Chaudhury Faq.

Prof. Nevin visits Islamic art exhibit

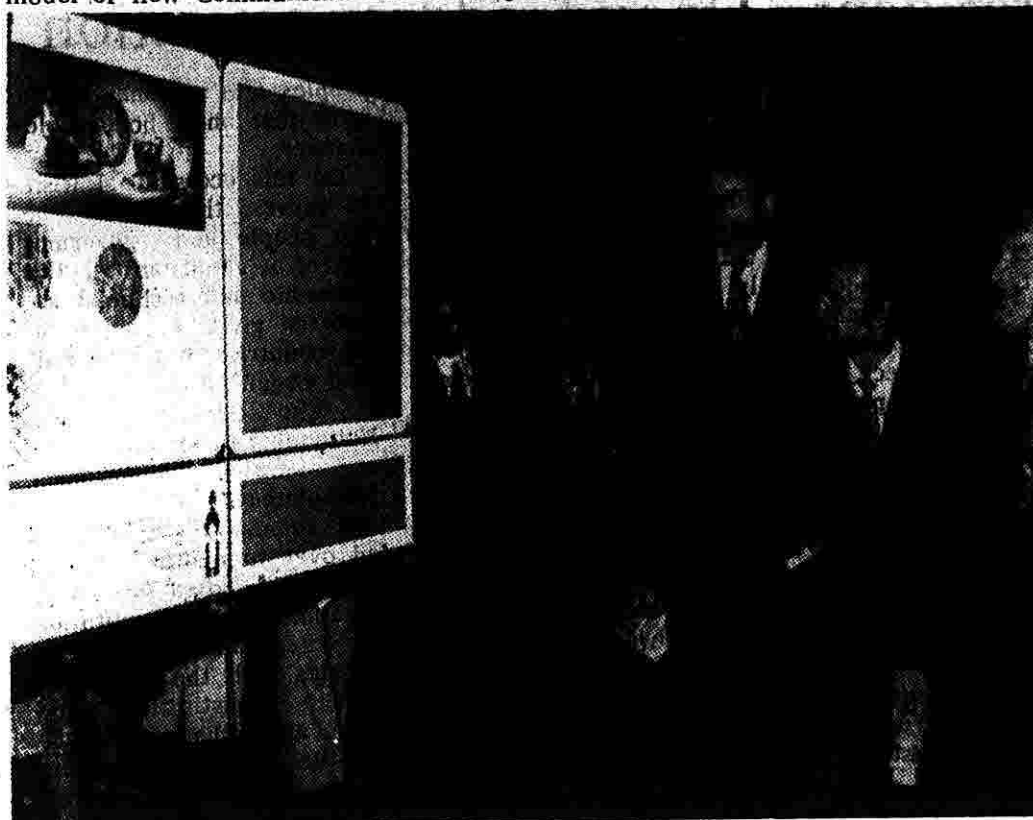
KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—Information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Nevin visited last Sunday the Islamic Art Exhibition held on the occasion of fourth auspicious anniversary of the Republic by American Embassy in Kabul on the second floor of Kabul Nendari.

The exhibition displays photos depicting Islamic art in various periods which are preserved at Metropolitan Museum in New York.

The American Ambassador to Kabul, Theodore Eliot Jr., provided explanations about the Islamic art in Metropolitan Museum of New York.

The exhibition was also visited by some officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture, some members of the American Embassy and Ambassador of Saudi Arabia in Kabul.

Ministers of Planning, Public Works and Communications inspecting the model of new Communications Ministry building.



Minister of Information and Culture Prof. Dr. Nevin inspecting the Islamic art exhibition in Kabul Nendari.



A scene of tent-pegging match at Chaman grounds.



Minister of Commerce Mohammad Khan Jalal congratulating the Charge D'Affaires of Iraq in Kabul on the occasion of the National Day of that country.

Iraqi Nat'l Day observed

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—The Embassy of Iraq in Kabul observed the National Day of that country in a function last Saturday evening.

The function held by Charge D'Affaires of Iraqi embassy in Kabul was attended by some members of the cabinet, some high ranking military and civil officials and members of diplomatic corps residing in Kabul with their wives. The newspapers in their last Thursday's issues published the photo of Iraqi President Hassan Al Bakr and observed the National Day of that country by publishing editorial and articles on the occasion.

S. Arabian students tour Herat

HERAT, July 20, (Bakhtar).—The delegation of the professors and students of the Mohammad Saud University of Saudi Arabia currently on a visit to Afghanistan visited the scientific centers, madrasahs (religious schools) mosals and historical monuments of Herat province yesterday.

According to the Bakhtar correspondent the delegation arrived in Herat yesterday morning and was welcomed at the airport by the representatives of the province, representatives of the ministries of education and the higher education, head of inform-

(Continued on page 4)

Rishteen gold medals for two teachers

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—A source of the Ministry of Education said that the President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud has issued Rishteen, Gold, Silver and Bronze medals to 256 teachers and officials in the centre and provinces.

Those who received gold medals are Farayab high-school teacher Abdul Mohammad and a member of Vocational Education Department Mir Alam.

on the occasion the Communications Minister touched on the importance of communications in the development of the country and said "I have the pleasure that as the Founder of the Republic Mohammad Daoud said the public buildings will be built in accordance with the requirements of time, I lay the cornerstone of this huge establishment."

Eng. Attayee expressed hope the building will be completed on the basis of developmental programme to serve the public.

A source of the Communications Ministry said that the building for centre of communications will cover an area of 80,000 square metres on north of Pashtun Tejaraty Bank housing the facilities for communications and postal, telecommunications and administrative services.

The administrative section of the ministry will have a 15-story building on top of which the microwave antennas are planned to be installed.

The building has been designed by Construction Department of the Public Works Ministry and is to be constructed by Afghan Construction Unit in four years, added the source.

At the cornerstone laying ceremony present were Mayor of Kabul, Deputy Communications Minister, officials of the Ministries of Communications, Public Works and Afghan Construction Unit.

Promotions

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of the fourth auspicious anniversary of the Republic the promotion cards of a number of generals and other military officers were distributed to them by National Defence Minister Gen. Ghulam Haider Rasuli at the Military Club on July 15.

The following military officers have been promoted one rank higher:

Lt. Gen. Serajuddin to the rank of General and Maj. Gen. Mohammad Assef and Maj. Gen. Sarjang to the rank of Lt. General.

Offer received

Rural Development Authority has received an offer for 5 Adler Dori and Pashto typewriters 35cm carriage made in West Germany each for Afs. 31500 from Market.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers to the Service Section at block No. 1 Nader Shah Mina and be present by July 31 for bidding. (314) 3-3

SITARA RESTAURANT

PRESENTS

PANDIT ANANT LAL one of India's most well known Shahnai players July 20 — 21 — 27 — 28 August 3 — 4 — 10 — 11 from 8 pm to 11 pm.

Tickets Afs. 250 including dinner. For information and reservation call: 32058. (74) 1-2

Offer received

Government Printing Press has received an offer from Mide Berg Co. for one letter press printing machine size (64-80) cm at total price of DM151,780.00, CIF Kabul.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the above machine at lower price should come on August 2 to the Secretariat Department of the Government Printing Press for bidding. Specifications can be seen at the Foreign Procurement Department. (313) 3-3

Needed

Gin and Press of Balkh needs the following items:

- 1-262 thousand yards hessian cloth.
- 2-67 tons quicking wire 4 mm.
- 3-4250 kilo yarn conder.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to provide the above at lower price should send their offers within ten days of publication of this advertisement to the Service Department of Gin and Press of Balkh and be present at 10 a.m. by July 30 for bidding. Securities are required. (309) 3-3

Needed

The Presidential Office needs one Volga car and one Russian jeep.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply the above should come by July 30 to the Service Department at the old Prime Ministry building. (311) 3-3

Needed

The Ministry of Communications needs two up its switchboards PABX 100lines and 200 lines. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the above, CIF Kabul, should come until August 13 to the Foreign Procurement Section. Technical specifications can be seen. (312) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

The Ministry of Education has received an offer from Mir's Service Company for one Toyota Crown car model 76 at Afs. 509,000 including custom duty. Local and foreign firms who can supply the same at lower price should come within ten days of publication of this advertisement to the Transport Section of Ministry of Education. (308) 3-3

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

JAMHOURIAT:

The daily Jamhouriat which is normally printed in eight pages brought out a 16 page special edition last Sunday to mark the fourth anniversary of the Revolution of Saratan 26, 1352. The paper frontpaged a picture of the Revolution of the Republic and banner headed the President's Radio broadcast on the occasion. Articles on the meaning and objective of the Republican Revolution of Afghanistan, and its achievements, reports on the progress being made in various socio-economic spheres under the Seven Year Plan of the Republic, and reviews of the events in Afghanistan in the past years were published in the special issue.

In an editorial the paper remarks that the four years since the Revolution of 1973, Afghanistan has undergone fundamental changes. The rule of law is firmly established. The reforms launched to improve the quality of education, administration of justice, bringing health services to the masses of the people, attempts to broaden the industrial base, increase agricultural productivity, each in its own turn, has helped to usher in a new era of wellbeing for the noble nation of Afghanistan.

ANIS:

The daily Anis published a special 22 page issue to mark the occasion. The paper enumerates all major headways made during the year by the Republic of Afghanistan in a substantive chronological review. Special interviews with sources of the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Mines and Industries, Ministry of Agriculture, and other ministries shows light on the development activities pursued during the year.

Whether it was communication and road building and highway maintenance, processing manufacturing industries, food production, storage, distribution and processing, mining and exploration activities, the year was a year of intense national efforts, and the progress achieved stands out as a monumental accomplishment of the Republican regime, says the paper in an editorial.

The paper expresses the hope that this leap forward continues to bring greater prosperity, confidence and wellbeing to the people of Afghanistan, and that the objectives of the revolutionary efforts which will change the face of Afghanistan, and improve the quality of life for the Afghan citizens in significant manner.

HEYWAD:

In an editorial titled the fourth anniversary of the Revolution the paper remarks that the year which we left behind was a year of profound achievements for the people of Afghanistan.

In this year the first Republican Grand Assembly was elected in a free and democratic manner, and was convened to review and endorse the constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan, and to elect the first President of the Republic.

In numerous lengthy sessions, whose deliberations stand out in the free and democratic nature they were held in the Grand Assembly reviewed, amended, and endorsed the Constitution of the Republic. The Assembly also elected the brave and sacrificing son of the nation, the Leader of the Revolution, Mohammad Daoud, as the first President of the Republic of Afghanistan.

During the year Afghanistan also launched its first Seven Year Plan. The massive af. 200 billion plan calls for implementation of broad reforms, and significant development efforts which will change the face of Afghanistan, and improve the quality of life for the Afghan citizens in significant manner.

ADS. RATES

Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 20.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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Half yearly Afs. 900

FOREIGN
Yearly Dollar 60
Half yearly Dollar 30

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Editorial

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Advertising: 26859

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Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The time of life is short, to spend that shortness basely were too long. (William Shakespeare)

POLISH NATIONAL DAY

Thirty three years ago on this day Poland, after the traumatic experience of World War II, began its new life.

The ravages of war were especially heavy on Poland, as it had sustained the first strike, and they persisted long. But the people of Poland turned their misfortunes into strength and will power.

Warsaw and other cities sprang up from ruins only in years, and the new infrastructures were more expansive, and accommodated the developments. The land which mineral resources are found in Poland is used most intelligently to sustain a population large for its size, and to leave a great deal for repaying debts and accumulation of capital for investment.

The heavy infusion of capital and modern tech-

nology has prepared the ground for a new technological leap forward, and greater economic independence.

Afghanistan as a country which enjoys friendly relations with Poland is happy to see the accomplishments of the Polish people.

Relations which were once confined to diplomatic ties have now expanded to cover many areas.

The number of Afghan and Polish tourists visiting one another's country has been increasing rapidly. Polish tourists and mountaineers first reached the Hindu Kush mountains, Bamiyan and Bande Amir, the thrilling Buzkashi games, rare delicacies, and Afghan visitors go to Poland on business or pleasure, find Polish hospitality to their heart's content.

Technical, scientific and cultural cooperation is also developing. In Kab-

ul University Polish students study Pashto, Dari, and Islamic Culture, and Afghan youth trained in Polish institutions of higher learning, working as specialists and engineers and technicians are increasing in numbers.

The scope for future expansion is large. As Polish industries expand, and the production of capital goods, goods directly needed by Afghanistan, increases new possibilities for cooperation are created.

As we offer our congratulations to the government of Poland on the occasion of their National Day, we express the hope that mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, in a way that will serve the interests of both the Afghan and Polish people, will expand in the future at a more rapid pace.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper carries an editorial on the National Day of Poland. Afghanistan has had friendly relations with Poland, and during recent years cooperation has been developing, says the paper. Now that vast socio-economic development schemes are underway in our country, the scope for cooperation has widened further.

Today's Poland is a far cry from the land that lay devastated in the aftermath of the war. Diligent work, and ceaseless toiling by the people of Poland have turned their country into a modern, technologically advanced country in Europe.

The accomplishments of the Polish people are cause for joy for all friends of Poland, and Afghanistan shares the jubilation of the Polish people on the festive occasion of their National Day.

ANIS: In an editorial entitled cooperation and sacrifice, the paper in yesterday's issue writes that cooperative efforts, the preparedness

to sacrifice self-interests for the larger interests of the nation and the people, and loyalty to the national cause, are the prime prerequisites for the success of the national endeavours. This is true in every country, at every juncture of history. But developing countries like Afghanistan which face more acute problems, need to work, and save, and sacrifice more.

The paper points out that adherents of consumption culture put a heavy burden on the national economy without even thinking of making commensurate contributions. Mobilisation of productive forces and resources in the country is not a task that may be performed overnight, or with a fraction of the population, or merely through direct government action.

Governments and leaders are there to work for the people, to pursue their objectives and interests, to promote their security, and to try to pave the way for the realisation of national aspirations. But a government can function, can

perform, and can accomplish only to the extent the people work and cooperate with it, support it, and firmly stand behind its pertinent decisions.

We are fortunate that we began our new life in the light of the Constitution of the Republic, and under the leadership of the renowned son of the nation, the Leader of the Revolution, and the first President of the Republic, with a firm determination, and all of us pool our energies and resources to reach our national targets.

HEYWAD: The daily Heywad in yesterday's issue comments on the festivities of the Republic Day celebrations in the country. The last few days have been days of splendour and significance for the population, or merely through direct government action.

Looking back to days before the Revolution, the Afghan citizens were proud to see how far they had come, and what a long distance they have covered on the road to rebuilding Afghanistan in a matter of four years.

Achievements are eye catching. But the meaning of these achievements transcends physical accomplishments. Today the Afghan nation is imbued with a spirit of self-reliance, conviction, and iron determination on that they are and will achieve the objectives of the Republican Revolution.

The changes have been rapid in terms of what was achieved in previous years. Yet there are greater things to come, as the past years, mostly years spent on ground work, planning, and preparations.

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Planning Minister's 4th anniversary speech

PART I

The Minister of Planning Ali Ahmad Khuram in a radio broadcast last Sunday evening, the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Revolution of July 17, 1973, reviewed the activities carried out during the first 12 months of the nation's Seven Year Socio-Economic Development Plan. Following is the text of the speech:

Understanding of the phenomenon of economic development in the national and international sphere, forced the developing countries to accelerate the rate of their economic development in the framework of special programmes in order to attain acceptable standards of living, and to employ their resources in building firm foundations for a future prosperous life.

The heroic Afghan nation, too, after fulfilling the national obligation and fighting colonialism, also embarked on the task of strengthening its national economy. But systematic economic transformation in the economic life of the country began when the government understood the real nature of its responsibility in as far as economic development is concerned, and in accordance with the national obligation and the state sectoral relations are maintained at logical proportions in it.

We were of the opinion, and are that effective utilisation of human and natural resources for securing a prosperous life is possible only through stable security, along with formulation of the well-prepared and wellthought out plans, and coordination of means and ends on the basis of a national ideology.

The Republican State of Afghanistan, in the light of this principle, the principal pillars of progress of the plan, are among profound obstacles in the field of economic development.

Economic crises in the world are another factor which affect the economies of the developing countries drastically.

Despite all these problems, we are fully convinced, that with the grace of Almighty God, and under the leadership of the Founder of the Republic, and the masses of the Afghan people these difficulties will be gradually overcome, and not stumbling block on the way of attainment of our real objective which is building a proud and self-reliant Afghanistan, will persist.

The realisation of the objectives of the plan and ensuring of rapid and dynamic growth in the future requires that the level of revenues and domestic savings for the formation of capital will rise.

Since the Republican State is persistently striving to increase domestic revenues, and national savings are used at increasing rates for increased capital investments in various economic sectors. Fortunately the changes in this sphere during the past few years have had an upward trend.

Total state revenues in 1355 have been estimated to amount 17.4 billion Afghanis or 12.4 per cent more than 1354 revenues which amounted to 15.5 billion Afghanis.

The share of direct taxes in the sum total of domestic revenues rose from 9.9 per cent in 1354 to 12.2 per cent in the first year of the plan.

The share of the indirect taxes state revenues fell by over one per cent in comparison with the 1354 figures. The increase in the relative share of direct taxes in overall state revenues falls in line with the policy objective of social justice, and realising resources in accordance with the stipulations of the seven year plan.

State investment in 1355 rose by 20.3 per cent in comparison with the 1354 figures. During the year regular expenditures rose by roughly eight per cent, and state savings in 1355 were 20.5 per cent more than of the previous year.

Considering the significant increase in volume of investment in comparison with the past, ensuring fi-

nanial and price stability constitutes an important element of the economic policy of the Republican State so that inflation does not reduce real income, and does not divert resources from purpose of investment.

The supply of money in 1355 rose by 35 per cent as compared with the previous year. This was considered appropriate in view of the economic activities and the demand for money.

The index of consumer goods prices rose by 2.5 per cent in comparison with the previous year's prices, and this in itself is indicative of relative price stability, and adequacy of foodstuffs. During 1355 nearly 1047 tons milk was obtained.

Irrigation complex of Jalalabad is one of the largest agricultural projects in the country which is run by Afghan experts. This complex is built with the technical and economic cooperation of Soviet Union, said Abdul Majid.

In reply to another question, the President of the Planning Department said that Chahz-Abad and Hadda farms which were opened during 1347 and 1349 respectively produced 680 tons olive in 1354 of which 540 tons was exported to foreign countries. Similarly in 1355 1,200 tons olive was produced in the above farms of which 1,070 tons was exported to Soviet Union, which shows an increase of 98 per cent in comparison to previous year.

On the basis of the projected plan Chahz-Abad and Hadda farms will produce between 1600-1800 tons olive this year. Similarly citrus production in the above farms was recorded 5,800 tons in these farms in 1354, is expected to rise to more than 4170 tons this year.

Regarding export of citrus Majid said the inception of 1355, dollars 540,000 was obtained from the sale of olive whilst dollars 798,335 was collected from citrus export. Likewise during 1355, dollars 105,000 and 929,370 were collected from the sale of olive and citrus respectively.

Abdul Majid added that climate of Nangarhar suits the production of citrus and olive, that is why the Nangarhar Valley Development Authority was set up to undertake the production of olive and citrus there. Within a short span of time the project has worked out successfully. The expansion of olive and citrus orchards in Ghazi-abad and Hadda farms raise the hope that production of olive and citrus in these farms will increase rapidly.

Employing the advanced technology, and a favourable economic situation, the nation's balance of payments assumed a positive orientation last year.

The volume of trade turnover in 1355 was about 562 million dollars or ten per cent more than that of the previous year.

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The volume of trade turnover in 1355 was about 562 million dollars or ten per cent more than that of the previous year.

Disparities inherent in the old economic order, in the first place, required that to evolve a comprehensive economic design, as the framework of the national economic policy, and accordingly the Republican state formulated the nation's first Seven Year Socio-Economic Development Plan.

The Seven Year Plan was prepared with the aim of increasing national income, increasing employment opportunities, stabilisation of prices, improvement of balance of payments, and in accordance with the national obligation and the state sectoral relations are maintained at logical proportions in it.

Even though there have been shortfalls in the application of the plan in certain areas, nonetheless, as a result of significant development in other sectors, the main development objectives, as stipulated for the first year of the plan, have been attained.

Undoubtedly shortage of financial resources, technical cadres, and institutions, essential for development, which form the principal pillars of progress of the plan, are among profound obstacles in the field of economic development.

Economic crises in the world are another factor which affect the economies of the developing countries drastically.

Despite all these problems, we are fully convinced, that with the grace of Almighty God, and under the leadership of the Founder of the Republic, and the masses of the Afghan people these difficulties will be gradually overcome, and not stumbling block on the way of attainment of our real objective which is building a proud and self-reliant Afghanistan, will persist.

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Considering the significant increase in volume of investment in comparison with the past, ensuring fi-

nanial and price stability constitutes an important element of the economic policy of the Republican State so that inflation does not reduce real income, and does not divert resources from purpose of investment.

The supply of money in 1355 rose by 35 per cent as compared with the previous year. This was considered appropriate in view of the economic activities and the demand for money.

The index of consumer goods prices rose by 2.5 per cent in comparison with the previous year's prices, and this in itself is indicative of relative price stability, and adequacy of foodstuffs. During 1355 nearly 1047 tons milk was obtained.

Irrigation complex of Jalalabad is one of the largest agricultural projects in the country which is run by Afghan experts. This complex is built with the technical and economic cooperation of Soviet Union, said Abdul Majid.

In reply to another question, the President of the Planning Department said that Chahz-Abad and Hadda farms which were opened during 1347 and 1349 respectively produced 680 tons olive in 1354 of which 540 tons was exported to foreign countries. Similarly in 1355 1,200 tons olive was produced in the above farms of which 1,070 tons was exported to Soviet Union, which shows an increase of 98 per cent in comparison to previous year.

On the basis of the projected plan Chahz-Abad and Hadda farms will produce between 1600-1800 tons olive this year. Similarly citrus production in the above farms was recorded 5,800 tons in these farms in 1354, is expected to rise to more than 4170 tons this year.

Regarding export of citrus Majid said the inception of 1355, dollars 540,000 was obtained from the sale of olive whilst dollars 798,335 was collected from citrus export. Likewise during 1355, dollars 105,000 and 929,370 were collected from the sale of olive and citrus respectively.

Abdul Majid added that climate of Nangarhar suits the production of citrus and olive, that is why the Nangarhar Valley Development Authority was set up to undertake the production of olive and citrus there. Within a short span of time the project has worked out successfully. The expansion of olive and citrus orchards in Ghazi-abad and Hadda farms raise the hope that production of olive and citrus in these farms will increase rapidly.

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New factory to process 8,000 tons olive Najaf, Shuja sidelined in wrestling, Pakistan wins hockey matches

BY A REPORTER

On the basis of the projected plan the new olive processing factory, will process 8,000 tons olive every year of which 4,000 tons will be conserved and of the remaining oil will be extracted. Revealing this, President of the Planning Department of the Agriculture Ministry, Abdul Majid told the Kabul Times reporter that an agreement pertaining to the purchase of equipment for the new olive processing factory of Nangarhar Valley Development project at the total cost of 4.7 million rubles was signed in Kabul recently between the Ministry of Agriculture and Economic Council of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

On the basis of this agreement the Soviet Union will provide Afghanistan with all kinds of equipment needed for establishment of an oil processing factory, within 24 months from the signing of the agreement. The purchase is being financed through Soviet credit.

In accordance with the technical and economic feasibility report the factory will roughly cost 559.6 million Afghanis.

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After the inception of the new order in the country the government adopted measures to further expand the project. In addition to the total area of 5749 hectares lands of Ghazi-abad and Hadda farms, two new farms were set up there namely Jamhouriat Farm and 26 Saratan Farm on 4242 hectares where plantation of olive and citrus saplings has already begun and the construction work is still underway.

In response to another question regarding the prospect of livestock complex of Nangarhar Valley Development Authority, Abdul Majid said that there are more than 1459 cows and calves which are being bred in the project. They are of brown Swiss and Friesian qualities. During 1355 nearly 1047 tons milk was obtained.

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The International Wrestling Tournament on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Republican Ashen started on Tuesday at the Ghazi Stadium. Wrestlers from a Soviet Union, Iran, Libya, Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan and hosts Afghanistan are taking part in the tourney.

More than 50 wrestlers took part in the first round of the tournament of which over half came from foreign countries. Following are the results of the first round bouts:

Class one, 48 kgm weight:
Hassan Rastgo of Iran beat Najaf Ali of Afghanistan (on points);
Bayuf of USSR beat Sa-nullah of Pakistan (by fall).

Mullah Mohammad of Afghanistan beat Mohammad Alofi of Libya (by fall).

Class Two 52 kgm weight:
Lee One Young of Republic of Korea beat Bashir Ramadan of Libya (by fall).
Khadim Shah of Afghanistan beat Habb Shah of Afghanistan (on points).
Tan Tav of USSR beat Sharifullah of Afghanistan (on points).

Mohammad Azim of Pakistan beat Javad of Afghanistan (on points).
Ainsuddin of Afghanistan beat Qader of Iran (by fall).

Class Three 57 kgm weight:
Spiriof of USSR beat Chahar Amil of Iran (on points).

Lal Mohammad of Afghanistan beat Abdul of Afghanistan (on points).
Tariq Beg of Pakistan beat Junfae of Republic of Korea (by fall).

Tusuz Tiki of Japan beat Saad Qatavi of Libya (by fall).

Class Four 62 kgm weight:
Qudratpur Karimi of Iran beat Yang Jung Mo (on points).

Ahmad Jan of Afghanistan beat Saad Qatavi of Libya (by fall).

Lian Kuv of USSR beat Abdul Majid of Pakistan (by fall).

Ghulam Siddiq Zargar of Afghanistan beat Shirin Aqa of Afghanistan (by fall).

Sakhi Dad of Afghanistan beat Ali Reza of Iran (on points).

Class Five 68 kgm weight:

Government Printing Press has received an offer from Mittel Berg Co. for one letter press printing machine size (64-90) cmat total price of DM131,780.00, CIF Kabul.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the above machine at lower price should come on August 2 to the Secretariat Department of the Government Printing Press for bidding. Specifications can be seen at the Foreign Procurement Department.

Afghan Tarkany Enterprises needs ten thousand sheets sand-paper and 150 rolls sand-paper for machines.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply should come by August 4 to the Afghan Tarkany Enterprises at Jangalak. Specifications and samples can be seen.

Local and foreign firms who can supply should send their applications to the Liaison Office in Kabul and be present on August 1 for bidding.

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Governor of Kabul Abd-ul Hakim handing over the championship cup for tent pegging to Ghazni team.

Ghazni team EEC, Japan negotiations lifts tent on trade end in vain

pegging cup

KABUL, July 21, (Bakhtar).—The championship cup for tent pegging competition of the fourth auspicious Republican Jashen was presented by Kabul Governor Abd. Hakim to the Ghazni province tent pegging team.

A source of the National Olympic Committee said that in the tent pegging competition Ghazni and Paktia teams had participated.

Ghazni with 13 points stood first followed by Paktia with 12 points as second.

Similarly, the commemorative medals of the fourth Republican anniversary were presented to the members of both teams by the Kabul governor.

TOKYO, July 21, (ANSA).—The Talks between Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) on increasing Japanese imports of European agricultural products to offset the Asian nation's massive trade surplus will now finish 48 hours after the deadline for their conclusion fixed for Tuesday evening, it was learned here yesterday.

Informed sources said that at this compromise in effect meant that the negotiations had been in vain, even if both sides are observing a rigorous news blackout on what has been said in the conference room.

But it seems that the Tokyo authorities are sticking by their rejection of the "EEC" request to ease restrictions imposed against European food products, including sweets, spirits, and milk—products.

Most of the Japanese resistance is apparently concentrated at the agriculture and finance ministries, while the Foreign Minister has shown a more flexible approach.

The unexpected extension of the talks was caused by the apparent lack of any agreement between the two sides and forced the head of the European delegation.

Textile meet may end in deadlock

GENEVA, July 21, (Reuters).—Talks on renewing an international textiles agreement seem almost certain to end in deadlock on Friday because of disagreement between the European Common Market (EC) countries and three third world exporting nations, informed sources said here.

The sources said India, Brazil and Egypt insisted that the present international Multi-Fibres Agreement (MFA), which expires at the end of this year, be renewed for a further five years without change.

But the EEC nations are still demanding separate bilateral accords to stem the influx of cheap cotton goods which they say has disrupted their home markets and thrown half a million people out of work.

Djibouti entry to Arab League gets support

CAIRO, July 21, (DPA).—The two Yemen and Oman yesterday communicated their support for Djibouti's membership application to the Arab League.

This brings to five the number of Arab countries who have so far backed Djibouti's inclusion in the Arab fold, after Egypt and Saudi Arabia have already communicated similar messages to the League.

There is some hesitation in Arab quarters to accept Djibouti, because the newly born African Red Sea state does not speak Arabic language.

League sources however say that this could be overcome if the majority of the League's 21 members backed Djibouti's application.

Furthermore Djibouti has pledged to introduce Arabic as an official language.

The same trend does not appear to be prevailing for the Comoros Island, which was independent over a year ago and which applied for League's membership about two weeks ago.

The final decisions on both applications will be made by the League Council session opening September three.

OECD studies on cooperation with 3rd world proposed

PARIS, The U.S. Secretary of State has called for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to help find ways to further increase cooperation between the industrialized nations and the developing nations at the world.

Cyrus Vance told the opening session of the ministerial meeting of OECD in Paris June 23 that at the recently completed Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), the industrialized and developing nations agreed to cooperate rather than to confront each other.

"We have concluded an era when the central question was whether to cooperate or not," Vance said.

Vance urged the Secretary General of OECD (Emile Van Lennep) to bring about more effective coordination of the OECD efforts in

North-South issues, to propose options for discussion in the United Nations third development decade, and to formulate longer-term strategy and initiatives of mutual benefit to the North and South.

He also recommended that the OECD meeting endorse the proposed Declaration on basic human needs of all the peoples of the world.

The old agenda for economic development and many of the old issues for negotiation are no longer enough," Vance said.

"We need more focus on the needs of the world population that lacks essential food, water, shelter, and health care, as well as employment and education. We must direct our efforts to meet more effectively the needs of the poorest peoples in the developing world."

The Secretary proposed that the OECD establish a special working group mandated to design a "program for basic human needs," which could benefit from work done by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee and which could be presented for discussion at OECD's Executive Committee in special session by the end of 1977.

Vance suggested that such a program should include:

Projections of domestic and international resources required to implement a successful approach to basic human needs.

Proposals for sharing costs among developed and developing nations.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Truth is as impossible to be failed by any outward touch as the sunbeam. (John Milton)

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL DAY

The Egyptian Revolution of July 23, 1952 tantamount to the rebirth of the great nation of Egypt, and an enormous inspiration to the whole Arab world setting in motion forces of unity and solidarity.

The Egyptian efforts to master their own destiny, their own resources, and conduct their national affairs were subjects of grave concerns to forces opposing them.

Only four years after the revolution Egypt became a victim of a tripartite aggression, but they persevered, and proved that things are irreversible.

The socio-economic reforms carried out by the Egyptian people and leadership instilled new strength, new vigour, and firm conviction among the people who stand out in the measure of their ingenuity as architects and builders of a great civilisation.

The Egyptian contribution to the cause of Palestine is immense. They addressed themselves so intimately to the issue, that their own country was

subjected to premeditated aggression by the Zionist regime. In the 1975 Middle East war Egypt drove the point home to the Israeli rulers and government that aggression does not pay, and territories usurped by force cannot be held on for long.

Egypt has been devoting a considerable portion of the resources at its disposal to strengthen itself militarily. This causes an unfortunate diversion of resources from efforts and schemes to raise the standards of living of the people, but nonetheless adequate attention has been paid to improve the quality of life, and socio-economic mobility today in Egypt is far greater than a decade ago.

In the meantime the state-ship of Egypt, in spite of public opinion pressures for immediate and decisive and forceful action, has been exemplary in that it wants to leave no stone unturned in its search for a more peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis, and the retrieving of the Arab territories captured by the Zionists in 1967.

This Egyptian moderation, and pursuit of objectives with reason is not unfortunately shared by the Israeli rulers.

If a more catastrophic war that will turn the clock another quarter of a century is averted it is the duty of every nation to throw its weight behind Egypt for securing a just and lasting peace in the area.

Afghanistan as a country firmly bound by ties of Islamic brotherhood with Egypt has always solidly supported the Egyptian and Arab cause, and will do so. Actions or moves that impose pressure on the Egyptians, and impede their search for peace, and create rifts in the ranks of the Arab countries are deplorable.

On this auspicious anniversary of the July 1952 Revolution, while we offer our most sincere felicitations to the brother Egyptian people, ardently hope for the early realisation of the inspirations of this brother country.

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS: In Thursday's issue the paper comments on Afghanistan's drive for socio-economic development. A student of development place a heavy emphasis on determination of how the meagre resources at the disposal of the developing countries should be expended to produce the highest returns in the immediate and distant future.

In line with the directives of the revolution, planners in Afghanistan have paid special attention to this principle, and the nation's seven year plan was based on thorough studies, deliberations and research.

True enough the obstacles and impediments are many, but the government was able to achieve the overall targets set in the first year of the plan. Where achievement fell short of target, detailed studies and assessments are essential to fill to loopholes and eliminate the bottlenecks to prevent a recurrence, the first two years of the plan, is a period of work and study and project preparation. Consequently results of so much of the work performed during the first year of the plan will show only in subsequent plan years.

The value of exports, agricultural and industrial goods rose considerably, and employment was created for a considerable number of new workers. Education, judicial, administrative, land

and tax reforms proceeded in accordance with the work plans of the government, putting the country firmly on the path of sustained socio-economic growth and development.

The constantly increasing state revenues during the past year is creating the possibilities for more extensive local financing of development efforts. The mounting investments, encouragement and assistance in the private sector by Afghan and foreign entrepreneurs augments the industries in the public sector in a significant way.

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The achievements in the first year of the plan point toward a bright future for the Afghan people and Afghan economy, and with coordinated efforts of the people and the government we are advancing in a convenient way.

HEYWAD: In Thursday's issue the paper in an editorial marks the national day of Poland. In the editorial the paper reviews the struggle of the people of Poland for ridding their country of the Nazis and for rebuilding the cities and industries and other economic infrastructures destroyed during the war.

The paper also highlights the cordial ties, and the growing technical and economic cooperation with Afghanistan and Poland maintains. Such friendship promotes peace, and understanding, and such cooperation benefits both our peoples, says the paper.

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper devotes its editorial to the revolution of Egypt, and the heroic struggles of our Egyptian brothers during the last twenty three years to serve the cause of the Arab world, the independence of Palestine and restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people, and in undoing the results of the 1967 war. The paper expresses the hope for complete success of the brother country of Egypt in achieving its national aspirations, and the greatest prosperity of the brother people of Egypt.

CAIRO, July 23, (DPA)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was scheduled to deliver last evening what may prove to be one of his most interesting speeches ever.

Sadat was expected to react in the speech to the peace proposals made in Washington Wednesday by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

Significantly, Cairo's Arabic-language papers and media failed to carry editorial comment on Begin's proposals—evidently upon instructions to wait for Sadat's speech.

Planning Minister's 4th anniversary speech

PART II

While there was no change in the value of imports, the value of exports in the first year of the plan, as compared with 1954, rose by 33 per cent.

Agriculture constitutes the largest economic sector in the Republic of Afghanistan. To feed the industries and the growing population, and to accommodate with increased levels of consumption as the standards of living and incomes rises great significance is attached to attainment of Seven Year Plan targets relating to agricultural production.

Failure in this area would mean under-utilisation of installed industrial capacity, unemployment and shrinking of economic resources, and economic instability.

Grasping the importance of this sector in the overall socio-economic progress in the nation, the development policy of the Republic State affords a priority place to agriculture, and the plan for agricultural expansion and modernisation.

The mean rate of increase in the value of agricultural production, in accordance with the Seven Year Plan targets, is set at 4.65 per cent. But on the basis of assessments carried out the rate of increase during the first year of the plan was 5.2 per cent. Production of food grains rose by 2.2 per cent, and industrial crops by 8.00 per cent as compared with 1954 figures. This fully accords with the stipulations of the plan for the first year.

As called for by the plan during 1955, 102 new co-operatives were formed, and the Agricultural Development Bank gave 706.5 million in credits to 58,530 farmers.

Introduction of intensive farming, and agricultural diversification by way of offering greater incentives forms the part and parcel of the agricultural development strategy. Agricultural inputs provided to the farmers in a variety of ways, and through several channels, was significantly more than the previous years.

The Chemical Fertiliser Company of Afghanistan sold 85.4 thousand tons of fertiliser to farmers and fruit growers, showing an increase of 19.6 per cent

over the 1954 figure of 69.7 thousand tons.

The Seeds Company of Afghanistan was formed to increase production and improve distribution of dependable, high yielding, and disease resistant seeds. It ought to be noted that distribution of chemical fertiliser fell short of the plan target by 18 per cent.

The concerned organisations are now engaged in all sided assessment so that in accordance with the guidelines provided by the state factors which caused the short fall be eliminated, and a more efficient distribution system is evolved.

This system should be incorporated by the end of the current Afghan year. The sphere of livestock breeding, under the first phase of the Herat Livestock Project, an expansive animal husbandry project, covering a large area, was launched and work on Herat slaughterhouse, which will process a maximum of 3000 heads of sheep per day has progressed 88 per cent.

The slaughter house is to be commissioned within about two months.

Application also began of the second phase of animal husbandry project covering an area of 100 thousand hectares in Herat, Badkhis, Ghor, and Farah provinces.

Notwithstanding the importance of the agricultural sector in the Afghan national economy, it still remains subject to the vagaries of weather. In the current year low precipitation might affect plan application work in some parts of the country. In such circumstances, the government and power potentials of Kabul river basin preliminary studies have been conducted, and comprehensive studies including economic and technical feasibility surveys will be conducted during the current Afghan year.

A number of reservoir dams and power plants are envisaged in the basin. The Republican State of Afghanistan is of the opinion that agro-based industries, and industries using mineral resources, so far as technical, human and financial resources permit, must be developed in all areas where the essential prerequisites are available in the country, so that at the available raw materials are used most efficiently and economically.

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Vance to visit Mideast Aug. 1

WASHINGTON, July 23, (Reuters).—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will visit Israel and five Middle Eastern countries on his second tour of the area beginning on August 1. State Department officials said yesterday.

The trip is aimed at overcoming obstacles in the way of reconvening the Geneva Middle East conference in October.

Department spokesman John Tranter confirmed the departure and said that Vance would visit Israel on August 8, but said final arrangements were still being worked out on other countries.

But officials named them as Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, the same countries Vance visited last February.

The main problem in the way of Geneva talks is the question of participation. The Arab states have insisted and Israel and the United States have opposed seating the delegates from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at the table.

It was not yet known whether at sort of proposal Vance would make to overcome the problem, which was a central theme at talks here this week between Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Carter.

Seoul, Washington hold talks on troops pullout

SEOUL, July 23, (Reuters).—South Korea expects the United States to unveil broad outlines of its ground troop phaseout and compensation measures to strengthen the South Korean forces at a two-day security consultative meeting here next week.

U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown arrives here tomorrow to visit the American and South Korean forces below the demilitarized zone dividing the two Koreas on Sunday before meeting Korean Defence Minister Suh Jyong-Chul on Monday and Tuesday.

He is also scheduled to meet President Park Chung Hee before proceeding to Tokyo on Tuesday for talks with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on his Seoul discussions.

The security consultative meeting comes after two months of working level discussion here on President Carter's plan to pull back the 33,000 U.S. ground troops over four or five years.

The working level officials have held technical discussions on individual problems related to the phaseout, leaving an overall package to be worked out by the defence ministers' Korean sources said.

An authoritative Korean source said: "We expect the secretary to present a U.S. package at" it will contain broad outlines and detailed discussions will continue after the security consultative meeting."

KARPOV

(Continued from page 3) earnest. And now we know what the young Grandmaster had in mind. He had programmed his creative advancement several years ahead, and it is only now that he has reached its peak.

Last May, Anatoli turned only 26, but he has already presented to the world remarkable examples of chess art. He still has lying ahead of him a whole life full of creative endeavour and achievement. "I am very keen on chess," he has said.

There is no doubt that Anatoli Karpov will keep his word.

(APN)

OECD agrees on steps to supervise dumping of radioactive waste

PARIS, July 23, (Reuters).—Twenty-three western industrial nations yesterday agreed on measures to supervise the dumping of radioactive waste in the oceans.

The plan was drawn up by the Council of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), meeting at its Paris headquarters, and became a law immediately.

Under the consultation and supervision mechanism, any participating country which wants to dump waste must notify the OECD's Nuclear Energy Authority (NEA) in advance.

The other signatories may then raise objections and make recommendations—although the NEA has no power to stop the country going ahead with its original plans.

The agreement was adopted by the countries which currently practice deep-sea dumping: Belgium, Britain, Holland and Switzerland—as well as Japan which plans to start dumping in 1978 or 1980.

The signatories also included France, Italy, Sweden and West Germany, which have all carried out such operations in the past.

According to an NEA spokesman, 52,000 tonnes of

contaminated materials have been dumped in the Atlantic Ocean since 1957, when the agency began coordinating dumping operations.

Dumping has been carried out some 600 miles west of the British and French coasts, at a depth of about 2,500 fathoms, under rules agreed on in a convention signed in London in 1972. Only low to moderate radioactive waste may be dropped in the sea.

Under the new mechanism the advance notification period is six months. If a new dumping—ground or new methods are involved the period is extended to 12 months.

The details of the proposed operation will then be circulated to the other countries while the NEA Secretariat checks whether it conforms with international rules and standards. If it does not confirm, or if another participating country raises objections, a committee of NEA experts will discuss the case, form an international opinion, and inform the country which wants to carry out the operation.

If the organising country does not accept the recommendations, it must tell the NEA why not—but it cannot be compelled to modify its original plans.

Supervision of approved operations will be carried out by an NEA representative who will be present from the moment the containers reach the dockside until the ship has returned and been issued with a radioactivity decontamination certificate.

After the waste containers are dumped, the sites will be monitored for addition and possible damage to the containers.

At least every five years, the sites will be reviewed to see if they are still suitable.

Yesterday's agreement came four days after Britain dumped 2,500 tonnes of radioactive waste at one of three approved sites in the Atlantic an NEA spokesman said.

Last month, Holland and Sweden disposed of 3,500 tonnes of contaminated material in one of the Atlantic dumping sites, the spokesman added.

The only member of the 24-nation OECD which is

not participating in the mechanism is New Zealand, which has no nuclear waste to dispose of.

The participating countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States.

CANBERRA, July 23, (Reuters).—A Panamanian-registered freighter with 19 Filipino crewmen aboard was missing in the Arafura sea off Darwin, the marine operations centre here announced yesterday.

A spokesman at the centre, which coordinates shipping around Australia, announced the ship was the *Elise-T*.

He said the ship was days overdue in Darwin on a voyage from the Philippines. It was coming to Darwin to pick up live cattle to take back to South-East Asia.

He called for unity between Egypt and Libya and launched a people's march across the western desert to Cairo.

The march was halted at the border by Egyptian troops and only a small delegation was allowed to enter Cairo to see Egyptian officials.

Both have charged each other with masterminding the attempted overthrow of their respective governments.

The Libyans, suspicious of recent Egyptian and Sudanese support for Chad, said the policy "may be considered a declaration of war against the Jamahiriyah".

Tripoli has been accused by Chad of occupying territory in northern Chad which contains uranium and oil deposits and of supporting an insurgency movement opposed to the Nda-jamena government.

The Egyptian leader, speaking to the nation on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the 1952 revolution which toppled the monarchy, added his troops would strike again if necessary.

Meanwhile, Libya charged that Egyptian forces "invaded" the border village of Musaed at dawn Thursday, killing civilians, while Egyptian air force planes pounded the village of Bagdi.

The charge came after Egyptian military spokesmen in Cairo announced that Egyptian forces had destroyed 40 Libyan tanks and 30 vehicles in after Libyan troops had moved on the Egyptian Mediterranean coast border town of Salum.

The Libyan accusation carried by the official ARNA news agency, said that the Egyptian forces had shelled houses, schools, hospitals and other civilian installations in Musaed.

Libyan border troops and popular resistance forces repelled the force, the spokesman said.

COLOMBO, July 23, (Reuters).—Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the world's only woman Prime Minister, was yesterday swept from power in Sri Lanka's general election.

Talks continue on renewing int'l textile agreement

GENEVA, July 23, (Reuters).—Delegates from textile exporting and importing countries last night continued private contacts in an effort to break deadlock over renewing their international textiles agreement.

A three-week meeting of the 50-nation Textiles Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) had been due to end yesterday.

Informal sources said a small group of textile exporters, notably India, Brazil and Egypt, were still insisting that the present Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA), which expires this year, be extended for a further five years without change.

But the European Community on Market (EEC) countries are seeking special arrangements with certain exporting countries to stem the flow of cheap cotton goods which they say have disrupted their home markets and thrown half a million people out of work.

It was the 74-year-old Teng's second rehabilitation. He was first purged during the 1960's cultural revolution and did not re-enter politics until 1973. On both occasions it was the radicals who brought about his downfall.

Last night "the gang of four"—Mao's widow Ching Ching, Wang Hung-Wen, Chang Chun-Chiao and Yao Wen-Yuan—received a sentence of political extinction.

The communiqué said they were being expelled "once and for all" from the party and dismissed from all posts.

The radicals, who were at the height of their power only a year ago, were arrested last October and accused of plotting to grab power during the tense period that followed Mao's death.

In January 1976 Teng appeared set to succeed Chou En-Lai as premier. He fell victim to a radical campaign and his supporters were blamed for serious rioting in Peking's square of heavenly peace in April last year.

But the communiqué said it was "the gang of four" who were "reversibly attacked and fabricated accusations" against Teng. It said chairman Hua proposed his rehabilitation last March.

The comeback, which wall posters were proclaimed two days ago, stamps the tough-talking, pragmatic Teng as the greatest survivors in Chinese Communist history.

The communiqué gave no hint of the fate of the "gang of four" who were reported to be writing self-criticisms in their heavily guarded Peking villas, northern and eastern provinces.

The communiqué listed numerous charges against

the radicals who gained political fame in Shanghai during the tumultuous cultural revolution. It accused them of conspiratorial activities dating back more than 10 years.

Their final bid for power started following the 1975 party congress when they tried to establish their own cabinet and to overthrow Premier Chou En-Lai, it said.

Carter, Begin

Teng Hsiao Ping regains party, govt. posts in China

PEKING, July 23, (Reuters).—China last night officially announced that the purged moderate leader, Teng Hsiao Ping, had been returned to power and his radical opponents, the so-called "gang of four", expelled from the Communist Party.

The decisions were taken by a plenum of the tenth central committee which also confirmed Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Communist Party and successor to Mao Tse-tung.

As the news was read out over Peking radio, fireworks exploded and long beating crowds paraded through the streets.

A communiqué said Teng, who has spent the last 15 months in exile, had won back his posts of party vice-chairman and first premier—making him China's third-ranking leader.

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Carter, Begin

(Continued from page 1) Egypt, Syria and Jordan, he said there is a reasonable chance for very significant movement in 1977 and perhaps a very positive conclusion in 1978.

He is convinced, as I am, having met with all three Arab leaders in the last few weeks, that they will find a formula for the Arab-Palestinian interest to be represented at Geneva," he said.

Palestinian representation is generally described as the main stumbling block to reopening the Geneva talks.

The White House said the question of establishing a Palestinian homeland, as called for by PLO leader Yasser Arafat, was one of the policy questions on which the two leaders could not see eye to eye during their talks which ended Thursday.

Begin adamantly adhered to the position of the previous Israeli government: that representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would not be allowed to join the peace negotiations in Geneva. He told a press conference that Palestinian Arabs could join the Jordanian delegation, however.

The first important development following the Israeli leader's talks here will be another trip to the area by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

President Carter said Thursday Vance would leave on August 1, visiting the Arab states—probably Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia—first. Begin said he would be in Israel about a week later.

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Jedah, July 23, (AFP).—Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko left here yesterday at the end of his first official visit to Saudi Arabia.

President Mobutu, who arrived here on Wednesday from Sudan, is on a tour of Middle Eastern states, backed his government during the recent Shaba conflict in Zaire.

He met with King Khalid and other Saudi leaders, in the nearby summer resort of Ta'if for talks on Africa, Mideast and bilateral issues.

The Zairese leader was originally scheduled to go to Egypt yesterday, but diplomatic sources of Cairo said earlier this week that President Anwar Sadat had asked him to postpone his visit until early August.

At a ceremony attended

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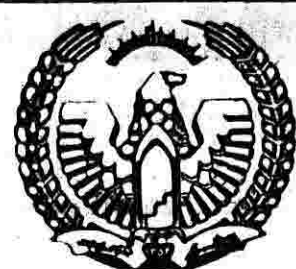
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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Calm of mind, all passion spent.

(John Milton)

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The Municipal Corporation of Kabul has taken new measures for improving its services to the citizens.

To achieve this the city which was formerly divided in 15 parts or districts is now divided in 22 districts.

Setting up of the seven new municipal districts will improve the quality of services offered the citizens vastly.

The population of Kabul city is fast approaching the one million mark, and it will be close to two million by the time the city's 25 year development plan is implemented.

Yet Kabul Municipality in its organisation, and the range of services it renders has been almost a century ago, when the population hardly amounted to more than one hundred thousand.

Expansion has been especially rapid in the last 20 years or so. During this time the area of the city expanded more than ten fold. The rise in the number of residents and guest population, and transport means was also exceptionally rapid during this time.

This expansion, of course, brought with them much higher incomes to the municipal corporation. This income was augmented by grants from the government to the municipal corporation, and the aid and assistance offered to it by various public and sometimes private institutions.

Understandably the corporation had to shoulder new responsibilities, and take up expensive drinking water, park, construction, road building and surfacing, but its services were rather patchy in certain areas, especially areas newly incorporated in the city.

boundary. As a result residents in some newly built areas were rather disgruntled that they were not getting their taxes' worth of services from the Municipal Corporation.

Further breaking up of the city from administrative point of view will enable the Mayor's office to evenly serve the entire city, and to deal with contingencies more effectively.

It is hoped that the municipal districts will carry out the transition smoothly so that no inconvenience is caused to the public by way of not knowing which district office they have to deal with.

The city administration has also been contacts with the people in various districts so that it may base its operational plans on the actual needs and wishes of the citizens. This should be the beginning of a close cooperation.

Technical and economic studies pertaining to a number of major industrial projects including a 30 thousand tons per year sugar mill in Jalalabad, a four thousand tons per year cement plant in Kandahar, and a steel mill in Herat.

Construction also began of the 600 thousand metres per year textile fabrics mill in Kandahar, and 12 million metres per year cotton materials mill in Herat.

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AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper discusses the importance of availability of clean drinking water as means to promote public health. Studies show that in all developing countries a sizable percentage of diseases are caused by drinking unsanitary water. The suffering of the patients can be eliminated and millions upon millions of man hours saved if drinking water is made available to all the national population.

HEYWAD: The daily Heywad in yesterday's issue comments on the national industrial exhibition of this year. More than a hundred industrial institutions took part in the exhibition, and products on display stood out in terms of quality, design and customer appeal.

The exhibition portrayed well the achievements of the Republic of Afghanistan during the past year, and makes better and more efficient use of installed industrial capacities, utilisation of local manpower and raw materials.

Within the next few years scores of new projects and industries, which are now in various stages of implementation, will become operational. A great deal of thinking has gone into the choice, preparation, and launching of the new industries. The main objectives are export promotion, increased employment for the expanding working force, and import substitution. It is highly important that Afghanistan produces more and more

of the consumer goods it needs. This will release the funds now going towards consumer goods imports to pay for the increasing amounts of capital goods and supplies needed for industries in the future.

The paper expresses satisfaction with the rate we are advancing towards the attainment of this important economic objective, and praises the organisation and management of the industrial exhibition held on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Revolution.

ANIS: The daily Anis in its editorial in yesterday's issue highlights the friendly and brotherly relations between Afghanistan and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The paper recalls the importance of the Revolution of 1952 in the national life of Egypt and the Arab world, as ushering in a new era of unity, advancement, and courageous struggles for the cause of Arab world, and restoration of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Afghanistan has had traditional ties with Egypt. The Afghan scholar Sayed Jamaluddin, a staunch figure for Islamic unity, and freedom, is revered equally in Afghanistan and Egypt. During the last year Afghan and Egyptian scholars came together twice to discuss the life and works of this great man.

The paper offers its heartfelt felicitations to the Egyptian people and leaders on the auspicious occasion, and expresses the hope for further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the two brother countries of Afghanistan and Egypt.

The ambassador had also informed Egypt of the forthcoming visit to the area by US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the newspaper said.

The newspaper said the American ambassador to Cairo, Hermann Ellits had

informed Egypt of the outcome of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's talks in Washington.

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The opening session of South Western Asia desertification meeting being held in Kabul. (See story page one)

Egypt, Libya agree on tentative ceasefire

CAIRO, July 24, (Reuters)—Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriya agreed on a tentative ceasefire yesterday. Its timing has still to be settled by leaders of the co-untries, a Palestinian official source said.

The source said the agreement was reached at a meeting between Egyptian and Libyan delegations negotiating in Cairo for an end to the fighting between the

two neighbours. Palestinian commander leader Yasser Arafat, acting as a mediator between Cairo and Tripoli, also attended the meeting. The Palestinian source said: "The commander of the Libyan special forces and the director of the office of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Gammassi have reached agreement on certain points to

end the clashes between the two countries. "Arafat has left for Alexandria to meet President Sadat. Arafat said other Egyptian officials to explain the practical basis for the ceasefire and to stabilise it."

The source said negotiations were under way to "agree on a definite date for the ceasefire, to which the two sides would adhere, and to form an Egyptian-Libyan committee to stabilise the ceasefire."

He said Arafat, who had been due to fly back to Libya yesterday had instead decided to go to Alexandria to meet President Sadat. Arafat has been shuttling between Cairo and Tripoli trying to end the fighting which erupted last Thursday.

Officials in Tripoli said five Egyptian planes, including two French-built Mirage jets, were brought down during two simultaneous attacks on Tobruk and the Oasis town of Al-Kufra, about 800 kilometres (500 miles) south of the coast.

During last attacks, the officials said, three Soviet-built Mig-21 jets were downed near the Eastern border.

Egypt denied that its air force had attacked two Libyan towns yesterday and that four planes had been shot down.

A military spokesman said that a Libyan announcement of raids against the port of Tobruk and the Oasis of Al Kufra was completely untrue.

The spokesman made no reference to a Libyan report that a fifth Egyptian plane had been shot down in the Al Kaara area of the Libyan Jamahiriya (formerly Libya).

According to a report from Beirut the fierce border fighting between Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriya has shocked the world, observing the 23rd anniversary of July 23 Egyptian revolution which Arabs regard as the "mother Revolution".

Newspapers in the Gulf yesterday expressed the strongest feelings over the fighting. The newspaper Al-Arab, published in Doha, Qatar said Arabs everywhere were shocked by this clash which will only benefit an arrogant enemy (Israel) who continues to insist on occupying Arab Lands.

"We reject all justifications. There is no excuse for the fighting."

There was no immediate official Rhodesian government comments on the plan but a source close to Smith said: "I suppose you could describe it as a hopeful sign."

Under bishop Muzorewa's plan, the committee would get to work immediately preparing a constitution that would be approved by next January, in time for elections three months later.

"We of the UANC declare that we are ready, here and now, to negotiate on the basis of one-man, one-vote, a settlement transferring power from the minority to the majority of the people of Zimbabwe

Kuwait calls on Egypt, Libya to reduce tension

KUWAIT, July 24, (Reuters)—Kuwait yesterday called on the Egyptian and Libyan governments to reduce tension between them and expressed regret for the armed clashes along their border.

This conveyed to the two governments by Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah in separate meetings here yesterday with the Egyptian and Libyan ambassadors to Kuwait, Mamdouh Mustafa Abdel-Razak and Husni Saleh Ul-Mudiri.

The Foreign Minister also said he would report to the cabinet today on what possible action Kuwait could take to help resolve the conflict between the two Arab North African states.

Observers took this to mean that Kuwait might undertake to mediate in the dispute which erupted two days ago in air and land clashes after the two countries traded accusations of aggression.

Teng's come-back was sealed Friday night when an official communiqué announced that the central committee had awarded Teng's posts and expelled his radical opponents, the so-called "gang of four", from the Communist Party.

In Peking hundreds of thousands of people cheered the final humiliation of the radicals, who twice brought about Teng's downfall.

Iran artists perform at Radio Afghanistan

KABUL, July 24, (Bakhtar)—The Iranian artists who are in Kabul participating at the fourth anniversary of the Republic gave a concert at the auditorium of Radio Afghanistan at 7 p.m. last night.

At the invitation of Radio Afghanistan the concert was heard by some high ranking military and civil officials with their wives.

At the end of the concert which lasted until 9:50 p.m. bouquets of flowers were presented to the Iranian artists.

Jayewardene new Sri Lankan Premier

COLOMBO, July 24, (Reuters)—Sri Lanka's new Prime Minister Julius Jayewardene got down to work yesterday immediately after he assumed office.

Jayewardene, 70, whose United National Party won a landslide victory in Thursday's general elections took his oath of office and began work two hours later.

The UNP won the largest majority ever by any Sri Lankan government, inflicting a crushing defeat on former prime minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Freedom Party.

Jayewardene, who returned after a two-hour spell of work at the Prime Minister's office, told the cheering crowd:

"I have elected on your popular vote as Prime Minister of the entire nation. My cabinet, which will be sworn in this afternoon, will also represent the entire nation."

I have already begun work tackling the problems that face the country, and I shall follow my example and get down to your own work."

The large crowd took his advice and slowly dispersed.

The new Prime Minister of Sri Lanka named a twenty five member cabinet. The premier made no changes in the portfolios except for the new ministerial post of foreign affairs.

This is the first time that Sri Lanka will have Minister of Foreign Affairs, since under previous governments.

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ents foreign affairs were handled by the Prime Minister.

The new Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hamid, a Muslim, and according to political sources his appointment was made with an idea of having better relations with the Arab world as well as to please the Muslim minority in Sri Lanka.

The United National Party during its last term gave diplomatic recognition to Israel but the Sirimavo Bandaranaike severed connections with Tel Aviv on political motives.

Meanwhile, Jayewardene's last night ordered imposition of a curfew and deployment of armed forces to quell post poll violence that has broken out in some parts of Sri Lanka.

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LATE NEWS

THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. XVI, No. 104, Monday, July 25, 1977, Assad 3, 1356 S.H.

PRICE AFS 6

WEATHER

The skies will be clear all over the country during next 24 hours.
Kabul Temperature:
Max. tomorrow +34C.
Min. tonight +14C.

Sadat calls halt to military operations; Libya claim downing 14 Egyptian jets

LONDON, July 25, (Reuters)—President Anwar Sadat ordered a halt in military operations against Libya yesterday after renewed Egyptian air raids on its Arab neighbour.

The official Middle East News Agency (MENA) said the Egyptian leader issued the order immediately after starting talks in Alexandria with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne.

As soon as he Alexandria talks began, MENA reported "President Sadat gave his orders for the immediate cessation of all military operations on the border."

Only a few hours earlier the Libyans charged that Egypt had been joined by Sudan in "direct aggression" against Colonel Gaddafi's regime.

The Tripoli-based Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA) said 14 Egyptian planes were shot down during the day in resumed raids on Libyan towns and desert oases Egypt has denied the report.

According to an earlier report, a large formation of Egyptian war planes yesterday destroyed anti-aircraft rocket posts and six Libyan jets in an attack on the Libyan airbase at Aden, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency quoted a military spokesman as saying Egypt used "a great number of planes in the attack". The spokesman said the

Libyans had falsely claimed earlier yesterday that Egyptian planes raided Kufra airport.

The spokesman did not say how the Egyptians knew of the arrival of Libyan planes at Kufra.

He added that "therefore our air force took the initiative this afternoon in attacking this airport, destroying runways and some installations."

The spokesman said all Egyptian planes returned safely.

Two Egyptian Sukhoi-20 bombers were shot down by Libyan coast.

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the Libyan air defences, the spokesman added one Egyptian pilot parachuted safely inside Libyan territory.

Arna of Libyan said an Egyptian pilot whose plane was brought down over Tobruk yesterday told interrogators that the raiding aircraft had come from Sudan.

The agency said it was clear that the Libyan Jamahiriya "is now the target of direct aggression by both the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes".

According to Arna, two people were killed and four injured in an Egyptian raid yesterday on Al Kufra about 800 kilometres (500 miles) south of the Mediterranean coast.

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Peace plan for south Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 25, (DPA)—The new "technical committee" examining hostilities in southern Lebanon is currently working out a "peace plan" to halt fighting among various Palestinian guerrilla groups and rightwing militia.

The committee, which comprises representatives of Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinian guerrillas, has reportedly agreed on the plans most important points, namely:

Supervision of withdrawal of all "armed elements" from the south of the country near the Israeli border, and checking the guerrillas camps of heavy weapons in the Beirut Palestinian quarters and refugee camps in the provinces.

The Beirut paper "Ike" quoting Palestinian sources reported yesterday that during a transitional period the camps would be defended against possible Israeli military actions by Palestinian camp police and units of the Inter-Arab peace force, and subsequently jointly with Lebanese security forces.

The Beirut paper "Le Reveil" reported that the guerrillas refused to surrender authority over their stocks of heavy weapons in the camps.

IRAQI ENVOY ARRIVES

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar)—The Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Kabul Ahmad Abdul Kader Al-Shawi arrived here yesterday to assume his post.

He was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by the Vice President of the Protocol Department M. Sarwar Damani.

He would also review the activities of the national

sources said, during the summit, front-line President and government representatives including black nationalist leaders would discuss the latest attacks by Rhodesian troops on Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique.

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Black African leaders summit meet today

LUSAKA, Zambia, July 25, (AFP)—A crucial summit of "front-line states" to review and discuss in depth the Southern African situation, with special reference to the Rhodesian question is to be held here today, top level diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

But a Zambian government spokesman declined to comment on today's black African leaders summit. However, diplomatic sources said, Tanzanian President Dr. Julius Nyerere, who is the chairman of the front-line states, is expected to arrive here today from Dar Es Salaam, at 9 hours Zambian time.

President of Mozambique, Samora Machel and Angolan leader Dr. Agostinho Neto are also expected to arrive here later in the day today for what has been described by diplomatic sources as "an extremely crucial summit" in view of latest explosive developments in Rhodesia.

Botswana is likely to send a representative in the absence of President Sir Seretse Khama, who is still in hospital in London for medical treatment.

According to the Rhodesian black nationalist sources, co-leaders of the Patriotic front, Joshua Nkomo who is already here and Robert Mugabe, who is in Maputo, Mozambique, including their military advisors are scheduled to attend the summit, whose duration could not be disclosed.

Sources said, during the summit, front-line President and government representatives including black nationalist leaders would discuss the latest attacks by Rhodesian troops on Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique.

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Fertiliser, machinery sold to farmers

KANDAHAR, July 25, (Bakhtar)—Chemical fertiliser and agricultural machinery worth more than 10,820,000 afghanis were sold to farmers and orcharders of Kandahar and Urozgan provinces during the first three months of the current year.

A source of the Agricultural Development Bank of Kandahar said that in order to increase the agriculture yields 417,39 tons chemical fertiliser and 13,380 tractors have been given to cultivators and livestock breeders in the above provinces.

The source added that 64 farmers and livestock breeders have also received fertiliser breeding and orchardery credits in the above provinces.

The distribution of chemical fertiliser and agricultural implements is 940 per cent more compared to the same period last year, the source further added.

BD, Hungarian delegations leave for home

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar)—The Bangladesh artists who had come to Kabul to participate in the artistic performance at the fourth auspicious Republic anniversary left for home yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at Kabul International Airport by representatives of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Similarly, artists delegation by representatives of Hungary, which had come to Kabul for Jashen celebrations left for home yesterday.

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ARCS conveys sympathy to US Red Cross

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar)—The Afghan Red Crescent Society in a telegram sent to U.S. Red Cross in Washington has expressed its sympathy and condolence on the recent floods in the Pennsylvania State of the United States causing human and financial losses.

HONG KONG, July 25, (Reuters)—Typhoon Sarah, which has moved through several parts of Asia in the past week, damaged houses and electric power installations in parts of North Vietnam, the Vietnam news agency reported yesterday.

sources said, during the summit, front-line President and government representatives including black nationalist leaders would discuss the latest attacks by Rhodesian troops on Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique.

They would also review the activities of the national

Key to Mideast peace lies with US, Owen says

WASHINGTON, July 25, (Reuters)—British Foreign Secretary David Owen said Sunday he was not as optimistic as President Carter about the prospects of a Middle East peace settlement this year.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's recent Washington visit had only marginally improved the prospects of a peace agreement being reached at resumed Arab-Israeli peace conference at Geneva, he said.

Dr. Owen's comments on the Middle East came during a television interview.

The foreign secretary was returning to Britain yesterday after winding up talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on new Anglo-American proposals for

a peaceful transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Replying to questions on the Middle East situation, he said there was a very serious danger of another Arab-Israeli war if the Geneva peace conference which is hoped to hold this year, collapsed.

Asked to assess the impact of the Washington visit of Begin, whose hard-line views had caused concern here Owen said peace prospects were "marginally better than they were a few months ago".

He added but mind you a few months ago one was more depressed (about peace) than one has been for sometime.

"I think in terms of the broad spectrum of movements I am not as optimistic about achieving a settlement as I had been say six months ago."

Reminded that President Carter had shown more optimism about peace prospects in recent public statements, Owen said: "It would not necessarily be the first or the last time I might part company with him."

He said the United States has the "centrally important role" in the Middle East peace efforts.

"I think Britain and the European countries can help, assist and be supportive, he said, but they key to this whole problem lies here in the United States."

He also said he doubted

that the border clashes between Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriya would escalate into a larger Middle East conflict.

On Rhodesia, he reiterated that in his talks with U.S. officials agreement was reached for Britain and the United States to present specific proposals.

He added, in response to further questions, that British diplomatic pressure on South Africa—exerted through major western powers—had brought some progress in easing apartheid and dealing with Namibia.

"That (South African) society has got to change," he said. "Apartheid is just not going to be acceptable to international opinion."

He also said he doubted

Election commission appointed in Pakistan

KARACHI, July 25, (Bakhtar)—According to a report of Radio Pakistan the President of Pakistan has issued a decree on appointment of election commission. On the basis of the decree the Commission constituted of high commissioner and four members, all from Supreme Court or High Courts.

The Commission is authorised to issue decrees and instructions in fulfilling its duties.

The Reuter News Agency reports from Karachi that four leading politicians of Pakistan were set free last Saturday and all charges brought against them by former government were taken back.

These leading politicians were J.I. Rahim, former secretary general of People's Party, Salahuddin Feroze, editor of Jang newspaper, Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, a former member of National Assembly and Sayeed Said Hassan.

According to a despatch of AFP, the military authorities in Pakistan will investigate the shooting by police at a rally of National Awami Party in March 1972 in which twenty people were killed. The rally was held to hear the speech of Khan Abdul Wahid Khan the NAP leader.

The AFP report adds that the martial law authorities

KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Commerce is a kind of spring, which diverted from its natural channel, ceases to flow.

(François de Salgnc)

FERTILISER DISTRIBUTION

Although use of chemical fertiliser rose from 83,200 tons in 1954 to 83,200 tons in 1955, the increase fell short of the original estimates for the first year of the plan by 18 per cent.

In his independence anniversary speech the Minister of Planning noted that the subject is under thorough study, and a new distribution system will be evolved and put into practice to achieve plan targets set for raising per unit productivity. The current seminar in Kabul, attended by people who formulate and implement fertiliser sales and distribution policies is expected to provide new more practical guidelines.

The government during the last few years has expended considerable resources on fertiliser sales subsidies. It is prepared to increase allotments for the purpose, but increased use of fertiliser depends on a number of things. The 706 million, Afghani given in credit to farmers during the last year by the Agricultural Development Bank went a long way towards meeting the needs of

the farmers, and fruit growers for funds, but larger funds should be made available for year-wise increases in fertiliser use.

More funds can be generated if the Mazari Sharif Chemical Fertiliser Plant operates in full capacity. The plant which has an annual production capacity of 105 thousand tons of urea per year, last year produced 59 thousand tons. At least for another two to four years Afghanistan will have on hand some urea for exports to pay for imports of phosphate fertilisers.

Water, seeds, improved farming implements, and markets are other essential elements which have not escaped the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, and other concerned organisations. Every effort is made to make available to the farmers all the inputs necessary for more productive farming.

Greater coordination of efforts on this front on the part of various departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, and other organisations involved,

will increase dividends. No matter how large the inputs, unless the farmers develop the skills needed for modern farming, they will fail to produce the expected returns. Accordingly training of agricultural workers now receives special attention.

Last year four new agricultural training schools were opened in provinces where there is an abundance of cultivable land, but where farming methods remain unacceptably outdated.

Agricultural extension and research work has also been stepped up. The three thousand or so extension workers out in the fields play a formidable role in popularising innovative farming in the country. The researchers of the Ministry of Agriculture, the University of Kabul, and the Agricultural schools play a welcome supportive role.

Improved agricultural productivity is the key to achieving government objective of raising the standards of living of the masses. Towards this end we must all work ceaselessly, and with keen awareness.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper comments on the establishment of the Afghan International Surface Transport Company, and its importance in widening the nation's trade links with Europe and the Middle East. The first trucks belonging to the Company, launched as a joint Afghan-Dutch venture, have already reached Kabul, and scheduled operations will begin shortly.

This is the second firm of its type established by the Ministry of Commerce since the inception of the Republican regime.

The first company, a joint Afghan-Soviet venture, will handle transportation of goods to and from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union, and move goods in transit through Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The existence of such transportation concerns will certainly open up new possibilities for more efficient and wide scale export-import trade, and to an extent will make a highly significant contribution to the national economy. Although air transport is also being developed, it is being developed for more efficient and wide scale export-import trade, and to an extent will make a highly significant contribution to the national economy. Although air transport is also being developed, it is being developed for more efficient and wide scale export-import trade, and to an extent will make a highly significant contribution to the national economy.

the AFISOTR companies will save a great deal in money and time so far as movement of goods across the frontiers is concerned.

ANIS: In Sunday's issue the paper discusses the meeting in Kabul of the Southwest Asia regional committee that prepares for the world conference on desertification in Nairobi in August.

Desertification is a problem that plagues many nations of the world, but the problem is more acute in drier parts of the world, where population pressures are heavy. Precipitation in most of Afghanistan is low. Erosion, overgrazing, insufficient knowledge about soil conservation, inefficient use of forest resources, and lagging afforestation programmes, all work to the detriment of the agriculture, and well-being of the people, and fruitful ecological situation in Afghanistan has taken the form of a vicious circle, and to an extent remedial measures will be able to agree on action plans that will be implemented through a concerted international effort, and with the

support of nations in a position to offer substantial help.

HEYWAD: The daily Heywad in yesterday's issue welcomes the efforts being made by the government to promote sports, and improve physical culture. The performance of our sportsmen at home and abroad indicate their functioning and achievements in the past. Along with the qualitative improvements, there is also rapid quantitative change. The number of football teams has been multiplying during the last few years, and other sports are gaining fast in popularity.

Promotion and popularisation of sports is especially important so far as the younger generation is concerned. This explains the widening endeavours by the Sports Department of the Ministry of Education and the sports section of the University of Kabul. These departments have been investing heavily on establishment of facilities, training, and organising of contests. Continued efforts in the future will assure Afghan sportsmen a place in the sun, and will result in greater fitness of the national population.

Planning Minister's 4th anniversary speech

PART IV

In 1954, it rose 873 thousand by 11 per cent in 1955, the first year of the plan. The rate of children aged seven to 14 in school rose from 24 per cent in 1954 to 31 per cent in the first year of the plan.

The number of primary school teachers rose faster than that of students. As a result the teacher student ratio in primary schools which was 1 to 42 in 1954 fell to 1 to 41 in 1955.

Although the number of general high schools remained unchanged in the first year of the plan there was an increase of six per cent in the student body of these schools as a result of better use of the existing capacities and facilities. The number of students in these schools was 84,5 thousand in 1954, and 89,6 thousand in 1955.

The number of vocational training schools rose from 25 to 29 in accordance with the plan by opening of four new agricultural schools in Nangarhar, Farah, Herat and Farah. The student body of these schools was 8,6 thousand in 1954, rose to 10,4 thousand in 1955. The number of graduates, 1,4 thousands in 1954 rose to 1,9 thousands in 1955.

There were ten teachers training academies, functioning in 1955, and the number of students in these institutions, 4033 in 1954, rose to 4639 in 1955. Curriculum revision, textbook compilation and printing, school and teachers residence building operations were carried out extensively during the year, and technical preparation for a new education materials printing press with a production capacity of eight million volumes a year were completed. Construction of the printing press will begin this year.

There were 392 primary school buildings under construction during the year of which 97 were completed, and work continues on the rest.

The number of students of the University of Kabul and Nangarhar, 7821 in 1954, rose to 8717 in 1955, showing an increase of 11.5 per cent.

The policy of objective of stepping up training in the areas of science, professions and technology was pursued diligently. Enrollment in the above mentioned fields rose by 14 per cent during the year, while it rose only six per cent in humanities.

A considerably greater part of the freshmen last year enrolled in colleges offering scientific and technical training. 21,7 thousand more freshmen enrolled in these colleges in the first year of the plan compared with 1954, while admission rates in colleges

offering training in humanities remained at the previous year's levels.

Construction work on the new premises for Kabul University college of medicine, dormitories for the Nangarhar University college of medicine, and the Cobiati 60, radiation therapy centre at Kabul University compound made good progress during the year as called for in the plan.

Public health services as a means to promote social justice, and to develop human resources made significant progress during 1955 the first year of the plan. Construction of a major workshop and stock to fill the needs of the health institutions in an efficient manner was completed. Construction work also was virtually completed on the Khan Abad, Chakmani, Bala Morghab, Chaghcharan, Laghman, Qalat, Aqcha, and second part of Beeshood hospitals.

The number of basic health centres which was 101 in 1954 rose to 113 in 1955, and additional centres were taken under construction.

Building work made tangible progress on the 250 bed hospital in Kandahar, and on the 200 bed hospital in Herat.

The number of hospital beds which was 3,570 in 1954 rose to 4,000 in 1955, and the number of physicians during the year rose by ten per cent.

Regulations came in force in a bid to promote the use of generic medicine to bring medical treatment and the prices of medicine within the reach of the masses of the people. Surveys and technical and economic studies on a pharmaceutical plant were also completed in the first year of the plan. Considerable headway was made in the area of rural development and provision of clean drinking water to towns, cities and hamlets.

Under the rural development programme, 20 bridges were built, construction of another six bridges progressed up to 80 per cent, and construction work continues on 400 culverts, 78 small irrigation projects, 17 drinking water projects and building of 260 kilometres of village and farm roads.

Work on the second stage of Jalalabad, Kandahar, Herat and Mazari Sharif drinking water networks was started. The Khanabad city water system was expanded and studies began on updating the water system of Charikar. Twelve wells were sunk in Afghar to increase water supply to Kabul, and work continued on completion of Ghazni drinking water system.

In the context of cultural services the work programme designed on the

establishment of this institute has already been carried out with the cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme, and it is hoped that it will be launched during the current Afghan year.

Planning constitutes a continuing process. Like-wise plan application should be under constant assessment and evaluation. To take proper and timely decisions availability of authentic data and statistics is a vital need. Hence the Central Statistics Bureau of Afghanistan, with help from concerned international organisations, has paved the way for a first general census. The working documents were prepared in 1955, and practical preparations, sampling and pilot census schemes will be completed during the current year. The general census, in accordance with the plan, will be taken next year.

In the light of above details it may be noted, that fortunately in most parts the objectives set for the first year of the Seven Year Plan in spite of a number of technical obstacles were achieved.

The favourable economic situation during the past year works for more extensive and productive undertakings during the current, and subsequent years of the plan period.

Even though loans and grants were not made use of to the extent foreseen in the plan due to noncompletion of technical and economic studies and project preparation work, regular expenditures of the state rose by an appreciable margin. This is a greater input positively affect the rate of economic growth.

During the year employment opportunities in public sector expanded from 55 thousand in 1954 to 62 thousand in 1955, an increase of 13 per cent.

Economic development, and meaningful investment requires a healthy and sound administrative and management machinery and system. In other words so long as the management and administrative side does not come to its own, and seek ways to overcome them, and propose an organisation which would shoulder the responsibility of application of administrative reforms. Activities in this sphere continue, and the subject is according to priority in government work programmes.

To achieve this the Republican state in 1955 appointed an authoritative committee to study administrative and management problems in the country, and seek ways to overcome them and propose an organisation which would shoulder the responsibility of application of administrative reforms. Activities in this sphere continue, and the subject is according to priority in government work programmes.

To plan effectively, and to implement the plans effectively, it is proposed that an Institute for Planning and Development of Administration should be established in the framework of the administrative reforms department. Fortunately the groundwork of

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Supplying potable water

By Our Own Reporter

According to the United Nations report every year ten million tons of oil and more than 5,000 tons mercury contaminate the oceans and more than 500 million of world population contract diseases such as typhoid, cholera, diarrhoea etc. by drinking polluted water. In fact the present environmental problems stemming from the science and technology revolution is the cost and the human being is paying for the speedy development of modern technology.

The Republic of Afghanistan, having realised the importance of hygienic drinking water, established the Water Supply Department in 1975 within the Ministry of Public Works. The Department is entrusted with the task of constructing new water supply networks in the centre and provinces.

Since its establishment the Department has taken

considerable measures in improving the drinking water networks in the capital city. Only recently the Karzai potable water project was inaugurated which will meet the needs of greater number of residents living in the vicinity of the project.

A source of the Water Supply Department stating the above in an interview with the Kabul Times reporter said sinking of a number of deep wells has also been undertaken in the Logar River and Afghar areas to provide potable water for Wazir Akbar Khan, Shahshah Mina, Khairkhana Mina and other residential districts of the city.

In Kabul city between 300,000 to 350,000 people use potable water and this number in the province is far less, said the source.

However, with the implementation of future plans, more and more people will have access to potable water.

There are some 24 deep wells in Kabul of which ten are active. The amount of potable water distributed to the Kabul city reaches daily while in the provinces it is hardly exceeds 6,000 cubic metres, said the source.

About the activities of the Department during current Afghan year 1955 the source noted the sinking of deep wells in Ghorband which will be carried out with the cooperation of CARE - Medico, UNICEF and Environmental Health Department.

Sinking of fifty deep wells is envisaged in the project for Ghorband which will provide potable water for 17,500 people. The preliminary technical survey of Ghorband project is in full progress.

The Ministry of Public Health has also undertaken a number of projects aimed at providing potable water.

The bodies of Mrs. Cheryl Beaudoin, 29, her seven children aged from four to 12 and a six-year-old cousin staying overnight were found in the burned-out Beaudoin in this small town early on Friday. Police said the children had been found and beaten about the head.

Police said Aquin had lived with the Beaudoin family off and on for several years.

Mrs. Beaudoin's husband was working at a factory when the fire was discovered. His mother said he and Aquin were foster brothers.

That sweeping conclusion was hotly contested by cinema companies and even respectfully questioned by companies in the cable television and home big-screen businesses. The report is being sent later this month to 275 investment analysts and industrial planners who subscribe to reports and commentary put out by Arthur D. Little Impact Services Co.

There is any chance of that happening, scoffed J. Atwood lives, Senior Vice President of General Cinema Corp., the biggest film-theatre chain in the world. General Cinema has 715 theatres and plans to add others.

We aren't in the prophetic business, says a spokesman for Home Box Office Inc., a subsidiary of Time Inc., which provides movies, sporting events and other special programmes to about 600,000 pay-TV subscribers in 40 states. "But we're fully aware that Arthur D. Little is in the business of what's going to happen in the future."

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Soviets drub Indians 2-0, Iranians thrash Pak 4-1 in Jamhouriat Cup

BY A REPORTER

Iran beat Pakistan 4-1 and Soviet Union beat India 2-0 in the football matches played Saturday evening at Ghazi Stadium as part of the International Football Tournament on the occasion of Jashen celebrations.

In the first match Saturday evening Soviets made short work of the Indians and scored a goal in each half to confirm their supremacy. The match began with USSR as favourites and they lived to their reputation by attacking Indian goal mouth in the fifth minute of the game but shot straight into the hands of the waiting keeper.

The second match played on Saturday between powerful Iran's and Pakistan proved more interesting for more than 15,000 spectators at Ghazi Stadium. The Iranians gave a good thrashing to Pakistan though they never seemed to lose their spirit and courage and continued attacking the Iranian goal till the last whistle. At the final whistle the Pakistanis were battered side down by 4-1.

The Iranians, superior on paper and also on the field did not have an easy run though scoring briskly. The Pakistanis lacked the touch and flavour of the Iranians and thus failed to avail as many scoring chances as the Iranians had.

The Iranians backed by a large number of their fans, who kept chanting for their side throughout, always looked the superior team with their clever and neat passing. The winners lead 2-0 at half time.

The Pakistanis scored their lone goal midway through the second half. The Pakistanis have also lost the race for the coveted trophy but the Iranians are still a threat to the Russians for top honours.

table, their only interest is to rush things up from the last place. They have so far lost all three matches they have played. The Soviet team with the Jamhouriat Cup at stake still has to cross two tall hurdles the Iranians and the host Kabul-A, victory against both will ensure lifting of the trophy.

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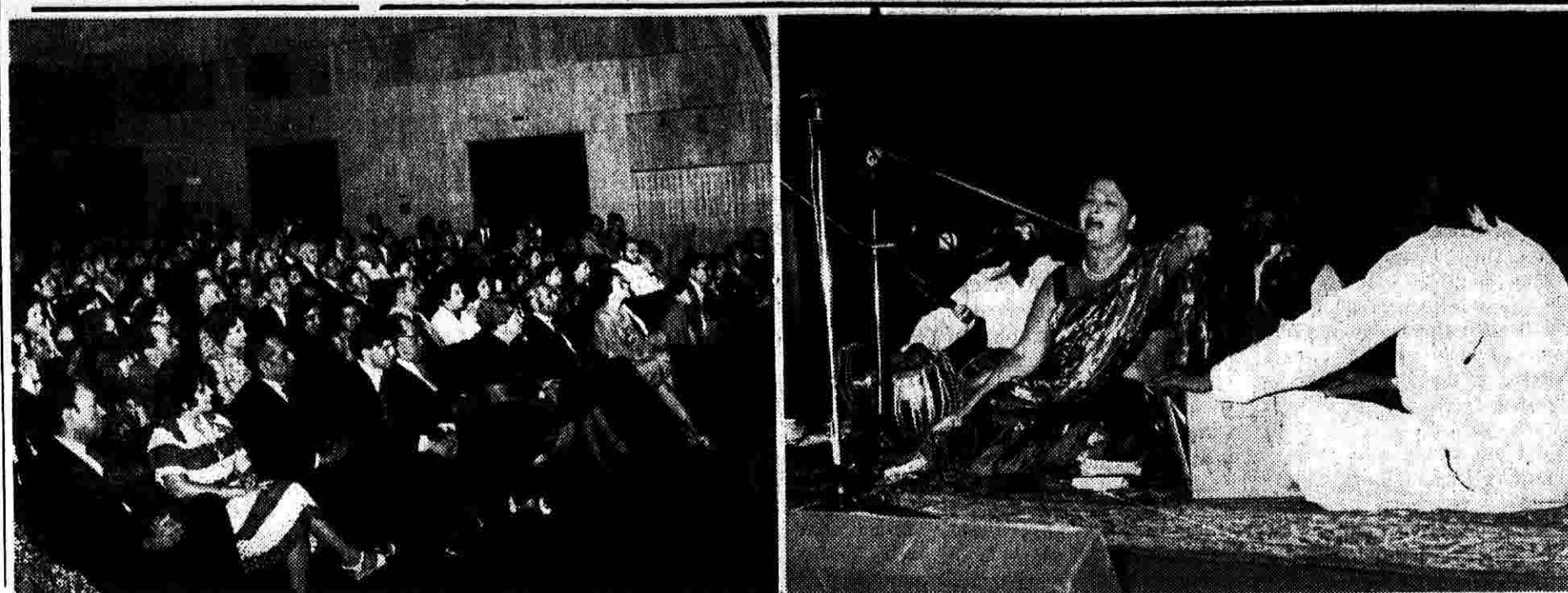
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The Iranians backed by a large number of their fans, who kept chanting for their side throughout, always looked the superior team with their clever and neat passing. The winners lead 2-0 at half time.

The Pakistanis scored their lone goal midway through the second half. The



A scene of Pakistani artists concert at the Radio Afghanistan auditorium.

Pak. music show at Radio Afghanistan

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—The Pakistani artists who are in Kabul participating at the fourth anniversary of the Republic gave a concert at the auditorium of Radio Afghanistan at 9 p.m. last night.

The concert was heard by Communication Minister Eng. Abdul Karim Attayee, some high ranking officials and the diplomatic corps residing in Kabul.

Somalis seize Ethiopian territories, ENA reports

LONDON, July 25, (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military government says Somali troops are occupying large parts of Southeast Ethiopia and that bitter fighting is going on in the area around the major towns of Harar and Dire Dawa.

A statement issued by the official Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) and sent to Reuters in London yesterday said: "The Somali government has now resorted to deploying tanks, armoured cars and heavy artillery, thus occupying the greater part of Ogaden (the desert region of south east Ethiopia facing Somalia)".

Earlier reports from both countries have spoken of heavy fighting and both sides have claimed military successes, but this is the first time Ethiopia has officially said large areas of its territory are occupied.

The ENA report said Somalia had been "launching incursions and acts of aggression by sending its soldiers into Warden, Kebir, Degehabor, Gode, the areas surrounding Dire Dawa and Harar".

Referring to earlier reports, ENA said "The heroic deeds performed during the last two weeks by regular and militia forces of Ethiopia and the heavy damage inflicted upon the

Mozambique faces essential goods shortage

MAPUTO, July 25, (Reuters).—Mozambique is suffering from a severe shortage of products "essential for the life of the people", according to a document published by the Mozambique government.

Basic food products, clothes and medicines are in extremely short supply.

The authoritative, spotlighting, a number of economic and social problems, resulted from a long meeting of the Mozambique ministerial council, which was also attended by provincial governors.

In its document, the ministerial council also mentioned the lack of transport facilities and inadequate infrastructure. It said there were difficulties in "commercialising production and moving them from one area to another".

Mozambique, a former Portuguese colony, customs, the despatch of goods and others.

Some of these problems exist because "a delay in forming provincial governments and a lack of adequate ministerial representatives at each province and district".

The government decided to form provincial administrations a few months ago, thus decentralising its decision-making process. Previously, all decisions were made in Maputo and this resulted in delays in solving urgent problems, especially in the north.

The document declared there is "persistent and generalised economic sabotage" which could be seen in "the destruction or abandonment of enterprises, machinery or shops, illegal currency and illegal export of goods".

It goes on to say that departing foreigners have tried to take out essential goods and sell them outside the country. This has led

invading enemy forces have been duly disclosed to the public".

But ENA said that the country was now encircled by surrounding reactionary forces and that the masses of the Ethiopian people must serve as a rear guard for the regular and militia forces.

They must also "bear whatever sacrifices are needed to defend the honour, indeed the existence, of their revolutionary motherland", said the statement.

It added that the people had arisen under the motto of "everything to the east and north and war against Ethiopia is our northern region of Eritrea against secessionist rebels".

Despite the despatch of large Ethiopian forces to the region, the rebels claim in recent weeks to have gained control of almost the whole of Eritrea except for four major towns.

CORRECTION

In the Kabul Times of yesterday, July 24, in the second last paragraph after Chairman, instead of representative of Iran, read Hassan, Pakistan representative as vice chairman and Dr. Spomer, UNEA representative as secretary.



The Afghan International Transport Co. container which has been pressed into service for transport of commodities between Afghanistan and Europe.

Desertification meet discusses setting-up regional centre

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—In the morning and afternoon sessions of the first meeting of the Southwestern Asia Desertification Committee at Kabul Intercontinental Hotel, establishment of a regional centre, the work program of the committee at national and regional levels, including training of personnel were discussed.

Similarly, budget and the share of the participating countries were also discussed at the meeting.

Bakhtar correspondent reports that the sessions of the committee was chaired by the President of the Forests and Pastures Department of the Agriculture Ministry.

Representatives of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, and India presented their reports on the expansion of deserts, to the session.

African leaders

(Continued from page 1)

The black African leaders are expected to scrutinise reports on the Anglo-American current negotiated settlement proposals to the Rhodesian independence dispute and Smith's decision to hold election on August 31. The return to Rhodesia by Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, "who has since openly denounced" terrorism" would possibly be discussed.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who is hosting the summit, is expected to brief his fellow presidents on vital issues from the Libreville OAU conference.

Also, in Saturday's session of the committee the

In yesterday's morning and afternoon sessions, representatives of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and India expressed their views on agenda issues.

Independence left a shortage of skilled personnel in Mozambique. Skilled people had since tended to change their jobs frequently, and wages tended to rise as the shortage of skilled personnel increased.

The documents noted "serious faults in the structure and services connected with supplies, import and export documents, customs, the despatch of goods and others".

Some of these problems exist because "a delay in forming provincial governments and a lack of adequate ministerial representatives at each province and district".

The government decided to form provincial administrations a few months ago, thus decentralising its decision-making process. Previously, all decisions were made in Maputo and this resulted in delays in solving urgent problems, especially in the north.

The government statement mentioned a feeling of "elitism in certain sectors" especially in banking — one of the best-paid occupations in the country. It commented: "There are shocking salary differences and an extreme and uncontrolled mobility of people

to the introduction of severe controls on imports and exports.

The same thing has happened in the case of Portuguese who owned factories, shops and farms. Leaving the country, they left their property behind with no one to look after it — and in some cases even destroyed it.

The document declared there is "persistent and generalised economic sabotage" which could be seen in "the destruction or abandonment of enterprises, machinery or shops, illegal currency and illegal export of goods".

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Darulaman chem. fertiliser warehouses opened

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—The warehouses for chemical fertiliser which have been newly built at the cost of six million afghanis in Darulaman were opened by Agriculture Minister Azizullah Wassifi at 11:30 a.m. yesterday in the presence of the Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalal.

After the inaugural ceremony the President of the

Equipment purchased from USSR

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—To improve the operation of chemical fertiliser and thermo-power plants of Mazari Sharif during the current and next year new equipments have been purchased.

The agreements for the purchase of the equipment which includes reserve power plants and spare parts were signed in Kabul between the Ministry of Mines and Industries and Economic Consulate of Soviet Embassy yesterday.

The agreements were signed and documents were exchanged by President of Chemical Fertiliser and Thermo-Power Plants of Mazari Sharif Dr. Mohammad Ales Kurashi and Counsellor for Economic Affairs of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul Boris Titov.

Under the agreements five million dollars worth of equipment will be delivered to Afghanistan at intervals.

Another agreement provides for extension of work of Soviet experts working at the plants.

During the signing of agreements present were President of Planning and some other officials of the Mines and Industries Ministry and some members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

55 killed, 12 injured in two plane crashes

TEGUICIGALPA, July 26, (Reuters).—Twenty two people were killed and 12 injured when a Honduras air force transport plane crashed on takeoff from the airport at Yoro 150 km (100 miles) north of here, the air force announced.

The air force DC-3 was carrying 33 passengers to Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

First reports from the crash site, in coffee-growing country, had indicated there were no survivors.

In Santiago, a Chilean air force plane crashed Sunday night in Southern Chile, killing 33 of the 76 people on board, it was officially announced here yesterday.

An air force statement said the plane was carrying air force members from Punta Arenas, at the southern tip of Chile, to Puerto Mont, 1000 km (625 miles) south of here.

It crashed while landing at Puerto Mont, it added.

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The participants called the conference as useful and effective for preventing and campaign against

Desertification committee meet ends

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The participants accepted the multilateral projects in their three day meeting discussed the nature of the project, determining the place and names of the national committee.

Prof. Omar meets new USAID chief

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of the United States of America to Kabul Theodore, L. Eliot, Jr., met Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Abdullah Omar at 4 p.m. yesterday. During the meeting Ambassador Eliot introduced the new director of USAID to Afghanistan Charles R. Grader to Public Health Minister.

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Pres. Daud congratulates Sanjiva Reddy on election

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said that the President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud has sent a congratulatory telegram to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy on his election as sixth president of the Republic of India.

(Continued on page 4)

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INDIA'S SIXTH PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, 6th President of India, is a veteran statesman and administrator. Born in a peasant family at Illuru village in Anantapur District (Andhra Pradesh) in May 1913, Sanjiva Reddy had his early education at Theosophical High School at Adyar in Madras and later joined the Arts College at Anantapur.

In 1931 Sanjiva Reddy gave up his studies to take part in freedom movement. At the age of 25, Reddy was elected Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Provincial Congress Committee and remained in that office for 10 years. He was in prison for greater part of the period—1940 to 1945.

In 1946, elected to Madras Legislative Assembly and became Secretary of Madras Congress Legislative Party the following year. In 1947 elected a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India.

From April 1949 to April 1951, he was Minister of Housing and Forests in the Composite State of Madras. In 1951, he resigned this office to become President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee.

Migraines

(Continued from page 3) The first signs of the attacks have occurred. The treatment is usually effective after about 30 minutes.

Due to the fact that migraine attacks frequently occur in the morning and have usually disappeared after the patient has had a good night's sleep, the patients in Mainz were initially subjected to a no-sleep therapy.

The reasons for this was that group therapy and physical training were intended to resolve tensions and fears. This method of treatment improved the general condition—although in some instances with some delay.

In order to deprive stubborn migraine of its basis it is necessary, according to Professor Peters, to restructure the patient's outlook on a long-term basis in a close relationship with a qualified therapist.

The physician must be a stabilizing factor for the patient, thus enabling him to gradually resolve hidden existential fears and conflicts.

Once these fears have disappeared, migraine attacks, too, become more rare and finally disappear altogether. Although time-consuming, this therapy is worthwhile in the long run.

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Departures

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—The Iranian and Pakistani artists who had come to Kabul to participate at the fourth auspicious Republican Jashen left for home yesterday.

The delegations were seen off by the representatives of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

According to another report the wrestling team of the Republic of Korea left for home yesterday, after taking part at the International Wrestling Competition held in Kabul.

They were seen off at Kabul International Airport by the representative of the National Olympic Committee, Ambassador and some members of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea to Kabul.

LATE NEWS

THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. XVI, No. 106, Wednesday July 27, 1977, Assad 5, 1356 S.H. PRICE AFS 6

WEATHER

The skies will be clear all over the country during next 24 hours.
Kabul Temperature: Max. tomorrow +34C. Min. tonight +14C.

N. Yemen calls for an urgent Arab summit

SANAA, July 27, (Reuters).—North Yemen yesterday renewed its call for an urgent summit conference to discuss inter-Arab disputes, Middle East developments and the situation in the Horn of Africa.

A government statement said North Yemen wanted a full summit and opposed all proposals for a restricted one because of the gravity of the issues to be discussed.

On June 1, North Yemen called for an Arab summit to discuss the Middle East situation and Red Sea security. The call was taken up by the Libyan Jamahiriya, but the proposal failed to gain the support of Arab League member states.

In its statement yesterday North Yemen said it had expressed its concern over the continued inter-Arab disputes which reached a climax with the Egyptian-Libyan border fighting.

North Yemen said that in an explanatory memorandum on the composite text, Amersinghe denied there was joint responsibility for it among the committee members.

The chairman of each committee bears the full responsibility for those provisions of the informal composite negotiating text which are the exclusive and special concern of his committee," he said.

US economist lectures at Bank-e-Millie

KABUL, July 27, (Bakhtar). Prof. B.J. Cohen Economist and expert on international Monetary System University of USA, gave a lecture on economic and monetary situation in modern world and future prospects and its impacts on developing nations.

The conference held at the Hall of Bank-e-Millie yesterday was attended by Presidents of the Banks, heads of departments of concerned ministries and some members of the USIS in Kabul.

At the beginning the Governor of Da Afghanistan Bank Mohammad Hakim in a brief speech opened the conference and thanked Prof. Cohen for accepting the invitation of Da Afghanistan Bank for delivering a lecture.

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Cotton textile sale rises

MAZARE SHARIF, July 27, (Bakhtar).—Cotton textile worth more than 17,900,000 afghanis from Bakh textile plant were sold during the first four months of the current year.

A source of the factory said that during the same period more than 1,095,000 meters cotton textile was produced which exceeded by 642,000 meters last year's sales.

The source added that 1,033,000 meters textile was sold worth 17,947,000 afghanis during the first four months showing 508,740 meters increase in sale during the same period in 1976.

CHARIKAR, July 27, (Bakhtar).—The aid of Afghan Red Crescent Society was handed over to two families, whose farm were damaged and cattle were hatched away by recent floods.

The governor and representative of ARCS of Farwar province Abdul Razaq Lala presented the aid.

The peace plan was announced after meetings in the East Bank summer resort of Sitoura, attended by Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian representatives.

It was not due to begin taking effect until Saturday, and the early guerrilla withdrawal had been claimed a total of 32 lives, police said yesterday.

The Mannaar seat was won by the separatist Tammim Liberation Front (TULF) which is demanding an independent state of Tamil Eelam in northern Sri Lanka.

The United National Party (UNP) candidate was a Moslem, who was defeated by only a small margin. The new UNP government headed by Prime Minister Junius Jayewardene Sunday ordered closure of taverns, bars and liquor shops throughout the island for two more days.

The government also announced the armed forces would remain deployed to assist the police and banned processions and demonstrations by party supporters.

(Continued on page 4)

The Minister of Frontier Affairs and President of Afghanistan-Soviet Friendship Society Prof. Abdul Qayum handing over the championship cup of the fourth football international competition to the captain of the Soviet team which won for the fourth consecutive year.

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WITHDRAWAL FROM VOLATILE S-LEBANON VILLAGES BEGINS

SIDON, Lebanon, July 27, (Reuters).—Warring Palestinian and Lebanese guerrillas have begun withdrawing from volatile regions in Southern Lebanon, following an agreement aimed at ending fighting in the area.

The Palestinian commandos and their Lebanese leftist allies have abandoned the southern coastal road as far as Nakoura, about four kilometres (two miles) from the border with Israel.

Rightists forces have evacuated the village of Al-Ma Al-Shaab, about one kilometre (half a mile) from the border, and there were reports of rightist withdrawals from other frontier villages.

The pull-backs went into full swing Monday night, a few hours after agreement was reached on a plan to implement the 1969 Cairo accord regulating the presence of the estimated 400,000 Palestinians.

The peace plan was announced after meetings in the East Bank summer resort of Sitoura, attended by Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian representatives.

It was not due to begin taking effect until Saturday, and the early guerrilla withdrawal had been claimed a total of 32 lives, police said yesterday.

The Mannaar seat was won by the separatist Tammim Liberation Front (TULF) which is demanding an independent state of Tamil Eelam in northern Sri Lanka.

The United National Party (UNP) candidate was a Moslem, who was defeated by only a small margin. The new UNP government headed by Prime Minister Junius Jayewardene Sunday ordered closure of taverns, bars and liquor shops throughout the island for two more days.

The government also announced the armed forces would remain deployed to assist the police and banned processions and demonstrations by party supporters.

(Continued on page 4)

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CLASSROOM BOYCOTT IN S. AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, July 27, (Reuters).—A boycott of classes by black students spread from Pretoria to Johannesburg's sprawling Alexandra township yesterday and riot police were called in to quell a demonstration.

A police spokesman said hundreds of placard-waving Alexdra pupils left their classes to protest against the arrest by security police of two students, leaders Monday night.

Riot police were called in but it was not immediately known if there were injuries or arrests during the demonstration in a township square.

In Pretoria townships, thousands of black pupils boycotted classes for the second day running to protest against South Africa's separate education system for blacks.

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The Afghan and Soviet representatives signing the agreements on purchase of equipment for Mazare Sharif Chemical Fertiliser and Thermopower plants. (See story page 1).

Preparatory talks on 2nd European meet continues

BELGRADE, July 26, (NSA).—The thirty-five nations attending the preparatory session for the second European security and cooperation conference started a race with time here yesterday in bid to iron out pending controversies before the week is out.

The date for winding up the conference's preparations was originally set at July 31st with the assembly proper scheduled for convening at the end of September.

Should the 35 delegations gathered in the Yugoslav capital fail to finish their preparations by the Sunday deadline, the session will simply be adjourned to September and automatically push to the date for conference opening.

Observers were confident that all sides would be making a major effort here this week to come to terms on pending controversies in order to head off a delay, which would deal a significant blow to the process undertaken in Helsinki two years ago.

The delegations took advantage of the weekend break to hold a new round of "informal" consultations in a bid to remove the remaining hurdles.

The Arab League committee comprises Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt and Syria. The Saudi have also tabled a proposal for consolidation of Arab solidarity and an "ending of all side-problems" between member states in order to "propagate an atmosphere of trust, confidence and cooperation within the Arab world," the sources said.

The Arab ambassador also put the requests by the African states of Djibouti and Comoros Islands for Arab League membership on the council agenda.

Also tabled at the Saudi request, was a unified Arab position for the forthcoming UN General Assembly sessions, and the prerogatives of the four-member Arab committee which supervised the ceasefire in Lebanon "to prevent deterioration of the situation there," according to League sources.

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Anxiety expressed over possible US withdrawal from Law of Sea meet

UNITED NATIONS, July 26, (Reuters).—A United States' withdrawal from the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea would be nothing short of a disaster, Conference President Shirley Amersinghe said yesterday.

The Sri Lanka diplomat was commenting on a statement last week by US ambassador Elliot Richardson who said he would be advising President Carter to review the work of the Conference, with US withdrawal from the talks an obvious option.

"Certainly, I don't think there will be a clear understanding from the very start on how we are going to proceed," he said.

The conference is to be resumed for another seven or eight-week session in Geneva next March 28. Richardson complained last Wednesday that a handful of delegates had devised proposals for negotiating deeply seabed mining, which were fundamentally unacceptable to the United States.

"If that implies the possibility of withdrawal from the conference, it would be nothing short of a disaster," he said. Amersinghe said that definite progress was made at the eight-week sea law session that adjourned on July 15.

"Ambassador Richardson himself acknowledged that at certain very controversial areas we have almost reached consensus," he said.

What was still unresolved was a matter of very special concern to the US, the system of exploitation of the mineral wealth of the seabed Americas being continued.

Commenting on Richardson's criticisms of the surrender, a spokesman said the US was a matter of very special concern to the US, the system of exploitation of the mineral wealth of the seabed Americas being continued.

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200 rebels in Philippines join with govt. forces

ZAMBOANGA CITY, PHILIPPINES, July 26, (Reuters).—Two hundred rebels including three commanders of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which is negotiating for a Moslem autonomous region under its control, have surrendered to military authorities here, the southern command said yesterday.

The surrender in the southern island of Jolo, near here, 840 kms south of the capital, brought to nearly 1,100 the number of MNLF rebels who have joined forces with the government since the ceasefire in December between MNLF rebels and government troops, a command spokesman said.

The surrender came four days after a field commander accused the MNLF of violating the ceasefire in Maguindanao province, east of water supplies and now among priority tasks.

An explosion ripped through a building in this flood-ravaged town yesterday, leaving at least 13 people injured, three of them critically, police said.

The blast occurred in a commercial area of Johnston.

The accusation by Brigadier General Delfin C. Castro was the first directly linking MNLF involvement in a series of clashes over the last two months, hitherto blamed on "lawless elements" said to be ignoring the MNLF leadership.

The spokesman also said the U.S. embassy in Manila had written to southern command authorities that it was lifting a three-year ban on travel of American nationals to southwest Mindanao—imposed at the height of the rebellion when foreign tourists were being kidnapped for ransom by the area.

The surrender follows a defence department announcement of an agreement between the armed forces and MNLF leaders to crack down on anyone breaking the ceasefire while the possibility of reviving peace talks on MNLF demands, was being studied.

The MNLF's chief representative, Restoration of communications and location of the US was a matter of very special concern to the US, the system of exploitation of the mineral wealth of the seabed Americas being continued.

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Ethiopia claims shooting down two Somali planes

LONDON, July 27, (Reuters).—Ethiopia Tuesday claimed fresh successes against Somalis in the undeclared war being fought in its southeastern Ogaden desert.

The official Ethiopian news agency (ENA) said Ethiopian air force planes had shot down two Somali Mig-21 fighters during an air battle over Degehabur, a town more than 100 kilometres inside Ethiopian territory.

ENA, in a despatch from Addis Ababa, added that two more of the Soviet-built Somali aircraft had crashed in the same region after colliding in the air.

"A large number of Somali tanks and armoured cars were also destroyed by the Ethiopian air force," ENA report added.

In the vicinity of the major town of Harar, ENA said Somali forces had been repulsed.

U.S., S. Korea agree on troop phase out plan

SEOUL, July 27, (Reuters).—The United States will withdraw 6,000 men from South Korea by the end of 1978 in the first phase of its plan to pull out 53,000 ground troops over the next four or five years, a joint communique said here Tuesday.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The time of life is short; to spend that shortness basely were too long. (William Shakespeare)

OUR SPORTS BONANZA

Just how thorough we were in our preparations to make a mark in the prestigious international football and wrestling tournaments on the occasion of Jashen can be judged by the performance of the Afghanistans' football and wrestling teams against the visitors who participated in Republic's anniversary tournaments.

Standing fourth in football and a bad third in wrestling is far below of what was awaited. Instead of improving over the past performance our footballers and wrestlers have done the worse this year and have raised doubts among thousands of sports lovers of the country about the competence of the team selected to represent the nation.

However, the mauling of our wrestlers and footballers should not ring the death knell but should prove a turning point for a sports development in Afghanistan.

Success in sports is the logical product of talent, perfect technique, maximum effort and a bright future to our sportsmen.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper comments on the striving of the people and the government of Afghanistan for the realization of the Republic's revolution. The revolution sets high targets and poses formidable challenges to us all. The achievement and attainment of the objectives of the revolution tantamount to the realization of the cherished hopes and aspirations of the Afghan people. Hence it is the duty of every conscientious citizen of Afghanistan to do his part.

Wherever we live in the country, and in what every capacity we work, as the Leader of the Revolution has stated time and again, we must be prepared to meet our national responsibilities fully, and remain

loyal to the national cause, and accept every sacrifice that our fatherland demands of us. This is the only way to assure a prosperous life for the future generation of Afghanistan, and to improve the standards of living of the present generation.

HEYWAD: The daily Heywad in yesterday's issue comments on the cultivation, storage, and marketing of wheat in Afghanistan.

Many scholars are of the opinion that the area we live in is the one where the cultivation of wheat began in the course of history. A wide range of wheats are grown in Afghanistan, and with the extensive research farming by the Ministry of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture, and the various agricultural training

schools around the country, some 17 strains have been raised, according to some reports.

As the staple food, wheat has a special place in the Afghan national economy. A shortage of wheat, triggers off a spiralling of prices of all essential commodities, even of imported consumer goods. As a result the government has embarked upon a special wheat cultivation programme, which aims at quickly making Afghanistan completely self-sufficient, and from thereon move towards being a surplus country.

In this way Afghanistan will play a role in world wide efforts to alleviate food shortages, and to build up food grain stocks for contingencies at home and abroad.

Problem of storage, distribution and marketing are also receiving due attention, and in this front the Food Procurement Department is striving rigorously.

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper discusses the reorganization of city districts in Kabul. The city has grown at a rapid rate during the past two decades or so, and accordingly the larger population, and the expanded area imposes new responsibilities on the city administration. The municipality is trying to meet all these challenges, says the paper.

Gen. Bratton said, "we will need more plutonium in the mid-80's than we have now." ERDA has suggested that a reactor located at Richland, Washington, which now produces plutonium to be used as fuel for the conversion of nuclear waste to nuclear weapons.

The Director of the Energy Research and Development Administration, (ERDA) military applications division General Joseph Bratton, told a closed session of the house armed services committee intelligence

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West Europe's post war quest for unity

By Paul Lewis

LUXEMBOURG. West Europe's postwar quest for unity appears to be flagging, even as the Continent is at a milestone on the road to closer economic integration.

On July 1, virtually all customs duties on industrial goods finally disappeared from the 16 member countries of the continent's 12 rival economic blocs, the nine-nation European Community and the six remaining members of the European Free Trade Association.

The result is an emergence of a single market in Western Europe, larger than the United States, with over 300 million consumers.

Yet despite this success, the prospects for further integration toward European unity are looking gloomy for sometime past for a variety of reasons, both economic and political.

Even the final elimination of industrial customs duties on June 29 passed virtually unnoticed in Europe. The attention of European leaders was firmly riveted on their current difficulties, not on past successes.

"We thought of a celebration but no one was interested. Free trade doesn't seem very relevant to our difficulties any more," commented a spokesman at the Brussels headquarters of the Common Market Commission.

What he meant is that industrial free trade has not been able to reverse rising unemployment and inflation throughout much of Europe, or halt the growing divergence in economic performance between individual countries, which also make

the sportsmen can always receive monetary help directly or indirectly by the institutions, organizations and offices where they work or by academic centres where they are enrolled.

We sincerely wish a bright future to our sportsmen.

Similarly the sports bodies should give a fresh thought to the appointment of technical and selection committees where fa-

ther integration more difficult. Nevertheless, however unappreciated, the achievement of near-free industrial trade in Europe is an important development for several reasons.

First, it completes the commercial integration of the three new Common Market member countries, Britain, Ireland and Denmark, which left the free trade association in 1973, with the six Common Market members of the community, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

But it also means that the nine Common Market members now all charge the same external tariff on goods coming into the community from outside. This external tariff gives the Community a single voice in international trade negotiations.

For the nine members can now bargain greater access to all their markets at the same time, in return for tariff concessions of benefit to their export industries from other countries.

July 1 also rang the death knell for the commercial division of Europe between the Common Market and the six remaining free trade association countries. As a result industries located in any of these 16 countries now have access through their entire market.

Industrial trade is not yet completely free between all these countries, however. For instance, Portugal has been allowed special protection for its industry while the Common Market countries temporarily limit certain imports from the free

trade association, notably steel, pulp and paper.

Neither are customs posts disappearing in Europe. Different national sales levels as well as the necessity to insure that only goods made in the free trade association and the Common Market move freely, will keep customs men in business for the foreseeable future.

The gradual process of dismantling industrial tariffs in Europe has brought an accelerating expansion of trade at rates above the world average. For instance, trade between Common Market countries grew at an annual average rate of 14.8 per cent between 1956 and 1972 and then spurred to 20.4 per cent from 1973 to 1976 after the three new members joined. The comparison for the free trade association area is from 10 per cent to 19 per cent.

The question Europe faces now is what to do next. "Prosperity made tariff-cutting easy. But now we face intrinsically difficult problems made more difficult still by economic hardship," says Roy Beetham, spokesman for the Common Market Commission. On a Europe-wide level, some free trade association countries want to see the Common Market, but this will be difficult when they do not share the Common Market's commitment to political and economic union with supra-national bodies such as the commission and the European Parliament taking over powers from the member states.

However, even the nine Common Market member countries are finding these commitments too hard to live up to today.

The recession is partly to blame because it has left countries unwilling to make financial sacrifices for the sake of a community, which is particularly true of a rich member like Germany, which increasingly feels it is being asked to contribute too much.

Politics are also important. Europe's Communist parties have only reluctantly accepted the Common Market and if they come to power in France or Italy, these countries may become even more reluctant about Europe. Meanwhile, the French government, which faces elections next year, is being attacked by left and right for sacrificing its sovereignty to the Common Market.

But the actual problems facing the Common Market are also increasingly difficult to resolve. Greece, Spain and Portugal are now interested in joining. But their admission rises creating an unwieldy community of 12 countries, whose interests are diverging. Spain is also a way of bolstering their fragile democratic regimes.

Finally no government or legislature likes giving up power to other bodies, though this is what the harmonization of community policies increasingly means. "We are in the European movement asking for the impossible, but we'll keep heaving away and get there slowly," says Tom Ellis, a British Labour Member of Parliament.

Following the launch of the process in 1971 it was adopted by a number of sugar producing countries, notably Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, and some parts of Africa, and there were several reasons why it proved successful in such markets. In some cases a refinery wanted a process that could be installed at a low price and with the flexibility to cope with varying market demand in terms of quality and quantity. A conventional refinery low price and with the flexibility to cope with the fluctuating market demand in terms of quality and quantity. A conventional refinery low price and with the flexibility to cope with the fluctuating market demand in terms of quality and quantity.

But the Talof process requires only a clarification stage and a supply of chemical, known by the trade name of Talofite. If the market for refined sugar declines, production can be turned off without expensive plant lying idle.

As a nation's living standards improve, so its sugar consumption increases, and developing countries, such as Zambia, Nigeria and Malawi want to produce more sugar for home consumption. The significance of the process for such countries is immense.

Brazil is in another category as she both exports sugar and uses an increasing Talo Division exists

The Iranians burst into lead in the tenth minute of

the match between Kabul-B and Indians drew the first goal within ten minutes of the beginning of the match. The Indians thereafter launched a full attack on the local favourites who managed to defy the visitors' forwards. The Kabul-B lead 1-0 at the half time.

The underdogs Kabul-B who stand at the bottom of the table slammed the first goal within ten minutes of the beginning of the match. The Indians thereafter launched a full attack on the local favourites who managed to defy the visitors' forwards. The Kabul-B lead 1-0 at the half time.

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Politics are also important. Europe's Communist parties have only reluctantly accepted the Common Market and if they come to power in France or Italy, these countries may become even more reluctant about Europe. Meanwhile, the French government, which faces elections next year, is being attacked by left and right for sacrificing its sovereignty to the Common Market.

But the actual problems facing the Common Market are also increasingly difficult to resolve. Greece, Spain and Portugal are now interested in joining. But their admission rises creating an unwieldy community of 12 countries, whose interests are diverging. Spain is also a way of bolstering their fragile democratic regimes.

Finally no government or legislature likes giving up power to other bodies, though this is what the harmonization of community policies increasingly means. "We are in the European movement asking for the impossible, but we'll keep heaving away and get there slowly," says Tom Ellis, a British Labour Member of Parliament.

Following the launch of the process in 1971 it was adopted by a number of sugar producing countries, notably Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, and some parts of Africa, and there were several reasons why it proved successful in such markets. In some cases a refinery wanted a process that could be installed at a low price and with the flexibility to cope with varying market demand in terms of quality and quantity. A conventional refinery low price and with the flexibility to cope with the fluctuating market demand in terms of quality and quantity.

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New sugar refining method developed

The recent approval by the United States Food and Drug Administration of Tate and Lyle's Talof process for decolorization in sugar refining means that the cost saving system can be marketed in many more countries.

The process, which has been patented in all the major sugar producing areas, replaces the traditional method of filtering the raw liquor through beds of activated charcoal. Instead dimethyl dialkyl ammonium chloride is used to remove the colour, and the new American regulations state that this chemical may be safely used as a decolorising agent.

The method is highly attractive to sugar refiners because it is cheap and quick to install. According to Tate and Lyle, it reduces capital costs by 75% and operating costs by 50% less than one hour. In addition it achieves an 80% saving of space and substantially reduces the maintenance requirements.

The process has achieved considerable success in the markets in which it has been available. It is used in 24 countries and accounts for more than 12% of the world's total refined cane sugar. Tate and Lyle says that licence sales have doubled every year since introduction, and now exceed £1 million annually.

Almost every recently built cane sugar refinery has incorporated the process, and the Food and Drug Administration's regulation now allows sugar refiners in the United States—and companies exporting to the United States—to install the technology.

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ing amount for domestic purposes. When sugar prices rose dramatically two years ago Brazilian refiners wanted extra capacity quickly to make the most of the lucrative export market. Tate and Lyle was able to put a Talof refinery into operation in six months from the date of the order, which would have been impossible for a process of the conventional type.

A major Brazilian group took a licence to convert all five of its refineries to the Talof process, and was able to maintain its production rate during conversion without putting in any new plant other than the special clarifiers required.

Two alternative types of technology usually are used in conventional sugar refining—phosphatation and carbonation. In the former, the filtered liquor is treated with lime and phosphoric acid, resulting in a flocculent precipitate of calcium phosphate. This floats to the top, carrying the impurities with it, and is skimmed off. The liquor, which is now much clearer and easier to filter, then goes through a carbonation stage. The operation is quite expensive and requires a large number of clarifiers.

As the Talof process also uses phosphoric acid and lime for scavenging, a conventional phosphatation process can easily be converted. The Talof system's economy in plant was well illustrated in the conversion of a phosphatation plant in Canada.

The original process used 14 rectangular clarifiers, each occupying a floor area of about 4m x 2m, and all 14 were replaced by two of the same size. With the old system more than an hour was needed for the precipitate to float to the surface and reach the skimmer where it could be skimmed off, and this has been reduced to 15 minutes.

In the carbonation process, calcium carbonate is used instead of calcium phosphate to achieve chemical precipitation, but 10 to 15 times as much lime is required. Until the energy crisis burst upon the world lime was very cheap and the running costs of the process were low, but the situation is quite different today.

In the carbonation process there are three items

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

I count myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remembering my good friends. (William Shakespeare)

INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

The process of industrialisation has been rather slow and costly for a number of reasons. Foremost among these are inadequate planning and preinvestment studies, lack of skilled hands and professionals or ineffective delegation of authority and responsibility, and lagging checks and controls.

The Republican regime, especially after launching of the nation's first Seven Year Socio-Economic Development Plans, has been making strenuous efforts to plug the loopholes as much as possible. Planning Ministry experts and assessors early this year inspected all projects and plants commissioned in the past few years, and those under construction. The facts and data collected by these experts provided a great deal of food for thought in the future. Adoption and incorporation of practical measures to overcome the problems and promote efficiency

and economy began soon after the studies were completed, and permanent bodies entrusted with the duty of ongoing assessment and evaluation will come into being soon. During the first year of the plan, as the Minister of Planning stated in his Republic Day speech, the overall targets of the plan for the year were achieved, but there were shortcomings in some sectors. Implementation of projects in time is of crucial importance. Projects which take investments amounting to hundreds of millions of Afghans, if delayed only one year or six months in commissioning, will mean for Afghanistan heavy losses in returns, and diversion of resources from new projects to what come to be called carryover projects.

Maximal use of the installed capacity is another prime consideration. The industries which scored the highest mark in this regard were the textile

plants even though peak capacity was not reached and some of the plants like that in Balkh, fell far short of it.

During the past four months 105 thousand ton capacity chemical fertiliser plant of Mazare Sharif has produced 31.4 thousand of fertiliser. To operate in peak capacity production should have amounted to 35 thousand tons, but this year's performance is far better than last year when the entire year's output amounted to 59 thousand tons.

The directives which guide the nation's drive and policy for over all economic development, in which industrial development enjoys a special place, are pursued rigorously by all concerned organisations and officials. In Afghanistan's development efforts a balance between the outlays in time and capital and efforts and the returns must be achieved and maintained.

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS:

In yesterday's issue the paper publishes an article by Habib Jadir in which he discusses the role and the commitment of the writer in the society.

To write is to commit oneself, to take up a grave responsibility, to champion important national causes, and to enlighten the people. Gone are the days, writes Jadir, when writing meant only placing words besides one another, criticising for criticism's sake, and put one self head and shoulder above others. Today's writer feels responsibility in every word he uses, in every nuance of his phrases, for whatever he implies or insinuates. He must keep his knowledge of problems and prospects, attitudes and traditions, values, mores and traits of the peoples that form the nation to which the writer belongs, and must be prepared for the crusade to open new horizons of prosperity for the citizens.

The role and responsibility of the writer in the

developing countries, where disarray is rampant, attitudes are either recalcitrant, or fluid depending on which sections of the population we address, the administrative and organisational lags behind the times, is considerably graver than that of his counterparts in the advanced societies.

In an editorial, the paper comments on the national campaign for economic and social progress and advancement in the Republic of Afghanistan in the light of the Revolution of Saratan 26, 1352.

The strivings of Afghanistan during the years since the revolution have been extraordinarily extensive, fruitful, and forward-looking. The people and the government have been moving ahead in a single front for the realisation of the values upheld by the Republic, and now that the Constitution of the Republic is promulgated and the first President of the Republic is elected new possibilities for meaningful new efforts have been created, promising a bright future for the state of the Republic of Afghanistan and for the noble Afghan nation.

HEYWAD:

In yesterday's issue the paper welcomes the opening of a number of new fertiliser storage depots in Kabul this week. It is only a few years since Afghanistan began in earnest to introduce and popularise the use of chemical fertiliser in the country. The farmers were quick to notice the advantage of the government schemes, and fertiliser use, despite the formidable problems confronting the organisers of the programme, is growing at a rapid rate. Developing the storage network, the production capacity at home, and streamlining export and import of chemical fertiliser and other agricultural chemicals have meant a new era for Afghanistan.

It is expected that the use of chemical fertiliser this year, and the years to come will increase at a yet rapid rate. In a special meeting held in Kabul all the problems that impeded the efforts to reach the target set in the first year of the plan for chemical fertiliser distribution and use were discussed and highly important decisions reached. Incorporating these decisions, and implementing the measures proposed and adopted at the meeting will result in successful progress towards the achievement of the plan targets and increased agricultural productivity of the Republic of Afghanistan.

WORLD PRESS

BEIRUT, July 28, (Reuters).—Lebanese newspapers Monday said the ceasefire arranged to end the border clashes between Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriya had merely postponed the confrontation.

The Arab World, a daily news bulletin published here, said: "The border situation is uneasy and uncertain because there is no

official approval of the ceasefire by Libya. Besides, the ceasefire cannot end the conflict between the two countries."

The Arab World added: "The confrontation has simply been put off."

Another daily bulletin, the Arab News Agency, wrote: "Now that the fighting has ceased, can it be said that the war has ended?"

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Search for a comprehensive test ban treaty

By Robin Gordon-Walker

The achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control has long been the aim of those seeking a peaceful and secure world. Unfortunately this still remains only a long term goal. But in the meanwhile work continues on intermediate steps to reduce the level of armaments and thereby increase international confidence.

The control of the production and testing of nuclear weapons is one key area, and attention is currently focused on new talks on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). New talks between British, United States and Soviet Union were held in Geneva on July 15. Their aim is to negotiate such a ban which has been discussed intermittently since the Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963.

NUCLEAR ARMS: The countries are all nuclear weapons states which have been closely involved in the efforts to control the production and testing of

nuclear arms. They are the joint depository powers of the Partial Treaty and of the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, as well as having a key role in the Nuclear Suppliers Group discussions.

The 1965 Treaty to which now over one hundred countries adhere, prohibits nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water but does not prohibit underground testing. (A further nuclear weapons state, France, only conducts underground tests now).

The USA and USSR have already negotiated the so-called Threshold Test Ban Treaty, signed three years ago, which sets a limit of 150 kilotons for their underground nuclear weapons tests. And last year they signed a treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, laying down 150 kilotons as the maximum yield of individual explosions.

These two agreements have been called stepping stones on the road to a CTBT but two main difficulties still remain. Firstly, the verification of a test ban, and secondly, the grey area of peaceful underground nuclear explosions.

Further improvements: Despite improvements in detecting and identifying seismic events, complex problems of verification still remain. Whatever further improvements are made in seismicological techniques, there will remain a threshold below which detection cannot be assured. This leaves scope for evasion. The three countries will have to work out in Geneva a set of measures including adequate on-site inspection, which will satisfy all parties that the provisions of CTBT are being adhered to.

The problem with peaceful explosions is that essentially the same technology is embodied whether the devices are used for pacific or

military purposes. So a test ban which permitted peaceful explosions might leave open the obtaining of clandestine benefits in the weapons field and thus would not be truly comprehensive.

Britain, which has no programme of peaceful nuclear explosions, has long favoured a CTBT, provided that it can be adequately verified and that peaceful explosions are not used to obtain military benefits.

The British Government pledged support for President Carter's statement earlier this year that he wanted to renew efforts with the Soviet Union to negotiate a comprehensive test ban. Both countries expressed their desire that Britain should take part in the discussions.

Great importance is attached by Britain to reducing the dangers of nuclear war and she joined the discussions in the belief that the USA and USSR governments will fully share this objective, for which there is worldwide support.

South Korea wants to go nuclear

By Lou Clark

SEOUL: In the face of White House determination to scale down the American military presence on the Korean peninsula, South Korea is in a position to build its own against any aggression.

The Seoul Government says it is uncertain whether President Jimmy Carter's withdrawal plans encompass also a pullback of the tactical nuclear weapons the US has stationed in the South.

The American plans for the future of these weapons will be the subject of official Washington-Seoul discussions in the next three months, South Korean officials say.

President Park Chung Hee is regarded as a realist by his supporters here. Officials admire his determination in the late sixties that the South should have industrial achievements if it was to develop a capability to sustain a deterrent military force.

His government will not say that it will not develop a nuclear deterrent of its own if America takes back the nuclear missiles it maintains in the South. It is apparent that lingering suspicions that it will do so may help Seoul's discussions with Washington on the phasing of the troop withdrawals.

Government officials here

say that given a five-year phasing out of the US troop presence, South Korea will be in a position to build its own against any aggression.

These officials base their calculation on the ability of the South's industrial complex by 1980 to back a prolonged conflict and on the assumption that, while it might be unwilling to commit its forces to a war, the United States would keep up a steady flow of missiles, tanks, guns and planes to its ally.

They are also optimistic about the future capacity of a growing South Korean arms industry, now developing capacity to manufacture arms and other military equipment in bulk.

The South Korean shipbuilding industry is maturing, producing fast patrol boats and is looking now for export markets.

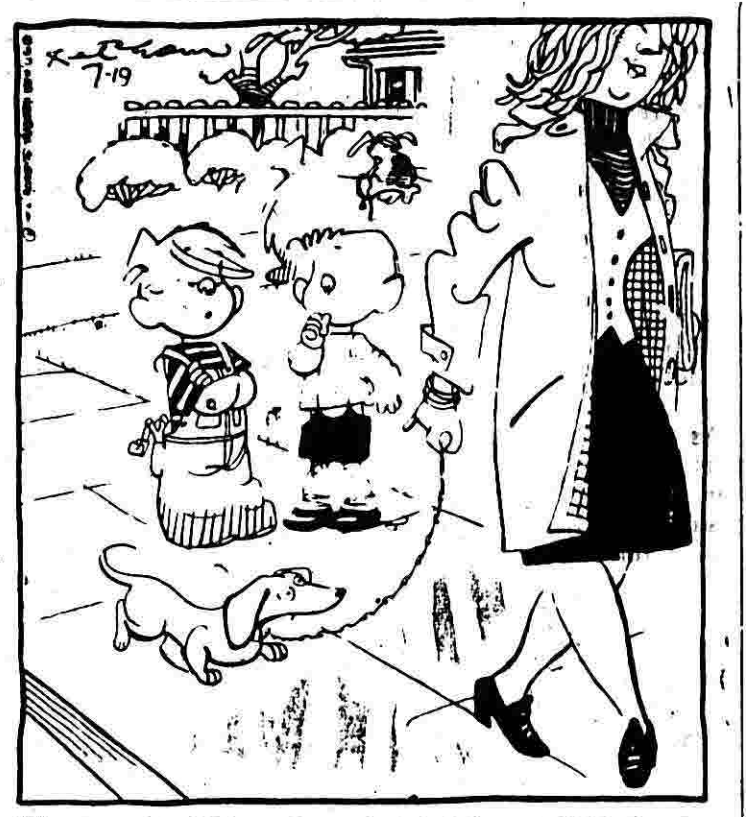
Officials say the inevitability of a US troop withdrawal is accepted. It is not wanted, they say, and efforts will be made to have the withdrawals programmed over as long a period as can be negotiated. Resentment at the US moves will not be permitted to develop into a "Yankies go home" campaign, such as that which characterised the last months of the American pull-back from Thailand.

But they also express puzzlement that Washington

should have decided the strategic considerations which led to the maintenance of the US military presence have changed markedly.

The South Korean view is that this situation is as volatile as it has ever been. Senior officials say it is accepted that from outside want to become embroiled again on the peninsula. But they do not rule out encouragement from outside to initiate provocative incidents as a potential source of concern.

—OFNS



IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

FRANKFURT, West Germany, July 28, (Reuters).—One of West Germany's strangest murder hunts ended here Monday when Rainer Sturm, who said he killed three people in an attempt to force the release of a jailed friend, gave himself up to police.

Sturm, 26, had been the object of a countrywide search since two young nurses were murdered in the Ruhr town of Wuppertal a week ago. One was decapitated and the other stabbed and strangled.

On the headless body, police found a note warning that the killer would strike again unless Otto Bartel, 37, serving a life sentence near Wuppertal for the murder of a prison warder, was freed.

A man positively identified by police as Sturm telephoned a journalist in Nuremberg on Sunday and repeated the threat, saying that if Bartel, 37, was not released by the same evening "innocent people will die."

A police spokesman here said that Sturm telephoned a private detective in nearby Offenbach early this

morning and asked to be taken to a post station. He then gave himself up without a struggle.

He had confessed to having murdered the two nurses and said he had also killed a 29-year-old man found slumped in a chair in his home here yesterday with his throat slit, the spokesman added.

Sturm, who was on probation when the murders were committed after serving a jail term for forgery, was described by police sources as a homosexual.

Police and justice officials had refused to give in to his demands, saying the authorities could not allow themselves to be blackmailed.

LONDON, July 28, (Reuters).—A Scottish zoologist said that the mystery crea-

ture picked up by a Japanese trawler in deep waters off New Zealand last April was a decomposed sea-lion.

In a letter to the Daily Telegraph newspaper, A. Fraser—Bruner said that the monster was recognisable at once from photographs as Hooker's sea-lion.

A Yokohama University professor said last week after looking at photographs of the fishermen's catch that he believed the creature could have been a plesiosaur that lived more than 70 million years ago.

LOS ANGELES, July 28, (Reuters).—A Bitter three-month court battle over the estate of 66-year-old Graciano Marx ended at the ailing comedian's hospital bedside yesterday with a judge appointing his grandson Andrew as his permanent guardian.

Marx blinked sleepily and answered only "yes" or "no" during the bedside court hearing at Cedars-Sinai hospital.

Superior Court Judge Edward Rafeediz appointed Andrew Marx, 27, to look after the two million dollar estate, ending the fight between Marx's companion of seven years, Erin Fleming, 36, and Marx's son, Arthur.

Arthur Marx had challenged Miss Fleming's appointment for guardianship claiming she had physically and verbally abused his father and supplied him with unscrupulous drugs to keep him quiet.

Nine people, including a nurse, sat around Marx's bedside as Judge Rafeediz asked him if he would be willing to have his grandson, already his temporary guardian, act in a permanent capacity.

USSR wins Jamhouriat Cup for fourth successive year

By A Reporter

The Pamir Doshamba team from USSR won the fourth consecutive year this year. The grand cup was presented to the skipper of the Soviet team on Tuesday evening by the Minister of the Frontier Affairs and President of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society amid thunderous clapping and standing ovation by the packed house at Ghazi Stadium.

The Soviets had a clean record with no defeat and only one draw against Iran. From the five matches they won four and drew one with nine points. They also scored the highest number of goals 12 and allowed only two goals to be scored against them.

In their last match yesterday evening they thrashed the home side Kabul-A by 4-0. The Soviet team virtually toyed with their rivals and scored at will displaying an effortless victory.

The Kabul-A's main weakness yesterday was their goalkeeper Shah Mahmood who failed to hold easy chances and allowed the visitors to score from difficult angles which were easy to stop. The team showed no change from the Kabul-B side which was battered 5-0.

by Indians a couple of days earlier.

The local forwards made no dangerous combined move except for one in which Ahmad Shah and Sabir were involved but that resulted in a careless shooting. Kabul-A lacked stamina, speed and technique and failed to match the Soviets in any way.

In the second match played on Tuesday Kabul-B registered a resounding victory when they outclassed the Pakistanis by 2-0. Kabul-B stormed the goal from the beginning and tested their keeper in successive raids. Twice they hit the goal post as luck continued to deprive them of an early goal. However, with Sabir Osman, Ali Askar and Monim always heading the attack they managed to score in the 30th minute of a fierce shot from Sabir Osman.

The Pakistani team also counter attacked the Kabul-B goal missing the net by inches. Thanks to

some fine goal keeping by Abdullah the juniors managed to ward off the Pakistani attack and held on to their lead at the interval. After the breather the sides had even exchanges with Pakistanis a bit aggressive to find an equaliser. In the 66th minute Kabul-B added another goal to their lead when Ali Askar sent in a well timed shot into the far corner of the net with the Pakistani keeper mistiming his jump to punch the ball.

Kabul-B with two goals ahead threw a cordon around their goal to ward off any attempt but the Pakistanis continued their pressure in vain till the final whistle.

Kabul-B and Pakistan match was the last of the fourth International Football Tournament on the occasion of Jashen celebrations. The team standing at the end of the tournament was as follows:

(The abbreviations in the standing table stand for matches played, won, drawn, lost, goals for, goals against and points).

P W D L F A P

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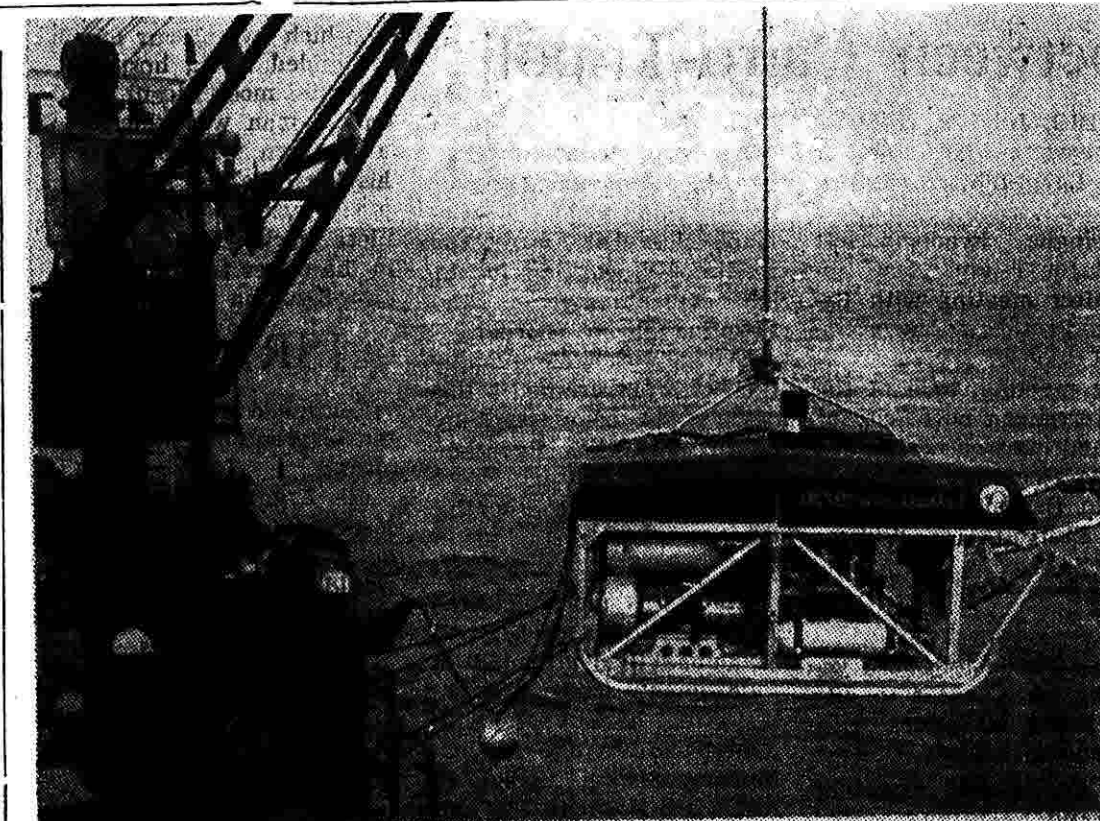
IRAN 5 3 2 — 11 4 8

INDIA 5 2 2 3 7 8 4

KABUL-A 5 1 2 2 4 9 4

KABUL-B 5 1 1 3 4 7 3

PAKISTAN 5 1 — 4 12 4 2



A robot submarine that operates on the sea bed to a depth of 1500 feet (460 metres) and which can steer itself automatically along buried pipelines to find blockages or breakages, has been developed in Britain. Here, the submersible is about to enter the unpredictable waters of Britain's North Sea, where it recently underwent successful trials.

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence needs petroleum, Mobil Oil no. 50 and 60 in barrels each barrel 100 kilo weight. Local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come by September 13 the last date of bidding to the Logistic Purchasing Dept. Samples and specifications can be seen. (327) 3-1

Offer received

Ministry of Public Health has received an offer for 12 items medical equipments for Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital to be delivered at Sher Khan Port for US\$3156.50 from Midexport Company.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come by August 8 to the Service Dept. of the Ministry of Public Health. Specifications can be seen. (330) 3-1

Needed

The Civil Aviation and Tourism Authority needs 15 items spare parts for Kabul Airport Airconditioning and Refrigerator system. Any local and foreign companies who can prepare the offer for the above items could send their offer by August 6 in the Supply and Procurement Department. They also can see the list and specification at the same office. (324) 3-1

GOODBYE STAGE-FRIGHT

NEW YORK, N.Y. The first season of the new "empire" concert has this artist translated symptoms into music with such stimulating force.

In short, we unhappy viewers would be forced to view before each performance on the appropriate medical literature. Side effects and a performer's possible adverse reactions to drugs would have to be considered.

Good-bye stage fright, hello catatonia? Still, who would willingly stand in the way of medical progress?

Piano benches get adjusted interminably, brows get mopped, clothing gets changed and rearranged.

So if one looks with suspicion on the London experiment, it is not a sign of heartlessness. Who would not bleed, for instance, for the young pianist who suffered a memory slip on the middle of a Beethoven sonata a couple of seasons ago and, after struggling in mounting panic with one passage for an eternity that lasted perhaps 30 seconds, got up and left the stage and did not return. If medical science has an answer to that sort of problem, let medical science have its head.

But where does that leave those of us whose vocation takes us nightly to concert halls and opera houses to assess performances? If the beta-blocker works and stage fright turns out to be a treatable disease, what a musical problems will be taken up next by the "stage dizziness" troupe of musical athletes are certain to be given a whole spectrum of—technique-building drugs, like olivine runners. Steroids for stronger fingers and beefier double basses, tranquilizers for achieving the ultimate in clam during an adagio, pep pills for the allegrito molto.

There will be pauses between movements—between phrases, perhaps—while performer rummage through portable medicine chests for the appropriate drug.

The whole vocabulary of music will change, and the reviewer will have to acquire an intimacy with the jargon of medicine in order to survive in his profession: when Smith reached the cocaine, or abbreviated coda, of the depressive sonata, he slipped himself a speed pill, set his pacemaker three notches higher, and completed the movement in a whirl of neuropsychiatric euphoria. Not since

COME ON LET THE

WHOLE FAMILY TO ENJOY OUR POOLSIDE FAMILY TREAT A DINNER BAR-B-QUE EVERY SATURDAY FROM 8 P.M. AFS. 300 PER PERSON FOR RESERVATION PLEASE CALL TEL. 31851-54 EXT. 202/204



(33) 1-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Logistic Purchasing Dept. of Ministry of National Defence has received an offer for two central heating barrels each 8 tons capacity at US\$69,230 from Tixemaco Company of India, under a contract. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can provide at lower price should come by August 8 the last date of bidding to the Logistic Purchasing Dept. Specifications can be seen at the same office. (328) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence has received offer for 40 electric and battery calculating machines with their adaptors from market.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come by September 7 the last date of bidding to the Logistic purchasing Dept. Specifications and samples can be seen. (323) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Ministry of Communication has received an offer for 88 sets of Switchboards in different capacities at total price of US\$119,323.00, CIF, Kabul, from Ericsson Company of Sweden.

Local and foreign firms who want to provide the above at lower price should send their applications until August 6 to the Foreign Procurement Department of Ministry of Communication. Specifications can be seen. (323) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Ministry of Communications has received offers for 200,000 metres telephone lines and 5000 metres jumper wire at total DM 29537 CIF Karachi insured upto Kabul from Kanematsu Goshu Co. of Japan and 202 tons galvanised iron wire 5mm and 6mm diameter at total DM-320733 CIF Kabul from Wichman Company of Germany.

Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should submit their offers until August 3 to the Foreign Procurement Department of Ministry of Communications. Specifications can be seen and securities are required. (329) 3-1

Tender Notice

REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

Central Authority for Water Supply and Sewerage, Kabul Afghanistan. Notice of prequalification for the AFSHAR PROJECT of Kabul Waterworks system financed by Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt Scope of Works:

- 1—Equipment of 5 deep wells, of up to 40 l/sec. yield each, including a well-house.
- 2—Laying of 1700 m. ductile cast well collector pipeline of DN 400 to DN 600.
- 3—Construction and equipment of a chlorination plant and control building.
- 4—Laying of a main trunkline of ductile cast DN600 to the reservoir to a length 7. km.
- 5—Construction and equipment of a 2x5000 cu. m. reservoir.
- 6—Laying of trunkline to the city: DN 400 ductile cast 300m. DN 400 asbestos cement 2100 m. DN 500 ductile cast 1000m. DN 500 asbestos cement 4800 m.
- 7—Construction and equipping of a pressure reducing station 20000 cu. m. per day.
- 8—Construction of 2700 m. access road of 3.5 m. bituminous pavement width.
- 9—Supply of all materials required to complete the item 1 through item 8 except 6000 m. ductile cast pipe DN 600 and 4500 m. asbestos cement pipe DN 500 and fittings supplied by CAWS.

Constructors are invited to prequalify for the Tendering for the above mentioned project. Forms can be obtained through Messrs. Rhein-Ruhr Ingenieurbau-Gesellschaft MBH, Postfach 281,460 Dortmund 1, Federal Republic of Germany, or foreign procurement office block No. 22 Nader Shah Mina, Kabul against payment US\$60, or equivalent Afs. 3000, within 10 days. (326) 3-3

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

Egypt, Libya agree on top level meet; says Arafat

DAMASCUS, July 28. (Reuters)—Palestinian Commander leader Yasser Arafat, who has been mediating in the violence between Egypt and Libya, said yesterday the two countries had agreed to "a top level political meeting", the Palestinian News Agency WAF reported.

WAF quoted Arafat as saying the meeting would take place in either Kuwait or Algiers once the countries ended their propaganda war.

The report did not say whether it would be attended by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt or Colonel Muammar Al-Gaddafi, leader of the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Arafat earlier played a major role in ending border fighting this month between Egypt and Libya.

The PLO chief arrived in Syria after talks in Alexandria with Sadat at which he and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Saq presented a compromise solution to the dispute.

Alaska pipeline shut down fourth time

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, July 28. (Reuters)—An unemployed young Fairbanks resident who police say was disgruntled over construction of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline was charged with trying to sabotage a section of the line with explosives.

Five explosions on the pipeline about 25 km north of Fairbanks last week failed to stop the flow of oil.

But a faulty weld at the southern terminal point in Valdez achieved what sabotage had failed.

Transport authorities in Washington Wednesday ordered the temporary closure of the 1,200-km pipeline to repair the weld at Valdez. A 24-hour shutdown was expected, the fourth—ranging from several hours to several days—since the line opened on June 20.

The bombing suspect, Larry Wertz, 26, was charged with malicious destruction of property and held in here on 100,000 dollars bail.

Heart surgeon Barnard hit by arthritis

CAPE TOWN, July 28. (Reuters)—South African heart transplant pioneer Dr. Christian Barnard said he planned to give up full-time surgery within 18 months because of arthritis in his hands.

But first I want to complete work on the baboon heart transplant and also some research on the transport and storage of donor hearts", Dr. Barnard told reporters.

The surgeon, who has just returned from a month's holiday, said: "My hands started giving trouble almost as soon as I got back and I have to face up to it to the fact that it will soon become impossible to carry on in full time surgery."

Dr. Barnard performed the first transplant of a human heart at Cape Town's Groote Schuur hospital in December 1967. The patient, 55-year-old Louis Washkansky, died 18 days later.

Dr. Barnard said he plans to advise in the early stages of new heart surgery programs now being planned in a number of countries.

BETTER TERMS OF TRADE

(Continued from page 1) the numbers. They come and go in the form of a continuous meeting. I can not even give you a rough estimate. But as I said, the relative regulations are under the study of the government.

Q. Do you have any problems with countries where Afghans have emigrated to and work?

A. This is not emigration, it is a periodic movement, they go and come back. Q. May I ask you who are a member of the cabinet, what is the real position with regard to the establishment of the National Revolution Party, and the appointment of one vice president or more than one vice presidents? Has any progress been made in this respect?

A. Certainly you have read the Constitution in which the National Revolution Party has been explained. The President of the Republic in his speech at the Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) which approved the Constitution, gave ample explanation about the party.

Q. When will the party be established?

A. The President of the Republic in his speech on the occasion of the Republic Day proclaimed the enforcement of the charter of the party. This charter will be published.

Q. Will there be one or more than one vice-presidents appointed?

A. This is something for future; and the Constitution has granted the authority to decide on this matter to the President of the Republic.

Q. The President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud in his message addressed to the nation of Afghanistan once again has referred to subversive elements who are bent on disturbing stability in the country. Do these elements, in your view, expect support from foreign countries, and are they really being helped? I have heard that these are

extremist elements from the left and right. Is this true?

A. You know that in most countries of the world self-interested political and ideological tendencies exist. But as Mohammad Daoud, the President of the Republic, has said, I wish to add that the State of Afghanistan will not tolerate any kind of provocations, and extremism which will disturb stability and order in the country.

Q. What is the role of ideology in the policy of Afghanistan? From where the National Revolution Party draws its inspiration?

A. The ideology of the party draws its inspiration from the President of the Republic, and from the Islamic faith, which I do not know if you have read it.

Q. May I ask you, as a person who heads the international affairs of a developing country, that in your view what are the issues which these countries face, in the course of next several years? Will this issue be the North-South dialogue, or elimination of remnants of colonialism, particularly in so far as it relates to the border?

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Saudi loan to finance BD railway

AMMAN, July 28. (Reuters)—Saudi Arabia will lend 176.5 million dollars (about 50 million dollars) to Bangladesh under an agreement signed in the Saudi summer capital of Taif Wednesday Riyadh radio said. The loan will finance part of a railway project costing about \$10 million dollars, the radio added.

The agreement was signed by the Saudi Development Fund's chairman Sheikh Mohammed Abul-Khalil, who is also minister of finance and economy, and Dr. Mirza N. Huda, Bangladesh planning and foreign trade adviser.

A statement issued by the fund and broadcast by the radio said the loan agreement marked the inauguration of economic relations between Saudi Arabia and the Dacca government.

Dr. Huda is accompanying Bangladesh president Ziaur Rahman who arrived in Taif Tuesday on a state visit to Saudi Arabia the radio said. The president had talks with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia on bilateral relations and Arab and Islamic issues.

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Int'l negotiators may reach accord to liberalise trade

GENEVA, July 28. (Reuters)—International negotiators yesterday agreed to speed up efforts to reach a new pact to liberalise world trade.

The agricultural group in the negotiations under the general agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) approved a U.S. plan setting November 1 as deadline for negotiators to submit their basic lists of requests for concessions on farm products.

They also accepted January 15 next year as the deadline for states to make their counter-offers.

The plan was approved following agreement in Brussels earlier this month between the United States and the European Common Market (EEC) commission on procedures to adopt at the 97-nation talks known as the "Tokyo round" because they were launched in the Japanese capital four years ago.

President Carter's special trade representative Robert Strauss announced after talks with EEC commission leaders that the U.S. had agreed to EEC demands that agricultural problems would be negotiated in parallel with talks on industrial tariff-cutting U.S.-EEC differences over

The attacks marked the first feuding this year between the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the official IRA. About 40 separate incidents were reported this evening, including random shots fired down main thoroughfares.

A spokesman for the official IRA said: "It all started this morning with a formal meeting to join a formal meeting in which two of our members ended up in hospital."

In the most recent incidents a man was killed by a gunman who burst into a pub and shot him with a sub-machinegun and an automatic rifle.

The meeting, held at the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria, was attended by the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) William

Early this morning Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad attended a Palestinian conference with Arafat and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed to discuss the situation of the Egyptian and Libyan leaders.

Dr. Oteiba told reporters he would be having talks with Venezuelan oil minister Valentin Hernandez on the oil policies of the member states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and their effects on the international economic situation.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, July 28. (Reuters)—Dozens of homes were damaged and hundreds of people evacuated when a brush fire threatened the southern fringe of this resort city Tuesday night, police said.

ABU DHABI, July 28. (Reuters)—United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Ma-

points but with a general global view. As for EEC-USA trade relations, the ministers approved a commission document on the possibilities of EEC trade relations should the United States apply measures against European imports which enjoy fiscal privileges from the government of the "nine".

The memorandum presented by the French delegation EEC Mediterranean agricultural policy opened a debate, considered indispensable by Rome and Paris, in view of the future expansion of the community.

Turn chairman Henri Simonet exerted pressure so that the commission would present its proposals before October 17, the day on which the next ministerial council is scheduled, during which Greece's request for EEC membership will be discussed.

Moreover, the council will sign the additional protocol to the association accords between the EEC and Cyprus on September 15 on the condition that the EEC aid benefits both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities on the island.

It was also decided to give a loan, through the European bank of investments, to Lebanon, which had asked the EEC for an exceptional loan of 100 units of account for reconstruction. The council warned the European parliament not to adopt decisions in contrast with the inter-governmental accord on the location of the European assembly established by the "nine" in Strasbourg and Luxembourg.

On Monday the EEC members held a ministerial meeting for the membership negotiations of Greece, at the end of which they established October 17 as the date for the ministerial level meeting.

4 dead, 40 wounded in West Belfast

BELFAST, July 28. (Reuters)—Gun and knife attacks flared in the Catholic slums of West Belfast last night and the death toll in fighting between rival Republican group rose to four dead and 40 wounded.

The attacks marked the first feuding this year between the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the official IRA. About 40 separate incidents were reported this evening, including random shots fired down main thoroughfares.

A spokesman for the official IRA said: "It all started this morning with a formal meeting to join a formal meeting in which two of our members ended up in hospital."

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Ethiopia, Somalia accuse each other of armed incursions

LONDON, July 30. (Reuters)—Ethiopia said last night that its forces had destroyed 41 Somali tanks in heavy fighting in Eastern Ethiopia during the past six days.

The Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) quoted an official communiqué issued in Addis Ababa as saying that Arab soldiers were among those killed in what it called the invading Somali tanks. It said the fighting took place in the Ogaden area, which is some 200 kilometres (125 miles) from the border with Somalia.

The communiqué also said a Somali Mig-21 fighter was shot down by Ethiopian jets.

Egypt, Libya talk peace next month

CAIRO, July 30. (Reuters)—Egypt and Libya, an Jamahiriya, will hold peace talks next month to settle their border dispute, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted Arab press reports as saying yesterday.

Government sources of both countries meanwhile remained silent about the outcome of Arab mediation efforts which ended four days of fighting between the two neighbours last week.

MENA quoted the Qatar News Agency which had in turn cited reports by the Kuwaiti newspapers Al-Watan and Al-Qabas.

The reports said Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel Salam Turki would meet in Kuwait on August 5.

Egyptian officials were not immediately available for comment but MENA said the Arab press reports claimed the planned encounter would be the result of mediation efforts by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah.

The Sheikh and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat helped to halt the fighting in the western desert.

Soweto student protest against education style

JOHANNESBURG, July 30. (Reuters)—Thousands of students in the tense black township of Soweto stayed away from classes yesterday to challenge the segregated education system of white-ruled South Africa.

Soweto, with 1.25 million residents, is South Africa's biggest township and provides much of the labour for Johannesburg's black labour.

The Soweto students say the education they receive there is designed to prevent them attaining the same standards as whites.

In townships around Pretoria, 80 km to the north, a strike by some 20,000 students is in its fifth day despite a government ban.

(Continued on page 4)

U.S. arms sale to Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 30. (AP)—South African leaders have been encouraged by recent U.S. indications of a readiness to supply arms to more African countries.

America's announced willingness to sell weapons to Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Chad is seen here as indicative of a new resolve to combat any increase in Africa.

It is viewed as a distinct break with American policy during fighting in Zaïre's Shaba province, when the U.S. provided only logistical support to prop up Zairian forces.

South African leaders are hoping that the apparent turnaround will also include a revised view of the country's importance in terms of east-west power relations.

But the American policies that rankled here the most were those calling for majority rule and universal suffrage in southern Africa.

Indeed, U.S. pressure on South Africa, has come close to touching off an anti-American hysteria in pro-government circles.

The pro-government, English-language daily, the Citizen, recently devoted 15 pages to a report on what it called the secret U.S. war against South Africa.

So far, South Africa has rejected U.S. pressures to end domestic reforms, but it is hoping for a slight move in U.S. stance to avoid any head-on confrontation.

Bakhtar correspondent adds that after the signing of the agreement, Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and Ambassador Alexander M. Puzanov shaking hands after signing the agreement.

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50 m. dollars consumer goods accord signed with USSR

KABUL, July 30. (Bakhtar)—An agreement providing for the import of consumer goods for six years was signed in Kabul between the Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR on Thursday.

The agreement was signed and the documents were exchanged for Afghanistan by Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and for the USSR by the Ambassador of Soviet Union to Kabul Alexander M. Puzanov at 11:30 at the planning ministry.

In accordance with the agreement the USSR will provide consumer goods worth 50,000,000 dollars to Afghanistan from 1977 to 1982, of which some 10,000,000 dollars are allocated for the current year.

A source of the Planning Ministry said the amount of the consumer goods for the coming years will be determined in yearly protocols between the two sides.

The source added that in accordance with the agreement the USSR will be used in financing developmental projects of the first Seven Year Economic and Social Development Plan of the country.

Bakhtar correspondent adds that after the signing of the agreement, Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and Ambassador Alexander M. Puzanov shaking hands after signing the agreement.

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Farmers buy fertiliser in Kunduz

KUNDUZ, July 30. (Bakhtar)—Chemical fertiliser and pesticides and insecticides worth more than 500,000 afis have been sold to the farmers of Kunduz and Takhar provinces.

A source of the Agriculture Development Institute in Kunduz said that from the beginning of Hamal of the current year until the end of Saratan some 2880 tons chemical fertiliser has been sold to the farmers of the above provinces on credit which is 347 tons more as compared to the same period last year.

The source added "that more than 15 tons pesticides and insecticides has been sold to the farmers of the above mentioned provinces."

MAZARE SHARIF, July 30. (Bakhtar)—More than 483,000 karakul pelts have been purchased by businessmen and individual businessmen from Balkh province.

A source of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of the province said that of the above mentioned pelts some 410,164 have been sold to the Karakul Development Institute in Kunduz for sorting, standardization and export to the foreign countries, and the rest are under process in the Karakul Export Development Institute factory in Mazare Sharif.

The source added that the purchase of karakul in Balkh still continues.

BAGHLAN, July 30. (Bakhtar)—On the basis of development program of the Education Ministry the night school of Baghlan province was opened yesterday by the Governor of Baghlan Mohammad Rahim Shaidah.

A source of the Education Department of the province said 85 students are enrolled in 10th, 11th and 12th grades of the school.

The source added that the purchase of karakul in Balkh still continues.

BHUTTO, PNA leaders released from custody

ISLAMABAD, July 30. (Bakhtar)—Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan Mushatq Hussain in a press conference last Thursday announced the new regulations governing holding of free and impartial general elections in Pakistan, a report of Radio Pakistan said.

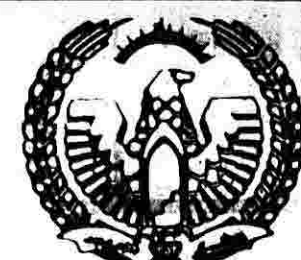
According to the regulations the people of Pakistan will cast their vote for both houses of parliament and provincial assemblies on the same day.

The Reuter and AFP news agencies report that the leaders of Pakistan National Alliance Party (PNA), and Pakistan People's Party (PPP) who were under custody in Murree were released last Thursday night.

The freed PNA leader were the first to have left Murree for Rawalpindi. The leaders of PPP left half an hour later, an official statement on release of political leaders said.

The statement further adds that

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

I count myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remembering my good friends.

(William Shakespeare)

INCENTIVES FOR SAVING

The leader of the Revolution and the President of the Republic in his historic address to the nation, and other speeches, has emphasised the importance of saving, and offered the Republican state's firm guarantees to the bank depositors.

In the light of these directives the Money and Banking Laws were promulgated, and attempts were made to improve banking operations and services in the country. There are still thousands of businessmen and traders who keep their millions in personal safes, causing losses to themselves and to the national economy.

But dint is already being made in their attitude, and statistics show that saving has grown at a more rapid rate since the establishment of the Republican regime.

Raising of the interest rates from eight to nine per cent for saving accounts, and from 8 to 10 per cent for period accounts, coupled with offering of larger prizes, have created new incentives.

The number of savings accounts at the D'Afghanistan Bank, for instance, increased by over thousand in a matter of months since the new rates were announced. Although reluctantly, and in a small way which would take a long time to make its mark, the Afghanistan Bank has also launched a publicity campaign.

Presently only newspapers and radio are used. But results should encourage developing and application of a more comprehensive campaign.

Nearly all newspaper readers already know about banks, and prefer to put their savings in the bank. But these may not be the moneyed people. They live mostly on fixed income, being civil servants, teachers, etc. Any amounts that they save will prove a certain degree of security, but their savings would hardly tip the balances in so far as the national economy is concerned.

Some research is essential to find out what the shopkeepers, businessmen, and traders think of the banks, of their services,

and of their prospects. Conducting of the research may be contracted with Kabul University, or another institution of higher learning in the country. It is certain that it will bring forth the kind of information on which a solid savings promotion, and bank deposit place may be developed.

The operations of the bank must also be looked into, but by assessors and experts from outside the banking system. Here again Kabul University faculty and students may do the job. There is a lot that hits the eye of even a layman. For instance one of the banks has lost a few, we might take them to be a few hundred, ball point pens, and it ceased to have such pens on hand for use by bank clients. Encouraging the people to use the banks will mean for Afghanistan an immense economic plus. If we succeed in this there will be no need for commodity loans, and furthermore, no need to borrow for small and medium size plants and other tasks.

AFGHAN PRESS

HEYWARD: In Thursday's issue the paper comments on the government plans for industrial expansion. Afghanistan is now going about this job with caution, and on the basis of well thought-out projects and procedures.

Maximum utilisation of the installed capacity, and increased efficiency of the plant floor and management personnel, are the first considerations. All industries which operate below capacity are looked into to identify causes of shortfalls so that remedial action can be taken. Through workshops and seminars the qualifications of the management staff is brushed, and greater accuracy is put on practical production and marketing matters in higher institutes of learnings such as the industrial management college, the college of economics, and the institute for training of accountants.

In establishing new industries preferences consist of finding use of raw materials found at home, export diversification and increasing the value of Afghan export products, into export substitution, and employing intermediate technologies where ever possible to expand the employment market at a more rapid rate, and to decrease dependency for operation and maintenance on foreign personnel. As much of the financing, planning and project preparation, const-

ruction and supervision, should be done from Afghan sources and through Afghan personnel.

It is expected that every new industry established in the country should be mastered by the Afghan personnel at the shortest possible time. Concerns and industries established years ago, and still having in their employ, non-Afghan personnel, must see that this objective of the Republican regime is attained, and that funds thus spent may be released for investment in new projects and new industries.

The paper notes with satisfaction that some of the industries have begun to register a regular increase in their output, and maintain at a high rate of efficiency.

ANIS:

In Thursday's issue the paper discusses the current movement in Afghanistan for improving socio-economic conditions of the people. To live is to move, says the paper, and life itself, or existence, is movement. At the behest of the leadership of the Revolution the people of Afghanistan, and the national Afghan have shifted from lackadaisical approaches, and the state of inertia, to a high state of mobility, and a rapid and all embracing search for ways and means to assure early realisation of the national goals and targets.

The paper expresses the hope that the collaboration

which now exist between the people and the government, and among the various organs of the state, and governmental departments and ministries will usher in a new era of prosperity and security for the people and the state of the Republic of Afghanistan.

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper comments on the economic problems faced by the developing countries, to which group the Republic of Afghanistan also belongs, and the endeavours to overcome them. Every developing nation must muster all its resources, and devote all its attention to deal with and overcome the stumbling blocks which keep their people from enjoying a prosperous and secure life. This is the first requirement for success. However this should be augmented by substantial assistance from the international organisations and advanced countries which have the resources to do so.

This cooperation is essential for the developing countries to get off the ground, but it also goes a long way toward maintaining world economic growth, and continuing prosperity for the advanced countries. A one way transfer of resources cannot be any more acceptable to the world public opinion, and should it persist, it will certainly cause unprecedented crises, says the paper.

Domestic dust main cause of allergy diseases

RESEARCH INTO ALLERGY

The research work carried out by the Allergy Department of the Medical Academy in Sofia, show that 68 per cent of the allergic diseases of the respiratory tract in elderly people and 85 per cent in children, are due to domestic dust. Physicians maintain that the risk of developing bronchial asthma, asthmatic bronchitis or allergic rhinitis from dust increases particularly after the age of eight.

These diseases most frequently affect housewives, as well as people who often suffer from colds with inflammation of the upper respiratory tract. According to

the observations of specialists, anyone who regularly gets catarrhs or hay fever for 5 to 9 years, running, may easily fall ill with bronchial asthma if preventive measures are not taken by allergologists.

Fungi are a powerful allergen under domestic conditions. Thirty-three per cent of the people in whom they provoke respiratory allergy, become hypersensitive to them already in their childhood. Skin allergies are still more frequently caused by medicines, even the most innocent ones, such as analgin and aspirin, as well as by detergents, washing powders, etc. Professor Popov Mihailov, Director of

the Dermatology and Venereology Institute with the Medical Academy, has described 40 cases of allergic dermatitis which were observed by him and which were caused by clothing made of synthetic fabrics.

The Allergy Department's researches into pollen allergens show that in 90 per cent of the cases hay asthma and hay fever are due to cereal plants. Rye-grass has a strong allergic effect. For some ten years the Allergy Laboratory of the Contagious and Parasitic Diseases Institute has been supplying physicians and patients with regular information about the distribution of

pollen and fungal spores in the atmosphere.

In the same laboratory over 130 high-quality preparations for the treatment of various kinds of allergies are produced. Through their many years of practice, Bulgarian physicians have become convinced that the specific desensitization (immunization according to the respective agent causing the disease) is the most effective method to combat allergy. At the Medical Academy, 15,000 patients are treated according to this method every year. In 75 per cent of the cases good and lasting results have been obtained.

(Bulgarian Sources)

Swiss fear UN membership will harm neutrality

BERNE:

In a reversal of long-standing policy, the Swiss Government wants to prepare public opinion for a referendum on whether or not Switzerland should join the United Nations.

The Federal Cabinet is strongly recommending that at Switzerland should end its policy of staying out of the UN and other international organisations which might smudge, even faintly, of supranationalism.

The Swiss tradition has been one of strict neutrality in world politics, to the point where the tradition has become an ideological doctrine.

In a report given to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim during his visit to Geneva last week, by Federal Foreign Minister Pierre Gasser, the Swiss Cabinet says that Switzerland will lose influence in world affairs if it remains outside the UN.

The report says that UN peacekeeping operations over the last 30 years have amply demonstrated that strict political neutrality is compatible with the organisation's aims and working methods.

The unspoken reference is to the Swiss generals who have served for decades in South Korea as part of the UN-sponsored group of peacekeepers.

The Swiss attitude is an anomaly and must be reversed to keep up with changes on the international scene.

Switzerland remains firmly wedded to its neutrality. Gasser specifically told Waldheim that his country would not align itself politically in any way if it joined the UN.

The report praises the huge benefits reaped by Switzerland because of its neutrality, which has left the country unscathed by world wars or by foreign domination.

Geneva houses the UN's European headquarters and several specialised agencies, Organisation and the International Labour Organisation.

The Cabinet will propose to Parliament as soon as possible that a country-wide referendum be called to decide the membership issue.

The Cabinet decision is a significant advance for supporters of the UN who have so far beat their fists against a stone wall of orthodox Swiss isolationism.

Perhaps the most notorious enemy of the UN and foreign presence in Switzerland is James Schwarzenbach, a British and German-educated demagogue who regularly spearheads moves to throw out immigrants and their foreign influences.

He is bitterly hostile towards the UN and is a force to reckon with. He has forced several referenda on questions relating to immigrants and his xenophobic arguments have been defeated by very narrow margins.

As for sanctions such as those against Rhodesia, Switzerland has had to bow in any case because of world public opinion.

The government had to enact a special law and align itself to the Security Council decisions after criticism by foreign governments, and reports that Western arms were being sold to Salisbury through Swiss intermediaries.

The Swiss have steadfastly denied such reports. The latest incident occurred last year when the Swiss press reported that aircraft were being sold to Rhodesia by firm based in Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

The Cabinet's view now is that Swiss public opinion is ripe for arguments in favour of the UN. The report refers to Switzerland's long association with the UN and its precursor, the League of Nations, which was created in Geneva.

Geneva houses the UN's European headquarters and several specialised agencies, Organisation and the International Labour Organisation.

San Salvador in protest against the election results after the government had announced it would allow the rally.

But she added, the world only printed the official government version of eight deaths, thus showing that the major news agencies are not interested in revealing the truth about Latin America.

Describing the massacre, mother Maria said that a Catholic rural workers association had organised the mass meeting of peasants in the Rosario Square in

(According to official figures issued shortly after the accident, six persons were killed and 50 others were seriously injured. The number of arrests was put at 200.)

Mother Maria Agudelo Moreno, of Colombia, deputy secretary of CLAR which is participating in a Brazilian peace meeting here, told a press conference that hundreds of peo-

ins each time.

A much smaller but more extremist group called the "Geneva vigilantes" has long campaigned to have the UN and its affiliate organisations removed from Geneva.

The general Swiss attitude to foreigners and immigrants is one of tolerance. Last year a government recommendation on aid to developing countries was firmly rejected in a referendum.

A leader of the Swiss Radical Party summed up many people's opinion succinctly in a television interview recently.

"Frankly I don't care at all what foreigners think about us and I recognise no moral or other obligations towards them, including towards developing countries", he said.

—OFNS

for the purpose of obtaining information on the nature of various celestial bodies on the basis of the ultraviolet radiation of the stars, a research satellite scheduled to be launched this year is to perform measurements outside the range of interference of the earth's atmosphere. A research station built by Siemens Kilometers west of Madrid will maintain a link with the satellite (picture shows the antenna during installation). The facilities were recently handed over to the European Space Agency (ESA).

MADRID, July 30, (DPA)—Eighty persons were injured when two petrol tankers caught fire and exploded in the central Spanish town of Ciudad Real early yesterday.

Inhabitants of the town fled in panic when it appeared the flames might spread to other vehicles parked in front of the town's station.

Police and firemen took three hours to get the flames under control.

Police said 14 people were admitted to hospital with second and third degree burns.

The others were treated and discharged.

NOTICE

Wali M. Aseem, M.D., F.I.C.S., professor of surgery, Kabul University. Specialty—thoracic and cardiovascular surgery. Trained in the United States. Has opened his clinic. Location: Zarghouna Maidan, Sharinai (next to Hamid's Dept. Store—third floor). Hours: 5:00—8:00 p.m.

Bubbling deal in search of recreational thrills

SAN SALVADOR ISLAND

The Bahamas:

Border above sea level and undisturbed by sharks and other creatures below it, growing numbers of Americans are bubbling into the deep in search of recreational thrills.

Rising affluence and an appetite for risky recreation have helped turn scuba diving into an increasingly popular pastime. To the chagrin of insurance companies and the delight of diving equipment makers, thousands of American each month are achieving the vicarious television world of Jacques Cousteau and taking the plunge for themselves.

Laden with compressed air tanks, gauges, buoyancy compensators, weight belts and other paraphernalia, they find themselves gliding like weightless spacemen in a relatively alien world that is mostly beautiful, sometimes mysterious and occasionally frightening.

Here, for example, at a depth of 23 metres along a coral wall, 25 kilo Nassau groupers pester divers like cuddly basket hounds in search of a meal. Barracuda, sleek and toothy, patrol the shallows above. French angelfish, in pairs, mimic the minnet as they slide in and out holes.

This year more than 200,000 persons, including record numbers of women and families, will take training in the use of scuba (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus), according to diving-industry estimates.

Wholesale equipment sales are expected to top \$50 million this year. Specialised diving resorts like the Ridding Rock Inn here are booked up months in advance. Travel agencies for

divers have sprouted, and some airlines offer diving package trips.

Since the mid-1950's two and a half million Americans have taken diving training, although fewer than a million remain active recreational divers. The sport levelled off three years ago during the recession and at a time when a great white shark was menacing people in the movie, "Jaws".

If that movie took people out of the ocean, a new one by the same author, Peter Benchley, called "The Deep," is likely to put them back in. At least, that is what the sport diving industry hopes. Diving organisations have begun advertising campaigns have around the film, which features expensive underwater photography and an oversized moray eel.

"The Deep is a much more balanced film than 'Jaws', although we realise we have a long way to go to convince many away from moray eels this year," said Jon Hardy, executive director of the National Association of Underwater Instructors, a nonprofit professional group. He expects a boomlet in business, but not a boom.

"There's no way scuba diving is going to become the tennis of tomorrow," he continued, "because it is a demanding, complicated and expensive sport. But we expect steady growth."

Like hang-gliding, mountain climbing and parachuting—other recreational sports that have recently gained in popularity, diving also is new without proper training. Last year, 124 persons died while scuba diving off the United States coast, and several more perished in Caribbean waters.

There were many more nonfatal diving accidents, but no one collects detailed figures on them. Insurance covering product liability, instructors and divers themselves, however, has become very costly.

The industry, fearing federal regulation, has stepped up self-regulation and toughened training standards for diver certification. Also, dive shops in the United States now require proof of certification before they will rent equipment or put air tanks.

Many nondivers think sharks and other sea creatures are the greatest danger. But, according to John J. McAniff, who heads the National Underwater Academy, Data Centre at the University of Rhode Island, the greatest danger is the diver himself.

"The greatest danger is a lack of knowledge of basic and physiology, the gas laws, and what happens to the human body under pressure, underwater," he said. "A scuba diver in as little as four to six feet of water breathing compressed air, if he holds his breath and comes to the surface, is probably a dead man."

Since compressed air expands as pressure around it lessens, a diver rising toward the surface can rupture his lungs, creating an air embolism, unless he exhales steadily going up.

Also, because very inactive gases like nitrogen dissolve into liquids like blood under pressure, a diver must surface slowly to avoid forming gas bubbles in his blood-stream—a predicament called "the bends".

Dr. Charles W. Shilling, executive secretary of the Undersea Medical Society Inc. in Bethesda, Md., says panic is the biggest underwater problem.

"The accidents all stem back to inadequate physical examinations and inadequate training," he said. "The number one cause of trouble is panic, manifested a number of ways."

Offer received

Ministry of Public Health has received an offer for 12 items medical equipments for Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital to be delivered at Sher Khan Port for US\$3156.50 from Midexport Company.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come by August 8 to the Service Dept. of the Ministry of Public Health. Specifications can be seen.

(330) 3-2

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence needs petroleum, Mobil Oil no 50 and 60 in barrel each barrel 180 kilo weight.

Local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come by September 13 the last date of bidding to the Logistic Purchasing Dept. Samples and specifications can be seen.

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Da'Afghanistan Bank raffle prizes given

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—The prizes to the saving account holders for 1355 of Da'Afghanistan Bank were distributed in a function by the Governor of the Bank M. Hakim on Thursday.

The prizes on saving accounts of the bank which amounted to 1,000,000 afghanis were raffled on July seven.

The first prize was a deluxe car which won by late Mrs. Shah-Bibi, the key of the car was presented to her by the Governor. Similarly, the 50,000 prize was won by Abdul Wali an office boy.

In the beginning the Governor of Da'Afghanistan Bank in the presence of the board of directors, saving account holders and the winners of the prizes spoke on the importance and the role of the saving accounts in strengthening of economy and the useful measures taken by auspicious Republic regime in banking and saving accounts section.

The function ended with the performance of a concert.

France to re-examine nuclear safety system

PIERRE-LATTE, FRANCE, July 30, (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said yesterday he ordered a re-examination of France's entire nuclear safety system before the end of the year.

The President made the statement after touring a secret nuclear installation here on the eve of a major anti-nuclear demonstration which has caused fears of violence.

Giscard d'Estaing's tour of the Pierrelatte facility, where plutonium is made for French nuclear weapons and uranium fuel prepared for atomic power plants, was seen as an attempt to defuse the growing campaign against France's nuclear power programme.

The grand old man of Indian politics, Jayaprakash Narayan, warned recently that without unity and discipline, India's second liberation might be a failure.

WORLD NEWS ROUND UP

BEIRUT, July 30, (DPA).—The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has called on all members of the Arab League each to hand one hundred passport to the PLO to enable Palestinians to travel abroad.

A PLO spokesman announced this in the latest issue of the Beirut weekly Al-Hadath, which appeared yesterday.

At the same time the PLO spokesman denied reports that the organisation wanted to issue its own passport.

JAKARTA, July 30, (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Adam Malik warned, University students yesterday that they were not to stage demonstration during the coming visit of Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Students from several Jakarta universities have threatened to launch demonstration if the government did not lower the current bus fares.

Asked at the press conference if the students' threat of anything of do with Fukuda's visit, Malik warned them not to link the bus fares with Fukuda's visit and not to stage demonstration during his visit.

WASHINGTON, July 30, (Reuters).—The U.S. Government has postponed until after the summer holidays a decision over the sale of the American airborne early warning radar system "awacs" to Iran, it was announced here Thursday.

A White House Spokesman said a congressional decision on the sale of the radar system will be made in the next few days. He said the sale of the radar system to Iran, it was announced here Thursday.

The group, which met all last week, called for prompt action to relieve the debts of poorer countries.

According to UNCTAD statistics, the total outstanding debt of developing countries rose from 71.2 billion dollars in 1970 to 175.6 billion dollars in 1975.

The report said cooperation in resolving such problems was one of the most important tasks facing the international community.

Egypt first stop of Vance's second Middle East tour

CAIRO, July 30, (AFP).—US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will start his second Middle East tour in Alexandria on Monday, after a resumption of the Geneva conference for the region.

Observers have noted much moderation and goodwill in President Anwar Sadat's recent attitude towards Israel, and believe that Egypt has a more urgent need of peace, because of its internal situation, than any other Arab country.

Thus Sadat accepted Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's proposal of Oct. 10 for a resumption at Geneva, and with much solemnity handed over the keys of 10 Israeli soldiers found during excavations for a tunnel under the Suez Canal.

He also refrained from reacting, doubtless to avoid being critical to the proposals of the Begin "peace plan" for the Middle East.

Observers say that where as most Arab states, through their leaders, rejected the plan Begin proposed to the Americans in Washington, Sadat left to the Egyptian press to talk of

the obstacles to peace and concentrated in two speeches on Egypt's recent clashes with neighbouring Libya.

In his recent diplomatic efforts Sadat has meanwhile sought to reduce the main problems for a resumption of Geneva talks, those of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representation opposed by Israel, and of the creation of a Palestinian state.

Sadat, who met King Hussein of Jordan on July 9, is pressing for formal talks between Jordan and the future Palestinian entity before the Geneva conference, which would solve the representation problem because the Palestinians would become part of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

King Hussein for his part is insisting on guarantees that this Jordanian-marriage would not be at the expense of his throne.

The United States is not sure that the Geneva Middle East peace conference can resume as planned in October despite Israeli and Egyptian agreement on a meeting US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance indicated yesterday.

Speaking on the eve of a Middle Eastern tour that will take him to five Arab states and Israel, Vance said his talks with leaders there would enable him to judge whether the peace conference can in fact take place. He added that he will continue his conversations with the Arab and Israeli foreign ministers.

Two major obstacles to a resumed peace party were the future of the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza, and Israel's refusal to sit down with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Vance indicated. He noted that positions on these two problems had already changed since President Carter's inauguration in January.

The Secretary of State stressed that the US was working closely with the Soviet Union over reopening the peace talks.

Despite an official ban, ecologists and peace-loving groups are determined to go ahead with the protest.

Demonstration organisers said they were worried about possible clashes between the protesters and more than 2,000 riot police and para-military gendarmes.

France has no oil and is determined to press ahead with nuclear power to meet the country's growing energy needs.

"The safety problem is being handled with the greatest of care," Giscard d'Estaing said.

Pierrelatte was the scene of an accident early this month when highly toxic gas leaked into the air at a commercial uranium fuel factory.

Some workers were examined for possible radioactive contamination but were found to be unharmed.

PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 1) Khan, the former chief of Pakistan who handed over the power to Bhutto to appear in the scene and prove that his detention had been illegal.

Justice Mushatq Hussein has said that he disagrees with the statement that Yahya Khan is under custody in Aitababad.

The joint meeting was apparently sought by Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who despatched a high official to Tokyo and the ASEAN capitals to discuss this, having obtained the tacit agreement of

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3000 gm TNT bomb blasts Swiss Air in Milan

MILAN, July 30, (ANSA).—A bomb made of 300 grams of TNT exploded this afternoon destroying the windows and vestibules of the offices of the Swiss Air Company in front of Milan's central train station.

Responsibility for the explosion, which has damaged nearby stores, was claimed by a guerrilla group and left-wing organisations.

A typewritten leaflet, with a red star at the bottom, was later found in a telephone booth in the center of the city.

The leaflet defines Switzerland as "the state which gives residence to multinational companies of death and exploitation which permits Italians to deposit illegally acquired Italian currency, the state of the Swiss Air Company in front of Milan's central train station.

He said he is encouraged by the willingness of the Arabs and Israelis to restart peace negotiations.

Vance added that he also intended to discuss stationing United Nations peacekeeping troops in southern Lebanon along the border between Israel and Syria.

King Hussein for his part is insisting on guarantees that this Jordanian-marriage would not be at the expense of his throne.

The United States is not sure that the Geneva Middle East peace conference can resume as planned in October despite Israeli and Egyptian agreement on a meeting US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance indicated yesterday.

Speaking on the eve of a Middle Eastern tour that will take him to five Arab states and Israel, Vance said his talks with leaders there would enable him to judge whether the peace conference can in fact take place. He added that he will continue his conversations with the Arab and Israeli foreign ministers.

Two major obstacles to a resumed peace party were the future of the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza, and Israel's refusal to sit down with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Vance indicated. He noted that positions on these two problems had already changed since President Carter's inauguration in January.

The Secretary of State stressed that the US was working closely with the Soviet Union over reopening the peace talks.

Despite an official ban, ecologists and peace-loving groups are determined to go ahead with the protest.

Demonstration organisers said they were worried about possible clashes between the protesters and more than 2,000 riot police and para-military gendarmes.

France has no oil and is determined to press ahead with nuclear power to meet the country's growing energy needs.

"The safety problem is being handled with the greatest of care," Giscard d'Estaing said.

Pierrelatte was the scene of an accident early this month when highly toxic gas leaked into the air at a commercial uranium fuel factory.

Some workers were examined for possible radioactive contamination but were found to be unharmed.

PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 1) Khan, the former chief of Pakistan who handed over the power to Bhutto to appear in the scene and prove that his detention had been illegal.

Justice Mushatq Hussein has said that he disagrees with the statement that Yahya Khan is under custody in Aitababad.

The joint meeting was apparently sought by Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who despatched a high official to Tokyo and the ASEAN capitals to discuss this, having obtained the tacit agreement of

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Five die in heavy rain accidents

NEW DELHI, July 30, (Reuters).—Five people have died in accidents caused by a record spell of heavy rain in Delhi, it was reported here yesterday.

The latest victim died yesterday when an old house collapsed in west Delhi, Samachar News Agency reported Thursday.

A 20-year-old girl was drowned in the swollen Yamuna River which has risen to danger levels.

Many low-lying areas have been flooded and a large number of houses have collapsed, mostly in the walled old city, as a result of 21 days of continuous monsoon rain.

The weather office here says this is a record for July, beating the previous highest number in 1964.

Heavy rains are also falling in other parts of north India, and three people have been killed in Gujarat state.

Indian air force helicopters are taking supplies to stranded people in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Nearly 200 students have been arrested during this week's disturbances.

Youths gathered at street corners in Soweto yesterday morning and police stood by in case of trouble, but at midday, there had been no major disturbances.

A meat delivery van was stopped and looted near Orlando high school last Thursday and students were dispersed by police using tear gas.

Non-ASEAN leaders with the ASEAN heads of government may also avoid exploitation of differences, the sources added. The main discussions however, will still be at the special meeting that the ASEAN heads will have with Japan, Australia and New Zealand on August 7.

Fukuda is also to visit the other ASEAN capitals and Burma separately after the summit to discuss bilateral matters.

Philippines news media are already giving substantial coverage to the preparations in Malaysia for the summit.

Commentaries have expressed dismay at recent remarks by Japan's ambassador to Manila, Kiyohisa Mikami, that Tokyo is anxious that any help given to ASEAN should not upset Indonesia. But Japanese diplomats have gone to some length to explain to ASEAN governments that remarks did not mean reluctance to help, but were a signal to Hanoi that Vietnam was not being forgotten.

The Philippines is expected to have the largest delegation of visitors to the summit. ASEAN President Ferdinand Marcos, some eight cabinet ministers are expected in the 55-man delegation headed by Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo who will be at the pre-summit foreign ministers' meeting, opening in Kuala Lumpur on Monday.

A joint meeting of three

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LATE NEWS

THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. XVI, No. 109, Sunday, July 31, 1977, Assad 9, 1356 S.H.

PRICE AFS. 6

WEATHER

The skies will be clear all over the country during next 24 hours.
Kabul Temperature:
Max. tomorrow + 35C.
Min. tonight + 17C.

Afghanistan, USSR goods exchange to grow by 15p.c

KABUL, July 31, (Bakhtar).—A protocol on goods exchange for 1977 was signed between the Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR yesterday at the Commerce Ministry.

The protocol was signed and the documents were exchanged for Afghanistan by Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalari and for USSR by the Ambassador of Soviet Union to Kabul, Alexander M. Puzanov.

The protocol, originating from the first article of the long-term trade agreement between the two countries, signed on Jaiza 28, 1355, envisages a rise in export of cotton, wool, dried fruits, citrus fruits, olive, pomegranates, natural gas, urea, hides, minerals, carpets etc. to the Soviet Union.

Machinery, automobiles, petroleum, sugar, iron, stationery, vegetable oil, tyres and tubes, minerals, urea, etc. will be imported from the Soviet Union.

A source of the Commerce Ministry said that the goods turnover is expected to rise by more than 15 per cent on the whole between the two countries.

Bakhtar correspondent adds that besides the goods exchange protocol the papers on delivery of 30,000 tons wheat and some sugar and petroleum from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in the framework of the consumer goods loan, in accordance with the agreement signed on Thursday July 28, 1977 were also exchanged by the Commerce Minister and the Ambassador of Soviet Union.

Mohibi meets US envoy

KABUL, July 31, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of the United States of America to Kabul Theodore L. Eliot, Jr., met Higher Education Minister Prof. Dr. Ghulam Siddiq Mohibi yesterday morning.

During the meeting Ambassador Eliot introduced the new director of USAID to Afghanistan Charles R. Grader to Higher Education Minister.

The source added the smuggled goods were delivered to the custom houses of the respective provinces and the alleged smugglers are under interrogation.

Teng back in public life

PEKING, July 31, (Reuters).—Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who was public life last night after 15 months' political exile when he made a surprise appearance at an international football match here.

Eighty thousand people packed into the workers' stadium stood applauding as the diminutive 74-year-old deputy-premier took his seat at the centre of the VIP box.

The smiling Teng, waved his hand to the cheering crowd and acknowledged his welcome by applauding himself in Chinese fashion.

Teng, who was rehabilitated by the Communist Party central committee a week ago, was flanked by several senior leaders, including two vice-premiers and Peking Mayor Wu Teh.

Analysts had not expected him to appear until Monday when a big reception is being organised to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army.

Last night's match, a Chinese youth squad, was televised live.

The deputy premier was purged last year at the height of a bitter power struggle between moderates and radicals. He had been given back all his old posts and his radical opponents "the gang of four" expelled from the Communist Party.

BANGKOK, July 31, (Reuters).—A Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation yesterday met Thai Foreign Minister Uthair Pachayarakun to discuss relations between the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASSAN) and PLO.

"PLO supports Asean and Asean wants to be friends with PLO," Uthair told reporters after a two-hour meeting.

Thailand has relations with Israel and several Arab countries.

Gode, Kebri Dehar and Warden, three towns spread across 250 km of the Ogaden desert were reported captured by the WSLF last weekend.

In a statement distributed by Sonna which amplified earlier victory claims, the WSLF said yesterday that at many Ethiopian soldiers were killed in the battle for Gode, and 1,000 taken prisoner when the town surrendered last Sunday.

The Somali republic has denied Ethiopian charges that it has sent its regular army into the spreading war in the arid area, in which most of the sparse population are ethnic-Somali tribesmen.

Somalia says the local people are fighting a liberation war against the Ethiopians.

Somalia also quoted the WSLF sources as saying that at Ethiopian forces have resorted to killing old men, women and children "in the few towns which they still control".

At Jijiga, 100 km east of Dire Dawa, the agency said, the Ethiopians killed more than 100 innocent people.

ATC produces textile worth 372,000,000afs.

PROVINCES, July 31, (Bakhtar).—Textile worth more than 372,000,000 afghani, was produced by Gulbahaar, Pule-Khumri and Jabul Sera mills of Afghanistan Textile Company and were sold during the first four months of the current year.

A source of the Afghan Textile Co. said that from the beginning of Hamal until the end of Saratan of the current year more than 22,600,000 metres cotton and rayon textiles were produced by the above mentioned factories which is 798,000 metres more than the same period last year.

Smuggled goods seized

KABUL, July 31, (Bakhtar).—During the last week more than 15,800 metres of smuggled textile was seized by police in Herat province.

A source of the Police and Security office of the Ministry of Interior said similarly during the last week 9 items of smuggled goods including narcotics, medicines, etc were seized by police in Pakhtia, Kandahar and Nangarhar provinces.

The source added the smuggled goods were delivered to the custom houses of the respective provinces and the alleged smugglers are under interrogation.

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Head of the Science Center of the Ministry of Education speaking at the opening meeting of the science and math supervisors seminar.

Argentines face new round of econ. hardship

BUENOS AIRES, July 31, (Reuters).— Argentines already suffering from hyperinflation and a drop in the purchasing power of their wages face a new round of economic hardships on Monday when heating land transport costs go up again.

The government authorised the increases after raising by 72 per cent Friday the prices of paraffin, the main heating fuel of the poor, and of low-grade fuel used by privately-run buses.

The increases had been expected since the start of this month when the government granted a 16 per cent pay rise for all wage-earners after the end of a four-month price freeze.

The most Argentines already used to the spiralling cost of living the new increases were greeted with silent resignation. They have had to live with an inflation rate of more than 300 per cent in the past two years and seen the purchasing power of their wages drop by 50 per cent.

Among the items affected by the new increases are the minimum bus fares which go up 35 per cent, train fares up 50 per cent and transport fares of 40 per cent.

HAVANA, July 31, (Reuters).—Seven typhoid cases have been confirmed in an outbreak caused by contaminated water in an old part of Havana, public health authorities said Friday.

Fukuda on closer ties with Asian neighbours

TOKYO, July 31, (DPA).—Japan's Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda yesterday voiced his conviction that his forthcoming Asian tour will intensify his country's relations with its Asian neighbours.

He delivered his policy speech to both houses of parliament one week before his twelve-day tour of the five members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Burma.

The ASEAN nations are: Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.

He will attend an enlarged ASEAN summit meeting in Kuala Lumpur on August 7 together with the prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand — Malcolm Fraser and Robert Muldoon.

Summing up, Fukuda said: "I believe that this trip will have an important significance in establishing cooperative relations as true friends in both the material and spiritual sense between those nations and Japan."

Turning to Japan's relations with other nations, the Prime Minister said that his government was also endeavouring to promote mutual understanding with the Indochinese countries and thus to contribute to

WORLD NEWS ROUND UP

MANILA, July 31, (Reuters).—The Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists said in a statement issued here yesterday that there was no convincing evidence to justify continuing the five-year-old martial law in the Philippines.

The commission said it believed the law was designed to maintain the power of President Ferdinand Marcos and the armed forces.

The statement was issued

Int'l demonstration against France's commercial reactor

MORESTAL, FRANCE, July 31, (Reuters).— Despite pouring rain and the threat of clashes with police, thousands of demonstrators yesterday put on death's head badges and assembled here for a banned protest against France's first commercial fast-breeder reactor.

More than 2,000 riot police and para-military gendarmes threw up roadblocks round nearby Creys-Malville, where the controversial "super phoenix" fast breeder is being built.

Demonstrators in cars and coaches plastered with anti-nuclear stickers converged on Morestal and three other villages in this part of the Rhone valley for a march today.

Authorities imposed a 25 square kilometre prohibited zone round the "super phoenix", to stop demonstrators, marching to the site itself.

Organisers have said they will press on with the march, despite fears of possible clashes with security forces.

to foreign correspondents on behalf of the commission, which sent a three-man investigating team here in the past two years.

HONG KONG, July 31, (Reuters).—China has agreed to supply an extra two weeks of water to this parched British colony suffering from the worst drought in 90 years.

Hong Kong annually receives 24,000 million gallons of water from China—about 25 per cent of the

Prince Miteb told reporters on arrival, Friday night that he would welcome suggestion from the Malaysian leaders on how best Saudi Arabia could assist in Malaysia's economic development.

Heavy rain yesterday kept many would-be protesters at home, but customs officials estimated about 5,000 West Germans and 6,000 Swiss had entered France for the rally. Young people who arrived early were allowed to camp on village greens and in fields. But police turned back everyone except local people at road-blocks about five kilometres from the site.

Political meetings were being organised yesterday by left wing groups at four villages used as gathering points. Demonstrators will also be briefed, in order to co-ordinate the march.

The government believes that it has a dramatic answer to energy problems in the "super phoenix" fast breeder, which produces more plutonium fuel than it consumes.

But the protesters are worried about its safety.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing seemed to be trying to blunt a growing campaign against France's nuclear power programme when he said he had ordered a re-examination of safety measures.

But he rejected demands for a referendum on the nuclear issue as unconstitutional.

France has no oil and the government has said it is determined to press ahead with nuclear power.

Uranium.

(Continued from page 3) Fraser said the extent of Australia's commitment to the group would be influenced by its final decision in relation to the export of uranium. Carter told Fraser that the success of his non-nuclear proliferation proposals depended a great deal on the export of Australian uranium.

Just how big a role Australia will play in this ball game will depend a good deal on how genuine the Fraser government is about tightening nuclear nonproliferation arrangements. It may well be that it sees this as just a handy cover under which to export the Australian uranium.

But the battle is not yet over; the "keep it in the ground" lobby in Australia is vocal and running a strong campaign. The interesting thing to watch is what sort of trade-off Fraser will get from President Carter in return for his uranium policy. That is what Australia's foreign policy is all about at the moment.

Geminj

colony's total consumption.

A government spokesman said yesterday that the new agreement reached with the bureau of water supply and conservancy in neighbouring Kwangtung province will add about 1,200 million gallons to Hong Kong's water storages.

KUALA LUMPUR, July 31, (Reuters).— Saudi Arabian Minister of Public Works and Housing, Prince Miteb Abdul Aziz, has arrived here for a week-long visit for aid talks with Malaysian leaders.

Prince Miteb told reporters on arrival, Friday night that he would welcome suggestion from the Malaysian leaders on how best Saudi Arabia could assist in Malaysia's economic development.

"Being both Muslim states, we have adopted an open mind to discuss every possible aspect put forward by the Malaysian government, he added.

PARIS, July 31, (AFP).— Major Abdes Salem Jalloud, leading member of Libya's peoples congress, visited the frontier area with Egypt over the past two days, according to the Arab Revolutionary News Agency monitored here.

Major Jalloud inspected "Libyan peoples forces which crushed the aggression of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt," Arna said.

Peace force takes position near Palestinian camps in Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 31, (AFP, DPA).— The first stage of an agreement aimed at regulating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon came into force yesterday, an official government source reported.

The agreement, the fruit of a tripartite committee representing Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians, was reached earlier this week after several days of talks in Chitaura, central Lebanon.

The first stage, to be carried out in 15 days, calls for the Syrian-dominated peace-keeping force to take up positions on the fringes of Palestinian refugee camps once the camps' borders are defined.

The second stage calls for withdrawal of the Palestinians from southernmost Lebanon to at least 15 kms (nine miles) from the border with Israel. Lebanese army contingents are to be deployed on frontier villages.

All Palestinian groups, including the rejection front opposed to any negotiated settlement with Israel, have accepted the agreement, which also calls for the collection of unauthorised heavy arms.

A military spokesman for the peace-keeping force said Friday night that steps towards implementation of the accord had gone off without a hitch so far.

Friday night, a four-party technical committee formed two separate commissions for compliance with

Science, math seminar opens in Kabul

KABUL, July 31, (Bakhtar).— The Science and Mathematics seminar of the central and provincial supervisors was opened at the Science Center yesterday morning.

While opening the seminar Eng. Mir Mohammad Hassan spoke on the importance and targets of the seminar and called the holding of such seminars as useful and effective.

The seminar which will last for two weeks is participated by 55 heads of Science and Mathematics Department of Kabul and provinces which are taught in theory and practice by the members of the science center and UNESCO experts.

Violation of human right in occupied Arab lands

AMMAN, July 31, (Tass).—A delegation of the US National Lawyers Guild has drawn the conclusion that the rights of the Arab population are violated everywhere in Israel and in the occupied territories. The members of the delegation, who recently toured a number of districts in Israel and visited the West Bank of the Jordan River, gave an interview to the Jordan Times newspaper.

Before visiting Israel, the lawyers said, we could not have a real idea of how deep racialism has struck root in all fields of life in that country. The Israeli authorities treat Arab citizens as inferior people denying them basic human rights. This is clearly manifested in the field of legal proceedings, where an Arab defendant has no right to appeal and proceedings are held in the ancient Hebrew language, which the defendant knowing only the Arabic language cannot understand as a rule.

We have carried the impression, the members of the US delegation said, that many confessions received from defendants were extorted from them as a result of pressure by prison authorities.

The US lawyers also drew attention to the disastrous situation in the field of health protection in the territories occupied by Israel. Thus, they said, infant mortality rate in the West Bank has doubled in recent years. There are only several dozen hospital beds per 700 thousand of Arab population.

Police accused of inciting Soweto killing

JOHANNESBURG, July 31, (Reuters).— Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black township, was reported quiet but tense yesterday as a prominent black leader accused police of provoking an incident Friday in which a teenage girl was shot dead.

Police, who used dogs, shotguns and pistols Friday to quell black unrest, patrolled the streets in force yesterday but there were no reports of incidents in Soweto, focal point of South Africa's black militancy.

In an interview with Reuters, yesterday, Soweto black leader Dr. Ntatho Motlana said: "There would have been no violence at all if it had not been for the provocative behaviour of the police."

"According to my information, the police provoked the incident by raiding classrooms with dogs and beating the children out. The shooting happened after this", Dr. Motlana said.

Djibouti draws up wide programme of actions

NAIROBI, July 31, (Tass).—The government of the Republic of Djibouti, whose independence was proclaimed on June 27 this year, has drawn up a wide programme of actions in the interests of the population. It intends to rebuild and decentralise the old administration, to set up cooperatives of the working people and encourage cooperative production, to take measures for the development of industry and agriculture. Special attention will be devoted to the development of agriculture, fishing, small manufacturing industry, and later of the branches connected with the operation of the port and the mining industry.

The programme of the new government lays special emphasis on the necessity of achieving an upsurge of economy. The resolution of economic issues, it says, is a key to resolving all other problems, both social and political ones.

A considerable place in the government programme is devoted to questions of strengthening the country's national unity, to

struggle against tribal strife.

In the field of foreign policy, the young republic intends to pursue a policy of friendship and cooperation with all countries, in the first place with its neighbours Somalia and Ethiopia. It totally and fully supports the principles of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the League of Arab states.

BONN, July 31, (DPA).— The West German Parliament will have to probe whether riot arms have been shipped from West Germany to the Republic of South Africa and if so, if this has been done with the approval or knowledge of the government.

A demand to his effect was tabled in the lower house yesterday by Liberal M. P. Juergen Moellmann who was quoting a report published recently by a West German Magazine.

The M. P. asked the government to explain how such exports agree with the government's policy of not supplying arms to tension areas.

AUGUST

Demirel seeks vote of confidence to end Turkey's govt. crisis

ANKARA, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—Premier Suleyman Demirel faces a vote of confidence that is expected to end Turkey's government crisis today, two months after a general election failed to give any party a clear mandate.

But there are doubts throughout Turkish society whether Demirel's shaky right-wing coalition—essentially the same team that has governed for most of the past 30 months—can cope with the country's urgent problems. These include a foreign trade deficit that threatens to cripple the economy, and unchecked political violence.

At meetings of his own Justice Party's (JP) parliamentary group in the past week, several members criticised Demirel for renew-

ing his faction-ridden coalition, expressing doubts that it would be any more unified or effective than before.

But unless some group has kept its plans totally secret, members of the government parties are expected to tone the line and give the coalition a slender but safe majority.

The three coalition parties, JP, the National Salvation Party, and the Nationalist Movement Party have 230 seats in the 450-member national assembly.

Leading businessmen, bankers and centrist newspaper columnists have made clear their misgivings about the coalition's chances to agree on effective remedies for overcoming serious economic, social and foreign policy problems.

2-MILLION SYRIANS GO TO POLL TODAY

DAMASCUS, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—Nearly two million Syrians vote today for a new Peoples' Assembly (parliament), with the ruling National Progressive Front (NPF) certain to win most of the 195 seats at stake.

About 70 per cent of the 1,000 candidates, 22 of them women, are in fact members of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, which not only controls the country but also the five-party NPF.

The NPF, which groups the Baath, Communist, Socialist Unionists, Arab Socialist and Arab Socialist Union Parties, held 124 seats in the outgoing assembly which was elected in 1973.

The government has allocated 99 seats in the new assembly, to run for four years, to labour and farmer representatives. For the first time, Syrian Communist Party Chief Khaled Bakdash will not fight election for health reasons, according to a party statement.

A member of the previous assembly, Bakoash, 65, made history in 1954 when he became the first communist deputy to be elected in Syria.

The Communist leader's wife, Wissal Farha, was to contest the election in place of her husband, but she withdrew her nomination after the NPF decided to give Bakdash's ticket to Ibrahim Bakri, another communist who served in the outgoing assembly.

Balloting will begin at 7 a.m. local (0400 GMT) and close at 8 p.m. if the turn out is less than 50 per cent, voting will continue the following morning until 2 p.m. as provided by law.

Newly one-fifth of the 5,452 polling centres throughout the country have been reserved for women. The eligible voters, aged 18 years and above, comprise one-quarter of Syria's population.

The candidates have made much the same promises, such as continuing the struggle for 'liberating' all occupied Arab lands from Israel restoring 'legitimate' rights to the Palestinian

and rejecting any 'surrender' formula for the settlement of the Middle East problem.

They have also called for the strengthening of the Syrian armed forces.

The candidates have also vowed to work for the improvement of the country's economic condition and to bring down house rents and prices in general.

Leaders of Turkey's two big labour confederations have declared their open hostility to a renewal of the coalition. The coalition pressed ahead with generous spending on a variety of industrial development projects despite the worsening balance of payments problem.

Key businessmen believe some belt-tightening—including a rise in domestic prices for oil products—is necessary. A substantial devaluation of the lira has been widely predicted. But both these steps could be politically awkward.

Some businessmen, labour leaders and even some members of Demirel's party would like to see the party give up its alliance with the small right-wing groups and join with opposition leader Bulent Ecevit's Social Democratic Republican People's Party (RPP) in a temporary coalition to meet national problems. The RPP is the biggest party in the assembly with 214 seats.

Ecevit offered such an alliance after his short-lived minority government, was toppled on its first try for a vote of confidence.

But Demirel had already reached agreement with his right-wing partners, and went ahead to form his present government.

Khuram meets PLO promises normal life in Lebanon

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—The head of the Japanese experts delegation that has come to study the possibilities of establishing rice improvement research centre met Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram yesterday.

During the meeting in which the Japanese Ambassador Junji Yamada, was also present, the head of Japanese delegation informed the Minister about the planned centre and related buildings, laboratory equipment and training of the technical personnel.

The Japanese Ambassador expressed the readiness of his country for financing of this project in the framework of the grant-in-aid of Japan in the next fiscal year.

The research and training center for rice is due to be built in Nangarhar province.

Dr. Nevin meets Japanese envoy

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—The ambassador of Japan to Kabul Junji Yamada met Information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Nevin at 10 a.m. yesterday and discussed and exchanged views with him on the issues related to the national television project of Afghanistan.

During the meeting Ambassador Yamada also presented some books on the development, culture and the relations of Japan with the foreign countries to the Information and Culture Minister, which were accepted with thanks.

BEIRUT, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—The Palestinian commando movement promised yesterday that it will strictly enforce new restrictions on commando activity in Lebanon and said the Lebanese people can now return to normal life in complete peace and freedom.

Peacekeeping troops of the Arab League truce force mounted guard Saturday outside the sprawling Palestinian refugee camps on the outskirts of Beirut.

Their deployment marked the first stage in the new plan, intended to regulate the Palestinian presence and tackle one of the root causes of the ferocious civil war which wrecked Lebanon in 1975-76.

Guerrilla leader Abu Akram, head of a commando committee entrusted with enforcing Palestinian observance of the new rules, declared yesterday.

"Anyone obstructing (Lebanese) freedom and the process of peace in this country will be dealt with severely. We have the authority to open fire on anyone violating this".

Abu Akram's promise was published by Falastin Al-Thawra, official organ of commando leader Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The peace plan is based

on a set of much-breached 1969 accords that attempted to regulate the Palestinian presence here but did not prevent the civil war, which Lebanese rightists blamed on the presence of a Palestinian "State-within-State".

The new plan was negotiated last week by Lebanon, Syria and the PLO.

Except for the Palestinian military police, commandos are now barred from wearing uniforms or carrying weapons.

Abu Akram told the PLO newspaper "there are no heavy weapons any more in the camps, only light arms. It is the Palestinian people's right to carry arms, for there is no revolution without arms".

The next stage of the peace plan is to be pacification by a reconstituted Lebanese army of the southern region bordering Israel, and the withdrawal of Palestinians from the area.

The Palestinians and their civil war enemies, the rightists, both reported fresh clashes in the southern region yesterday.

The mainly-Syrian peacekeeping force, which halted fighting in most of Lebanon last November, has stayed away from the border because of Israeli objections.

Somalia uses heavy arms in attack on Ethiopia

LONDON, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—Somalia is continuing to use aircraft, tanks and artillery in attacks in southwestern Ethiopia, according to reports on Addis Ababa radio monitored here

re last night.

The report said that over the past two days Somali aircraft attacked troops and the people's militia deployed around Awrahe and Dega Habur.

Quoting a communique by the Ethiopian national revolutionary command, the radio said the Somali offensive had caused heavy casualties among old people, women and children and damage to property.

The communique said the Somali forces had used "defensive" arms.

The Somali Republic has denied Ethiopian charges that its forces are involved in the fighting in the sparsely populated area where most of the inhabitants are ethnic-Somali tribesmen.

Somalia says the local population is fighting a liberation war against the Ethiopians.

Nuclear opponents tear-gased in France

CREYS, MALVILLE, France, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—Riot police fired tear gas grenades yesterday at thousands of young opponents of nuclear power surging toward the site of France's "Super Phenix" plutonium reactor in a banned protest march.

The mass march smashed through the first of five cordons, manned by 5,000 riot police and para-military gendarmes deployed to stop the protesters getting near the site.

"Super Phenix" will be France's first commercial fast breeder reactor. Leftist groups and ecologists sponsored the mass protest.

Leading marchers, many of them women, wore crash helmets and goggles and brandished iron bars, clubs and anarchist ablack flags.

They taunted the riot police, drawn up in pouring rain to guard a 29 square kilometre prohibited zone round where "Super Phenix" is being built.

Ecologists and political party activists drew aside from the "commando" groups, who looked determined to provoke a clash.

Earlier, Isere departmental prefect Rene Jannin a formal warning that he would not hesitate to order security men to open fire—if any shots came from the crowd.

West Germans, Swiss and Belgians joined French protesters in the march.

Congratulatory telegram sent

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said that on the occasion of the National Day of Switzerland a congratulatory telegram has been sent by the President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud to the President of the Confederation of that country Rudolf Gnaegi to Bern.

Graduated land taxes

BAMIAN, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—The distribution of declaration forms for determining graduated land taxes started in the Wares woleswali of Bamian province yesterday.

Prior to the distribution of the forms the head of the Finance Ministry delegation spoke to a gathering of landowners on graduated land taxes.

Two killed in flood

KHOST, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—Two persons were killed and one was injured and a house collapsed, as a result of yesterday afternoon's floods caused by rain showers in Musa Khail woleswali of the Khost province.

BONN, Aug. 1, (DPA).—The Bonn government yesterday offered a reward of 100,000 marks for information leading to the arrest of the killers of West German banker Juergen Ponto, interior Minister Werner Maimofer announced here yesterday.

4-killed in road accident

MAIMANA, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—Four persons were killed and 12 injured when the bus carrying them overturned in Maimana city, center of Faryab province.

A source of the Traffic Department of Faryab province said that the bus was on way to Maimana and the mishap occurred in Kazel pass.

The injured have been admitted to the hospital and are reported to be progressing.

Pakistan Election Commission named

KARACHI, Aug. 1, (Radio Pakistan).—In accordance with a report of Radio Pakistan an official announcement has been made on appointment of Dr. Sayyed Naseem Hassan Shah, Justice of Supreme Court, and Fahrudin Ibrahim, Burhanuddin, and Mohammad Rashid judges of high courts as members of the election commission.

The Reuters news agency reports that Prof. Ghafour Ahmad the Secretary-General of Pakistan National Alliance said last Saturday that the rules set for general elections in October are satisfactory.

The PNA has assigned committees to revise the PNA constitution and draft a new manifesto before the next elections.

Prof. Ghafour Ahmad added that the election commission has accepted the proposals of the PNA that voting for national legisla-

tive and provincial assemblies take place on the same day and men and women voters should vote at the same polling stations.

Prof. Ghafour Ahmad further added that the PNA will collect data on those who were killed or wounded during the past unrests so that legal action is taken against the authorities of former government.

The High Council of PNA will meet on August 7 to discuss its programme for the next general elections.

MALE, MALDIVES, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—The Republic of Maldives' new international telecommunications system, operated for the government by cable and wireless limited, opened to the public this month, giving its first telephonic and modern telegraphic links to the outside world.



Information and Culture Minister Dr. Nevin receiving the books presented to him by Japanese Ambassador in Kabul Junji Yamada.

Police prepare for unrest in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—Police yesterday prepared for a week of unrest in Soweto by black students seething over what they see as a white snub to their demands for educational reform and self-rule for their troubled township.

Police reinforcements patrolled Soweto from tented camps in the barbed wire compounds of township police stations. No incidents had been reported by mid-afternoon yesterday, but police said they were ready for trouble.

A planned self-rule rally at a Roman Catholic church which more than 20,000 blacks had been expected to attend yesterday afternoon and earlier been banned by a magistrate at

police request on the grounds that it might threaten law and order.

This followed widespread violence on Friday, when police shot dead two blacks, one of them a 19-year-old girl student, and set police dogs on children demonstrating at a school in the township.

Saturday saw further unrest, but no deaths. Police fired rubber bullets, pistols and shotguns to quell scattered violence, and warned: "We are not going to stand for this nonsense anymore".

Militant students meanwhile announced that last week's schools boycott would continue until their demands for equal education with whites are met.

The Soweto students re-

presentative council (SSRC), which wields power in the township called for widening of the boycott.

An SSRC spokesman said Soweto youths at boarding schools outside the township should also down pens and return home to join the protest strike. "If these students do not realise that the Bantu education system is bad for students as a whole, then the SSRC will force them to realise it", he said.

The student council urged parents of boarding school pupils to send for their children money to enable them to come home.

Despite continuing black protest over the education system, in Soweto and other

(Continued on page 4)

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

If all the year were playing holidays, to sport would be as tedious as to work. (William Shakespeare)

BETTER TERMS OF TRADE

Interdependence of nations and of the global crises that may beset the international community should action in regard to formulating and establishing a new world economic order is delayed indefinitely. Better terms of trade is a matter of vital interest to Afghanistan as it is to the rest of the developing world. This country's exports are mostly raw materials, whose prices have been either falling, or remained static year after year. On the other hand imports are costing more and more, and for the foreseeable future, imports in terms of both quantity and value will far outpace and outweigh exports. This is because not only regular needs are increasing, but also because development projects and development efforts require a great deal of capital goods, know how and services which must be imported, and much of it from developed countries. The backlog of foreign debt

imposes a heavy pressure on the nation's payments balance. Not to mention the principal of the loans, or for that matter, the less remedial actions are taken, we would find ourselves paying interest on interest. At the same time, President Anwar Sadat began to try to break the Egyptian economy away from the inefficient older bureaucracy. These moves, which were strongly motivated by Egypt's major financial supporters, Saudi Arabia, came at a time when Saudi

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Egypt seeks 'balanced' big power ties

The elusive Middle East peace now seems even more distant after the upset in Israeli elections which brought hardliner Begin into the leadership. This has put Egypt in a particularly difficult position. We publish here an assessment by Washington Star correspondent HENRY BRADSHAW of Cairo's position today and also an interview he had with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

The slowdown in movement toward an Arab-Israeli peace settlement has put Egypt in a difficult position. This economically strained country badly needs a peace that will let it concentrate on its massive domestic problems. After almost a generation of refugees, a generation of desert, and a generation of Soviet conscription, Egypt turned to the United States several years ago as the nation most able to arrange peace.

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Lessons learned from desertification experience

By Harold E. Dregne

PART I

Following are some specific examples of US desertification and the lessons learned in solving desertification problems. Also cited are some lessons from the Near Eastern and North African desertification experiences.

Regarding the United States, it can be said that of all the lessons that have been learned from the de-

sertification experience, probably the most significant was the realization that desertification is a process, not a static condition. It is a process that can be reversed, but only if the process is understood and the lessons learned are applied.

Desertification in the arid regions of the Western United States followed the familiar pattern of overgrazing and erosion of grazing lands, erosion, loss of fertility of dry farming land, and salinisation and waterlogging of irrigated land. Good progress has been made in halting deterioration of range land. However, only moderate success has been achieved in controlling water and wind erosion on drylands and salinisation and waterlogging on irrigated lands. Technological solutions for most of the problems are available. Their application is frequently hampered by the need to make relatively high immediate investments in order to obtain long-term benefits.

Desertification is not a new problem. It has its thousand-year-old roots in the semi-arid fertile crescent of the Middle East, in the Loess Hills of Northern China, and in the North African granary of imperial Rome. There uncontrolled erosion of overgrazed and cultivated lands forced the abandonment of once-productive fields. Abandonment was followed by migration of the people to new lands, and increased poverty for those who remained behind.

The Mesopotamian Plain experienced another kind of desertification: salinisation and waterlogging, whose effects are still felt in modern-day Iraq. For Iraq, it has been estimated that as many as 20 million people once lived in a region where there are now 10 million today. Desertification exacts a heavy toll.

The unhappy old world experiences with desertification were repeated in the new world. For the same reason: the belief that land was inexhaustible. To the early settlers, the vast plains of North and South America seemed limitless. They simply picked up and moved on to new lands when the old land became unproductive after a few years. That attitude toward land began to change in the United States at the beginning of the 20th century. By that time it had become apparent to far-sighted leaders that land resources were limited and that desertification could no longer be ignored.

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Children the loser when TV dominates family life

Kojak and Cannon are well on their way to taking over as father figures in most households in this country. Families seem to spend most of their time watching TV, or so Frankfort pollsters claim. Psychologists employed by Psychdata, a Frankfurt market research institute, observed the habits of 85 families on ten evenings on behalf of the Government and the country's major TV channels.

They discovered to their dismay that under the all-pervading influence of TV the family is no longer able to engage in meaningful conversation or even discuss problems, let alone solve them. Psychologist, Jochen Tausant noted at a recent conference of young welfare officers in Dusseldorf that "we find there are three kinds of families."

"The first category wages cold war along the lines of 'Sit down! Watch TV' and 'Shut up! Were it not for the TV set the members of this kind of family would run for each other sooner or later because they are no longer able to communicate with each other."

"In the second category of family, TV is the family's favourite game and every one can take part. Conversations invariably begin: 'Oh, that reminds me...' and any attempt at serious discussion would bring the game to an end."

"The third group consists of families in which only the man is entitled to watch. His wife and children are naturally less keen on their viewing because they are not allowed to take part in the TV game. They too suffer from a lack of family communication."

Jochen Tausant has no doubt who the losers in this TV game are: the children. Children join the rest of the family when the others settle down for an evening's viewing, but they feel the need for comp-

Continued on page 3)

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HAPPY LITTLE ANDROGYNES

LONDON. What do you put on the washroom doors at an international conference? You could use the little man with one sex and eight limbs nor androgynous people are those with some characteristics of both sexes, and it looks as if it arrived in the nick of time to save psychology from the low-status horsepunch into which the women's movement slung it, convinced that most shrinks and all Freudians were just a bunch of sexist hacks in the pay of the male hierarchy.

Yet parents do not seem to worry what programmes their children watch and what effects their viewing has on them. Where the children suddenly behave in a way, "and then they find no explanation". Die Welt.

DESERTIFICATION

(Continued from page 2)

RANGE LAND DESERTIFICATION AND THE ROTATIONAL GRAZING LESSON: Range lands were the first to face large-scale desertification in the West. Widespread overgrazing in the latter half of the 19th century had caused moderate to severe desertification on over 500,000 acres (200,000,000 hectares) of range lands.

Recovery is much more rapid in wetter areas where shrub removal and grazing pressure has been relieved, in recent years, by greater use of irrigated pastures and rotational grazing. Grazing pressure has been relieved, in recent years, by greater use of irrigated pastures and rotational grazing. Grazing pressure has been relieved, in recent years, by greater use of irrigated pastures and rotational grazing.

Experience in the United States shows that rotational grazing (grazing different pastures in a controlled sequence during the year) is the simplest and cheapest method for increasing forage production and should be put into practice first. Deferred grazing of pastures in order to build up a supply of forage also is effective and relatively cheap.

Under some circumstances, however, undesirable shrub infestation or land disturbance is so great that more expensive measures must be taken. Techniques for controlling undesirable shrubs include spraying with herbicides, controlled burning, knocking them down with large tractors, cutting the extensive roots with a tractor-mounted knife, and plowing land. Re-seeding with grass frequently is required after shrub removal and major land disturbance. Re-seeding is done on the ground or from the air.

All of these measures can be effective in stopping and reversing desertification. Neither shrub control nor re-seeding is effective, however, unless it is combined with good management to prevent renewed overgrazing. Good grazing management is the key to avoiding desertification in the first place.

The report did not endorse alternative energy sources, but the question was raised at the briefing. Revell said one alternative would be to use a re-negotiated increased snows in polar regions, and destruction of the west Antarctic icecap, "resulting in a corresponding rise in the sea level of five metres in 300 years."

"It would happen slowly but coastal areas would have a lot of trouble," he said. And as for such coastal cities as New York and Los Angeles, "you'd have to move them," he said.

The report was based on a two-and-a-half year study by a panel set up by the National Research Council. If present trends con-

tinued, the report said, global temperatures will probably increase six degrees Centigrade, or about 11 degrees Fahrenheit by the 22nd century, and even more in polar regions. It said such an increase would far exceed the temperature fluctuations of the past several thousand years and "would very likely along the way have a highly significant impact on global precipitation."

The report said the principal causes for the present situation are increased use of fossil fuels since the industrial revolution and the destruction of forests, which take carbon dioxide from the air. Revell said one result of such weather changes might be the transfer of agriculture to areas nearer the poles.

Roger Revell of Harvard and the University of California at San Diego told a news briefing that the potential climatic changes could result in increased snows in polar regions, and destruction of the west Antarctic icecap, "resulting in a corresponding rise in the sea level of five metres in 300 years."

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MAGAZINE

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(Continued on page 4)

OFFER RECEIVED

Zia-ul Haq and Company offered to supply 36 typewriters machine 33 cm and 47 cm cartridges Olivetti made in Italy with one year guarantee each for Afs. 24,350 and 28,800. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the above at lower prices should send their applications to the Secretariat Section of Kabul Municipality and be present by August 8, the last date of bidding, to the Service Department of Kabul Municipality. (335) 3-2

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Available for sale automatic computer copies of Roll and sheet system of different varieties producing 10 to 12 copies per minute. Dry and liquid systems. Also available Rolls and sheet papers in sizes for very cheap prices. With guarantee and after sale service—suites your economy budget. For further information contact: KULDIP, phone 26748, Gulzar Market, Kabul, (Jade Temor Shahi) (333) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Ministry for Higher Education has received an offer for one Toyota car model 1976, 4 cylinders including custom duty at Afs 509,000 from Mir's Service. Individual's local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their applications within ten days of publication of this advertisement to the Service Dept. of the above Ministry. (331) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Milite Bus Enterprises has received an offer for 196 items TATA bus spare parts from Tata Company of India at US\$38738.31. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower prices should send their offers in sealed envelopes by August 6 to the Milite Bus List of the spare parts, prices and specifications can be seen. Securities are required. (332) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Logistic Purchasing Dep. of Ministry of National Defence has received an offer for 30 deep-well water pumps 2, 3 and 4 inches with related equipment at total price of Afs. 4,600,000 from Haji Mohamed Akber under the contract. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can provide the above at lower price should send their applications within ten days of publication of this advertisement to the Logistic Purchasing Dep. Specifications and prices can be seen at the above office. (336) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Banaj Construction Unit has received an offer for two diesel concrete mixer machines and four electric concrete mixer machines each 550 liters CIF Karachi including insurance at US\$ 25,200.00 from Metal Mechanic Company of Italy. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers until August 14 to the Procurement Department of Banaj Construction Unit at Yakatoot and be present at the same date for bidding. Specifications can be seen. Securities are required. (337) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Banaj Construction Unit has received an offer for 475 items spare parts of two loaders and one squatter vehicles at total price of US\$—15,614.31, CIF Kabul, including insurance from the Fiat Alia Company. Local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should come in to the Procurement Department of Banaj Construction Unit at Yakatoot. List and specifications can be seen and securities are required. (338) 3-1

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

WORLD PRESS

WASHINGTON, July 31, ent between the two countries is being continued in practical application, although it has not been renewed. "We have also opened up the possibility of diplomatic officials to be stationed in Washington and in Havana in the embassies of other nations, Carter told a group of newspaper editors here Friday.

Either of these may not explain the actual reason, but the fact is that there should be no reason for any repetitions. Good selection, good discipline, and persistent and well planned training will always yield results. Techniques should be constantly brushed, and bringing guest coaches, and more frequent contests during the whole of the year between Afghan and foreign teams at home and abroad will be a sure way to success. There is a great deal of talent in the country, and when the only consideration is merit, the teams are bound to be good.

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A group of Afghan scouts prior their departure for Iran.

SCOUTS LEAVE FOR JAMBOREE

KABUL, Aug. 2. (Bakhtar)—A group of 41 Afghan scouts left for Iran by bus yesterday afternoon to participate in the scouts jamboree in Iran.

A source of the Afghanistan Scout Organisation said that on the invitation of the Iran Scout Organisation the Afghan scouts along with Asian and Pacific region scouts will participate at the jamboree which is scheduled to be held in Neshapur from August five to 13.

The source added that the Afghan scouts will also hold talks with the Iranian scout organisations and scout centres.

The scouts were seen off by the Vice-President and some members of the Afghanistan Scout Organisation.

Bomb attack at Nkomo's Lusaka office

LUSAKA, Aug. 2. (Reuters)—The headquarters of the Lusaka of Rhodesian Nationalist Joshua Nkomo's Zazu (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) came under rocket fire early Sunday but there were no casualties, a Zazu spokesman said.

He denied earlier reports that bombs had exploded in the Zimbabwe house, the headquarters and said they were "false and malicious". Nkomo was not in Lusaka at the time of the explosions. He is visiting Cuba seeking arms with which to intensify the widening bush war being waged by Zazu and Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Union) guerrillas to bring down white minority rule in Rhodesia.

Observers said this made clear that the three from the nucleus of the leadership, Teng was rehabilitated ten days ago.

ECOSOC to help states target of Rhodesia attack

GENEVA, Aug. 2. (Tass)—The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at its regular session yesterday here adopted resolutions on assistance to Mozambique, Botswana and Lesotho that suffered from the military and economic aggression by the Rhodesian illegal racist regime.

The Economic and Social Council condemned criminal armed provocations and acts of aggression by the Rhodesian racist regime against the sovereign African states and urged the international community to give financial, technical and material assistance to the victims of the racist aggression.

Delegations of the socialist countries stressed that it is monopoly companies and governments of those countries which give various aid to the racist regimes and thus encourage them to continue aggressive actions that are responsible for economic difficulties caused in African countries by acts of Rhodesia's aggression.

Delegates of socialist and developing countries stressed in their speeches that the peoples of the South of Africa are at the forefront of the struggle against apartheid, colonialism and racism and enjoy solidarity of all democratic forces pressing for liquidation of the last seats of

Demirel wins confidence vote; crisis ends

ANKARA, Aug. 2. (Reuters)—Conservative Premier Suleyman Demirel won a confidence vote in parliament yesterday for a shaky faction-rightist coalition, putting at least a temporary end to a two-month crisis over who is going to govern Turkey.

Government supporters in the public gallery scuffled with police, causing a 15-minute recess, after the national assembly voted 229 to 219 for a three-party coalition under Demirel.

It is led by politicians who governed for 26 months until an inconclusive election on June 5, and some members of Demirel's own Justice Party.

But — with the exception of one member who did not take part in yesterday's vote — they stayed in line to confirm the government in office.

The coalition was paralyzed by internal divisions.

At a junction of two dirt roads in a Lusaka suburb "The first shot exploded on failure to penetrate the concrete wall but the wave of the explosion broke a few windows panes while the other shots fell well wide of our buildings with slight damage to the roof of a neighbour's house," the spokesman added.

Observers said it was the first time Zazu had alleged that its enemies had taken to the streets of Lusaka to attack the organisation.

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LATE NEWS

THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. XVI, No. 112, Wednesday, August 3, 1977, Assad 12, 1356 S.H.

PRICE AFS 6

WEATHER

The skies will be clear all over the country during next 24 hours.
Kabul Temperature:
Max. tomorrow + 35C.

U.S., Egypt propose Arab-Israel foreign ministers meet

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 3. (Reuters, DPA)—The United States and Egypt yesterday proposed a summit of Arab-Israeli foreign ministers in the US to pave the way for a resumption of Middle East peace talks in Geneva, American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced.

Earlier Vance and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy met here yesterday for an 80-minute tete-a-tete discussion on how to reconvene the Geneva Middle East conference.

The fact that contrary to the original schedule the meeting was held throughout without aides, is seen hereby political observers as indicating the delicate nature of the negotiations.

The two foreign ministers also cancelled a press conference.

Neither the Egyptian nor the American sides have made any statements since Vance's opening three-hour talk in Egypt Monday night with President Anwar Sadat, most of which was also in camera.

However Vance's spokesman is scheduled to make a statement in the early afternoon as the working sessions of both foreign ministers with their delegations.

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Syria, PLO discuss future Arab-Israeli settlement

BEIRUT, Aug. 3. (Reuters)—Syria was reported here yesterday to be making common cause with the Palestine commandos on the shape of any Arab-Israeli settlement — and to be endorsing ideas which Israel rejects on two vital issues.

The present peace mission to the Middle East by US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance — now in Egypt — would be complicated if the report in the well-informed Beirut newspaper Al Anwar proves correct.

The paper said Syria and the commando movement had reached a written agreement calling for (1) an independent Palestinian delegation at any resumed Geneva Arab-Israeli peace conference and (2) an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Strip.

Israel rejects both ideas. SADAT last February proposed that a Palestinian entity be formed with a link to Jordan before a resumption of the Geneva conference.

Recently he suggested that the PLO form a provisional government in exile to supersede the PLO itself.

Four heavy water reactors with a capacity of 1,300 megawatts each are to be built at the site blocked yesterday.

The protesters claimed that start of construction at the site was illegal because the results of an inquiry had not yet been declared.

They said they would continue the blockade until the Prefect, who led the police action at Cress-Malville at the weekend, was willing to meet them, police reported no incidents.

A consensus on the basic terms of the Facility and on the conditions for borrowing have been largely reached. The Facility, as things now stand, would be in place for an initial two-year period and the status would be reviewed later.

BEIRUT, Aug. 2. (AFP)—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat conferred here yesterday with President Elias Sarkis.

It was the first meeting between the two since plans went into effect over the weekend to control Palestinian guerrillas presence in Lebanon.

Libya accuses Egypt of massing forces on border

BEIRUT, Aug. 3. (Reuters)—Libyan Prime Minister Abdel-Salam Jalloud has accused Egypt of preparing to invade his country after following bloody border clashes last month, the Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA) reported yesterday.

It quoted him as telling a press conference in Tripoli Monday: "Information we have received affirms that large Egyptian forces are still being massed on the border...preliminary to launching a new aggression."

Libya has denied all Libyan charges.

As-Saffi quoted Jalloud as saying that Egyptian troops and aircraft had been transferred to the border where the two countries clashed for four days.

ARNA said he told reporters: "The only solution is for Egypt to remain far back from our borders."

The mission, representing all three branches of the armed forces and to be headed by Gen. Joseph Jazayeri, is scheduled to spend about three weeks in Baghdad, the spokesman added.

South Africa's secret agents work in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 3. (Reuters)—An agent from South Africa's controversial intelligence service, the Bureau for State Security (BOSS), opened fire when he came under attack in the troubled black township of Soweto yesterday, police said.

Some reports said a youth was wounded in the incident and a police spokesman admitted this was possible. The spokesman also said police had used tear gas to break up crowds of youths throwing stones.

Police comments yesterday provided the first public confirmation that agents from BOSS, which mainly operates abroad, were at work in Soweto, the tightly-packed township which is the meeting point of black unrest in the white-ruled republic.

Both SOWETO's police chief, Brigadier Jan Visser, and his deputy Brigadier Jan Gerber, confirmed separately to Reuters that the man involved in the incident was a BOSS agent and that he was white but they would not name him.

The evening newspaper, the Star, said a youth was admitted to hospital with a head wound after the incident. Police said it was possible that one youth who was injured yesterday had been in the vicinity at the time of the shooting.

Brigadier Gerber told reporters that a 25-year-old black, Judas Mekwa, was injured when police fired shot in the Merafe area of the township.

Some 14 people were arrested in SOWETO during the day, he added.

The youths are protesting against segregated educational system. Student leaders have called a classroom boycott and Brigadier Visser said secondary school at the township.

In Pretoria, where the boycott began last week it was reported to be disrupted yesterday. The authorities there told schoolchildren that they returned to their classes by Friday they were made to have leaving left school and the schools would be closed, government education spokesman said.

ETHIOPIA CALLS FOR AN EMERGENCY OAU SESSION

GENEVA, Aug. 3. (Reuters)—Ethiopia yesterday called for an emergency session of the Organisation of African States (OAS) to discuss the fighting for control of the Ogaden desert region between Somali insurgents and Ethiopian forces.

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Society is no comfort to one not sociable. (William Shakespeare)

RISE IN COTTON OUTPUT

Last year the cotton production topped the 180,000 tons mark and this year the production seems to be heading for an all time high.

Brisk increase in the production and export of cotton has been registered during the last few years and is the result of intensive farming, increasing the amount of loans extended by Agricultural Development Bank and other sources and raising the purchasing price of cotton by the government and fringe benefits to the growers.

By the end of the Seven Year Development Plan Afghanistan hopes to produce over 350,000 tons of cotton per year. When we reach this stage there will be no difficulty in feeding all the cotton fabric mills in the country while we increase cotton export at the same time. More cotton textile mills are planned for future before the completion of the Seven Year Plan. Expansion of old mills is also planned keeping an eye on the consumption of cotton produced in the country and to make the maximum returns from export of textiles.

Export of cotton continues to foreign countries. Recently Spinzar Company made an agreement with a foreign firm to export 1,000 tons of second sort cotton at 1,315 dollars per ton which shows a healthy improvement on past performance.

The textile industries consumed about 15 to 16 thousand tons of cotton per year. Of course, these industries are rapidly being expanded to consume greater amounts. New spinning and pressing plants, are being established in several provinces and textile plants are already under construction in Herat, Kandahar and Balkh, and an 8,000

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS: The need to develop industrial crops is the subject matter of the editorial of yesterday's issue of the paper.

Development of agriculture to a great extent helps the developing countries in their efforts towards industrialization, especially in the field of small industries. The raw materials needed for establishment of small industries are obtained through development of agriculture. For instance cotton and sunflower and olive and other oil-bearing seeds each play important roles as raw materials for running the edible oil and textile production plants.

In countries like Afghanistan, where the possibilities of cultivation and pro-

duction of such raw materials vastly exist in view of vast arable lands and established irrigation schemes, the Republican state is paying greater attention in cultivation of such crops which readily can be absorbed in the increasing number of industrial plants.

Since ancient time the industrial crops have been in use in the country. In its very simple form, for instance, the production of edible oil. However, it has been only half century since the mechanized use of industrial crops has been popular in the country. After the establishment of the Republican regime in the country when attention was once more focused on the economic development plan, from our hand the increasing amount of raw materials.

While making efforts to increase the production of industrial crops the government has also taken appropriate measures to increase the number of industrial plants for absorbing the increasing amount of raw materials.

JAMHOURIAT: The daily in its today's issue comments on the development of banking activities in the country.

Since the establishment of the Republic in the country considerable improvement has been made in regulating and improving the machinery of banking in the country.

In order to encourage the public in depositing their money in the banks, the Republican state raised the interest rates on saving and fixed deposit accounts. The action taken by the state has already proven effective in encouraging the public to save their money in the banks. The fact the number of saving accounts in the banks have increased considerably is a vivid proof of this wise action.

The "freedom fighters" said that the inhabitants of the liberated towns are now engaged in establishing administrative committees, the communiqué said.

"Whoever was suspected of supporting the liberation forces was subject to being burned alive or their eyes and breasts were removed," the report said.

"These barbarous actions by the Ethiopian troops 'instigated the people to liberate themselves once and for all the report went on.

It added: "Freedom fighters further said that the demoralized Ethiopian troops habitually set fire to towns and farms before falling into the hands of the liberation forces."

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Divided opinion on future of nuclear power

VIENNA: By the end of 1976, the 192 commercial nuclear power reactors in operation in 19 Member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had accumulated about 1200 reactor years of operating experience and were producing 15% or more of all electricity in some countries. Some plants had been operating for 20 years, several for 10 or more but no serious injury, let alone fatality deriving from the nuclear side of any of these power plants had been reported during the entire period. These facts are given in the Annual Report for 1976 of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Nevertheless, 1976 was a year of divided opinion on the future of nuclear power. In the several industrial countries about the future of nuclear power, this was linked with concern in some countries about the risks of further proliferation of nuclear weapons. Despite the excellent safety record of the nuclear power industry, these concerns coupled with disruptive resistance to the construction of a few plants and economic and regulatory uncertainties led to a further sharp decline in orders for new nuclear power plants. In the United States, for example, the total number of orders declined from 53,000 MW in 1974 to 32,000 MW in 1975 and in 1976.

An encouraging development was the strengthening of the world—non-proliferation regime by Japan's ratification of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Today the total number of Parties to the Treaty is 102. Nearly all major industrial countries have thus ratified the Treaty or indicated that they would act as if they were Parties to it. During 1976 the IAEA Board of Governors also approved the safeguards agreements with the USA and the United Kingdom, placing all nuclear activities excluding only those with direct national security significance under IAEA safeguards.

Outside the scope of the Treaty, IAEA safeguards are also extensively applied. Significant unsafeguarded plants remained only in five non-nuclear—weapon States and in the majority of these countries a high proportion of nuclear plants has come under Agency safeguards.

During 1976 the IAEA carried out 545 inspections in 40 States: 215 were made of power plants, 119 of bulk fuel plants and 231 of other facilities including research reactors. The Safeguards Analytical Laboratory (SAL), situated in Seibersdorf near Vienna, began working in February 1976. The Agency distributed more than 300 uranium-containing samples in 1976 to four national laboratories and IAEA, and processed the resulting data for inclusion in inspection reports. (Continued on Page 4)

Lessons learned from desertification experience

In some parts of the West abandonment of self-affected soils has occurred, but it has not been widespread. Effective reclamation techniques have been developed and water is essential. Technology-Caused Desertification and Regulatory Lessons: In the past few years, two kinds of man-made desertification in the United States have caused increasing trouble. One is strip-mining and the other is the recreational use of off-road vehicles.

Strip-mining has, in the past, ruined hundreds of thousands of acres of land by tearing up the soil, destroying vegetation, and leaving enormous holes in the ground. Environmental pollution laws and regulations have brought an end to that kind of devastation in new mining areas but most of the scars of the old days are still present. Without intensive treatment, recovery to something approaching the original condition will take decades or centuries to accomplish.

Careless use of recreational off-road vehicles (motorcycles, four-wheel drive vehicles, dune buggies) is another source of desertification. The areas affected are small in extent but the land destruction and soil erosion have been significant. The effect assumes alarming proportions on weekends when thousands of people come together to engage in cross-country races or to just roam across the landscape, confine the devastation to small areas where environmental deterioration will have minimum impact.

Other causes of desertification and some near eastern and African lessons: Sand dunes—stopping sand dune movement has long been a problem around irrigated oases, on seashores, along highways and railroads, and near urban areas.

Successful efforts to stabilize the dunes have been made. Moving dunes destroy property and interfere with transportation, to say nothing of the damage blowing sand does to human health, to animals, and to machinery. Establishing plant cover on sand dunes in order to stop their movement is difficult because the sand-holding plants, in addition, the sand particle kill tender young plants by blasting them or by exposing their roots to desiccation.

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Afghan Int'l Transport Co. begins operation

With the arrival recently by OUR OWN REPORTER of the first truck loaded with imported goods the operation of the newly established Afghan International Transport Company was commenced. The nine remaining trucks of the Company are scheduled to arrive one after another in the next two months with goods destined for Afghanistan.

The President of the Company Mohammad Nasseem Yusuf stating the above in an interview with the editor of the Kabul Times said the Company at present possesses ten trucks with ten containers along with spare parts. The Company also plans to build a modern workshop near the Kabul Customs House.

The containers of the Company will take fifteen days to transport the goods from remote parts of Europe to Afghanistan.

The company's trucks at present cross countries such as Iran, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Austria and Federal Republic of Germany.

Expanding on the important role the company will play in the country's economy and trade Yusuf said since Afghanistan is a landlocked country, experiencing enormous difficulties in transporting export-import goods, the Commerce Ministry on the basis of the developmental plans of the Republic state decided to establish such a company to handle the transportation of Afghan import-export goods via surface routes.

The Afghan International Transportation Co. was established with a capital of 15 million Afghani.

The company is ready to accept transportation of goods to and from Afghanistan on a fixed rates prevailing in the international markets.

In order to ensure the smooth operations of the Company the Afghan government deemed it necessary to sign transport and transit agreements with a number of countries located on the routes served by the Company. Recently a

Haiti: Six years after "Papa Doc" death

But most frightening of all is the landscape. The thatched roofs of wattle and mud stand for the most part on barren salt flats, between the sea and the mountains. In some places the soil supports only ugly and almost useless forms of cactuses and, much more rarely, a thin patch of maize struggling to live under the sun. The mountains are worn down often to the rock years of desperate and improvident farming.

In the words of a Western economist it is the capital, the whole of Haiti, is not just the north-west, is gradually "committing suicide." A population of 5,000,000 people more, has outgrown the areas of decent land, moved up to the mountains, destroyed the trees and started a process of soil erosion that only a progress of mass reforestation—beyond the means of the government—might stop.

So the young Jean-Claude Duvalier is faced with a situation almost as desperate as that of the parched Sahel region of Africa. His only luck is that his country is close enough to America, and small enough, for foreign aid to prevent famines on the Sahel scale.

"Baby Doc" as he is sometimes called (but never, of course, in public), does not exactly look like a deceiver of great schemes of national salvation. A heavy man, with mustache and whiskers, and the fleshy face that is common among well-off Haitians, he was educated entirely in Haiti. On visits to Europe as a teenager he was not seen chiefly by interested in girls and jazz.

He still apparently keeps both those interests, though he now also has a passion for karate and elaborate model airplanes which he amuses himself with at his country house called "The Ranch" on the Plain de l'Art. He would dearly like to fly himself, but his security advisers will not let him.

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Pollution watchdogs on cadmium danger

The Environment Agency in West Berlin has issued a report on lead pollution, with a survey entitled "Air Quality Criteria for Cadmium."

Unlike similar reports compiled by the World Health Organisation of the European Community, the West Berlin environment watchdogs have restricted themselves in the main to the situation in West Germany and some of the points they make are alarming.

Cadmium is a silver-white, relatively soft, heavy metal that occurs all over the world, usually alongside zinc. It is of no use to living beings; it is, indeed, highly toxic.

In the course of industrial development, especially since the Second World War, it has assumed the proportions of an environmental problem. It occurs not only in built-up areas, but also in the ecological cycle far, far away from the dark satanic mills.

Dr. Heinrich von Lersner, who heads the West Berlin agency, makes his point in a report to the cadmium report that surveys of other atmospheric pollution offenders are soon to be published. They are intended to help the Government make policy decisions.

At the beginning of this century world output of cadmium totalled fourteen tons a year. Last year it was 13,100 tons, of which this country accounted for 913 tons.

In 1972 the consumption of cadmium in the Federal Republic of Germany amounted to roughly 2,000 tons, of which about half was imported.

Cadmium is put to an increasing number of uses because of its physical and chemical properties. It is used in batteries, electroplating and to combat iron and steel corrosion. It is also used in alloys designed to melt at low temperatures and in neutron absorber rods for nuclear reactors.

Chemical compounds have likewise proved invaluable. Cadmium sulphide is used for yellow paint and cadmium selenide for red paint, while other compounds are used by manufacturers of photographic cells and PVC.

During production and processing a certain amount of cadmium finds its way into the atmosphere, soil and water. Since world output has increased a thousandfold since the turn of the century, pollution has increased accordingly.

As the cadmium report points out, cadmium traces are now found everywhere: in the atmosphere, in the soil, in the water we drink and in the food we eat.

What makes cadmium so dangerous is that it gradually accumulates in the lungs and kidneys, without peevishly affecting the health.

Yet once a certain level is reached in the kidneys the damage is virtually irreparable. The most spectacular instance in recent years was the Itai Itai disease in Japan.

In Japan cadmium poisoning occurred via the food cycle, but cadmium also occurs in the air we breathe, so measures to combat atmospheric pollution are the obvious first step.

The Berlin report's recommendation is a ceiling of 0.05 micrograms per cubic metre in the air.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower prices should come by August 13 to the Service Department. List and specifications can be seen at the office.

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MOVED

Fischbach and Moore International Corp. of Karachi Transmission Line has moved their Kabul office from Karte Se to Karte—Char located next street to Karte—Char Police Station. Telephone number 40900. (341) 3-2

SUBSCRIBE TO FOLKLORE MAGAZINE

Published in Pashto, Dari and English languages. Subscription rates: Kabul annual Afis. 70. Provinces annual Afis. 80. Foreign with postage six dollars: Price of one copy Afis. 15. Subscribers can deposit their subscription fees in the centre and provinces with Bank account No. 6001 and send the receipts to the Folklore and Literature Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture. Payment can also be made at the office of the magazine. 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

The Government Printing Press has received an offer for chemical for G.P. plates from Mosa Co. at DM 47.766 to be delivered and insured upto Kabul. Local and foreign firms who can supply at lower price better terms should come for bidding on August 18 to the authorised committee at the Secretariat Department. 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

The Ministry of Information and Culture has received an offer from the market for two vehicles, which have had good results in field operation, for Herat International Project. 3-3

Individual businessmen local and foreign firms who can supply such vehicles should submit their applications to the Services Department and come in person on August 4 at 9 a.m. at the bidding meeting. Securities are required. 3-3

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The skies will be clear all over the country during next 24 hours.
Kabul Temperature: Max. tomorrow + 35C. Min. tonight + 16C.

New York Times on CIA's mind control programme

NEW YORK, Aug. 3. (Reuters).—Several prominent medical researchers in the United States and Canada were involved in a 25-year effort by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to learn how to control the human mind, the New York Times said yesterday.

Existence of the CIA programme was known, but the Times said its investigation of 2,000 documents and countless interviews showed how extensive the research was. The cost of the programme was said to be 25 million dollars.

Originally the programme, organised in 1949, was to combat the agents of communism—later proved unfounded—that the Russians and the Chinese had developed mind-control devices.

But within a few years the programme took the offensive and the CIA sought to track mental defenses of enemy agents and to programme them and its own agents to carry out any mission against their will, the Times said.

The paper added that the physicians involved in the secret programme often were associated with prominent universities and hospitals such as Cornell and Georgetown universities and even McGill university in Montreal. The methods used on mental patients, prisoners and staff included brainwashing experiments and drugs.

INTERNATIONAL

COLOMBO, Aug. 3. (Reuters).—Former Sri Lanka Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Freedom Party, crushingly defeated at last month's general election will "operate alone" in parliament, a party spokesman said yesterday.

The party, which had 85 members in the last parliament, won only eight seats in the election taking second place in the opposition to the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), which won 17 seats.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3. (Reuters).—Thirty people are reported to have died of a tropical fever outbreak in the northeastern state of Bihar, Indian Health Minister Raj Narain said here yesterday.

Answering questions in

No trail on "Son of Sam"

NEW YORK, Aug. 3. (Reuters).—Police yesterday drew up a new list of possible suspects in the "Son of Sam" killings, aided by a fresh description of the murderer who last Sunday claimed his sixth murder victim in a year.

The new description came from a terrified youth who watched the killer's latest attack from the rearview mirror of his car. Said one detective: "He saw the killer crouch and he saw him fire."

But police added in frustration, he only got a fleeting glimpse of the face of the man who calls himself "Son of Sam", even though the witness is convinced he could identify him again.

His description makes "Sam" bulkier in build than previous accounts. A 20-year-old woman, Stacy Moskowitz, one of two people hit by the killer's 44 caliber bullets on Sunday morning, died Monday her wounds.

Her mother, Mrs. Neysa Moskowitz, yesterday issued an appeal for the killer to give himself up before he strikes again. "I know what I have lost and I don't want anyone to lose in the same way."

President Carter on drug abuse

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. (Reuters).—President Jimmy Carter yesterday proposed an end to imprisonment for possession of small quantities of the drug marijuana and called for a reduction in the medicinal use of barbiturates by Americans.

In a message to Congress launching a new effort to combat drug addiction, Carter said the U.S. government should make a sustained effort to discover why Americans were turning to drugs, including alcohol and

cigarettes. Calling for changes in the federal law on marijuana, the President said its use should be discouraged, but action could be taken without labelling the marijuana smoker a criminal.

He said people convicted of possessing up to one ounce of marijuana should be subject to fines instead of imprisonment, although individual states could impose whatever penalties they see fit.

A number of states, including California and Oregon, have already ended criminal penalties for marijuana smokers.

Under U.S. law the elimination of imprisonment removes the element of criminality and reduces an offense from a felony to a misdemeanor.

On barbiturates, Carter conceded that these drugs have recognized medical uses. But he said they were responsible for many deaths, were often used in suicide attempts and were frequently over-prescribed and over-used.

Vajpayee left for home after talks in which India and Tanzania pledged increased cooperation in social, economic and technical fields.

He told a news conference that both countries called on "all anti-imperialist and anti-racist forces" to increase political, moral and material aid to the nationalist guerrillas in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia (South West Africa).

Vajpayee pledged India's support for the "liberation movements and said his government would consider supplying the guerrillas with arms and ammunition if requested.

He called for greater efforts by the intelligence community against international drug trafficking, closer cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies and an inquiry into "links between organised crime in the United States and drug traffic."

Although a precise definition of hippie has not yet been announced, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a further warning that hippies already in the Maldives will be deported for any future behaviour considered unacceptable to local custom.

The two airlines now flying into Maldives, Indian Airlines in Trivandrum, India, and Air Ceylon in Colombo, Sri Lanka, have been urged by Maldivian officials to aid in their effort to keep Maldives clear of hippies by informing such foreigners of the new prohibition before boarding their flights to Male's Hulule airport.

The Maldivian action against hippies followed a series of articles appearing last month in the weekly newspaper, Hafta that focused attention on offensive behaviour to have been practised by the foreign hippies residing in Male.

Haitians say this is what happened last spring. The Haitian government had caused food prices to rocket in Port-au-Prince and electricity was rationed to a few hours a day because of a shortage of hydroelectric power. Some people hoped to use the growing discontent to launch a coup (whether the result would have been better than the present Government is perhaps doubtful). But the US government sent in diesel generators to supplement the electricity supply and plans melted away.

It is ridiculous to be an optimist in Haiti. The million Haitians who now live abroad are proof enough of that. A young, inexperienced President is caught between the powerful and the powerless; offend the former and he risks being removed; ignore the latter and he risks being removed. The President is caught between the powerful and the powerless; offend the former and he risks being removed; ignore the latter and he risks being removed.

I have seldom been in a country that charmed me more or left me feeling so depressed. A "Joker" that a country that cannot carry out development programmes properly even if it is wanted to. The other is that foreign aid may just stifle the Government.

Would-be helpful foreigners have two other worries. One, about which a book could be written, is that Haiti is so weak in trained personnel that it cannot carry out development programmes properly even if it is wanted to. The other is that foreign aid may just stifle the Government.

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much or more effort into helping the peasant as helping the poor. The smallest wretched village very well have its militia post but it very likely will not have a school or any other sort of government service. And the Government does have reason to worry. There is tremendous confusion about land tenure: one expert guesses that half of all the farmers do not have proper titles to their land. This has already been too great a temptation to powerful land-grabbers in the Artibonite valley, which could well become a prosperous with foreign expertise and money.

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Parwan daily format enlarged

CHARIKAR, Aug. 4. (Bakhtar).—In pursuance of the cultural policy of the Republican state and in accordance with the developmental program of the Ministry of Information and Culture, the format of Parwan daily published from Charihar has been enlarged.

In the function held on the occasion by the Parwan Information and Culture Department at the Library Hall of Charihar, Parwan Governor Abdul Razaq Lala, in a speech pointed out to the recent developments in different sectors in the light of the auspicious Republican order and appreciated the efforts of Ministry of Information and Culture for further expansion of information and culture services in the country.

Similarly, the head of Parwan Information and Culture Department Saifuddin Mustamad outlined the biography of the paper and spoke on the role of newspapers in enlightening of public and expressed hope for cooperation of writers and scholars of that province with the Parwan daily.

India to probe over 40,000 emergency complaints

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4. (Reuters).—About 40,000 complaints about alleged excesses and abuses committed by the Indian government in India have poured into a government commission of inquiry, Samachar reported today.

The commission, headed by former supreme court Justice J.C. Shah, expects to hold its first public hearing by the beginning of next month.

In hopes to investigate the complaints concentrating on the most serious, Samachar reported. The remaining complaints will be forwarded to state governments for inquiry.

OPEC to help developing countries hit by oil price

VIENNA, Aug. 4. (Reuters).—Developing countries hit by increased oil prices will receive 148.7 million dollars in long-term interest-free loans under plans proposed by the Executive Committee of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The Committee of the 13-member OPEC Organisation made the decision as part of its distribution of a 1.6 billion dollar fund set up last year to soften the effect of rising oil prices on third world countries.

Mohammed Yeganeh Iranian chairman of the Fund's governing committee, told reporters after a meeting here of OPEC's executive body that 52.9 million dollars would go towards financing irrigation, road building, had ro-electric and other projects in 13 African, Asian and Caribbean countries.

Egypt, Mali, Malawi and Nepal will share an additional 16.5 million dollars which has been agreed in principle for development

Mozambique:

Coal mine explosion kills 150

MAPUTO, Aug. 4. (Reuters).—An explosion in a Mozambique coal mine trapped and probably killed 150 miners underground, touching off a riot in which several foreigners were killed, the government disclosed yesterday.

The government said there is little hope that any of the trapped mine workers are rescued from the Ch-

Somali guerrillas aim to cut Adis Ababa Red Sea rail link

NAIROBI, Aug. 4. (ANSA).—Pro-Somali guerrillas in the Ethiopian province of Ogaden announced yesterday that they have launched "a massive offensive" against the key city of Dire Dawa in an attempt to cut Adis Ababa off from its single railway link to the Red Sea.

A statement read over Radio Mogadishu by the West Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) also mentioned some questionable statistics for reiterating Tuesday claims that the guerrilla claims have been viewed with more than a little scepticism by observers in the Kenyan capital.

In a related development, the Somali Ambassador to Tanzania was quoted yesterday as saying that his government "pleased" by the Ethiopian call Tuesday for a special session of the OAU ministerial council for examining the conflict in the Horn region.

According to Ambassador Omar Mohamed, "any initiative aimed at peacefully resolving the hostilities is welcome".

Ogaden has been contested by Somalia on the grounds that the people in the largely barren territory are Somali and that the land was illegally annexed by Ethiopia both at the beginning of the twentieth century and while Second World War land settlements were still under discussion, again in 1964.

Other Ethiopian army and "peasant militia" reinforcements were reported descending on the centers of Giggiga and Harrar, also under heavy guerrilla attack.

According to the front statement heard over radio Mogadishu, 7789 Ethiopian troops still to be fixed, Dr. Yeganeh added.

The committee also decided to give 12.7 million dollars to United Nations development schemes and to the go-ahead for individual projects involving 65.6 million dollars a ready allocated by OPEC to developing countries.

A total of 42 projects has been accepted and will be formally approved by a two-day meeting of OPEC finance ministers starting here today.

Diplomatic sources here said ministers of the OPEC countries had decided to coordinate their policy before the oil rich countries met in Paris at the weekend to discuss a new multi-billion dollar scheme to help countries with severe balance of payments problems. The Fund—called the "Witteveen Facility" after Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) fund—also to be financed by contributions from major industrial countries as well as the oil producing countries.

He will leave here for New York on August 11.

ipanga three mine, which is at Moatize, near Tete about 400 km northwest of Beira, the principal port of central Mozambique.

Few details are available of the explosion Tuesday, which was Mozambique's worst-ever mine disaster.

Names and nationalities of the dead foreigners have not been disclosed. Most of the 40 outsiders working in

the Moatize mines are believed to be Portuguese and Belgian technicians.

The government announcement said that after the explosion there were "grave incidents and disorders in which nine foreign citizens of different nationalities were killed".

It said that civil order has been restored in the mining area by government officials.

The South African chamber of mines announced last night that it will send 20 rescue workers to the Mozambique disaster area today at the request of the Mozambique government.

About 100 miners died in a similar accident in the Moatize area last September, in a mine called Chipanga six.

A Maputo magazine last month published an article about the Moatize mines, saying that Chipanga three, deepest in the area at a depth of 200 metres, was reopened three years ago "after being closed for a long period". The magazine did not say why the mine had been closed or how its reopening was made possible.

When South African rescue workers helped the disaster at Chipanga six last September, one of them said that the mine contained a high concentration of explosive methane gas. Chipanga six is still closed.

30 die in
Indian floods

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4. (Reuters).—At least 30 people have died in house collapses and other flood disasters as a result of heavy monsoon rains in northern India over the last few days, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

In Rajasthan, 10 people died in house collapses and two were washed away by flood waters, State Relief Minister Sampat Ram said in Jaipur yesterday.

In West Bengal, Relief Minister Radhika Bernierjee said 12 people had died and more than four million were affected by the floods. He told reporters that crops losses in the past two days were estimated at 296 million rupees.

The six deaths in Delhi have all been due to house collapses. Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited some of the flood-affected areas in West Delhi yesterday.

Other badly-hit states include Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat and Haryana. Vast areas have been flooded, isolating thousands of people.

Nuclear power

(Continued from page 3)
erests of plutonium security.

SOVIETS
LAUNCH
COSMOS-936

MOSCOW, Aug. 4. (Tass).—The Soviet Union yesterday launched the "Cosmos 936" satellite to continue the studies of the influence of the factors of space flight on living organisms.

The satellite carries experimental system with various biological objects, as well as Radiation physics equipment.

The Sputnik carries biological objects and scientific equipment of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, United States and France.

According to a Reuters report, the "Cosmos 936" satellite was launched into earth orbit aboard a Soviet satellite yesterday to further international research into the effects of weightlessness in space.

Tass news agency reported the launch programme of the flight of the Cosmos-936 Sputnik was drawn up by scientists from the U.S., France, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and other countries.

MAKARIOS DIES

(Continued from page 1)
the black cask of his religious office, was the son of a shepherd. He dexterously combined his political and spiritual roles throughout his volatile career.

The major crisis of his political life came in 1974 when he was overthrown by the Greek-officered national guard.

He fled to exile in Britain, where he watched helplessly as Turkey occupied the northern 40 per cent of the island for the Turkish-Cypriot community.

Archbishop Makarios first tried the path to political power in the early 1950s and emerged as an enigmatic figure variously described by those who encountered him as "cunning" and a master politician.

He championed the cause of Enosis, or union with Greece. In 1956, he was detained by the British and exiled to the Seychelle Islands after being accused of being involved in the guerrilla struggle to win independence.

He refused a British offer of freedom if he renounced violence and his exile helped to make him a hero in Greek-Cypriot eyes.

He was released in 1957 but was not allowed to return.

Use of solar energy
in Kara Kum deserts

ASHKHAHAD, Aug. 4. (Tass).—The Soviet Union's first solar power station will be operating in the Kara Kum desert near the foothills of the Kopetdag mountains in Soviet Turkmenia. Its capacity will be 100 thousand kilowatts. The cost of its construction is half the cost of building a thermal power station with the same capacity.

One shot dead as fresh
violence grips Soweto

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 4. (Reuters).—South African police shot dead, a 16-year-old black youth yesterday as fresh violence gripped Soweto township and the government announced plans to let the people elect their own community council to represent the restive ghetto.

Four blacks have now been killed by police bullets in six days in Soweto, where militant students are at the vanguard of black activism in white-ruled South Africa.

Police said they made baton charges and used gunshots to disperse a crowd of stone-throwing teenagers. Two blacks were seriously injured when police opened fire after a patrol was stoned. Several other teenagers were wounded in other incidents.

A police spokesman described the day of unrest as the "busiest" since the township's militant black students called a classroom boycott last week because, they say, their education is inferior to that of whites.

Both a shifting slightly from national policy, said there was no need for the township to hold separate elections and all the township's people should be free to vote.

Previously, black leaders in Soweto have rejected the idea of community councils, which blacks fear would leave ultimate power over their municipal affairs in white hands.

Soweto's committee of 10 prominent leaders, which claims student backing, has countered with demands for autonomy under a democratically elected black "Soweto local authority".

A mass rally called by the committee to seek popular backing for its self-rule proposals was banned last Sunday and postponed for a week.

Following is the text of the message issued by Mohammad Daoud, President of the Republic on the occasion of the international seminar on "Pashto works during last two centuries".

"I am happy that the first seminar on Pashto works published during the past two centuries is being held in Kabul.

As the name and designation of this seminar shows, the scientific sessions of the seminar will study, comprehensively, the Pashto works during last two centuries.

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Prof. Dr. Nevin added: "In the seminar on 'Pashto works during last two centuries', interesting topics on literature and works in Pashto language have been chosen, and we are certain that the scientific studies of Afghan and guest scholars on works and texts in Pashto literature will further enrich them and introduce them to others."

According to another report the ARCS in another telegram to Warsaw has expressed its sympathy and condolence to Polish Red Cross over the recent floods causing human and financial losses.

WINDBOEK, Aug. 6. (Reuters).—Eight blacks were shot dead when South African troops intervened a group of 60 young men and women, and children, who were apparently being abducted by guerrillas to Angolan from South West Africa (Namibia), the South Africans said yesterday.

Ground rules for autumn
Security Conference laid

BELGRADE, Aug. 4. (Reuters).—Thirty-three European countries, plus the United States and Canada, yesterday finally agreed on the ground rules for next autumn's European Security Conference, which could have a crucial bearing on the West-East Detente.

Although the preparatory meeting has been highly technical, its decisions on such issues as an agenda, organisation and structures will virtually effect talks at the main meeting to review the 1975 Helsinki accords.

The dominant issue for the west is a thorough scrutiny of East Europe's record in carrying out the pledges of the Helsinki accords.

US chief delegate Albert Sherer told reporters after the agreement was reached — subject to formal approval by the governments of the participating countries — that he was very happy with the outcome.

The meeting opened on June 15 and was due to end last weekend, when it had to be extended because of an east-west deadlock over how long the autumn conference and the work of the committee should last.

In essence, the Soviet proposal broke the impasse by saying that the eastern bloc would accept an eight week period for the work of committees, and that drafting groups would be set up if necessary to work out their conclusions and suggestions.

During intensive backstage negotiations between representatives of east and west in a relatively small closed group and later in an informal meeting of all participating countries, the Soviet proposals were slightly amended and agreement was reached, delegates said.

LUSAKA, Aug. 4. (Tass).—International conference dedicated to the problems of the fuller use of mineral resources in the developing countries opened in Zambia capital. It is attended by more than 170 representatives from many countries.

The participants will discuss a wide range of questions connected with the survey and development of useful minerals, their use as well as environmental protection.

The summit of the Association of Southeast Asian

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 6. (Reuters).—Five non-communist countries of southeast Asia ended their second summit conference here yesterday with a promise to intensify economic and political cooperation and with a slap at protectionism by the developed world.

The summit of the Association of Southeast Asian

Nations (ASEAN) — which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand — wound up with high-sounding phrases of cordiality and satisfaction at a televised closing ceremony.

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said the realities were that certain objectives could not be achieved as quickly as the heads of government wished.

A joint communiqué issued by the five leaders spoke of their desire for a closer relationship with developed countries, particularly their three nearest neighbours, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

ASEAN leaders decide to intensify cooperations

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In an interview with the editor of Urdu-language newspaper Millat published from London, Gen. Zia Ul Haq said his rule was purely temporary and that it would cease with the introduction of a civilian government.

He firmly believed all the Middle East leaders genuinely wanted peace but "obviously on their own terms".

He still believed there was a possibility of resuming the Geneva conference.

Syria rejects Vance's proposal on foreign ministers meet

AMMAN, Aug. 6. (Reuters).—US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, starting the fourth leg of a mission which has so far produced no tangible results, yesterday strongly reaffirmed American determination to press for Middle East peace talks.

Shortly after receiving Syria's rejection of his proposal for a "working group" of foreign ministers to meet in New York next month, Vance said in a statement here that the US would continue to work "to build up the necessary consensus which will enable us to go to Geneva to negotiate a settlement".

Vance arrived in Amman yesterday morning and met King Hussein to present proposals on overcoming the obstacles to a Geneva conference.

Central to Vance's talks in Jordan will be the Palestinian issue, in which King Hussein has strong views—the West Bank of the Jordan River, which Arab states want preserved for a Palestinian homeland, was under Jordanian control until Israel captured it in the 1967 war.

The Jordanian monarch has demanded that Israel recognise Palestinian national rights, including the right to a homeland—a part of any peace settlement. He also is expected to press

for full Israeli withdrawal to its pre-war borders. An indication of Washington's determination to work for peace talks came when US officials said that Vance will make second visits to Egypt, Syria and Jordan before returning home at the end of his mission.

Vance, now in the midst of a tour of the region searching for ways to new peace talks, will meet leaders in Israel, Jordan, Syria and Egypt during the day to discuss the results of his mission.

The officials said the day will begin in Israel next Thursday morning, after Vance has ended talks with Begin. From there, he flies to Amman, then to Damascus and finally to Alexandria, where he will meet Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

But the American officials said the hectic schedule—which "avoids the pace once set by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger"—did not indicate increased hopes for Vance's mission.

Carter rules out pessimism on M-E talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. (Reuters).—President Carter yesterday warned against emphasising the negative aspects of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's current Middle East mission, saying such an attitude "possibly destroys the progress that is being made".

The President was commenting to reporters on Thursday's rejection by Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad of the idea of a working group of Arab and Israeli foreign ministers being set up as a preliminary step in resuming the Geneva Middle East peace talks.

The President said he thought it would be a mistake to attach too much importance to such press conference statements "because there are literally hundreds of options being discussed with each one of these leaders."

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LATE NEWS

THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. XVI, No. 114, Saturday, August 6, 1977. Assad 15. 1356 S.H. PRICE AFS. 6

International seminar on Pashto works opens here

KABUL, Aug. 6. (Bakhtar).—With the reading of the message of the President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud the international seminar on Pashto works during last two centuries was opened at Radio Afghanistan auditorium at 9:30 a.m. today. The seminar is attended by Afghan and guest scholars from friendly countries.

The Founder of the Republic Mohammad Daoud in his message said: "As the name and designation of this seminar shows, the scientific sessions of the seminar will study, comprehensively, the Pashto works during last two centuries."

Prof. Dr. Nevin added: "In the seminar on 'Pashto works during last two centuries', interesting topics on literature and works in Pashto language have been chosen, and we are certain that the scientific studies of Afghan and guest scholars on works and texts in Pashto literature will further enrich them and introduce them to others."

According to another report the ARCS in another telegram to Warsaw has expressed its sympathy and condolence to Polish Red Cross over the recent floods causing human and financial losses.

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An official spokesman said three dead were guerrillas shot by troops. He said "the other five were shot by guerrillas who were trying to keep the group together."

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5 killed, 5
injured in
road accident

MAIDAN SHAR, Aug. 6. (Bakhtar).—Five persons were killed and five others injured seriously in a car and bus collision here. A source of Saidabad woleswali said a car heading for Kabul collided with a bus in Dash Toop.

The source added the injured were admitted to the hospital.

Graduated
land taxes

CHARIKAR, Aug. 6. (Bakhtar).—The landowners of Surkhe Parwa woleswali have completed the declaration forms for Graduated land taxes and have started payment of taxes.

A source of the Auditor's office of Parwan province said the distribution of declaration forms continues in Shah Ali woleswali and Salang.

Sympathy
telegrams

KABUL, Aug. 6. (Bakhtar).—ARCS has sent a sympathy telegram to Indian Red Cross on the loss of human life in recent floods in India.

According to another report the ARCS in another telegram to Warsaw has expressed its sympathy and condolence to Polish Red Cross over the recent floods causing human and financial losses.

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Japan to construct NIT in Kabul

KABUL, Aug. 6. (Bakhtar).—The Japanese medical delegation accompanied by Japanese Ambassador to Kabul, met Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Abdullah Omar at 10 a.m. on Thursday.

During the meeting the technical cooperation between Afghanistan and Japan and the establishment of the National Institute of Tuberculosis (NIT) which is to be built with the financial assistance of Japan were discussed and views were exchanged.

Similarly, the Japanese Ambassador met Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram Thursday morning and held talks on the text of the financial agreement of Japan about the construction of the National Institute for Tuberculosis.

A source of the Planning

Ministry said that the cooperation of Japan in the framework of the grant-in-aid of that country for the construction of the National Institute of Tuberculosis will begin in Hamal 1357 in Darulaman.

Home news round up

QALAI NAW, Aug. 6. (Bakhtar).—The Construction work of the first stage of Qalai Naw notable water project in Badkhis province started on Thursday.

The project will cost more than 14,000,000 afis, to be met by state budget by Water Supply Department of the Public Works Ministry. With the completion of the project will supply water to 10,000 people.

KABUL, Aug. 6. (Bakhtar).—Iranian scholar Akh-

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Central

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Like the waves make towards the pebbled shore, so do our minutes hasten to their end.

(William Shakespeare)

SEMINAR ON PASHTO WORKS

The seminar on "Pashto works during the last two centuries" was inaugurated today in Kabul with the participation of a number of Afghan and guest scholars. The seminar was opened with the reading of the message of the President of the Republic, Mohammad Daoud issued on the occasion.

The international seminar on Pashto works differs in nature from those preceding it in that scientific discussions will be held for the first time on Pashto works written and printed during the past two centuries. The seminar promises ample opportunity for the researchers and Pashto scholars to present their views on works and Pashto language and literature during the two centuries gone by.

The seminar held on the basis of the cultural policy of Afghanistan in totally academic atmosphere will discuss the interesting particulars of the parallel progress of Pashto language with changes in the Afghan society.

Pashto as a great and ancient language of Afghanistan has continued to make progress steadily like any other living language in any part of the world, specially hand-in-hand with its sister language Dari in Afghanistan.

Pashto has produced eminent poets, writers and thinkers like Khushal Khan Khattak, Rahman Baba, Peero Roashan and many others. Today we have a large number of talented and dextrous young Pashto writers and poets who draw inspiration from rich Pashto heritage.

The history of Pashto language and literature can be traced back to thousands of years. The process of evolution of the Pashto language itself, which continues unhindered, produced innumerable manuscripts and printed works at all stages of its development. Pashto works in the last two hundred years have been published from Leningrad (former St. Petersburg), Paris, Lahore, London, Delhi, Kabul and other Pashto studies centres.

In the 18th century famous Pashto works including the Pashto dictionary were printed in Leningrad (St. Petersburg) which still occupies a pivotal place in Pashto literature. The dictionary has been reproduced in Kabul on the occasion of the seminar. Also reproduced on the occasion are

"Killed Afghan" originally printed in Lahore ninety years ago) and Gulshan Roh (originally printed in England nearly ninety years ago).

No less than 27 works have been reproduced on the occasion of the seminar which will be distributed among the participants. The Pashto study centres and the Ministry of Information and Culture have shown a high sense of responsibility in initiating such an important seminar which is certain to be a landmark in Pashto language and literature development.

Afghanistan which has been recognised as Pashto studies and development centre internationally considers it a great honour to hold the scientific seminar for development of our national language.

The scholars, both Afghans and guests, will exchange notes and thoughts on fresh researches on Pashto works and their impact on the development of the language.

We hope success to the seminar and look forward for effective discussions which could further harmonise development and progress of Pashto language and literature in future.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In its today's issue the paper comments on the international seminar on Pashto works being held in Kabul.

The paper throws light on the history of ancient Arian, today's Afghanistan, and the ancient language of Pashto. The paper gives some examples of the Pashto words used in the old Peshawar which are still widely used in Pashto language today.

The roots of Pashto words are also found on the Avesta book, which is a proof of the Pashto language being an ancient language. It has been centuries since the Pashto and its sister language Dari have been moving forward side by side in this ancient land and have undergone different stages of evolution.

Fortunately under the progressive Republican regime a number of constructive measures have been taken in efforts towards enriching the Pashto language and carrying out necessary studies, foremost among which is the fact that Afghanistan has been recognised an international centre for Pashto studies.

Today the international seminar on Pashto works in the past two centuries was opened with the reading of the message of the

leader of revolution. The paper while, commending the initiative of the Information and Culture Ministry in holding such seminar wishes complete success of the seminar.

HEYWAD: In its Thursday's issue the paper comments on agricultural cooperatives, through which advance payments and chemical fertilisers are provided to farmers to help them improve their lots.

Writing about the importance of cooperatives the paper adds that in the past the farmers were under many economic pressures and they were being exploited by profiteers and manipulators. However, with the establishment of agriculture producers are helped to overcome most of their problems by selling their products at reasonable prices.

The paper quotes part of the statement of the President of the Republic in which the land reforms for the benefit of the masses of population has been considered as an important measure, and establishment of agriculture cooperatives for augmenting the land productivity is promised.

Since the inception of the Republican regime so

ADS. RATES

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Yearly Afs. 1600

Half yearly Afs. 900

FOREIGN

Yearly Dollar 80

Half yearly Dollar 40

Jayawardene's success in Sri Lanka elections

COLOMBO. — For more than 40 years mass popularity had evaded Junius Richard Jayawardene, and now, at 70, he has come to the helm of affairs in Sri Lanka.

A member of a wealthy, aristocratic family with a tradition of legal practice going back three generations, Jayawardene followed family tradition and took his oath as an advocate of the Supreme Court in the early thirties. The oath was administered by his father, a Justice of the Supreme Court.

But young Jayawardene soon forsaw the practice of the law for the making of it. He was elected unopposed to Colombo Municipal Council in the mid-thirties, at that time a necessary apprenticeship for bigger political roles.

In 1918, his father, in the tradition of political pleading of the day, moved a resolution in the Ceylon National Congress requesting Britain to grant dominion status to Ceylon. Twenty-four years later, in 1942, his son Junius moved before the same Congress a demand for "full national independence instead of the dominion status of Westminster."

Those were the first important steps in a controversial political career, originally influenced by the Gandhian freedom movement in India, he shed his western dress for the simple Ceylonese clothes and soon became one of the young rebels in the national Congress.

He entered the legislature in 1943, defeating a veteran of the old nationalist movement, and soon identified himself with the radicals, following steering clear of the more revolutionary demands.

In 1944, he was the first to propose that Sinhalese, the majority language, be made the official language of Ceylon and later in 1945, earned the anger of the British governor conservative legislators, when he refused to vote for a message of congratulations to the king of Britain's victory in World War II.

With independence in 1948, Jayawardene was given the finance portfolio in the hastily prepared cabinet of Don Stephen Senanayake. He fathered the first six-year development plan of independent Ceylon, introduced central banking, moving away from dependent currency, and pioneered the Colombo Plan, together with Sir Percy Spender of Australia.

In successive United National Party (UNP) governments, from 1944 to 1956, he was Minister of Agriculture, and held the portfolios of agriculture, local government, and housing. He experienced his first defeat in 1956, when his former cabinet colleague, Solomon Bandaranaike, led a new radical alliance, swept to power, reducing the UNP to a rump party of eight seats.

Jayawardene, who lost his own seat in parliament, single-handedly reorganised and revitalised the UNP till it won a majority in the Colombo Municipal Council in December the same year. But in spite of this achievement Dudley Senanayake (son of D.S. Senanayake) returned from self-imposed political exile to lead the party and shift Jayawardene to the wings.

After the defeat of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's first government in 1965, Jayawardene became Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister, and defied left-wing criticism to launch a modern tourism industry which is today the country's fifth largest foreign exchange earner.

Back in opposition, as its leader, after Mrs. Bandaranaike's landslide victory in May 1970, Jayawardene was elected to lead the UNP in 1973 after the death of Dudley Senanayake. Since then he has sought to reorganise the UNP, to present it as a people's party and not the instrument of big business and landlords.

He almost made it this time. A study of the manner in which existing arms agreements have come about reveals that they were the result of the agreement of the leading nuclear Powers of the world, the United States, the Soviet Union, France, and the United Kingdom, which refused to accede to them; in this process the General Assembly was not in a position to hold the status of co-chairmen, this body was later expanded. The Committee regularly submits reports to the General Assembly, which in turn sends its requests and recommendations.

The local environmental issues of the application were given an airing by George Doucy QC, representing the Government of the Isle of Man. Dobry was particularly scathing about the absence of planning at Windscale in the past; the concentration on a single site of a great variety of nuclear activities and practically all the UK radio-active waste disposal indicated, he said, a total disregard of planning principles.

The Isle of Man, only 35 miles away from Windscale, raised 'the strongest possible objection' to any further development at Windscale. The sea around the Windscale outfall already contained 26 times as much plutonium as the Pacific Ocean around the island where the United States had tested its nuclear weapons, and 26,000 times as much as the open ocean.

The application was also opposed, in similar terms, by two other environmental groups, the Windward Appeal and Network for Nuclear Concern Planning. Association (for whom Sir Frank Layfield QC appeared) said that the development involved risks of a kind and for a time and on a scale that should not be accepted until certain things have been established to general satisfaction. Durham County Council also opposed the application, but the two local councils, Cumbria County Council and Copeland Borough Council, said that they were in favour.

The legal group Justice (the British section of the International Commission of Jurists) and the National Council for Civil Liberties concentrated their attack on the social implications of the plutonium economy.

For the NCCL Geoffrey Robertson warned that to turn Britain into an 'international nuclear laundromat' might be profitable, but the price in terms of personal liberty and the deterioration in the quality of life could be too high.

So far, the atmosphere of the inquiry has been polite and orderly. John Tyne, a veteran of many disruptions of motorway inquiries, appeared on behalf of the Society for Environmental Improvements, but made no attempt to storm the building. Indeed

By Lucien Rajakaruna

mission to rid the UNP of control by the felt was the feudal leadership of the Senanayake family. The party now is publicly pledged to a policy of socialism, a pragmatic right-wing socialism. What it means in effect is a policy of progressive conservatism.

But there is still a large credibility gap between Jayawardene and his promises. The UNP still remains the party of big business in Sri Lanka. It was openly supported by those who were worst affected by land reform who supported him for a large-scale foreign investment. It is pledged to strengthen private enterprise, albeit with shares for workers in their places of work.

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By Nigel Hawkes

he actually looked rather nervous. The inquiry is meeting in the Sunbys Hall, a large modern building in the centre of Whitehaven. It is plentifully supplied with plate glass, and when the sun shines it gets very hot. At the head of the room on a raised dais sits High Table sits Justice Parker. On either side are his two expert assessors, Sir Frederick Warner and Sir Edward Pochin. They say nothing, but take notes and look interested and presumably offer advice to the inspector during adjournments. (Sir Frederick is a chemical engineer and a member of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution; Sir Edward, a doctor, is a member of the International Commission on Radiological Protection.)

Facing them sit the witnesses and their legal teams. BNFL have more lawyers in attendance than anybody else. Lord Silcock, the title is, in fact inherited—looks too young to be either a QC or a Lord (he's 47), like a brightly six-foot-tall figure with carefully brushed hair.

Towards the back of the hall sit the objectors. Some have managed to afford a QC, but are worried that if the inquiry goes on too long the money may run out.

From the evidence of the first week, it looks like money being well spent. The curious effect of learned counsel on either side to make the contest seem more even. It is no longer a few enthusiasts from a dingy office in Poland Street counselling on either side the money of BNFL, it is Sir Lord Silcock's case against Lord Silcock's.

Justice Parker has already shown an impressive grasp of the issues. He was asked his Volkswagen and engine 1,634,991 new engine No. F1890113. Individuals, and offices who have any dealing with this advertisement within three days of publication of this advertisement to the Licence Section of the Registrar of Companies, should send it to the Registrar of Companies, 1, Whitehall, London SW1A 2HQ. (548) 2-1

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Kabul Mayor Dr. Chulam Mina project.

Sanayee daily format enlarged

GHAZNI, Aug. 6, (Bakhtar).—The format of Sanayee daily of Ghazni has been enlarged.

The Ghazni Governor M. Asaf Pass Yusufi appreciated the efforts of the Ministry of Information and Culture and wished further success to the newspaper.

The director of Information and Culture of Ghazni Gul Mohammad Adab-yar outlined the short biography of Sanayee daily and its role enlightening of the public, sought further cooperation of local writers with the daily.

Communications Ministry

(Continued from page 3) ber of post offices in Afghanistan reached to 335. Also the Fifth Postal zone was formed in Kabul and the post offices of the country were equipped with postal equipments, including scales and post-boxes stamps.

Last year, the number of letters and parcels within the country and sent abroad, reached to 7,695,996 and the letters and parcels received from outside amounted to 9,093,962 which indicates a considerable increase as compared with 1974.

B—philately and publicity: to celebrate important national and international occasions, the Communications Ministry has repeatedly printed various stamps. Last year on the following occasions new stamps were printed and were put in circulation.

50th Anniversary of the last independence, the Fourth Anniversary of the Republic, a Regime, convening of the first Republican Loya Jirga, electing the first President of the country, taking oath of the office by President, endorsement of the constitution by the President, commemoration of Palestinian freedom-fighters and martyrs, and the 80th death anniversary of Sayed Jamaluddin Afghani. The total number of special and ordinary stamps printed reached to 960,000.

4—Required communication relations and settling accounts.

A—Makior out price—currents: the communication relations are based on the charter and instructions of the International Union of Telecommunication which requires making out price—currents, and settling accounts. Therefore, efforts were made for finding the most proper ways and channels beneficial to Afghanistan, and with assessment of other countries' price—currents a single price—current was made out for various countries without

Work on Ayub Khan residential area begins

KABUL, Aug. 6, (Bakhtar).—Work on implementation of detailed plan of a residential area of Ayub Khan Mena covering 140 hectares of land, began last Thursday.

The Mayor of Kabul Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Noorzad speaking at the ceremony expressed pleasure that work has begun on Ayub Khan project based on the Seven Year Development Plan of the country.

He wished the cooperation of the people in carrying out this project and hoped it will be implemented in accordance with the plan. The residential project covers 140 hectares of land for houses, markets, roads and parks.

Some 885 plots will be distributed for housing after construction of the road. In accordance with the plan apartments and shops will be built on a length of 16,000 metres along the road. The apartments would be nine to 16 stories.

Sport fields, schools, kindergarten, mosques, restaurants, cinema, parks and police stations are also envisaged in the project; said the head of the project.

At the ceremony present were also deputy mayor and some officials of Municipality.

LONDON, Aug. 6, (Reuters).—Big Ben is to be illuminated by a laser beam this summer "to add bit of colour to the London scene", the department of the environment said today.

The beam will produce a green glow around the pinnacle of the clock tower outside the houses of parliament but will not illuminate other parts of the palace of Westminster. It is being arranged free by a private company.

Responding to the technical requirements, with due consideration, to the communication development plan and to better equipping the post offices, a good deal of equipments and spare parts on machines were purchased part of which have arrived to Kabul.

The total revenues of the Communications Ministry reached to AfS. 272,271,922 last year which compared to those of the previous year shows an increase of AfS. 506, 50, 659,909; added the source.

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 6, (AFP).—The Indian embassy in Addis Ababa yesterday denied a "totally without basis" reports that India had turned down a proposal by Ethiopia that it mediate in the Somali-Ethiopian conflict.

The proposal reportedly was made by Ethiopian defence minister Ayalew M. A. in a letter to the Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee who made a brief stop-over here on Wednesday.

The Indian embassy said that there was no question of rejection since no proposal for a mediation was made by Ethiopia in the first place.

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KABUL, Aug. 6, (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Planning Minister Abdul Aziz Lergho left for Abu Dhabi yesterday for the finalisation of previous talks on Abu Dhabi loan for Baghi

Audio-visual dept. opened in mines ministry

KABUL, Aug. 6, (Bakhtar).—The Audio-Visual section of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, was opened with screening of two documentary films Thursday morning.

At the opening ceremony, Deputy Mines and Industries Minister Eng. Abdul Salam Salah spoke on the role of publicity in encouraging of industries and its development and expressed the hope that the audio-visual department should be able to render its services in this sector in accordance with the policy of the Republican state.

Similarly, the Director of the Ministry M. Siddiq Basharzoy gave clarifications on the activities of the Publicity Department.

The opening ceremony was attended by some officials of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Today he may meet one of China's top leaders, perhaps vice-premier Teng Hsiao-Ping or Chairman Hua Kuo-Fang.

He will leave Peking tonight by train for Tachai.

Waldheim's spokesman, Rudolf Stajuhar, told newsmen that during the talks, which covered the international situation in general, the North-South dialogue and the role of the UN international affairs had also been brought up.

The discussions had been "cordial and friendly", the spokesman added.

Among those also present at the meeting in Peking were Huang Hua and Ho Ying, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs respectively, the agency added.

Waldheim is on a one-week visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese government.

At one stage, Iran which had agreed to the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty, rejected the U.S. condition as unacceptable.

PARIS, Aug. 7, (Reuters).—Rich industrial countries and major oil-exporting nations yesterday agreed to provide finance for a new multi-billion dollar international fund to help countries in serious balance of payments trouble.

The new aid source will be administered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) a supplement to its conventional lending operations.

IMF managing Director Johannes Witteveen told a news conference the meeting was able to agree on the amount of credit to be offered and on terms and conditions.

He was confident a total of around 10 billion dollars would be raised.

The seven industrial nations have promised to put up about 5.25 billion dollars and the oil exporting countries about 4.27

billions dollars.

The industrialised countries had originally urged the oil exporters to match their contribution dollar for dollar.

Dr. Witteveen said the contributors agreed that a substantial share of the money should be available to assist developing countries. In cases of special need, there would be no limit to the amount a country could borrow, he said.

Normally a member country using the facility would be able to draw around twice as much as would normally be available to it under IMF quotas.

"The industrial countries taking part in the fund were the United States, West Germany, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium."

Oil-exporting countries contributing were Saudi Arabia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait,

Qatar, Nigeria and Venezuela.

Dr. Witteveen said he was confident the IMF would have substantial financial resources.

"We think this agreement will be sufficient, and will help to maintain confidence in the financial system," he said.

Interest paid to the contributors will be seven per cent for the first six months, and subject to review thereafter. Borrowers will have to pay slightly more to cover the IMF's costs.

Spain and Portugal are expected to be early applicants to the new "Witteveen Facility", financial sources here said. IMF teams are already at work in these two countries. Other potential borrowers are Turkey, Brazil, and Mexico.

Contributions to the facility are expressed in special drawing rights, the IMF's own accounting unit, which is currently worth about 1.17 dollars.

He said three women and a boy were admitted to hospital while the other casualties were treated as out patients.

The spokesman said the one-hour fire severely damaged the factory. But no estimate of the extent of damage was given.

KABUL, Aug. 7, (Bakhtar).—The seminar of heads of central departments of road maintenance and road construction units of Public Works Ministry was opened by the Public Works Minister Ghausuddin Faq.

Referring to the importance of construction and

maintenance of highways as infrastructure of state projects Faq called on participants to exert pressure in building the nation.

The Deputy Public Works Minister Eng. Ghausuddin Mateen who was elected as chairman of the seminar spoke on importance of holding such seminars and expressed hope that the participants will be able to solve their problem through discussions and understanding.

Afterwards the delegates began discussion on ways to improve work.

Sabotage likely in Mozambique mine disaster

MAPUTO, Aug. 7, (Reuters).—Mozambique's national newspaper said yesterday workers at the scene of the country's worst ever mine disaster in which 150 miners were entombed in an underground explosion believed that "enemy action" was responsible.

The newspaper Noticias said 15 bodies have so far been recovered from the coal mine at Moatize, just 110 kms from the Rhodesian border in the northern Tete province.

Diplomatic sources here said that of the bodies so far brought to the surface (Continued on Page 4)

Salisbury Aug. 7, (Reuters).—Nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa will be to the British and American governments next week a Rhodesian peace plan asking for a British caretaker government to guide the country to black majority rule, it was announced here yesterday.

The diminutive cleric and four of his top aides in the United African National Council (UANC) will fly to London on Monday and plan to meet British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who will be visiting Britain.

A UANC statement yesterday enlarged on the four-point peace plan announced by Bishop Muzorewa two weeks ago.

It said the proposed constitutional committee, to be set up immediately should consist of a maximum of five representatives each from the British government, the UANC, the Rhodesian government and other national groups represented at last year's Geneva talks

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NEW DELHI, Aug. 7, (AFP).—India has decided to send a two member group to participate in the international Koran reading competition to be held in Kuala Lumpur in early September.

The two were named as Atiqur Rehman and Amul Rehman Ahmed.

They were selected after an Indian competition held here recently.

TEHRAN, Aug. 6, (Reuters).—Talks will resume in Washington on Monday on the possible sale to Iran of up to eight nuclear power stations worth about 10 billion dollars, officials said yesterday.

The three days of talks will also cover cooperation in oil, gas and solar energy. The Iranian delegation will be headed by Dr. Akbar Ebnad, assistant prime minister and head of the Iranian Atomic Energy organization.

U.S.—Iranian nuclear talks were delayed last summer because of the American presidential election. There was also disagreement by Iran over Washington's tough stand on nuclear safeguards.

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Interest paid to the contributors will be seven per cent for the first six months, and subject to review thereafter. Borrowers will have to pay slightly more to cover the IMF's costs.

Spain and Portugal are expected to be early applicants to the new "Witteveen Facility", financial sources here said. IMF teams are already at work in these two countries. Other potential borrowers are Turkey, Brazil, and Mexico.

Contributions to the facility are expressed in special drawing rights, the IMF's own accounting unit, which is currently worth about 1.17 dollars.

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The spokesman said the one-hour fire severely damaged the factory. But no estimate of the extent of damage was given.

KABUL, Aug. 7, (Bakhtar).—The seminar of heads of central departments of road maintenance and road construction units of Public Works Ministry was opened by the Public Works Minister Ghausuddin Faq.

Referring to the importance of construction and

maintenance of highways as infrastructure of state projects Faq called on participants to exert pressure in building the nation.

The Deputy Public Works Minister Eng. Ghausuddin Mateen who was elected as chairman of the seminar spoke on importance of holding such seminars and expressed hope that the participants will be able to solve their problem through discussions and understanding.

Afterwards the delegates began discussion on ways to improve work.

Sabotage likely in Mozambique mine disaster

MAPUTO, Aug. 7, (Reuters).—Mozambique's national newspaper said yesterday workers at the scene of the country's worst ever mine disaster in which 150 miners were entombed in an underground explosion believed that "enemy action" was responsible.

The newspaper Noticias said 15 bodies have so far been recovered from the coal mine at Moatize, just 110 kms from the Rhodesian border in the northern Tete province.

Diplomatic sources here said that of the bodies so far brought to the surface (Continued on Page 4)

Salisbury Aug. 7, (Reuters).—Nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa will be to the British and American governments next week a Rhodesian peace plan asking for a British caretaker government to guide the country to black majority rule, it was announced here yesterday.

The diminutive cleric and four of his top aides in the United African National Council (UANC) will fly to London on Monday and plan to meet British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who will be visiting Britain.

A UANC statement yesterday enlarged on the four-point peace plan announced by Bishop Muzorewa two weeks ago.

It said the proposed constitutional committee, to be set up immediately should consist of a maximum of five representatives each from the British government, the UANC, the Rhodesian government and other national groups represented at last year's Geneva talks

(Continued on Page 4)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7, (AFP).—India has decided to send a two member group to participate in the international Koran reading competition to be held in Kuala Lumpur in early September.

The two were named as Atiqur Rehman and Amul Rehman Ahmed.

They were selected after an Indian competition held here recently.

TEHRAN, Aug. 6, (Reuters).—Talks will resume in Washington on Monday on the possible sale to Iran of up to eight nuclear power stations worth about 10 billion dollars, officials said yesterday.

The three days of talks will also cover cooperation in oil, gas and solar energy. The Iranian delegation will be headed by Dr. Akbar Ebnad, assistant prime minister and head of the Iranian Atomic Energy organization.

U.S.—Iranian nuclear talks were delayed last summer because of the American presidential election. There was also disagreement by Iran over Washington's tough stand on nuclear safeguards.

At one stage, Iran which had agreed to the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty, rejected the U.S. condition as unacceptable.

PARIS, Aug. 7, (Reuters).—Rich industrial countries and major oil-exporting nations yesterday agreed to provide finance for a new multi-billion dollar international fund to help countries in serious balance of payments trouble.

The new aid source will be administered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) a supplement to its conventional lending operations.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

My good will is great, though the gift small.

(William Shakespeare)

Hiroshima 'holocaust' day

The 850,000 residents of Hiroshima observed the 32nd anniversary of the dropping of the world's first atomic bomb over the city in 1945, Saturday with a memorial service held at the Hiroshima Peace Park, located near the blast's centre.

The city of Hiroshima marked the 32nd anniversary of the holocaust with a warning that the nuclear arms race has reached the "peak of destructive power". The city and the world in general remember bitterly the man-made catastrophe which took more than 210,000 lives in Hiroshima and more than 75,000 lives in Nagasaki, a city in Japan.

The tragic fate of Hiroshima and Nagasaki jolts all the more the consciousness of humanity as the dropping of atomic bombs on these cities was not a strategic necessity.

Afghanistan as a peace-loving country has always stood for nuclear disarmament and has always

supported, notably, the proposal of a complete ban on nuclear weapons which is aimed at saving the mankind from the scourge of war and the menace of atomic annihilation.

Afghanistan is also among the signatories of the International Non-Proliferation Treaty which she signed in 1962 and also its revised draft some time back.

But despite of the efforts of peace loving countries including Afghanistan the nuclear race continues against potential adversaries. The highly technical nuclear weapons are still being developed which is nothing but an act of folly, a blind belief in the dominance of weapons.

Although the atomic age was inaugurated with a human sacrifice of more than 210,000 persons without any distinction between men, women and children between combatant and non-combatants between the guilty and the guiltless, nevertheless, we can still take necessary measures to check the spread of nuclear weapons.

new regime we have been witnessing the launching of a series of wide-scale construction, urban, economic and social programmes work on some of which have been completed and others are near completion.

Implementation of the development projects the government has attached importance to the priority of needs.

Establishment of potable water projects, health centres, expansion of postal services, creating transportation facilities, establishment of schools in every part of the country are all indicators of the government's special interest in expanding and developing the public services.

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS.

In its yesterday's issue the paper comments on the international seminar on Pashtu language which was opened in Kabul yesterday.

The paper quotes part of the messages of the founder of the Republic read at the opening session of the seminar by Information and Culture Minister which said: "The Afghan and guest-scholars participating in the sessions of the seminar will have an opportunity to assess, in a totally academic atmosphere, the interesting particulars of the parallel progress of Pashtu language with changes in the Afghan society."

The fact is, the paper went to say, that the process of evolution of Pashtu language needs all-sided studies by Afghan scholars and international linguists. The seminar will afford an opportunity to the participants to find out new facts about the works and literature of Pashtu and through mutual exchange of their findings to each other.

The paper notes that the Ministry of Information and Culture has prepared adequate text books and microfilms and unique Pashtu works so that the participating scholars have reference to carry out their scientific studies.

The efforts of the Republican state of Afghanistan in creating new works and reviving the works of scholars of the country will prove tremendously effective.

ive and useful in implementing the cultural policy and will help in reviving the national pride.

In the past four years of the new order in the country the Ministry of Information and Culture has been holding seminars, each of which has played a leading role in throwing light on our national pride. The seminar on Pashtu will have a considerable role in development of Pashtu language and will afford us an opportunity to reassess the Pashtu works during the past two centuries.

The paper notes that co-operation to works done on European and Arabic languages, not much is done in Dari and Pashtu languages in our country and if the orientalists have carried out research works on our national languages they were mainly based on previous works. We need to work consistently and continuously and we hope that our educational institutes will pay profound attention to this.

JAMHOURIAT: The public welfare projects is the subject matter of the editor in today's issue of the paper.

Drawing up and implementation of public welfare projects and establishment of centres and complexes beneficial masses of population have been among the main objectives of the Republican state of Afghanistan.

Since the inception of the

lear weapons and this needs perseverance and wisdom.

Destruction is today threatening the Middle East and African countries and there is no denying the fact that in order to make money at the cost of human life nuclear technology is flowing unhindered to Israel and South Africa. This of course will encourage their adversaries too to purchase or produce the nuclear weaponry, ultimately the mankind will suffer.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the living examples for all those who are clandestinely planning sale or purchase or production of nuclear weapons. Though Hiroshima is now a town of towering skyscrapers, yet, it still has more than 6,000 atomic bomb victims after 32 years.

Countries around the world accept the nuclear power or generation was indispensable to cover energy gap which would occur over the coming decades but what is needed is to curb the production of lethal arms.

Since the start of June an estimated 3,000 guerrillas of the Western Somalia Liberation Front have poured into the Ogaden, grabbing control of an estimated 60 per cent of the region, tucked into Ethiopia's southeastern corner and comprising a full third of the land area of that nation.

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War explodes in the hell-hole of Ethiopia

MOGADISHU, Somalia: It is one of the hottest, most inhospitable spots on earth.

Ethiopia's sprawling Ogaden Desert is a 150,000 square mile tract of nothing. It is home to millions of nomads, a few scattered trees and several hundred thousand Somali ethnic nomads who have wandered the region with their camels and goats for centuries.

Inexplicably this land, which has been scoured by 130 degree (54C) temperatures and howling winds off the Red Sea, has become Africa's latest flashpoint.

A small-scale desert conflict, unnoticed by the outside world for the last few years, has exploded into nearly full-scale war.

If left unchecked, independent diplomatic observers fear the escalating conflict could precipitate a major conflagration on the Horn of Africa.

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The insurgents, trained and supplied by Mogadishu, severed the vit

al Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway, which carries 50 per cent of Ethiopia's imports and exports. They have defied increasingly frantic efforts by government paramilitary forces to retake the line.

Roving across the desert in camouflaged trucks, the guerrillas overran government outposts, attacked convoys and infiltrated the areas two largest outposts, the ancient walled city of Harar and the important rail town of Dire Dawa.

The guerrillas recently claimed they killed at least 150 Ethiopian troops in fighting around Dire Dawa, destroyed nine aircraft on the ground and shot down a tenth.

The Ethiopians appear ready to strike back—hard. Over the last few weeks the embattled government airlifted thousands of troops, many of them belonging to the Israeli-trained Flame Division, into the Ogaden together with advance units of 300,000 peasant army, recently involved in Addis Ababa after months of secret training.

In its first official communiqué on the fighting, Ethiopia also claimed major victories.

Addis Ababa said its troops killed "thousands" of regular Somali troops in at least six major clashes, captured many prisoners, including anti-aircraft guns, mortars, rocket launch-

ers and American-made M-16 rifles.

Thousands of nomads have fled the war-torn area into neighbouring Somalia bringing tales of casual killings and indiscriminate bombings by Ethiopian troops.

Adaa Abdi, a pretty middle-aged nomad, told me in Mogadishu that Ethiopian troops visited his encampment in the Ogaden and after a couple of perfunctory questions shot her husband and three sons.

They drank the tea I had left on the fire and then left without a word," she said.

Another refugee said it took him two weeks to reach the Somali border and en route he saw villages and nomad camps flattened by airstrikes and hundreds of dead camels and cattle rotting in the sun.

Hospitals in northern Somalia are full of wounded guerrillas and nurses have been sent to the north to help.

Diplomats here reported virtually all commercial vehicles in the north have been ordered to stand by for emergency use by the government.

The stage is being set for a prolonged and bitter war.

The prize: a presently useless desert which may nevertheless hide valuable minerals and even oil.

Its ever changing surface.

"We have launched our offensive to drive the Ethiopian army out of the Ogaden and we are prepared to fight until the desert sand is soaked in blood," a guerrilla leader said.

"The blood has begun to run," he added, as the front's pleasant headquarters, an Italian-style villa in this Indian Ocean capital.

"We have signed up more than 700 men in the last 10 days here at headquarters and at least that many have registered at various training camps," he said.

The front was formed in 1963. The Somali government actively supports it with both weapons and training.

As the guerrilla leader spoke some 200 additional fit-looking young recruits jammed the sparse liberation headquarters, waiting for the bright red cards that would identify them as front fighters.

The only wall decorations were official maps outlining the dream of President Siad Barre's government—that of a "Greater Somalia".

Millions of matchbox-tops are also emblazoned with the bright yellow outline of a greater Somalia.

Somali children from their earliest years are impressed with this aim.

"Greater Somalia" encompasses the entire Ogaden region, large chunk of north-

(Continued on Page 4)

The United Nations and disarmament

By J. Zivie

PART II

In light of the unsatisfactory situation in the disarmament field and confrontation with the accelerating arms race, the Committee of Disarmament, created by the General Assembly, has been unable to achieve its purpose.

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itee for Disarmament at Geneva has proceeded at an ever-slower pace, and notwithstanding the Committee's positive results, negotiations have centered primarily on partial measures.

The cited principle has already been embodied in a General Assembly resolution, to which the nuclear powers objected, invoking the confidentiality, secrecy, and delicacy of their negotiations. It stands to reason that the principle of reporting to the UN on negotiations conducted outside the Organisation does not mean that any party must divulge its military or diplomatic secrets, but it is a fact that the UN has no knowledge of the status of negotiations being conducted by the nuclear powers, or of their possible results or prospects. Much more may be gleaned from accounts in the international press or the statements of

(Continued on page 3)

There has been an absence of general consideration and a lack of orientation toward general and complete disarmament and particularly nuclear disarmament, and such discussion is limited to debates of principle—without any implementation—at the General Assembly. Due to the opposition of the nuclear powers, the proposal to call a world disarmament conference has failed to get off the ground, and there is no realistic hope for such a conference unless all nuclear powers are prepared to participate.

In its reply to Dr. Waldheim in regard to the special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly, the Yugoslav government stated that without negotiating the importance of regional, bilateral, and other forms of negotiation, the UN has always been the most suitable and only universal forum for the discussion of this problem and for arriving at a solution. This principled position receives further elaboration in the principles considered to Yugoslavia to constitute the basis for disarmament

Experience has demonstrated that the utilization of alternatives to the UN (bilateral, inter-bloc, or regional negotiations) has failed to bring about results in the interest of the international community, which is the sole genuine universal forum capable of offering a way out of the present stagnation and setting in motion the process of resolving the key problems of disarmament.

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IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

ZUTPHEN, Holland, Aug. 7. (Reuters). A Dutch veterinary surgeon was fined 600 guilders (140 sterling) Friday for accidentally burning down a farm with a jet of flame from the rear end of a cow.

The farm went up in smoke last September when the jet lit a match to test the gas coming out of a tube inserted in the anus of the cow, which was suffering from a badly swollen stomach.

The flame set light to bales of hay in a barn and then burned down the whole farm, causing damage estimated at 200,000 guilders (45,000 sterling). The cow escaped with a shock.

LONDON, Aug. 7. (DPA).—British dentists are overcharging their Arab clients, the medical advice of the United Arab Emirates embassy in London Dr. Juma Bilal told the Lo-

ndon daily "the Guardian" Friday. The attaché told paper that he recently prevented a compatriot from paying an advance sum of 3,500 pounds for having his teeth treated by a British dentist.

"Perhaps the dentist wanted to pull out his teeth and replace them with gold bones," Dr. Bilal said sarcastically.

Dr. Bilal said several dentists here obviously thought they could charge more because their patients came from oil exporting countries.

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Dr. Bilal said several dentists here obviously thought they could charge more because their patients came from oil exporting countries.

He warned that the Arab patients might go to other European countries for dental treatment if these practices continued.

The British dentists' association said excessive bills were very rare, and were possibly due to overtime work in dental laboratories.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7. (Reuters).—Twelve wild animal dealers have been accused of operating a multimillion dollar smuggling operation involving thousands of rare and endangered species.

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Bangkok is sinking

BANGKOK, Aug. 7. (Reuters).—The city of five million people is slowly, imperceptibly, sinking.

Not in any dramatic manner, but enough to worry government officials and cause cracks in the structure, or subsidence of the foundations, of several big buildings.

Many people dismiss the Bangkok sinking story as simply another environmental alarm, but a growing group of experts think otherwise.

The experts point out that Bangkok experiencing a new phenomenon of sinking its annual monsoon floods of low-lying areas spread to wider areas of the city.

Geologists, architects and engineers say excessive pumping of groundwater water by city authorities, factories and hotels are the direct causes.

Bangkok is sitting on a plain flowing on top of a large reserve of underground water. Everyday over 500,000 cubic metres of fresh water are brought up to the surface for public consumption, causing a

Dr. Rachoj Kanchanavich, a noted architect and member of the committee, says Bangkok City, Taipei, Tokyo, Hamburg and several other major cities are facing the same problem as Bangkok.

He says water pumping

which has reached down to 505-550 feet beneath the earth is quickly depleting potable water. Some factories have started to discover that the fresh water in their artesian wells is being replaced by salt water seeping in from the nearby gulf of Thailand.

"The present uncontrolled water pumping must give way to a well-balanced use of this important natural resource if we are going to avoid disaster. In the long run other water sources must also be developed," he says.

Dr. Rachoj says "we're aware that to ask the authorities to stop pumping water is no small business. A convincing proof should first be made available before any theoretical measures are taken in this direction."

Committee chairman from Phranichapak says the study project calls for the creation of permanent monitoring network in which measuring benchmark will be installed at various points in the city for periodic checks, probably every six months or one year.

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steadily deplete of subsoil level.

With the city only 1.5 metres above the sea, this proves a threat to its safety.

The Thai government takes the problem seriously and has recently set up an "underground water crisis committee for the prevention of land sinking," headed by the national environmental committee.

According to one of its members, the committee will carry out a thorough scientific research to determine the extent of damage, starting next October.

The study will cost at least one million dollars and take three and a half years to complete, but preliminary findings are expected to become available after the first year.

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which has reached down to 505-550 feet beneath the earth is quickly depleting potable water. Some factories have started to discover

Progress made in Mideast talks; Vance arrives in S. Arabia

TAIF, SAUDI ARABIA, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived yesterday on the fifth leg of his Middle East tour after talks in Jordan that produced apparent progress and a ringing endorsement by King Hussein of the US peace initiative.

Vance, due to have talks later yesterday with foreign minister Prince Saud, will confer today with King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd.

They are expected to concentrate on the Middle East and also deal with other serious problems such as the Horn of Africa, where Saudi Arabia is playing an increasingly influential role.

Before Vance left Jordan, King Hussein called in reporters accompanying him to declare that he was encouraged about the prospects for Middle East peace talks because of the determination Vance demonstrated during their discussions.

He said Jordan "very firmly and very clearly" supported the right of Palestinians, possibly under international assistance, to hold a plebiscite for self-determination on the West Bank.

On representation at Geneva the King proposed that at the question could be decided in advance of a conference.

"If we know where we are headed and we know what the results are likely to be I think that many of the obstacles that may appear insurmountable at this stage will cease to give the same appearance," he said.

The King has a complex relationship with Palestinians, having been the first Arab leader to clash with them in 1970.

The formerly Jordanian West Bank of the Jordan, captured by Israel in the June, 1967, war, was designated by the 1974 Arab summit in Rabat as the future homeland for Palestinians. The same summit rejected the idea of a two-state solution.

The Arab States have spoken publicly up to now only of ending the state of war with Israel as part of an overall settlement, which would include a peace settlement.

Arafat's second-in-command, Salah Khalaf, said that what Vance was carrying with him "is merely shelving" the Palestinians case for good.

"If the Arabs accept Vance's plans, or some of them, an unspoken and fiercest political battle may result, coupled with a conspiracy against the Palestine revolution," he was quoted as telling the command paper Falastin al-Tharim.

"The result of any agreement concluded in the absence of the Palestinian people will be deadly for those who imagine that they can succeed in their move," he was quoted as saying.

In reply to a question, he said: "We have no secrets to hide...the broad lines of our planned programme provide for the exercise of their right to self-determination, establish an independent state on their national soil and recognize the enemy."

"Our demand is clear: A sovereign state which alone will decide afterwards the nature of its relations with the neighbouring Arab countries, especially Jordan."

"Accordingly, we do not accept being a province of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan or Israeli conditions such as recognition, open borders, trade and cultural exchanges etc," he added.

Exhibition on Pashto works opens

KABUL, Aug. 8 (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of the international seminar on Pashto works published during the past two centuries being held in Kabul, an exhibition Pashto works published during the last two centuries was opened by Information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Nevin this morning at the Public Library auditorium. Afterwards the scholars participating at the seminar visited the exhibition.

Israel has refused to deal with the PLO, because its charter calls for the dismantling of the Jewish state.

The king's comments came on the heels of remarks by Syria's President, Assad to the same effect and indicated a coordination on the thorny issue. Assad told reporters that were Israel willing to recognize Palestinian rights in accordance with United Nations resolutions and not to hold discussions with Palestinian representatives, "I assume that at the PLO will not find anything disturbing in this."

King Hussein said yesterday "We have had very fruitful talks and are determined to do all we can to continue a dialogue with our friends (the United States), if we finally manage to see progress and there is adequate preparation in Geneva, then Geneva would conceivably be a success," he said.

He said he had "specific views" on the American suggestions that the PLO should be a part of the conference.

During the opening of the exhibition present were officials of Information and Culture Ministry and some guests.

Nine papers read at Pashto seminar

KABUL, Aug. 8 (Bakhtar).—At the yesterday morning and afternoon scientific sessions of the International Seminar on Pashto Works during the Past Two Centuries, nine Afghan and guest scholars read their papers under different titles on national treasure of Pashto language which was received with interest by members of the seminar.

The following members of the seminar read the following papers:

Dr. Col. Fazel-i-Rabbi, "Pashto Military Terminology in the 19th Century"; Abdulah Khidmat-gar, "A Glance at Pashto Poetry During the Last Two Centuries"; Prof. Rahim Iltam, "Some Characteristics of Pashto Grammar by H. V. Bellue (published in 1937); Dr. Bernd Glatzer, West German scholar, "Pashto Nomadism in Western Afghanistan"; and Mohammad, "The Evolution of Pashto Teaching in Afghanistan 1937-1976".

In the afternoon session of the seminar which began at 3 p.m. the following members of the seminar read the following papers:

Mohammad Gul Bashir, "A Commentary on 'Hafiz' in Pashto"; Asadullah Shin'ur, "Pashto Popular Quatrains as a Mass Media Communication"; and Prof. Dr. Nevin, "The Evolution of Pashto Teaching in Afghanistan 1937-1976".

The charter also outlines the responsibilities and obligations of the heads of primary schools in improving the function of the primary schools.

The charter is the first of its kind drawn up in the light of the education reforms for heads of schools as a source of the Ministry.

PRESIDENT'S SYMPATHY MESSAGE CONVEYED

KABUL, Aug. 8 (Bakhtar).—The sympathy and condolence message of the President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud, the patron of Afghan Red Crescent Society was conveyed to the families of those killed in floods in Khost lo woleswali and Musa Khil woleswali by Pakhtia governor.

A source of the Information and Public Relations Department of ARCS said that the relief aid of the society was distributed to the survivors of the deceased.

Home brief

KABUL, Aug. 8 (Bakhtar).—The charter governing the duties of heads of primary schools was approved yesterday at the extraordinary meeting of the Council of Education Ministers, chaired by First Deputy Education Minister Dr. Mir Abdul Fatah Sedeq.

The charter is drawn up on the basis of education reforms which call for upgrading of primary schools from six to eight grades.

According to another report the non-resident Ambassador of Belgium in Afghanistan Pierre van der Smissen paid a courtesy call on Minister of Mines and Industries Eng. Abdul Tawab Assefi at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Malikyar leaves for Teheran

KABUL, Aug. 8 (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan to Teheran, Abdul Malikyar, who had come to Kabul some time ago on official business left for Teheran yesterday.

Election campaign begins in Pakistan

KARACHI, Aug. 8 (Bakhtar).—In accordance to a report of Radio Pakistan the Election Commission of that country in an announcement notified the public to name their candidates for national and provincial assemblies. With this announcement the campaign for elections has begun throughout Pakistan.

Radio Pakistan report adds that the Pashtoons Party, National Awami, of that country will accept applications for obtaining candidacy tickets of the Party until August 21.

The Reuter news agency in a dispatch from Karachi reports that the leaders of People's Party have criticized the rules promulgated by the military government of Pakistan for ensuring just and free elections. However, the leaders of Pakistan National Alliance have already agreed to the rules set for next elections and have said that the rules meet most of their demands.

In accordance to a BBC report Gen. Ziaul Haq in an interview with the correspondent of Associated Press of America has said that undoubtedly widespread rigging has taken place during the last elections in Pakistan.

Gen. Ziaul Haq has added that he doubts if Bhutto has personally directed the rigging. However the former Prime Minister should accept the responsibility for the rigging committed by the members of his party.

AFP and Reuters news agencies in dispatches from Islamabad report that the martial law administrator in a speech said last Saturday that welcome and similar rallies are contrary to spirit of privileges given for political activities. He added that holding such rallies will create legal and security difficulties and will endanger the safety of the citizens.

In the speech he added that the parties should in the future obtain the permission of the military authorities before welcome and farewell gatherings for their leaders and notify the number of those taking part in the rallies.

New Iranian Premier Amouzegar forms govt.

TEHERAN, Aug. 8 (AFP, Reuters).—Iran's new Premier Jamshid Amouzegar, 54, yesterday announced a cabinet in which two key ministers of the outgoing administration have been dropped, a move which observers believed was the outcome of a grave power struggle in oil rich Iran.

Madjid Madiji, who was Minister of State in charge of Planning and the Budget, and Parviz Hekmat, who was Energy Minister in the government headed by Amir Abbas Hoveyda, were not included in the new government. Hoveyda, who resigned Saturday after 12 years as premier, has been appointed minister to the court of the Shah.

The two ministers dropped by Amouzegar had come in for strong criticism for power cuts lasting several hours each day, halting industrial production and causing hardship to individuals. They were attacked in parliament as responsible for the power crisis.

Earlier the Shah of Iran appointed Amouzegar as Prime Minister and ordered him to coordinate and supervise the government's huge development projects.

Dr. Amouzegar's cabinet confirmed that serious problems which have plagued Iran's rapid rush for development were a major reason for the administrative reshuffle.

In a statement broadcast by the official radio, the Shah said the armed forces were to be reorganized. (Continued on Page 4)

Herat arts monuments to be revived

KABUL, Aug. 8 (Bakhtar).—In pursuance of the Cultural Policy of the Republic of Afghanistan plans for the repair and restoration of the historical monuments and revival of arts of Herat will be assessed by a special team of scholars, artisans, and artists.

A 24-member delegation consisting of the representatives of the Planning, Mines and Industries, Commerce, Education, Higher Education Information and Culture Ministries and textile, carving and carpet Export Development Enterprises left for Herat for this purpose yesterday afternoon.

The delegation met Information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Nevin at (Continued on Page 4)

Two Soviet Afghanologists pass away

KABUL, Aug. 8 (Bakhtar).—On the demise of Prof. Ghafour Islamov and Oranski, two Soviet Afghanologists, a condolence telegram has been sent by President of the Culture and Art Department of Information and Culture Ministry Faiz Mohammad Khairzada and members of the international seminar "Pashto works in the last two centuries" being held in Kabul, to President of the Soviet Science Academy.

In the telegram the demise of the two Soviet scholars has been described as a great loss.

Hiroshima remembers 1945 holocaust

HIROSHIMA, WESTERN JAPAN, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The World's first atomic bombed city of Hiroshima yesterday marked the 32nd anniversary of the 1945 holocaust with a warning that the nuclear arms race has reached "the peak of destructive power."

Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki, in his peace declaration before about 50,000 people at a memorial ceremony, accused the United States, the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers of continuing the nuclear arms race "against potential adversaries."

He said "they are absorbed in development of nuclear weapons, the peak of destructive power has been reached. This is nothing but an act of folly, a blind belief in the dominance of weapons."

The mayor urged nations throughout the world to "bind together perseverance and wisdom toward a final goal: the abolition of nuclear weapons and the renunciation of war."

The names of 2,882 people, most of whom survived the bombing but died in the past year, were placed in the Peace Memorial Park where the nationally televised ceremony was held.

The President of the United Nations General Assembly, Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, described the nuclear attack on the city on Aug. 6, 1945 and Nagasaki as a "unspeakable abomination of 20th century technology."

America, the first U.N. leader to attend Hiroshima's peace ceremony said in a speech: "the atomic age had been inaugurated with a human sacrifice of 210,000 persons without any distinction between men, women and children, between combatants and non-combatants, between the guilty and the guiltless."

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East, West agree on compromise settlement

BELGRADE, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—East and West, after eight weeks of tough bargaining, have finally agreed on a compromise settlement opening the way for a higher level European security conference in October which could determine the future of east-west détente.

The compromise agreement, reached Wednesday night at the preparatory meeting, meets most of the western countries' demands while leaving open demands by other countries.

However ambiguous and even contradictory it is as a success might seem, both east and west can portray the results and the atmosphere. The working bodies and the organization and structure (of the autumn conference) ensure a thorough review of implementation — of this there is no doubt? commented US chief delegate Albert Sherrer.

Humanitarian issues only a part of the wide-ranging negotiations — of this there is no doubt? commented US chief delegate Albert Sherrer.

Delegates said they had consulted their governments and were virtually certain of a formal go-ahead on the agreement yesterday.

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West Delhi flooded, troops join evacuation operation

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Water gushing out of a breached river dyke entered many of the densely populated areas of west Delhi yesterday as worried officials began a major evacuation operation.

Nearly 1,200 troops are helping authorities in the operation. The army has provided motor boats to take people to safer areas.

Delhi's chief executive officer said that efforts were under way to move nearly 70,000 people to safe areas and the Delhi administration installed huge pumps in the flooded parts of the capital to pump out water.

The nine neutral countries, including Austria, Switzerland and Sweden, played an important role in preparing the ground for an agreement, diplomats said.

Agreement on the highly technical but crucial ground rules for the October 4 conference emerged after the Soviet Union presented new proposal which many non-communist countries saw as camouflage concessions to the west.

Western delegates said the Soviet bloc had in effect backed down from their demands for strict cut-off dates for the work of the conference, as a whole and the work of committees, or subsidiary working bodies, in particular.

The agreement, based on a Soviet addition to a Spanish blueprint last Saturday, foresees eight weeks of work for each of the five committees and an end to the conference by December 22.

If agreement has not been reached by that date the conference will adjourn and resume in mid-January for a month.

Disarmament

(Continued from page 3)

be a review of the UN role in disarmament, machinery signed Thursday morning for future negotiations, and the issue of a world disarmament conference.

A more detailed elaboration of the agenda, and particularly precise specification of the means to substantially reinforce the UN's role, which cannot be a mere goal in itself, will shed light both on the difficulties and attitudes of states towards the Organization, as well as the new opportunities for constructive dialogue, which has already drawn widening support. It is clear that no matter how perfect, can of its own accord ensure success, for in the last analysis the effectiveness of the UN depends on the broad-based political will and consent of its members.

Review of Int'l Affairs

Several of the important roads have been breached in the neighbouring state of Haryana where traffic has been disrupted in Rohta and Gurgaon districts.

In Orissa over 600 villages have been flooded affecting a population of nearly 300,000. Samachar said.

He told reporters after an aerial survey that the water level in Yamuna river was now barely six inches below the crest of the dyke and all efforts to strengthen it had been abandoned.

More than 200,000 people have been affected by floods in over six hundred villages of the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, a Samachar report said.

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President of the Culture and Art Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture and Japanese Ambassador to Kabul visiting the photo exhibition at Kabul Museum.



A scene of the first scientific session of the International seminar on Pashto works. (See story page 1)

SOMALI Denktash serves warning against election of all Cyprus President

NICOSIA, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash yesterday threatened "a final breakdown" in relations between the Island's Greek and Turkish communities if the successor to the late Archbishop Makarios is named president of all Cyprus.

Greek Cypriot officials immediately insisted that the Archbishop's successor would be president of the whole of the divided land.

The rival statements appeared to herald a worsening of already hostile relations between the two sides, which have been sporadically negotiating a settlement of disputes raging since 1974.

Denktash, president of the self-proclaimed Turkish federated state of Cyprus, was quoted by the Cyprus Mail as saying that if the Greek-elected successor to Archbishop Makarios was portrayed as leader of the whole island "it will cause a final breakdown between the two communities."

"I think the negotiating process will finish," he declared.

A Turkish Cypriot spokesman confirmed that the remarks attributed to Denktash were a correct statement of his views.

One senior Greek Cypriot official told Reuters: "The president will be the president of the whole of Cyprus. Our position has not changed."

Ethiopia

(Continued from page 2)

ern Kenya and even the newly independent state of Djibouti where France in June pulled out of its last African colony.

The Somalis dismissed the boundary lines drawn up by British and French colonisers and even the charter of the 49th Organisation of African Unity which recognises colonial borders as inviolate.

Since independence in 1960, the Somalis have charged Ethiopia with being "Africa's longest colonialists". They claimed sovereignty over all disputed areas on the grounds that the majority of the populations there were ethnic Somalis.

The stakes are equally high for the Ethiopian government of strongman Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam. Should the Ogaden fall, it would almost certainly precipitate a domino effect through Ethiopia, giving encouragement to the dozen other secessionist and insurrectionist movements and ripping the country apart.

Mozambique

(Continued from page 1)

seven were Portuguese nationals and two, Belgian. In Lisbon, however, the Foreign Ministry issued a list noting eight Portuguese dead.

A 22-man South African mine rescue team arrived at Moatize Friday to assist in the round the clock recovery operation. Noticias said.

Noticias said the cause of disaster was not yet known. But it added: "The general impression of the workers and the local political structures is that there are serious reasons to believe in enemy action."

It said this impression had been received "during the investigations already made and by the circumstances in which the accident occurred."

A group of foreign and local reporters was expected to fly to Moatize yesterday.

French court tries foreign anti-nuclear protestors

BOURGOIN — JALLIEUX, FRANCE, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The trial of 12 anti-nuclear campaigners mostly foreigners, opened yesterday with a defence plea that the case be dismissed because it contravened anti-racist legislation.

The defendants, who face public disorder charges, were arrested after a violent demonstration last Sunday in which one person died and 100 people were injured.

In addition, the form of trial—a tribunal used to handle one hour immediately where offenders are caught in the act—could not be used in political cases. The accused had been chosen arbitrarily, he said.

Interior Minister Christian Bonnet blamed the violence on a strike force of anarchists from outside France.

The President of the tribunal adjourned proceedings for one hour immediately after the defence plea, which was read by loud-speakers to sympathisers of the defendants who gathered in the main square of this small town.

The sympathisers were responding to calls to demonstrate against the trial but their behaviour was orderly and they appointed their own stewards to maintain discipline.

Police with tear-gas and water cannons remained discreetly in the background.

Lawyer Jean-Jacques Defending seven West Germans, two Swiss and three Frenchmen, said the trial was "justice by hostage-taking and revenge".

He said his clients were arrested several hours after violent clashes between demonstrators and police at the site of France's new "super phenix" fast-breeder nuclear reactor at near-by Creys-Malville in the Rhone Valley.

The arrests were carried out in a "xenophobic mood" and were against France's anti-racism laws, he said.

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

My good will is great, though the gift small.

(William Shakespeare)

REVIVING GLORIES OF HERAT

Restoration of the Timurid period monuments, and revival of the arts and crafts of old Herat is the biggest undertaking in Afghanistan in accordance with the directives of the cultural policy of the Republic.

The project enjoys the support of UNESCO, for backing of the Islamic world, and extensive co-operation is pledged by other friendly countries and UNESCO members. Numerous institutions around the world have welcomed the project and expressed a readiness to help.

Work has already started on restoration of the Herat citadel known as Bakhshiruddin. For a two year project, some essential repairs have also been made on the Gusharbad mausoleum, and one or two of Herat masjids in grave danger. But to accomplish the job fully, years of patient

work will be necessary. Afghanistan has the will and intention to see this task accomplished not only to preserve our own rich national cultural heritage, but also because we owe it to the Islamic world, and to human civilisation as a whole. The arts and crafts persist despite the havoc that the area went through, and despite the fact that Herat was no more a pivotal centre.

Silk is still produced and worked in Herat. Herati tile makers still are the most accomplished in the country, and tiles produced in the present day Herat adorn the famous Jame Mosque, the Hazrat Ali Shrine and Mosque in Mazare Sharif, and shrines elsewhere in the country. Glass is still blown in Herat, and brought eagerly by art lovers. The Herat kashmere products are sought by many.

Nonetheless the recent years have been years of decline. Manufactured goods, produced at home and abroad, displace artisans, and limit the market available for hand produced materials. Herat will become an expansive museum, holding a record of the early Islamic period once the work plans are reviewed, and work begins in scale. A 24 member mission assessing the proposed plans, is now in Herat.

The group will spend there some two weeks, looking thoroughly into all possibilities, and making pertinent proposals on which final decisions will be based. The officials responsible for the implementation of the project have a grave job at their hand. But, with dedicated work, and support from all quarters, the task will be accomplished in accordance with the plans.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper comments on the international seminar now meeting in Kabul reviewing Pashto works published during the last two centuries. One of the two main languages of Afghanistan, Pashto has been the subject of intensive scholarly studies in recent years. Pashto manuscripts, and books printed during the last century and early years of the 20th century remain scattered throughout the world. The seminar in Kabul provides students of Pashto a rare opportunity to exchange notes and to work out plans for more systematic studies in the future, coordination of efforts, and sharing of the resources.

Convened by the Pashto Development Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture, in cooperation with the Pashto Academy, an affiliate organ of the Ministry of Education, the seminar is attended by a considerable number of Afghan and foreign scholars. Its discussions and discourses are certain to contribute immensely to the application of the directives embodied in the cultural policy of the Republic of Afghanistan.

HEYWAD: The daily Parwan published in Charkhar, and the daily Sani published in Ghazni, recently enlarged their format to serve their readers, in accordance with the cultural policy of the Republic, in a more effective manner. Commenting on this the daily Heywad in an editorial in yesterday's issue welcomes the decisions of the Ministry of Information and Culture to enlarge these publications as a step towards promotion of literacy, and cultural activities in the two provinces.

Both newspapers are quiet established publications and have an enlarging and committed readership. After the reestablishment of activities in various spheres of national life have expanded so much a tabloid newspaper can hardly give space to half of the news, not to mention comments, features, and entertainment materials. Since national newspapers can neither be circulated daily in quantity in the provinces due to technical, financial and transportation problems, nor satisfy the thirst of the provincial populations for local expansion of newspaper publishing industry in the individual provinces falls in line with the objectives of the cultural policy of Afghanistan. It is highly encouraging to see that steps are being taken in succession to full these policy lines.

Road building and road maintenance occupies a special place in the government's regular work programme, and development plans. To achieve this objective operations must respond to the realities pertaining in the country. To attain this objective planners and personnel involved in the operations must be given all the information essential, and afforded opportunity to work out methods and procedures that will serve the national interests and the interests of Afghan economy in a maximal way.

Operations over a quarter of a century or so provide us with much food for thought. In all stages from planning a new road, to the materials used, the ratio of manpower and machinery employed, foreign techniques and processes emulated, and the know-how imported to perform the job, to maintaining or the road to be built need reviewing.

Such a review is certain to make the job easier, more productive, and more economical. The realities pertaining in Afghanistan as one of the least developed countries, and to make road building a boon rather than a drain on the national economy in practice all instances, and every kilometre built.

ADS. RATES
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 20.
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 40
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Yearly Afs. 1600
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Yearly Dollar 60
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Agean Sea: the oil-fired trouble spot

By Andrew Borowiec

SAMOS. The Aegean remains a considerable hot spot in the sea-saw relationship between the traditional enemies, Greece and Turkey. Frequently it overshadows their feud over Cyprus where a Turkish expeditionary army seized control of the northern portion of the island in 1974. The problem is complex. It involves all the conflicting claims as to what constitutes the continental shelf, the perennial arguments between the antagonists and their traditional fear of each other.

The problem loomed large three years ago when the Greeks discovered oil in apparently commercial quantities in the Aegean. A look at the map is enough to see why the problem was potentially explosive: the Greek Aegean islands are frequently only a mile or two from the green coast of Turkey.

Greece has a total of 3,054 islands in the Aegean and claims 34 per cent of the sea's area as its territorial waters. Turkey, with two islands, claims 8.5 per cent of the Aegean as territorial waters.

But Turkey insists that the Aegean is a natural extension of the Anatolian continental shelf. The Turks would like to draw a line somewhere in the middle of the Aegean and have the right to drill for oil east of it.

This view is unacceptable to Greece, which feels that such a solution might give Turkey excuse for territorial claims to the islands—most of which had been under Ottoman rule. To allow the Turks drilling rights in the Aegean, the Greeks reason, would strangle most islands militarily.

The Turks reply that the 1923 Lausanne treaty which ended the last Graco-Turkish war by establishing military garrisons on the Dodecanese Islands—part of the Aegean complex linking with Rhodes. The Turks claim that the Greeks have the equivalent of two army divisions—some 25,000 men, backed by armour and artillery on the Dodecanese.

The problem has been preoccupying diplomats for the past three years. American mediation efforts have proved unproductive. The UN Security Council and the World Court in the Hague have not come up with an answer either.

Both countries have reasons to be concerned: oil represents a heavy drain on the financial resources. For example, Turkey spends 70 per cent of its foreign currency earnings on imports of crude.

Greece bases its legal arguments on the 1858 Geneva Convention, according to which a continental shelf extends from the mainland to islands. To this the Turks reply that the convention notwithstanding the Aegean should be treated as a different case. The reason, the Turks say, is that most Aegean islands are very small and some of them are virtually a stone's throw away from Turkey.

The festering row prompted Greece to close airspace over the Aegean to all non-Greek aircraft. Thus, travellers who want to fly from Istanbul to Athens generally have to go via a roundabout route, most frequently Bulgaria.

Periodically the Turks make threatening noises about seizing the islands by force if need be. And periodically Greek politicians warn that a clash in the Aegean would not come up with an answer either.

While the Greeks claim that any attack on their islands would be no walk-over, the Turks are confident of the opposite. Diplomats, of course, would not like to see the two conflicting views come to a test.

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The new international economic order

By Dr. Milan Vojnovic

PART I

Developing the national economy within which it is located. This produces problems in the developing countries. The first reason for the failure of their strategy is the effects of the affiliates of the transnational corporations, or rather the structural deformations they produce. This holds for the failure to diversify the base of economic growth, to come to grips with unemployment, modernize and increase agricultural production, develop appropriate and independent manufacturing industries, etc. It has also turned out that these countries' efforts to increase earnings in the transnational corporations, accounting practices, price policies and marketing, which encroaches upon the organizational and institutional structure of the transnational corporation.

This has all necessarily brought a sharpening of the conflict between the transnational corporations and the developing countries, which of course is nothing new, and in some countries at least it has a historical background. All that is new is the intensity and the proportions of the actions being waged in the developing countries. As it has turned out, the efforts to secure a greater share of the profits from the transnational corporations' operations have been of limited success and are not sufficient to carry through a new developmental strategy which would ultimately reduce their structural deformations. In the foundations for self-propulsive development.

Despite the fact that in many developing countries the new material export sector has provided rising earnings through increased levies and prices, they have not in the main carried this

rough their strategy for solving fundamental economic-social problems. One of the principal reasons for the failure of their strategy is the effects of the affiliates of the transnational corporations, or rather the structural deformations they produce. This holds for the failure to diversify the base of economic growth, to come to grips with unemployment, modernize and increase agricultural production, develop appropriate and independent manufacturing industries, etc. It has also turned out that these countries' efforts to increase earnings in the transnational corporations, accounting practices, price policies and marketing, which encroaches upon the organizational and institutional structure of the transnational corporation.

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rough their strategy for solving fundamental economic-social problems. One of the principal reasons for the failure of their strategy is the effects of the affiliates of the transnational corporations, or rather the structural deformations they produce. This holds for the failure to diversify the base of economic growth, to come to grips with unemployment, modernize and increase agricultural production, develop appropriate and independent manufacturing industries, etc. It has also turned out that these countries' efforts to increase earnings in the transnational corporations, accounting practices, price policies and marketing, which encroaches upon the organizational and institutional structure of the transnational corporation.

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

LONDON, Aug. 8, (Reuters).—BBC engineers have solved a mystery of why the voice of popular newsreader Angela Rippon seemed to cut out on some Japanese television sets, causing viewers to lose about one word in every three.

They found that monitor sets in the news studio gave off a high-pitched whistle which was picked up by the amplifier used to boost Rippon's relatively quiet voice. The whistle activated sophisticated device intended to reduce noise in some Sony sets. The Japanese firm, which said the offending model

was no longer being sold here is ready to modify the sets.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8, (Reuters).—Government officials have seized 45,000 dollars worth of a controversial anti-cancer drug in a raid on a Baltimore chemist's shop which has already sold the drug to 1,000 cancer sufferers.

The drug Latrile is at the centre of a bitter dispute between the US medical establishment, which says the drug is useless as a curative though some of its users say it is effective. The drug, derived from apricots and almonds, was

banned by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) but has been made legal in 11 states. At least 50,000 cancer victims have used Latrile.

During Friday's raid 40 supporters of the drug chattered pharmacist Robert Henderson as government agents carried packages of Latrile from shop to shop. Several of the group held prayers inside the pharmacy.

The FDA said the raid was carried out because the drug was not being distributed in compliance with court decisions controlling its sale.



7m.hectars land lost to deserts every year

BY A REPORTER

Every year seven million hectares of the earth's surface is lost to deserts inflicting a damage of more than 10,000 million dollars resulting from non-ecological agricultural practices and other uses of land. With this perspective the United Nations in its 29th General Assembly session in 1974 decided on international efforts for campaign against desertification and designated 1977 for holding world conference at Nairobi, Kenya, from 29th August to 9th September, said a source of the Ministry of Agriculture in an interview with the daily Kabul Times.

The source added that the United Nations, as a part of preparation for the main conference in Nairobi, held regional preparatory conferences in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The regional conference for Asia held in New Delhi proposed six regional projects of which supervision and control of desert for South West Asian Countries was a part. This project has been assigned to India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran. The regional committee had recommended holding of the desertification conference for South West Asia in one of the member countries before the plenary conference in Nairobi, Afghanistan was selected to hold the South West Asia conference.

The conference was also attended by UNEP, UNESCO, WHO and World Meteorological Organisation members on the invitation of Afghanistan. The Kabul meet was held in preparation for the Nairobi meet this month where desertification will be discussed and ways will be sought for controlling the expansion of deserts which at present gulf vast stretches of fertile land.

The Kabul Meet also decided at naming of desert areas which are constantly expanding and are hazardous to cultivable lands. The forest department has recommended the following areas:

1. Register region
2. Areas in Samangan, Balkh, Dasht-e Lali and Badakhshan.
3. Bakwa desert and the like areas.

Of the aforementioned areas only one will be selected for experimental control purposes and the successful results will be applied to other affected areas.

The participants discussed the ecological factors and problems created by man which have intensified desertification and discussed methods for their prevention. Desertification is a problem faced throughout the world therefore the United Nations is taking effective measures to curtail its expansion and to reclaim the lands lost.

The desertification seminar which lasted three days discussed wide ranging issues which included training of personnel for implementation of desertification control program, ecological studies of certain areas, budget and financial program, assessment of recommendations made, and establishment of a regional centre.

Anti-desertification methods have been applied in many countries and in India, Soviet Union and some African countries it has resulted in controlling of desert expansion by careful utilisation of natural resources. In Afghanistan large portions of the land are threatened by deserts and Nairobi conference will find ways for solving its problems.

DESERTIFICATION PROCESS IN AFGHANISTAN
More than 70 per cent of the area in Afghanistan falls under mountains, forests, pastures

and deserts. Dry climate and scanty precipitation has resulted in an arid and semi-arid, and desert type of vegetative cover. The cultivated area is about 12 percent and the possibility of bringing more land under cultivation is limited.

Desert land exists extensively in the south-west part of the country but desert condition prevail in the other parts also, chiefly because of denuding of forests dry farming practices in the rural areas forest fires, overgrazing of pastures, water-logging and consequent alkalinity and salinity.

Forest Destruction: Increasing demand for fuel and timber has resulted in indiscriminate destruction of the forests particularly in Pakia and Kunar provinces. The rate of destruction is not and cannot be matched by afforestation and reforestation. Added to this, periodical forest fires have also destroyed a part of the forest area and, moreover, destruction of forests has accelerated soil erosion and so desert conditions are fast creeping in.

dry farming.

Overgrazing: Shifting or opportunistic cultivation of forest and range land by cultivators in the country side have left wide patches of land exposed to wind and water erosion. The traditional system of cultivating hill slopes down their inclines left them victims of soil erosion. Such soils have become an invitation to encroaching desert condition.

Pastoralism and overgrazing of the population of Afghanistan about 15 per cent are nomads. They move from place to place with their flocks of sheep. These sheep need pastures to graze but because of nomadism the availability of water in the desert plains these sheep have to move from these pastures without grazing on them adequately has a considerable overgrazing of pastures in the other areas. Thus they are gradually tending to become deserts because of the slow disappearance of vegetative growth.

Drainage, Salinity and Alkalinity: Cultivators in irrigated areas have yet to take care of proper drainage. Absence of necessary drainage facilities and water-logging have caused salinisation and alkalinisation of soils. This has affected the productivity of these lands and so they are gradually shipping into desert conditions.

Although desertification is not a new phenomenon for long conscious efforts of this problem is relatively of recent origin. The proposed transnational project, which our country fully supports and to the extent which we wish to contribute, a right and effective step towards combating this menace. The pooled experience, technology and finance of this project will we ensure, help us in a big way. Already it has created an awareness and has made us enthusiastic in initiating

measures to combat the problem.

We do not claim to have done much so far, towards containing desert conditions, though with our limited resources, we have made a small beginning and propose to do more to cope with the situation directly or indirectly through the following measures:

a) Construction of irrigation projects and dams—Helmand, Nangarhar irrigation projects had already been completed and irrigation facilities provided. A number of small and large irrigation projects are likely to be implemented during the Seven Year Plan period. Some of them are Kakchi, Harirood, Farahrod, Kila Gai, etc.

b) Afforestation and Reforestation:—In the Seven Year Plan period, forest survey, preparation of management plan for protection and reforestation are proposed specially in Pakia and Kunar areas besides in some other parts of the country. The Plan aims at afforestation on 8,500 ha. in Pakia and 6,100 ha. in Kunar.

c) Improvement of Pasture and Range Land:—The Seven Year Plan has emphasised the need for obtaining information about the grazing capacity of pastures and the growth period of vegetation for setting aside 30 m. ha. of public pastures for protection and management in 16 provinces.

d) Stabilisation of sandy deserts:—The Plan envisages stabilisation in the north through different types of plantation.

e) Water and Soil Erosion:—

f) Afforestation and Reforestation:—

g) Improvement of Pasture and Range Land:—

h) Stabilisation of sandy deserts:—

i) Water and Soil Erosion:—

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l) Stabilisation of sandy deserts:—

These have been proposed in different areas from Kabul up to Helmand region.

Checking of soil erosion.—

The Plan aims at checking soil erosion through flood control measures and integrated river valley schemes.

We have also undertaken some measures to minimise communication gaps through preparation of topographic maps, aerial photography, soil surveys, vegetation mapping and setting up a few synoptic agro-meteorological and pluviometric stations for meteorological observations.

Since the proposed transnational project is likely to supplement and intensify our above measures for adequate combating desertification we find in it a great relief. Because the lack of technical and financial resources on contribution would not be of a large scale. However we have already started acting on recommendations made at the Jodhpur conference. A National Committee on Desertification has been constituted. We hope to shortly send our representative to the Regional Committee, these one will be finalised.

The country does have adequate institutional support for the implementation of training programme. We hope that the international community extends necessary training facilities and technical assistance. With the help of such trained technical personnel, surveys of soils, deserts and vegetation and other natural resources, which are basic need to us, could be undertaken. This will provide (Continued on Page 4)

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ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFER RECEIVED

Nangarhar Development Valley has received offer from Vestgötingtor Company of USSR for 60 tons nail 30 to 35 mm length and 1.6 to 1.8 mm diameter, 40 tons nail 35 to 40 mm length and 1.6 to 1.8 mm diameter each ton at US\$350. The last date for delivery of ten tons nail is August 28. Another ten tons nail will be required by September 29 and the delivery for other 80 tons nail is until January 19, 1978. CIF Sher Khan Port.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers to the Liaison Office Nangarhar Valley at block No. 13 Nader Shah Mina or to the Secretariat Section at Jalalabad and be present by August 20 for bidding.

(355) 3-1

ANNOUNCEMENT

Aslami Watch Co. at Pashtany Tejaraty Bank first floor, has opened a new branch at first floor of Bagram Fruit Industrial Company, opposite Kabul Municipality Building at Mohammad Jan Khan Wat. Aslami Watch Co. Store is ready to serve you and has the world's famous and beautiful watches for sale.

(354) 2-1



Pashtany Tejaraty Bank
Announces To The Foreign Community
To
Win A Car Plus Over Afs 700000 In Prizes

The Year 1355 Was Very Active And Profitable For Pashtany Tejaraty Bank. One Of The Largest Commercial Bank In The Nation, The Pashtany Tejaraty Bank Introduced Several New Services, Increased Deposits Substantially And Generated Strong Loan Volume.

Pashtany Tejaraty Bank Now Has Over (1 Billion) In Saving Accounts.

Serving Our Clients In Our Business We Provide Them All Banking Facilities.

For Example:

1. Export And Import Financing.
2. Letters Of Credit.
3. Foreign Remittance Service.
4. Commercial And Consumer Loans.
5. Foreign Exchange.
6. Safe Deposit Boxes.
7. Branches In Afghanistan & Abroad And City Branches.
8. Forwarding Facilities.
9. Correspondence With Leading Banks All Over The World.
10. Checking Account In Afghani And Dollar, Passbook Saving Deposit, And Time Account.

10 X For a 1 Year
9 X For a 6 Months
Fixed Period

Saving Deposits With A Good Rate Of Interest Without Tax Deduction Plus Numerous Prizes:

2000 X 25	3000 X 20	5000 X 4
10000 X 3	20000 X 2	30000 X 1
40000 X 1	50000 X 1	100000 X 1

And 350 Prizes Of Afs. 500 & 200

A zero Risk Long Shot That Might Make A Big Gain

Get In Touch With Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, The Big Commercial Bank In Afghanistan

(349) 2-1

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

5-Arab states, PLO may hold summit to unify ME policy

CAIRO, Aug. 9, (Reuter, AFP).—Five Arab states visited by US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his current tour will hold a summit meeting with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) to formulate a unified Middle East policy, an evening newspaper reported yesterday.

The newspaper Al-Massara, quoting an official source said Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the PLO had agreed on the need for the limited summit to decide on their next step following the talks between Vance and leaders of the five countries.

The source said a unified Arab policy had become a necessity in view of the possibility of the Middle East crisis being raised at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The date and venue of the summit will be fixed later this month.

Meanwhile American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had talks in Taef, Saudi Arabia, yesterday with King Khalid and other top Saudi Arab leaders as he wound up the fifth leg of his tour of Arab nations before going to Israel today.

As in his previous stops, Vance presented to the leaders of the richest and most influential Arab nation the specific suggestion he brought from Washington and the reactions they had drawn so far in his talks, American sources said.

Vance said he intended to meet separately in New York next month with Arab and Israeli foreign ministers to ensure continuation of the peace process which, in the American view lead to a resumption of the Geneva conference here.

Iran, U.S. discuss nuclear coop. pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, (Reuter).—Iran yesterday began discussing a nuclear cooperation pact with the United States, hoping to buy 10 billion dollars worth of American nuclear power plants.

Ten Iranian energy experts led by Dr. Akbar Etemad, President of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organisation, opened the talks with a US delegation headed by Robert Fri, acting administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

The talks were launched at the US Department under the auspices of the United States-Iran joint commission's energy committee.

Iran wants to buy eight US power plants as part of its plan to establish a network of 25 nuclear energy stations by the end of this century.

The US and Iran held talks on nuclear energy a year ago in Tehran, but the discussions were suspended because of disagreement over safeguards.

After the meeting yesterday with King Khalid at the Royal Palace in Taef, a summer resort near the Red Sea, Vance had a long working session, broken only for lunch, with Crown Prince Fahd Ben Abdul Aziz.

But the Vance talks in Saudi Arabia appeared unable to effect a rapprochement between Arab and Israeli views on a resumption of the conference because of the continuing disagreement over the question of Palestinian participation.

Israeli leaders are expected to reassert, in meetings with Vance Wednesday, the conditions they have set for new negotiations: no modification of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and no Palestine Liberation Organisation participation at (Continued on Page 4)

UN widens scope of sanctions against Smith

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 9, (Reuter).—The UN Decolonisation Committee yesterday unanimously called for the widening of mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia to include a communications boycott.

In a second resolution, also adopted unanimously, the 24-nation body condemned repressive acts and aggression by the illegal racist minority regime.

It called on the British government, as the responsible administering power, to take steps to enable Rhodesia to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population.

Other provisions of the draft demanded a halt to the influx of foreign immigrants into Rhodesia and the immediate withdrawal of all South African troops from the territory. It appealed to all states to prevent advertisements for the recruitment of mercenaries.

Both resolutions were sponsored by Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

The other draft condemned the "continued war of repression and the intensified repressive measures against the people of Zimbabwe."

These include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communications.

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President Jimmy Carter put forward a new idea yesterday in an effort to unfreeze negotiations, suggesting that if the Palestinians recognised resolution 242—which does not mention their right but affirms Israel's right to exist—Palestinian participation in the Geneva conference would have a better chance.

The idea resembled certain suggestions already discussed by Vance during his Middle East tour, and it was unlikely it would bring progress in the near future, since the Israelis have refused to talk with the PLO even if it recognised resolution 242.

Among other issues Vance was to discuss at Taef figured possible Saudi financial aid to compensate Palestinian refugees soured by the illegal racist minority regime.

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Zimbabwe is the African name for Rhodesia.

The resolution also condemned the Ian Smith government for "repeated acts of aggression and threats against" Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana, and condemned South Africa for its "continued support of the illegal racist minority regime."

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Pashto seminar participants honoured

KABUL, Aug. 9, (Bakhtar).—A reception was held in honour of the participants of the international seminar on Pashto works by the President of the Pashto Academy M. Siddiq Rohl at the Intercontinental Hotel at 7:30 p.m. last night.

The reception was attended by Information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Nevin, Higher Education Minister Prof. Dr. Ghulam Siddiq Mohi, First Deputy Education Minister Mir Abdul Fatah Siddiq, Second Deputy Education Minister Dr. M. Omar Mohabbat, Rector of Kabul University Prof. Abdul Saman Ahmad and some senior civil officials.

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Pashto scholars hold scientific discussions

KABUL, Aug. 9, (Bakhtar).—At yesterday's sessions of the International Seminar on Pashto Works published in the past two centuries, eight Afghans and guest scholars read their papers on works and characteristics of Pashto language and participants of the seminar debated and discussed each article read.

In the morning session of the seminar which began at 9:30 a.m., four scholars presented their papers which were received with interest.

Abdul Bari Jahani, "An Analysis of Pashto Tales in 'Milli Hindara' collection"; Prof. Nikolay Divryankov, Soviet scholar, "Pashtu Studies in USSR"; S. K. Reshtya, "Pashtu Loanwords in Dari"; and Capt. Maj. Razeq Naraywal, "Pashtu Military Terminology in 19th Century".

Debate and discussion took place on each paper on which lights were shed.

The source added that some 44,100 tons cement produced by the factory worth more than 38,000,000 a.s. has been sold to the construction projects and private enterprises.

The source further said that 20 per cent increase has been recorded in the sale of cement compared the same period last year.

Courtesy call

KABUL, Aug. 9, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of India to Kabul Shalendra Kumar Singh, paid a courtesy call on Kabul Mayor Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Nourzad at 2 p.m. yesterday.

TEHRAN, Aug. 9, (Reuter).—Iran's new Prime Minister Jamshid Amouzegar began work yesterday with orders from the Shah to solve the country's major development problems of inflation and shortages of housing, manpower and electricity.

He said after the new cabinet's first meeting Sunday night that his government would give top priority to housing and inflation.

Coordination in all economic and development fields will be a prime consideration, he said.

PPP supporters arrested

in Pakistan

LAHORE, Aug. 9, (Bakhtar).—According to a report of Radio Pakistan, the leaders of Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) met in Lahore on August 7.

The Chairman of PNA Maulana Mufi Mahmood told reporters that the committee considering the constitution and manifesto of PNA continued their work yesterday and the Central Council of PNA was expected to meet yesterday.

AFP news agency quoting informed sources in Lahore reports that over a hundred of supporters and local officials of People's Party were arrested in Sarghah in Sind province last Sunday.

The sources have added that the PPP members arrested are accused of creating disorder and indulging in activities violating martial law.

According to BBC report three former members of PPP have demanded to join the PNA.

226,000karakul pelts bought

MAJMANA, Aug. 9, (Bakhtar).—During the last four months of the current year karakul pelts worth 150,000,000 a.s. were purchased by firms and individual businessmen from the center and towns of Faryab province.

A source of Chamber of Commerce and Industries of the province said among 226,000 pelts 139,390 were light and others black. The purchasing of karakul pelts still continues.

Ghori Cement makes profit

BAGHLAN, Aug. 9, (Bakhtar).—The Ghori Cement factory has earned more than 58,000,000 a.s. from the sale of its products during the first four months of the current year.

A source of the factory said that from the beginning of Hamul until the end of Saratan 45,130 tons cement has been produced in the factory which is 92-90 tons more, compared with the same period last year.

The source added that some 44,100 tons cement produced by the factory worth more than 38,000,000 a.s. has been sold to the construction projects and private enterprises.

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Saudi Arabia biggest contributor to new international fund

PARIS, Aug. 8, (Reuter).—Saudi Arabia is expected to contribute about 9.5 billion dollars, made by rich industrial and oil exporting countries here this weekend to a new international fund to help nations struggling with exchange payments deficits.

The 14 governments answered an appeal by the managing director of the IMF, Dr. Johannes Witteveen who presided over the ministerial conference Sunday.

Dr. Witteveen told newsmen he was well satisfied at the outcome, and believed the IMF would now have sufficient resources to meet members' needs over the next two years.

He was confident about 10 billion dollars would be available to launch the new lending facility as more commitment were made.

Saudi Arabia is by far the biggest contributor, with a promise of 2.5 billion dollars. The United States leads the seven industrial countries who are putting up money with 1.7 billion dollars.

Other industrial lenders are West Germany, Japan, Switzerland, Canada, Belgium and Holland.

The extra resources are required by the IMF to supplement its conventional lending, which is subject to limits and not always able to satisfy borrowers' requirements, particularly those of smaller countries faced with heavy bills for industrial imports and oil.

How much credit each member can claim normally depends on its quota within the fund, and this is determined by the size of its economy.

IRAN'S NEW PREMIER

(Continued from page 1) ces would be placed at the government's disposal to solve the critical manpower shortages which afflict almost all sectors of development.

The monarch urged the cabinet to exercise greater coordination and supervision in development planning and to aim for a reasonable growth rate.

If we go for a 20 per cent growth rate and face 25 per cent inflation, the result will not be called growth," he said. "We must revert to a reasonable growth rate which can be digested."

BEIRUT, Aug. 8, (AFP).—Lebanese Conservative anti-tyranny batteries, supported by Israeli forces, opened up a heavy bombardment of the Arab region on Lebanon's southern border with Israel at about 5:30 p.m. (1530s GMT) the news agency WAPFA reported here.

Amouzegar announced yesterday that he had resigned as party chief and that a successor will be named today.

HERAT

(Continued from page 1) the Ministry of Information and Culture before departure.

During the meeting, Prof. Nevin explained the views of the Ministry of Information and Culture in the light of the Cultural Policy of the Republic in regard to repairing and restoration of the ancient monuments and the local crafts and arts of Herat from the national and international viewpoints and the success of the delegation.

Bakhtar correspondent adds that during its stay in Herat province the delegation will assess the repair and restoration of the monuments and restoration of the art schools of Behzad, old Madrasas and the local crafts such as ceramics making, carving and carpet weaving from different aspects and will prepare a report.

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A scene of yesterday's session of the international seminar on Pashto works.

Afghan company to make Nivea products

Afghan Industrial Joint Stock Company (Shirkat Sahani Samai Afghan) plans to produce Nivea products in next two months. The soap making plant of the company has a capacity of 40 tons daily and final production capacity of 12,000 tons a year.

The company also has a tyre retreading plant with an annual 15,000 tyres retreading capacity.

A source of the company talking to the reporter of the Kabul Times said the Afghan Industrial Joint Stock Company, an Afghan-foreign joint venture, was established with an initial capital of Afs. 27 million in Pul-i-Charkhi for production of basic consumer goods and saving of foreign currencies by cutting down the imports of like commodities.

The first soap making plant of the company began operation in March 1972 after installation of machinery and import of raw materials from famous Mazzoni company of Italy. The second industrial plant of the company, tyre retreading, went into operation early 1974, said the source.

Officials honoured

KABUL, Aug. 8, (Bakhtar).—A police officers' and an official of Kabul international airport custom office were honoured for discovery of illicit drugs by the UN drug abuse control department.

Bakhtar correspondent from the Kabul International airport reports that Sayed Ahmad anti-smuggling squad police, discovered and intercepted some 205 kilo hashish which was being taken to the foreign countries, also some 20 kilo liquid hashish was intercepted by the Customs Office official Abdul Wasay.

The UN advisors for narcotics abuse control appreciated the activities of these officials and given 10,000 a.s. prizes each. The prizes were presented to them recently.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, (Reuter).—Three men and a four-year-old girl were struck by lightning yesterday in New York city's central park and were taken to hospital in serious condition.

The four were struck while standing under a tree sheltering from a torrential rainstorm.

by OUR OWN REPORTER

company of Federal Republic of Germany.

The studies and talks were carried out successfully, and it was agreed that the following five items be produced: shaving cream, soap, facial cream, hair dressing cream and tooth paste.

The soap making plant of the company has a maximum production capacity of 40 tons in 24 hours and its maximum annual production capacity reaches to 12,000 tons. The yearly needs of Afghanistan for soap is 6,000 tons.

The soap plant runs for eight hours.

The management of the company hopes to increase the production of soap by raising the operation hours, provided the sales in the local markets pick up, imports of the like products is checked and tariff and customs protection are made available, said the source.

When the plant runs in full capacity all the country's needs for soap will be met, the source added.

France Anti-nuclear protestors given prison sentences

BOURGOIN—JALLIEU, FRANCE, Aug. 8, (Reuter).—Demonstrations erupted in this French provincial town yesterday after eight defendants, mostly West Germans, were given prison sentences for leading a violent anti-nuclear protest last Sunday.

Four others were acquitted.

There were howls of derision from about 1,000 onlookers gathered in the main square near the town's courthouse to hear the verdicts.

Riot police took up position both inside and outside the court, ready to fend off any attack on the building.

But police said there was no disorder as the demonstrators began marching through the Illone valley town.

The 12 accused—seven West German, three French and two Swiss—aged between 19 and 30—were arrested in the wake of the demonstration at Narrey-Malville, site of France's first fast-breeder nuclear reactor known as the "Super-Phenix".

The demonstration was staged in opposition to French development of nuclear power stations producing elements that could be used in making atomic bombs.

Some of the accused claimed that they had been brutally treated by the police who arrested them. Two from West Germany said they had been ordered out of France.

French Interior Minister Christian Bonnet had declared that the violence was

me met, the source added.

Elaborating on the yearly turn-out of the soap making plant, the source said in the first year of operation the plant produced 1863 tons and last year it turned out 1618 tons.

The plant produces soaps under trade marks 777 for laundry and 333 and 808 also for laundry as well as different kinds of toilet soaps.

The source claimed that the soaps produced by the company are of 'better quality with reasonable prices compared with the imported ones. The soap produced locally are more suitable for hard water than foreign made, he added.

The raw materials needed for production of soaps are imported from United States, Soviet Union, India, Pakistan and European countries. The plant also produces 20 tons of glycerine, unrefined, as a by-product of the plant and are exported, since there is no processing factory within the country.

Eight hours work at the

ASEAN, Japan to develop econ.ties

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 8, (AFP).—The Japanese Prime Minister, Takeo Fukuda, and the five ASEAN leaders have agreed "to develop a special and close economic relations through cooperation in a spirit of partnership".

In a 3,000-word communique published at the end of their consultations yesterday, the six leaders said, "Japanese cooperation with ASEAN should be extended in such a manner as to contribute towards ASEAN's efforts at self-reliance in order to enhance ASEAN's economic growth and consolidate further ASEAN's solidarity."

The five ASEAN leaders are President Suharto of Indonesia, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, the Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of Thailand, Thanin Kraivichien, and the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Hussein Onn.

Here are the main topics of the communique:—ASEAN industrial projects—Japan agreed to extend financial assistance to one ASEAN industrial project in each ASEAN country provided that each project was established as an ASEAN project and that its feasibility was confirmed. It would consider favourably the request for the total amount of one billion American dollars in extending such assistance.

Trade—Fukuda expressed "Japan's readiness to facilitate ASEAN's efforts to increase exports to Japan through various measures including further examination of ASEAN's requests for removal and/or relaxation of tariff and non-tariff barriers".

Investment—Fukuda expressed his willingness to encourage the Japanese private sector to participate actively in the development of ASEAN through investment and the transfer of technology. The ASEAN leaders said their countries would continue to take measures to promote private foreign investment. There was an agreement on

the importance of expanding the flow of investments from the developed countries to the ASEAN countries.

Commodities—Both sides placed particular emphasis on the need to establish a common fund expeditious and agreed that Japan and ASEAN would cooperate closely to achieve this objective. Japan would participate actively and positively in existing international commodity agreements covering ASEAN commodities.

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

A promise made is a debt unpaid.

(Robert William Service)

FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Resources raised at home, and offered assistance by the international organisations and friendly states would have allowed the Republic of Afghanistan to complete, and begin implementation of the Seven Year Development Plan much before March 1976. However, neglect of economic and technical feasibility studies and project preparation in the past stood in the way.

The Ministry of Planning now aims at speedy and efficient progress on three fronts at the same time: early completion of the carryover projects, commencement of work on projects technical and feasibility surveys and project preparation of which was carried out during the last few years, and to conduct wide scale such surveys and project preparation work to have a number of projects on hand on an ongoing basis for implementation in the future.

The UNDP and some of the specialised agencies of the United Nations Or-

ganisation, as well as some of the friendly states attach special value to Afghanistan's efforts in the area of feasibility surveys and other pre-investment activities. In fact surveys carried out with financial and technical contributions from the above sources have paved the ground for relatively huge inputs.

Should we proceed on this course, and should we receive greater assistance in this context, capacity to invest within a definite time period will expand by an appreciable degree. Many loans remained unspent in the past because the necessary ground work on the proposed projects remained undone.

Last year, the feasibility studies carried out under the auspices of UNDP opened up the way for investment of over three billion dollars in 13 developing countries, over half of which was raised abroad.

The change of heart on the part of the planners in Afghanistan is rather

new. During the ten years preceding the Republic's formation several governments were formed, and each one was so preoccupied with the present, to build itself a monument or two, during the short period in office, there it had little time to think of or bother about its successors. Lumping together of feasibility studies, project preparation and project implementation, can cause huge losses in terms of money, time, returns, and overdependence.

While the government of the Republic of Afghanistan is developing indigenous capacity to undertake such activities through establishment of specialised institutions, and delegation of greater responsibilities to Afghan engineers and managers, it is also reshaping its approach to fall into pattern with functioning methods of those developing countries which have started their drive for development earlier, and have been more successful.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: The past, the present and the future generations of nations are inherently linked by their common cultural heritage. This heritage is built up through the generations, each one doing its bit, making its contribution.

The nation's presence in no sense can be divorced from its past, the Republic of Afghanistan is an ancient country, the crossroads of many civilisations, the home of many and diverse cultures, and it is the stated policy of the Republic to keep the past glories of the nation alive.

The cultural policy of the Republic attaches special significance to upholding the accomplishments of the past generations of Afghanistan, to honour those sons of Afghanistan who made themselves a name by serving the humanity, and enrichment of human culture and knowledge, and to preserve what history has handed down to us of what they have built, the arts and the works they composed and produced.

The Ministry of Information and Culture, and other concerned organisations of the Republic of Afghanistan each in its own turn is devoting considerable attention and resources to the fulfillment of these policy objectives. The 24 strong delegation which is now in Herat to assess and evaluate the work to be

done to restore Herat monuments and to revive old Herat arts and crafts signifies the commitment of the government to proceed on this course with singleminded efforts, says the paper. By the same token action will be taken wherever and whenever necessary to accomplish the tasks set forth in the cultural policy to the Ministry of Information and Culture and to the government as a whole.

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper devotes its editorial to a discussion on management. Proper management concerns itself only with results, not with appearances, with empty and soulless and impertinent rules, with nuances, and with passing something for what it is not.

HEYWAD: The manager of a public organisation, whether it is a public school, institute or enterprise, or industrial plant or construction site, as compared with manager of private concerns, has certain advantages. This however should not be allowed to conceal inefficiency, lethargy, and incompetence.

The same values be guiding forces: efficiency, economy, and the meaningful growth and expansion, and a secure future for the concern, and the best possible service to the customer, to the client.

The present generation in the Republic of Afghanistan must work more diligently, save more, and produce more, to make up for the time lost in the past, and to afford their children a better future.

This requires of all of us to work with a sense of sacrifice, discipline, and commitment.

HEYWAD: Last week an exhibition of photographs depicting the view of the Bamiyan colossi and caves, shot by a team of Japanese scholars and photographers, was opened in Kabul museum.

Commenting on the news the daily Heywad in yesterday's issue notes that our country has always been a subject of keen interest to students of Asian affairs and Asian culture.

Through the several thousand years of its history country has been many ups and downs, but it has always produced men of great talent, whose services to humanity have been of enormous value.

The historical relics and monuments scattered around the country reflect the contribution which the Afghans have made to human cultural endeavour, and these are things which have always been appreciated, and will be appreciated. It is a matter of pride for the Afghans to see that all is being done to preserve what remains of those monuments and historical buildings, to pass them on in good form to the posterity.

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The desertification problem in Afghanistan

By Abdul Haq Amiri

Expansion of deserts which cause droughts, and disturb the ecological balance is one of the most important problems of the world. The Nature and Man both are responsible for creation of deserts. By using modern technology and local possibilities Man has to bring the expansion of deserts under control.

Although desertification as a natural hazard has a historical root yet it has been only within relatively recent times that arid lands have been studied in detail. As we see there are significant differences in the evolution of land forms in arid and humid regions. When it is realized that 50 percent of the land may be classed as pure arid, we should try to make use of this class of land for the benefit of mankind.

Since Afghanistan is located in the heart of the three main deserts (the Central Asia desert, Gobi desert of China, and the Baluchistan desert), therefore the negative effects of these three vast dry areas disturb the normal climate of our country. Due to this factor the average annual rainfall of Afghanistan is only 7.5 percent of the total land surface is under sand and much of the rest of the area is semi-arid. Therefore, in the framework of the new Seven Year Development Plan the Republic

and Planners because their harsh environment conditions for human activities in different ways. It is a region that is too dry for raising of crops and for holding moisture. This condition includes within the desert several regions that provide some grazing for livestock.

Causes of Desert: Deserts result from lack of rainfall, but the rate of evaporation helps to determine the boundary of a desert fully as much as the actual rainfall itself. Deficiency of precipitation in desert regions may be due to a combination of several factors.

1. Winds that move from colder to warmer latitudes become heated and their capacity for holding moisture is increased. This drying air absorbs moisture from the land. It helps the formation of desert.

2. Air moving from a continental interior region is increased. This drying air absorbs moisture from the land. It helps the formation of desert.

3. Some regions are deficient in precipitation because the land surface has

too low altitude to force the air to rise, thus lowering the temperature to a point at which condensation and precipitation will occur. 4. In some places, wind directions parallel to nearby coasts, under these circumstances, the coastal belt will fail to receive large amount of moisture from the sea winds.

5. If the humid wind blows parallel to the mountains in ranges, under such condition humid wind will not bring rainfall in the plain areas located on both sides of the mountain ranges. 6. Air that is descending vertically, as in the horse latitudes, is coming under compression and warming gradually and its capacity for holding moisture is increasing.

7. Some places on the earth experience winds that come from the sea bearing large amounts of water vapour, but the direction of wind is at right angles to the high mountain chains. The windward side of the mountains receive heavy rain and snow. With these conditions large amounts of rain or snow cannot be expected on the lower part of the mountain ranges.

8. Air moving from the sea to the interior of a large continent may provide plenty of rainfall near the margins of the continent. (Continued on page 3)

The new international economic order

By Dr. Milan Vojnovic

PART II

An unquestionably important task in boosting the developing countries' bargaining power is also the formation of various raw materials producer-countrypartnerships. These associations, extending the economic ties of these countries to link up together and organize. Of course the proper solution is nationalization, full nationalization and control of the production of raw materials, then carrying out vertical integration, launching multinational projects and cooperation between producer countries in production, transportation, and marketing which would in fact mean by-passing the big transnational corporations. This already been positive progress in some of these respects in the developing countries and, in particular, or total nationalizations have been undertaken in a number of them.

There are particular considerations in relation to the manufacturing industry. The strategy of industrialization based on import substitution has not helped solve the fundamental problems of development. It has allowed the transnational corporations to gain monopoly positions in the developing countries' markets, taking over many national enterprises, led to de-nationalization of broad sections of industry, increasing dependence on the importation of production goods, semi-manufactures and raw materials. Actually, the manufacture of many simple mass-consumption goods holds wide opportunities for the developing countries to promote their domestic industry by employing predominantly labour-intensive methods, domestic technology, domestic raw materials, and sometimes providing products of better quality than those offered by foreign enterprises.

The strategy of industrialization based on direct foreign investments intended to raise industrial exports has likewise not succeeded. The transnational corporations locate their production capacities in so-called "free manufacturing zones", enclaves for optimal exploitation of the cheap labour, avoiding fiscal obligations and consolidate their strategic positions in the battle to gain the upper hand on the world market. Indeed, they do contribute to growth in gross national product, but they also co-

stitute an enclave integration. Of greatest significance is the principle of de-investment worked out by the Andean countries which makes it possible for foreign enterprises to gradually pass into national hands. It is essential that the international community financial assist countries trying to put the process of de-investment into effect, so that it may become an independent process of broad development. Another important development is the mixed ownership in the domestic economy.

These new forms definitely permit greater equality in relations between the developing countries and the industrialized nations. (Continued on page 3)



"WHAT METER MAN?... THE METER MAN WAS HERE YESTERDAY!"

Tourism boom brings destruction

GENEVA, Aug. 9. (Reuters).—A boom in tourism, expected to break all records for holidays abroad this year, has brought mass destruction to the countryside, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) said yesterday.

At the same time, anarchy, amateurism and improvisation plague the tourist industry, according to the chief of the ILO's hotel and tourism branch, Giampaolo Barocchini.

The reason for the death and destruction is that

too many people take their holidays at the same time, Barocchini said in a comment as the ILO revealed that at a record ten million people were expected this year. The ILO said worldwide data monitored by its Geneva headquarters indicated a 10 per cent increase over 1976 in the number of holidaymakers going abroad this year.

Another 900 million would be spending holidays in their own countries. If present trends continued extra space equal to de-

half the area of Switzerland would be needed for holidaymakers in western Europe by 1980, the ILO warned. It said the estimate was based on a recent French university study showing that 750 square metres of holiday-maker. Barocchini commented: "The continuing tourist boom underlines the need for staggered holiday schemes to help reduce the massacre on the roads and the destruction of the countryside."

128,578 karakul pelts sold in London

"This year 262,616 karakul pelts comprising first and second grade of blue, black and tiger pelts were placed at London auction which was held on July seven. A total of 128,578 pelts were sold fetching 1,563,489.40 pound sterling equivalent to 2,678,638 US dollars", said a source of the Karakul Development Institute in an interview with the daily Kabul Times.

Out of the total karakul pelts sold 192,000 were blue pelts of which were sold at an average of 11.75 pound sterling each of the 45,000 black pelts 8730 were sold at an average of 6.65 pound sterling each 15,956 tiger blue pelts were placed on auction of which 14,100 pelts were sold at an average of 18.94 pound sterling each, 5048 black tiger pelts were placed on auction, 4504 of which were sold at an average of 10.75 each.

The source said that 50 percent of the total pelts sold fetched 12.16 pound sterling a piece.

This year the sale of blue

By Our Own Reporter

pelts was same as last year. The source said that the black pelts were sold 5 percent lower than last year while the blue and black tiger fetched much higher than last year.

Afghanistan and South West Africa karakul was sold a day earlier to Afghanistan. But buyers from all parts of the world had gathered to purchase the Afghan karakul, 70 percent of black, tiger was purchased by Germans (first and second grade), 10 percent by Italians and the rest by buyers from some European and American countries.

Speaking about the perseverance of the institute in promotion of karakul sale the source said that publicity plays a vital role in the sales promotion therefore every year a large sum is spent on publicity.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

A promise made is a debt unpaid.

(Robert William Service)

IMPROVED SEEDS

Commencement of work on workshops, laboratories, residence buildings and other facilities at Marja sed farm marks the beginning of practical efforts on a wide scale to produce better seeds, in bigger quantities, and to distribute it at home, and possibly abroad.

The Afghanistan Seeds Company, a relatively new government enterprise, but with the support it receives from the government, and with the technical and financial assistance provided to it by international organizations, and what is to come from the friendly states, it will be able to make an impact on agricultural productivity in a matter of years.

Improved farming implements, regular supply of water and fertilizer, and other agricultural chemicals have been major concerns of the government. But all these inputs, may not produce the results expected without good seeds.

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper carries a report on the government's plans to expand and modernize the dairy industry in Afghanistan with financial and technical assistance from Switzerland.

Swiss cooperation in pilot dairy project began several years ago, and this cooperation, in the light of initial encouraging results, is now expanding. The small pilot plant built with Swiss cooperation now sells its products in Baghlan and Kabul, and has many eager buyers.

A larger, more sophisticated plant is now under construction in Baghlan, and work will soon begin on a second one in Tashkurgan.

Both areas are major milk producing areas, and Tashkurgan is famous for its cream throughout the country.

Altogether Afghanistan will build four dairy plants with Swiss technical and financial assistance, and the contribution which these plants will make to the national economy and to raising the standards of living of the rural population is much more than their numbers indicate.

It will set off a process of modernisation of a sector which has remained rather unchanged for centuries. Once the milk producers see that their counterparts dealing with the new dairy plants have higher earnings, many more such plants will crop up around the country.

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The desertification problems in Afghanistan

Water Resource: Water as a natural resource is one of the most important elements of life. Although the total amount of water on the earth is not limited, but the distribution of usable and unusable water makes water limited to a great extent. Water is being used for drinking, irrigation, urban supplies, Hydroelectric power, industrial purposes and navigation and there is a competition between these uses.

The quality of the water therefore is a decisive factor in utilising water for particular purposes. The study of water resources involves positive and negative aspects.

The positive aspects: To use the water resource in an optimal way and for the proper purpose, we should know the limits of the water available. There are two main sources of water: (a) surface water and (b) subsurface water. The subsurface water is usually greater than surface water in many places and this is even so in the deserts.

Secondly we have to plan for economic utilisation of the water resources. As we

know water's quality differs, therefore the high quality water, which is very limited should be used very carefully. For example, for which enhance floods conditions and lessen storage capacity. The solution of these negative aspects lies in the water shed.

The watershed is the area covering all land and water draining which joins in to a common point. The source of problems usually lies within the catchment area. Therefore the functioning of watershed is to be understood.

The investigator should also know the hydrology or the water cycle of the place which includes precipitation, evaporation, surface detention and storage, runoff, and ground water.

The factor which affects these aspects are Rainfall—amount and distribution, watershed characteristics, area or size, shape, topography (relief), water geology and vegetation cover.

Soils as Main Resource: From time immemorial, mankind has depended on soil for food, whether it is obtained from forests or from agriculture. Hence bes-

The Work of Wind in The Dry Areas: The wind has much in common with other erosive agents. It wears away the land, carries the material from one place to another, and finally deposits it. Like running water, wind erodes faster when it has cutting tools, such as fine sand or dust, to work with. Vegetation and standing water in lakes and marshes retard wind erosion.

The strong winds which are characteristic of deserts, pick-up dust and sand and drive them with tremendous force against the rocks thus acting like a sand belt.

Afghanistan's campaign against narcotic traffic

"Today the problem of narcotic drugs is regarded as an international problem requiring concerted action on a world-wide scale", said UN law enforcement adviser at the Ministry of Interior, C. Magnusson.

Afghanistan includes the 100 countries which have joined the single convention of 1953 and the government has ratified this convention.

Since 1975 we have in Afghanistan the so-called (Opium Law). In accordance with this law cultivation of poppies for production of opium as well as growing of Indian hemp for cannabis production is prohibited.

As a result, understanding reached with the government of the Republic of Afghanistan and an agreement was concluded in November 1975 to campaign against the illicit narcotic traffic in Afghanistan. For this purpose it was agreed to establish here a UN drug abuse control project.

It is intended, as a first step, to strengthen the Afghan police forces. An experienced narcotic police officer was recruited and was sent to Kabul in June.

By Masoud Mojahedzade
Part I
Narcotic ampoules: 63.
These figures represent a total of 149 separate seizures and the arrest of 148 Afghans and 32 foreign nationals who also paid fines in the amount of 2,017,000 afghanis.

In 1975 the following seizures were made:

Opium: 8598 kg. 384 g.
Heroin: 4.5 g.
Morphine: 2 g. powder and 20 tablets.
Cocaine: 3.9 g.
Marijuana: 42 kg. 909 g.
Cannabis: 964 kg. 917 g.
Liquid Hashish: 34 kg. 406 g.
Hemp seeds: 33 kg. 700 g.
(Continued on page 3)

Indian authors expose emergency excesses

NEW DELHI, (Reuters).—After 21 months of news restrictions, Indian publishers are flooding the market with books 'exposing' the Prime Minister's rule. A Gandhi's tough emergency rule that ended with her shattering election defeat in March.

The blurbs describe the books variously as inside story in depth study, investigative report, a definitive account, the authentic story. All are aimed at feeding the insatiable public hunger for news about the emergency. But some Indian journalists criticise the speed with which they were written.

About 35 books are already on the market. A leading publisher estimates another 30 are in the pipeline.

Narendra Kumar of Vikas Publishing House, who stage a publicity coup by printing the first book about the emergency, 'The Judgement' by journalist Kuldip Nayyar, says the credit should go to the publishers rather than the authors.

"The best books about the emergency are yet to be written," he said. Nayyar's book is top of the bestseller list, and his publishers claim it is broken all previous records. More than 72,000 copies of the hard-cover edition have

been sold at 30 rupees a copy.

Other books have sold from 5,000 to nearly 20,000 copies at prices ranging from seven to 35 rupees. "The Judgement" also the most controversial of the 'emergency books' and even Nayyar hesitates to claim that it is the best of his several books. But 'The Judgement' is the most successful.

His publishers estimate that Nayyar will not close to half a million rupees. 'Let us say it has sold better than other books. It was the best one could do in the circumstances because it had to be completed in a short time,' Nayyar said.

Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's daughter-in-law, has accused Nayyar of picking on her husband, Sanjay.

In an article in the Illustrated Weekly of India, she wrote: "In the book 'The Judgement' large chunks are a figment of Mr. Nayyar's muddled fantasies."

She quotes Nayyar as telling her recently that he picked on her husband because Sanjay picked on him. "You hit me. I hit you," he is quoted as saying. However, Nayyar said "I was 'absolute rubbish' and there was no truth in the allegations."

Speed has so far been the most important factor in selling the books. Two enterprising young reporters, John Dayal and Ajay Bose, wrote their book "For reasons of state" in less than four weeks.

But the delay in publishing the book has cost them heavily, said one publisher: "Right now we are only interested in popular books about the emergency. We know the best books will be written after two years."



DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL FERTILISER

The Afghan Chemical Fertiliser Company (ACFC) is determined to improve the supply and distribution of chemical fertiliser, pesticides and animal medicines.

Talking on the recently concluded seminar held for this purpose the President of ACFC Mohammad Aslam Helali in an interview with the reporter of the daily Jamhouriya said:

Development of agriculture and livestock, and ensuring the welfare of masses of population is among the objectives of the Republic state covering the major portion of the First Seven Year Development Plan.

The ACFC will exert every possible effort to achieve this end. One way which helps bring the company closer to its target is improvement of operation of the company through exchange of views, and holding of seminars, from time to time, will help serve this purpose.

Da Afghanistan Bank nets 957.38 m. afs. in profit

By Our Own Reporter

Da Afghanistan Bank during 1976 made a net profit of 957.38 million afghanis which is 119.18 million afghanis or 14.3 percent more than the previous year, said a source of the Da Afghanistan Bank in an interview with the daily Kabul Times.

The source of the bank said Da Afghanistan Bank is governed by 5 bodies of which the High Council of the Bank is the highest authority. The governing bodies are: The High Council of the Bank, Money and Credit Committee, Board of Supervisors, Banknotes Reserve and Inspection Board and Executive Board.

Based on article 14 of Money and Banking Law the High Council of the Da Afghanistan Bank comprises of Minister of Finance, Minister of Commerce, Minister of

Finance, Minister of Industries, Minister of Agriculture and President of Da Afghanistan Bank (without right to vote). The Minister of Finance chairs the meetings of the High Council.

The High Council is high powered and reviews the balance sheets of profit or loss of the bank every year, reviews the report or the board of supervisors, takes decision on distribution of profits made every year, attends to reports and recommendations of the Money and Credit Committee.

The High Council of the bank meets four times a year either on direct invitation of the Minister of Finance or on the recommendation of the Governor of the Bank and approval of the Minister of Finance.

The High Council during its last meeting held on 8/5/1358 reviewed the profit and loss balance sheet of last year and also considered the report of the Board of Supervisors. The bank made 957.38 million afghanis in profit during 1355 which is 119.18 or 14.3 per cent more than the preceding year.

The main sources of income of the bank are commissions on accounts, interests and foreign exchange sale and purchase. As compared to 1354, during the last year 27 percent increase was registered in the income from commissions on accounts, interests and foreign exchange sale and purchase.

Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should submit offers until August 17 to the Foreign Procurement Dept. of Ministry of Communications. (381) 5-1

The Off-Shore Procurement Department of Helmand Construction Corporation (HCC) needs several items of structural steel and plates, tie wires, wire fabric, pipes and fittings, electrical, bronze bearings and transmission power line materials.

Local and foreign firms who want to submit offers for the above items no later than September 30. Specifications can be obtained from the above office against Afs. 200 per set. (380) 3-1

The High Council of the Bank decided that 27 per cent of the income be deposited in the accounts of Ministry of Finance, Auditing Department of Kabul province and in the accounts of the Municipality in the form of profit tax, finance tax and municipal tax. It was also decided that 40 per cent of the profit after deducting of taxes according to clause one of article 39 of Monetary and Banking Law should be deposited in legal deposit accounts and half percent of the profits in the reserve accounts.

The High Council also decided to donate 500,000 afghanis to the Teachers' Fund, 50,000 afs. to each of the school funds, 10,000 afghanis to the High Council of Department and one percent of the profits to the National Aid Fund. The rest of the profits were funnelled to state accounts as state income.

Opium: 6523 kg. 565.9 g.
Morphine: 10.95 g.
Hashish: 733 kg. 450 g.
Liquid Hashish: 23 kg.
Marijuana: 2 kg.
Cocaine: 1 g.
Other drugs: 139 Mandrax tablets 715 g. alkaloid.

These seizures represent 69 cases.

Last week some 1142 kg. opium which was carried by a caravan of camels in 11 armed men from Jalalabad to Logar was seized by the police.

It should be noted that all of the narcotics seized in Afghanistan do not originate in Afghanistan but is brought into the country by the smugglers, usually in transit Westward.

holds seminars during the course of the year through which ways are sought to solve the problems and at the same time draw the attention of officials in charge and sales agents to their responsibilities, he added.

The decisions taken at the seminars are given effect in carrying out the company's operations. The officials in charge report to the headquarters regularly on the results of their works. The regular contacts established between the centre and provincial centres improve the performance of the company, said Helali.

Expanding on other major role of the company, Helali said all activities of the company are concentrated on strengthening the agriculture and livestock sectors in the country in accordance with the developmental plans of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Enlightening and guidance of farmers and livestock owners to make increasing use of chemical fertiliser, is also part of the overall programme of the company, he added.

The recent seminar was attended by more than hundred officials of the company working in the centre and provinces.

The Board of Executive of the company was present in all sessions of the seminar to help solve the problems and provide needed guidance, he added.

Offer received

Ministry of Communications has received offer for 18 lamps QBE 5.3500 at total price of US\$-5760 FOB from Ceco Company of America, 25 lamp QBE 06.40 at total price of US\$-745 and 25 lamps EL 84 at US\$-1475 FOB from C.I.E.L. Co. of France.

Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should submit offers until August 17 to the Foreign Procurement Dept. of Ministry of Communications. (381) 5-1

Needed

The Off-Shore Procurement Department of Helmand Construction Corporation (HCC) needs several items of structural steel and plates, tie wires, wire fabric, pipes and fittings, electrical, bronze bearings and transmission power line materials.

Local and foreign firms who want to submit offers for the above items no later than September 30. Specifications can be obtained from the above office against Afs. 200 per set. (380) 3-1

Needed

Banai Construction Unit needs one unit saw machine (4 saw plate). Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same should send their offers with the specifications until August 21 to the Procurement Section of Banai at Yakatoot and be present at 10 a.m. the same date for bidding. Securities are required. (359) 3-2

Offer received

Banai Construction Unit has received an offer for 11 items ballbearing parts for their brick factory for DM 16,141.10. CIF Kabul, including insurance from Wachmann Company of West Germany. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come at 9 p.m. on August 22 to the Procurement Section of Banai at Yakatoot. Specifications can be seen and securities are required. (588) 5-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Police and Security Office has received an offer for Star Brand Red Tea of Sri Lanka for Afs. 2,553,592.00 from market.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come by September 18 to the Logistic Purchasing Department. Specifications can be seen and securities are required. (359) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Nangarhar Development Valley has received offer from Vestigintorg Company of USSR for 60 tons nail 30 to 35 mm length and 1.6 to 1.8 mm diameter, 40 tons nail 35 to 40 mm length and 1.6 to 1.8 mm diameter each ton at US\$350. The last date for delivery of ten tons nail is August 28. Another ten tons nail will be required by September 29 and the delivery for other 80 tons nail is until January 19, 1978, CIF Sher Khan Port.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers to the Liaison Office of Nangarhar Valley at block No. 13 Nader Shah Mina or to the Secretariat Section at Jalalabad and be present by August 20 for bidding. (355) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Jangalak Industries has received offer for the following Round Steel Bars CIF Karachi from foreign companies:

1—208 tons Mild Round Steel Bars mark 3 and diameter from 18mm—120 mm. average US\$225 per ton.
2—123 tons Round Steel Bars high quality mark 20 Cr. and 40 Cr. diameter 300 mm to 200 mm average price US\$377 per ton.
3—110 tons Round Steel Bars hot rolled high quality mark 35 and 45 and diameter from 20mm to 250mm average price US\$351 per ton.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the above at lower price should come by August 18 to the Supply Section of Jangalak. Securities are required. (357) 5-2



Pashtany Tejaraty Bank Announces To The Foreign Community

To Win A Car Plus Over Afs 700000 in Prizes

The Year 1355 Was Very Active And Profitable For Pashtany Tejaraty Bank. One Of The Largest Commercial Bank In The Nation, The Pashtany Tejaraty Bank Introduced Several New Services, Increased Deposits Substantially And Generated Strong Loan Volume.

Pashtany Tejaraty Bank Now Has Over (1 Billion) In Saving Accounts. Serving Our Clients In Our Business We Provide Them All Banking Facilities.

For Example:

1. Export-Import Financing.
2. Letters Of Credit.
3. Foreign Remittance Service.
4. Commercial & Consumer Loans.
5. Foreign Exchange.
6. Safe Deposit Boxes.
7. Branches In Afghanistan & Abroad And City Branches.
8. Forwarding Facilities.
9. Correspondence With Leading Banks All Over The World.
10. Checking Account In Afghani And Dollar, Passbook Saving Deposit, And Time Account.

10 % For a 1 Year
9 % For a 6 Months
Fixed Period

10 % For a 1 Year
9 % For a 6 Months
Fixed Period

10 % For a 1 Year
9 % For a 6 Months
Fixed Period

10 % For a 1 Year
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THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. XVI, No. 119, Thursday, August 11, 1977, Assad 20, 1356 H.S.

PRICE AFS 6

WEATHER

The skies will be partly cloudy in N-E area of the country during next 24 hours.

Kabul Temperature: Max. tomorrow +50°C. Min. tonight +19°C.

Copy SEP 1 1977



Wardak Governor Amir Mohammad Ahmadi, opening the Gulikhail bridge of Sayedabad Woleswali.

200 B.C. tomb found in China

PEKING, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—An important tomb indicating the spread of culture in China's early Han dynasty was discovered recently by archaeologists in the southern part of the country, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported yesterday from Nanjing.

NCNA said the tomb, which was found at Liko To Wan, in Kuishien country of the Kuangsi Chuang autonomous region.

It said the tomb had been robbed in the early years—the Han dynasty, ran from 200 B.C. to 2000 A.D. However, artifacts excavated included bronze objects, iron utensils, lacquer and wood ware, pottery, jade and stone objects, textiles and plant seeds.

Accord signed with USSR on Jarquduq gas

KABUL, Aug. 10 (Bakhtar).—The documents pertaining to amendment of agreement for technical and economic cooperation of Soviet Union in Jarquduq gas field on turn-key basis was signed between the concerned Afghan and Soviet authorities in Kabul yesterday.

Equipment and services of Soviet experts worth more than 37 million rubles within the Soviet credit of 105 million rubles will be provided for construction of Jarquduq gas field installations, on turn-key basis, in three years.

The documents were signed and exchanged for Afghanistan by Head of Planning Department of Afghan National Petroleum Company Dr. Anwar Sekandari and for Soviet Union by Counselor for Economic Affairs of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul Boris Titov.

According to another report the agreement pertaining to depletion of 14 items of equipment related to prospecting department of northern region of the Afghan National Petroleum Co. was also signed between the Afghan and Soviet sides yesterday.



Head of the Planning Department of the Afghanistan National Petroleum Co. and Counselor for Economic Affairs of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul signing the documents.

New bridge opened in Wardak

MAIDANSHAH, Aug. 10 (Bakhtar).—The Gulikhail bridge of Sayedabad woleswali was opened by Governor of Wardak Amir Mohammad Ahmadi in that province yesterday morning.

Wardak governor Ahmadi, President of the Rural Development Department Eng. Mir. Mohammad Siddiqi, and US Ambassador to Kabul Theodore L. Eliot Jr. delivered speeches at the ceremony and shed light on different aspects of Rural Development Department programs.

The bridge which has been built on the Tangi river with 23 meters length, 4.5 meters width and four meters height with more than 600,000 afs. expenditure from the government budget and the assistance of USAID, besides connecting Wardak and Logar provinces provides further facilities for the 5000 local people of 21 villages.

The opening ceremony was also attended by some heads of the central department of Wardak province, Sayedabad woleswali, some officials of the Rural Development Department, Director of USAID, and a number of local people.

Earlier yesterday, at least 12 people were reported wounded in overnight shelling in the south.

Fighting has continued in the region between the civil war enemies since a predominantly Syrian peace-keeping force imposed a ceasefire in most of the country last year.

Under an agreement between the Lebanese government and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) last month, commando forces in the south are to be replaced by regular Lebanese troops. No date has been fixed.

Israel denied the report. Just over a month ago, the rightists captured Yarin.

ASEAN members divided on Sri Lanka entry

COLOMBO, Aug. 10 (DPA).—The member nations of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) are divided in their views about Sri Lanka's wish to join the association, the influential Sri Lanka newspaper "Sun" said here Tuesday.

Quoting a Filipino diplomatic source in Kuala Lumpur the "SUN" report added that the five leaders of ASEAN had recognised the value of closer relationship between ASEAN and Sri Lanka particularly with the new government.

The change of government in Colombo had helped to thaw the coolness between the ASEAN and Sri Lanka brought on by latter's treatment of the ASEAN proposal to create a South East Asian peace zone when it was brought up at the last nonaligned summit in Colombo.

Sri Lanka expressed interest in joining ASEAN soon after the new prime minister J.R. Jayawardene won the recent elections. No official confirmation about any formal application has yet been made.

GENEVA, Aug. 10 (AFP).—Ethiopia has called on the International Red Cross to intervene in its border dispute with Somalia over the war-torn Ogaden region. Official Red Cross sources announced yesterday.

These three countries believe that Sri Lanka was too partial towards Vietnam and other Indochina countries. If an issue involving an Indochina nation came up, Sri Lanka's presence might lead to intra-ASEAN dissension, the report added. The Philippines had strongly argued in Sri Lanka's favour, claiming Colombo could play a vital role in promoting détente between ASEAN and the communist Indochinese nations.

All five nations had agreed that the question of Sri Lanka being invited to join ASEAN should be deferred for the time being.

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Ugandan pilots told to stand by for 'impossible mission'

NAIROBI, Aug. 10 (DPA).—President Idi Amin of Uganda has told pilots of the Uganda air force "autocade squad" to be prepared for "an impossible mission in the near future".

A Radio Uganda broadcast, monitored here, said Amin did not give any further details except to say "It is confidential" and that friendly countries would fight side by side, with Ugandan pilots.

The broadcast said Uganda has received more planes from the Soviet Union. No numbers or other details were given, but the radio said they were in addition to another consignment of Russian planes received some time ago.

Uganda has long had two fighter squadrons of Russian-built Mig 21, Mig 17 and Mig-15 planes, some of which were damaged or put out of action permanently during the Israeli commando raid on Entebbe airport a year ago last July.

The radio broadcast was also attended by some heads of the central department of Wardak province, Sayedabad woleswali, some officials of the Rural Development Department, Director of USAID, and a number of local people.

Earlier yesterday, at least 12 people were reported wounded in overnight shelling in the south.

Fighting has continued in the region between the civil war enemies since a predominantly Syrian peace-keeping force imposed a ceasefire in most of the country last year.

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Israel denied the report. Just over a month ago, the rightists captured Yarin.

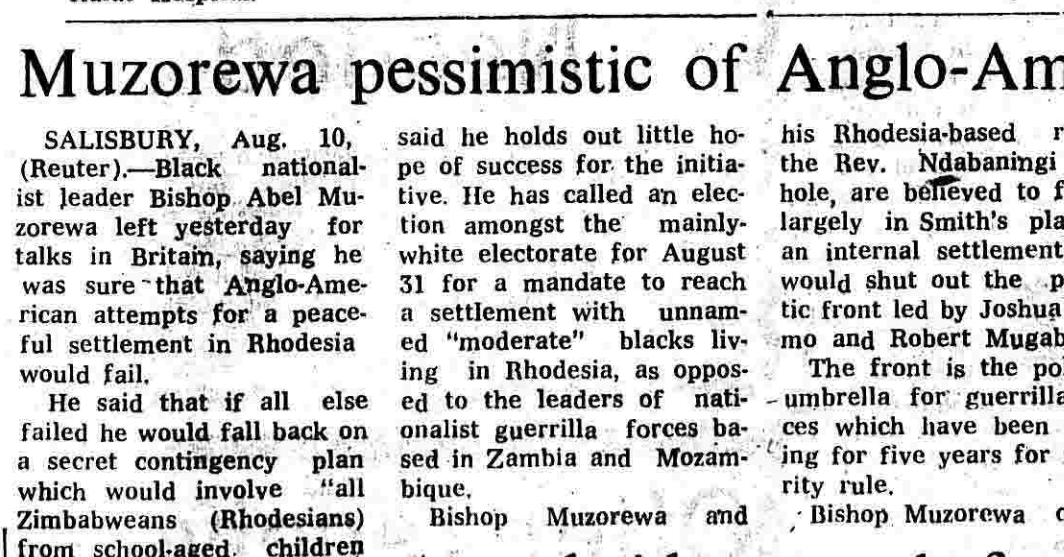
KALAT HOSPITAL

(Continued from page 1) also opened the family guidance clinic in Kalat city on Monday.

According to another report, Prof. Azim on his way to Kabul opened the first stage of Qarabagh potable water supply project of Ghazni province on Monday.

A source of the environmental health department of the Ministry of Public Health said that with the completion of the first stage of the project potable water has been supplied for the people of the center of Qarabagh woleswali and with implementation of its second stage potable water will be provided for 6,000 people in the center and two nearby villages.

A protest by the Confederation of Portuguese Industry (CIP) yesterday described the compensation measures as tantamount to robbery. Foreign farmers have also protested against



Deputy Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. M. Ibrahim Azeem speaking at the opening ceremony of the Kalat Hospital.

Muzorewa pessimistic of Anglo-American mission

SALISBURY, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Black nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa left yesterday for talks in Britain, saying he was sure that Anglo-American attempts for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia would fail.

He said that if all else failed he would fall back on a secret contingency plan which would involve "all Zimbabweans (Rhodesians) from school-aged children to the oldest people you can find".

This plan was "final and sure to work", he said. He did not elaborate. Bishop Muzorewa, one of four nationalist leaders jockeying for power in a black-ruled Rhodesia, told a news conference Britain would be to blame if the Anglo-American scheme collapsed.

"They are trying to seek a settlement with just a minority of the people", he said. "I am sure it will not succeed."

The United States and Britain have been trying to bring the white minority regime and nationalist factions together for a peaceful transition to majority rule by next year.

White Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith has already

Vajpayee on India's nuclear power plants

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said yesterday India will not permit inspection of nuclear power plants built solely with Indian know-how.

But he told the Rajya Sabha (upper house) that nuclear plants built in collaboration with the United States and Canada were open to inspection under international law.

Vajpayee said India had refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty because it was discriminatory and unequal.

He said his government's foreign policy would be flexible so that it could reply to changing situations in the world.

Portugal compensates nationalisation victims

LISBON, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—The Portuguese parliament last night passed a controversial compensation law for shareholders, proprietors and landowners whose assets were nationalised or expropriated after the 1974 revolution.

The year-old minority socialist government's compensation measure, like its new agrarian reform law, has been bitterly attacked by right and left for opposite reasons.

A protest by the Confederation of Portuguese Industry (CIP) yesterday described the compensation measures as tantamount to robbery. Foreign farmers have also protested against

what they describe as "confiscation".

Even small shareholders—who get a quicker compensation at higher interest rates than major shareholders—are grumbling.

Only the ruling socialists voted for the final version. The communists, the conservative centre democrats, the lone left-wing Popular Democratic Union (UDP) deputy and an independent opposed the measure. The centre-right social democrats abstained.

The assembly of the Republic completes a two-day extra sitting before the summer recess by holding a final vote on the agrarian reform bill.

It came in "a very important letter from Soviet leaders dealing with latest American moves and the Geneva conference", the paper added.

The PLO paper said that in turn, Arafat handed the ambassador "an important message to Soviet leaders on the current situation in the region in the light of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's trip (in the Middle East)".

PLO to debate change needed in resolution 242

CAIRO, Aug. 11 (AFP).—The Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) executive committee will debate the changes needed in United Nations Security Council resolution 242 to ensure that the "national rights" of the Palestinians are respected, the Cairo evening newspaper Al-Messara reported yesterday.

Al-Messara said the committee, which is scheduled to meet in Damascus on Aug. 16, would also discuss the proclamation of a Palestinian government-in-exile and Palestinian relations with Jordan. The newspaper cited reliable Palestinian sources for its report.

UN Security Council resolution 242, adopted on 22 November, 1967, is widely regarded as a basis for a peace settlement in the Middle East.

It recognises Israel's right to security but calls on Israel to withdraw from territory occupied during 1967.

The chairman of the Jo-

Large attendance in UN meet on action against apartheid

LOGAN, Aug. 11 (AFP).—Fifty-four nations plus a host of liberation movements, non-government organisations and international bodies have pledged to attend a major UN-organised world conference for action against apartheid being staged here from August 22 to 26.

The countries included Israel which has indicated that it plans to send a three-man delegation led by its UN representative Chaim Herzog, a UN source said yesterday.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will open the conference which, Nigerian newspaper have in its past denounced as a "conclusion between South Africa and Israel—it is not in a position as host to the UN conference to stop the Israeli aggression".

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has not announced the opposition of its delegation.

Response from heads of state is expected to gather momentum nearer the conference which, a foreign diplomat here remarked could produce fireworks.

So far, two prime ministers, L. Forbes Burnham of Guyana and Norway's Olav Nordli have accepted invitations and ten countries are to be represented by foreign ministers or ministers of cabinet rank, the UN source said.

The hope however that it would be to review actions by governments and organisations.

Among keynote speakers will be former Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme, who is vice-president of the socialist international, UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow, International Labour Organisation (ILO) Secretary-General Francis Blanchard and the UN high commissioner for refugees, Sadruddin Aga Khan.

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Jabulseraj cement output up

CHARIKAR, Aug. 10 (Bakhtar).—Jabulseraj cement factory earned more than 19,000,000 Afghani from the sale of 18,710 tons of cement during the last four months of the current year.

A source of the factory said that during the last four months 12,891 tons of cement was produced in the factory which shows an increase of 1341 tons over the same period of last year.

The source added besides the products of the current year 150 tons cement of last year's surplus was also sold which shows an increase of 1631 tons over the same period last year.

Courtesy calls

KABUL, Aug. 11 (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh to Kabul C. M. Mursheed paid a courtesy call on Minister of Higher Education Prof. Dr. Ghulam Sediq Mohibi at 9 a.m. yesterday.

According to another report Ambassador Mursheed and Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Kabul Meung Jun Choi paid courtesy calls on Rector of Kabul University Prof. Abdul Salam Azimi respectively yesterday morning.

Appointment

KABUL, Aug. 11 (Bakhtar).—On the proposal of the Ministry of Finance approval of the cabinet and endorsement of the President of the Republic, Fazle Rahim, Rahim has been appointed as President of Land Reforms Administration Department of that Ministry (above rank).

Afterwards Ashraf Ghani, Afghan scholar, and secretary of the international seminar on Pashto works read his paper entitled 'Continuity and Change in the Function of Pashtun Intellectuals'.

In the afternoon session Dr. Ghulam Ghaus Shuja' read his article entitled 'Pashtu literature and its links with the Soviet and Afghan literature'.

Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, read his paper entitled 'The agricultural land and cattle were also washed away.'

A source of the Ghazni province said that a team has been sent to the site to assess the damages.

A source of the department of museums of the Ministry of Information and Culture said the confiscated relics are of high value.

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More scholars address Int'l seminar on Pashto

KABUL, Aug. 11 (Bakhtar).—In two sessions yesterday the international seminar on Pashto works published in the last two centuries nine Afghan and guest scholars read their papers and debates took place on each paper read.

In the eighth and ninth sessions of the seminar yesterday the scholars participating at the seminar spoke on times and works in ancient Pashto language, as well as on contemporary Pashto poetry which were received with interest.

Prof. N. Dvoryankov, a Soviet scholar, acted as vice-chairman of the seminar's sessions yesterday.

In the morning session of the seminar Saaduddin Shoon read his article entitled 'A Glimpse at Contemporary Pashto Poetry'. The paper sparked off highly fruitful discussions.

The second speaker was Prof. Baha-ud-Din Majrooh who read his paper entitled 'In Search of a New Way in Pashto Language Literature', on which debate and discussion took place.

Prof. Klaus Ferdinand, a scholar from Denmark, read his paper in English entitled 'Pashtun Nomads: Marriage Song' the excerpts of which were translated into Pashto by the secretary of the seminar.

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Work on wells, Qalai Bost begins

LASHKARGAH, Aug. 11 (Bakhtar).—In line with the cultural policy of the Republican state based on restoration and preservation of the ancient monuments of the country, the repair work on the well and Qalai-Bost was inaugurated in presence of the Helmand Governor Abdullah Neck and some local officials of the province by a team of the archeology department.

A source of the Archeology Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture said that the well which is unique in the country will be restored according to its original architecture.

The source added that the exact date of the digging of the well and the construction of the Qalai Bost has not been established yet. According to an estimation the well was dug in 17th century.

A source of the Information and Culture Department of Helmand province said that the construction work on the Qalai-Bost which started last year, has been completed 80 per cent.

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Antiquities confiscated

KABUL, Aug. (Bakhtar).—Sixty-one pieces of antiquities were confiscated when police, raided a house in Sherehan on a tipoff from Kabul province Attorney Office.

A source of the Attorney's Office said the antiquities consist of statues, pottery, wood carvings, bronze and silver coins, precious stones etc. The relics were delivered to Kabul Museum and the matter is under investigation.

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A scene of yesterday's session on Pashto works during the last two centuries seminar at Hotel-Intercontinental.

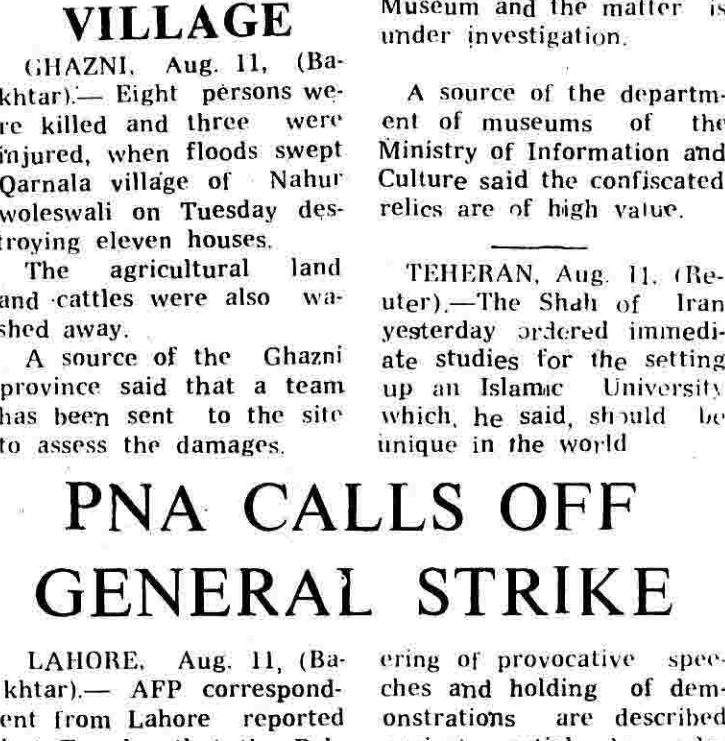
Arabs, Israel remain far apart, says Vance

JERUSALEM, Aug. 11 (DPA).—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday the gaps between the Arabs and the Arab states points of view remain wide.

Speaking at a press conference here, Vance expressed hope however that it would still be possible to resume the Geneva peace conference "before the end of the year".

Vance stressed that "the wide gaps had to be bridged" if progress was to be made towards peace.

He termed his Middle East tour nevertheless as "very useful". A few differences between the positions of both sides had vanished and that left room for hope Vance added, without going into details.



A scene of yesterday's session on Pashto works during the last two centuries seminar at Hotel-Intercontinental.

PNA CALLS OFF GENERAL STRIKE

LAHORE, Aug. 11 (Bakhtar).—AFP correspondent from Lahore reported last Tuesday that the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) has called off its general strike which was scheduled to take place in Lahore yesterday.

The PNA decision was taken after Martial Law Administrator Gen. Ziaul Haq assured the PNA leaders that those responsible for the attack on PNA leaders would be seriously punished.

Prof. Ghafour Ahmad the PNA General-Secretary said in a press conference that the assurance given was the reason for calling off the general strike in Lahore so that instead of tense, situation peaceful atmosphere is created for elections.

Radio Pakistan in a report yesterday said that the military leaders of different provinces of Pakistan have made announcements in which holding of any kind of rallies, deliv-

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

When sorrow come, they come not single spies, but in battalions. (William Shakespeare)

Expansion of health services

Expansion of public health services, to engulf greater parts of the country, tops the list of priorities among the projects of the Republican state. Since the inception of the new order, special attention is paid to urgent problems with which the country is faced, including the public health.

Tackling the problem of public health, curative and preventive medicine, calls for sustained and continued efforts on the part of public and state taking into consideration the present conditions and means in the country. As we have been witnessing the Republican state is eagerly seeking ways to improve and expand the services beneficial to the public and take firm and fundamental steps toward bettering the standard of health, which is a major factor in overall development of the society.

The opening of the 30-bed hospital in Kalat this week and a family guidance clinic in that city is indicative of the ceaseless efforts of the Republican state in expanding public health services.

In the past four years many other constructive and commendable measures have also been taken to improve public health services. Afghanistan was declared a small-pox-free country and efforts are stepped up to fully eliminate malaria and other communicable diseases.

As part of efforts to expand the health services the Ministry of Public Health has established basic health centres in many parts of the country and more are planned to be set up even in the remote areas where people have hardly access to such services. Comprehensive measures have been taken to fight

the deadly disease of tuberculosis. The scope of operation of National TB Institute was expanded by enlarging the organizational set up of the Institute. It is certain that with the assistance of international agencies and friendly countries the Institute will be able to render more effective services.

The Ministry of Public Health has also undertaken comprehensive training programme to train the increasing number of public health organisations. Some of the hospitals in the capital not only provides public health services, they also serve as a training centres. Judging by what is so far done in a span of short time in the field of public health, one can be certain that this service will expand rapidly to cover greater parts of the country and population.

AFGHAN PRESS

HEYWAD: In yesterday's issue the daily Heywad comments on the increase in production and sale of cement during the last four months, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Both the Jabul Seraj and Ghori Cement plants reported higher production and sales figures. This indicates towards fulfilling a policy objective by the Ministry of Mines and Industries to use the installed industrial capacity in the Republic in full. Losses accruing from production shortfalls in various plants, and worse yet keeping the plants idle have been heavy, and a subject of major dissatisfaction.

The government is trying to attain greater efficiency on all project sites, and in all plants and mills. Far reaching measures are taken to alleviate the cropping of such problems in the future. Contracting procedures and methods are being revised to guard against incompletion that will be incompatible with the interests of Afghanistan as a whole and with the interests of the national economy.

The paper expresses the hope that Afghanistan will be able to make the limited resources at its disposal, be they material or human resources, go a longer way through greater economy, and efficiency, and good management, and a more self-reliant approach to development activities, and to problems.

JAMIOURIAT: In yesterday's issue the paper discusses the opening of a new 30 bed hospital in Kalat, centre of Zabul province. Also this province is located on the Kabul-Herat trunk road, it is still rather under developed and underpopulated in comparison with other provinces. To begin with development of social services is a major consideration of the government. Improved health services, provision of drinking water, offering opportunities for schooling for the children and the youth, priority interests of Afghanistan as a whole and with the interests of the national economy.

WORLD PRESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, (APF) — The New York Times and the Washington Post criticised in editorials Tuesday the financial transactions of the director of the office of management and budget, Bert Lance, when he headed in Atlanta Bank.

"The more we learn about the personal and business financial deals of Bert Lance, the nation's budget director, the greater the burden of proof upon him that these were well within the bounds of propriety as well as law," the New York Times wrote.

The newspaper described the conditions of a 2.6 million dollar loan granted him by the manufacturers Hanover Trust Bank as "generous in the view of some experienced businessmen".

The Washington Post meanwhile said that the "grey areas in Bert Lance's highly complicated financial affairs have become several shades darker".

ADS. RATES

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The desertification problem in Afghanistan

Nomads and Deserts:

By Abdul Haq Amiri
PART III

In Afghanistan more than 10% of the population are involved in a nomadic way of life and mostly keep sheep and camels. The total number of sheep in the country is around 30 million. Due to variation in topography, the country is made of low lands and highlands, the landscape and availability of open space in the country have induced this way of life. Since the nomads are always in touch with Nature, they can be regarded as the most peaceful people. Because they breathe clean air, drink fresh water and eat strong foods, like animal products, they are neither urbanized nor ruralized people. They are like the fresh water of an unpolluted river, a mobile community, by living such changing condition they grow physically and mentally strong.

Beside all the positive effects, the nomads by their yearly movements cause some negative effects in the environment and further extension of desert areas. Since each year they pass through the same ways and the same area of the pasture, by over grazing the natural pasture surfaces gradually lose the grasses and change into bare lands. If we bring the yearly movement of the nomads under control, and change their way of life, the natural pasture will not be destroyed.

I have to mention here that in the bad years due to drought nomads beside the farmers suffer much and the number of their sheep decrease. Like few herds with few souls, they live in such places where the environment is suitable for their daily activities. As a mobile community wherever they go, the economy of the areas which fall within their routes start a reaction to the selling of their products and purchasing for their needs.

As well, therefore, the climate of the country is very high. In Afghanistan Hindu-Kush ranges has a permanent source of surface and underground water. The two main rivers, Amu in the north with a length of more than 1200 km (from Pamir to Khamai) is the natural boundary between Afghanistan and USSR and Helmand river in the south which joins into System Lake have protected the northern and southern plains from effect of sands. But the most parts of two main plains consist of semi-desert areas.

In Afghanistan nearly 50 percent of the area consists of mountain ranges, the other 3 percent is occupied by forest and one percent by permanent snow and steep slopes. The remaining 46 percent of its mountainous area has made the natural pasture and grass land of the country.

Out of the 50 percent of the plain area 13.8 percent is under cultivation (including dryfarming). One percent of the area is under water, 0.2 percent of the area is occupied by settlements and roads, 27.5 percent of the plain is cultivable land which at present also serves as pasture and grass-land. Desert covers 7.5 percent of the land, 85 percent of the desert area is located in the south while the remaining 15 percent of the desert is in the north.

Afghanistan's campaign against narcotic traffic

After the establishment of Republican order in the country till now about 26

adequate equipment start activities in Herat, Farah, Nimroze and Helmand provinces. The activities of these units will further strengthen the stationary units along the border police, as a result of which the whole area which is considered as a focal point should be controlled.

Since greater demands for opium is from the west borders, a feasibility study on the Afghan border police situation was carried through the UN division of narcotics drugs to contribute to a solution for replacing illicit crops in the remote areas.

This study resulted in a proposal to equip this area with mobile police units to patrol the area and this is the major part of the four-part project agreement.

It has been decided that five anti-narcotics sub-departments should be established in Pakhtia, Helmand, Farah, Nimroze and Balkh. The construction work of these centers started on May 9, 1977 with the financial assistance of the UN, and work has progressed 40 per cent.

Similarly, it is envisaged that some mobile units will

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Afghan industrial goods popular at trade fairs

By Our Own Reporter

The Afghan industrial goods were displayed at four international exhibitions in 1955 in foreign countries. The Afghan goods attracted an unprecedented number of buyers at the industrial fairs said a source of the Exhibition Department of the local industrial goods, in an interview with the daily Kabul Times.

Replying to a question the source said that during the fourth Republican anniversary celebration this year more than 100 government and private firms displayed their goods at the industrial exhibition held on the occasion in Jashen grounds. Carpets, handicrafts of Afghan origin, displayed in the rough state budget and export horribit prices, are still lying at the school labs without being used due to lack of knowledge on the part of teachers.

The Afghan garments are popular among the local Afghan people and every effort is made that the garments produced are up to the standard and fulfill the conditions laid by the buyers.

The industrial goods were exhibited in 110 showrooms at Jashen grounds.

The industrial goods and handicrafts exhibited at the Jashen industrial goods exhibition included textile, plastic goods, handicrafts, lapidary products, Jangalak furniture, metal works, honey, soaps, shoes, knitted goods, medicines, carpets, and so on.

The Ministry of Commerce in the light of the directives of the republican state has been toiling to find new markets for Afghan goods. The Afghan goods were sent to Saudi Arabia and Milan for two international trade fairs. At Jeddah exhibition (Saudi Arabia) Afghan goods were displayed for the first time and on a very large scale. The major items sold at Jeddah were carpets and gloves.

The Milan (Italy) trade fair gave an opportunity for expanding contacts with international businessmen and firms which are interested in buying Afghan goods. The Afghan goods at Milan were displayed in the form of samples.

The Ministry of Commerce is also planning to take part in the fifth international trade fair in Tehran, industrial goods exhibition in London, and trade fair in Copenhagen. Afghan agricultural goods will also be entered at the agricultural goods exhibition in New Delhi and in international trade fair in Bulgaria. The preparations are under way for participation at the international trade fairs.

Afghan goods most popular with the foreign buyers are carpets, needle works, postechenasy, karakul, dry fruits and medicines. During 1955 and 1956 a large number of invitations were received for display of Afghan goods at international exhibitions. Last year Afghanistan had attended five exhibitions including those in Yugoslavia and Tehran. It should be added that after the inception of the new order in the country trade and commerce have received a shot in the

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Turner told Congress that at top secret mind control experiments from 1953 to 1964 involved citizens both willing and unwilling — at 154 institutions ranging from colleges to prisons. Turner testified new materials found in CIA files also showed 185 non-government researchers and assistants were involved in 149 sub-projects of Operations Muktara, the code name for the experiments on human behaviour and mind control.

He said the experiments were conducted at colleges and universities, hospitals, penal institutions and research foundations across the country.

Turner was testifying at a joint session of the Senate Intelligence Committee and a subcommittee on health and scientific research.

The CIA director said he would do as much as possible but delete names of affected organisations and individuals.

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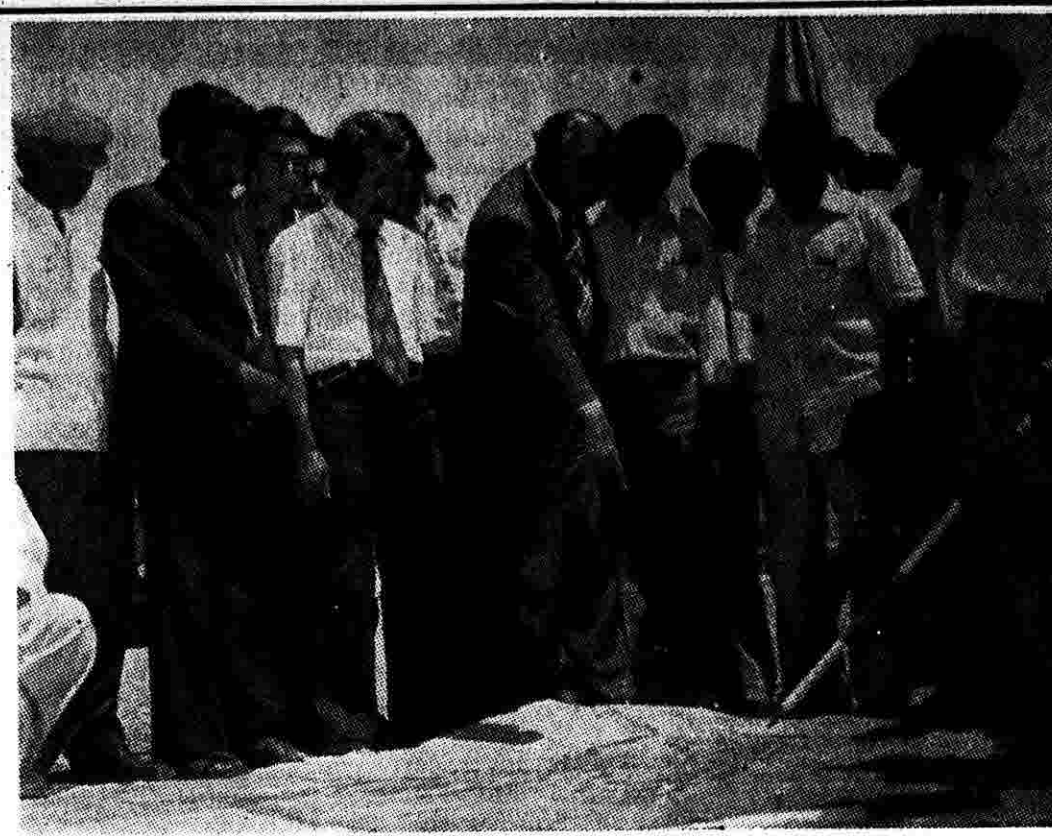
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Kabul Mayor inspecting the blueprint of Rahman Mina residential project.

Work begins on new Kabul residential district

KABUL, Aug. 11, (Bakhtar).— Work on implementation of detailed plan of Rahman Mina, residential project began yesterday morning with the speech of Kabul Mayor Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Noorzad.

The Kabul Mayor in a speech said it is a matter of pleasure that under the Republican regime the work on implementation of another urban project begins within the Seven Year Development Plan of the country.

Expanding on the characteristics of the project, Dr. Noorzad said that the project is designed in a such a way to meet all the needs of the residents. He called for cooperation in carrying out the project and

Israel steps up activity in south Lebanon reports Wafa

BEIRUT, Aug. 11, (Reuters).— The Palestine News Agency Wafa yesterday accused Israel of massing troops along the volatile border with Lebanon while Lebanese rightists and leftist-Palestinian guerrillas continued, a Lebanese artillery duel on two southern fronts.

Rightwing sources in Beirut said eight people had been killed and three wounded in yesterday's clashes between the Lebanese and the Palestinians in the Kleya and Marjayoun areas.

Wafa accused the Israelis of intensively shelling the three main fronts in the south Tuesday night and referred to "the movement of Israeli gunboats."

The agency added: "The Israeli enemy is stepping up the situation in the south. There are also movements of armoured units. It said the Israelis had used artillery and rockets in last night's bombardments."

ASC construction work begins in Helmand

LASHKARGAH, Aug. 11, (Bakhtar).— The foundation stone of the residential houses for officials and workers, warehouses and laboratories of the Afghanistan Seeds Company (ASC) was laid by Helmand Governor Abdullah Naik in Marja farm on Tuesday.

In a speech Helmand Governor recalled the progress made in different sectors in the light of the auspicious Republican order and described the construction of the buildings for officials and workers as important in augmenting agricultural yields.

Afterwards, the President of Afghan Seeds Co. Mohammad Shah spoke on the activities and programs of the Marja farm which has been built, in accordance with the develop-

ment of the project, the officials in charge to their duties in implementing the project in accordance with the programme and plan.

The head of the Rahman Mina project, Eng. Nasrullah Zahir spoke on technical aspects of the project which said that the project covers an area of more than 811 hectares of land of which 451 hectares is allotted for residential houses, six hectares for five to 14 story buildings and over 221 hectares for two to four storey buildings.

The public buildings will cover an area of over 53 hectares and parks and recreation areas over 81 hectares, he added.

The project will house over 27,000 people, said the head of the project.

PULI ALM, Aug. 10, (Bakhtar).— The certificate of training workshop of curriculum project were distributed to the participants by Governor of Logar Hazrat Mir yesterday.

A source of the Translation and Compilation Department said the workshop opened last week was participated by 52 inspectors from Pakhtia, Ghazni, Wardak, Baiman, and Logar provinces.

The source added in the one week long workshop issues related to the teaching of new book and usage of teacher guidance were discussed.

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 11, (DPA).— Afro-Arab opposition on a proposed international convention at UN on combating hostage-taking became more evident here yesterday.

African and Asian nations are resisting any measures which do not make exceptions for national liberation movements.

In the discussions of a U.N. special committee on the subject, Algeria, Tanzania, Lesotho, and Syria, made clear that they would not accept the general classification "hostages".

They want instead some sort of modified term like "innocent hostages."

Western nations are in turn opposed to this. They are concerned that Israelis or South African nationals, for example, might not be considered innocent hostages.

West Germany took the initiative last year towards getting an international convention.

Further differences could centre on the Afro-Asian demand that Arabs in Israeli occupied territory or the blacks in Rhodesia and South Africa, be regarded as hostages.

He added that the buildings which will be built on an area of 20 hectares of land costing 62,000,000 afs, from the state budget and Asian Development Bank also consist of reserve warehouses for improved wheat seed with 6,000 tons capacity, seed cleaning plant with 2,000 tons capacity and other necessary supplements and will be built in two years by the Wadai Construction Company.

The foundationstone laying ceremony was attended by some heads of departments of Helmand Valley Development Authority, related institutions and some local people.

Farmers buy fertiliser

BAGHLAN, Aug. 11, (Bakhtar).— Chemical fertiliser worth 60,800,000 afs, was sold to Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan, Samangan, Balkh, Jauzjan and Faryab provinces farmers.

A source of the Fertiliser Co. in Baghlan said that to promote the agriculture yield, during the same period 6,586 tons chemical fertiliser was sold to the farmers of the above provinces against cash and credit.

The source added 39,500,000 afs, was bought by farmers from the Agricultural Development Bank credit.

Also pesticides and medicines were bought by farmers.

Party Congress imminent, China watchers report

PEKING, Aug. 11, (Reuters).— China's Communist Party may have begun a congress which is expected to decide the composition of the country's post-Mao leadership, reliable sources said last night.

The sources told Reuters the 11th party congress was imminent and possibly already underway. Chinese officials declined to comment.

There have been clear signs the congress was about to open over the past week but officials have indicated there is unlikely to be a formal announcement until it is over.

It looks like we will be in suspense for several days at least, one western analyst said.

The congress, the first since Mao Tse-tung's death last September, will discuss new appointments to the numerous vacancies in the Chinese Party and state hierarchies. It is also likely to decide the fate of radical followers of the purged "gang of four".

One of the major questions is the appointment of a premier. The post is still held by Hua Kuo-feng, who succeeded Mao as party chairman at the time of the "gang of four", downfall last October.

State appointments will have to be approved by the National People's Congress, which is not expected to meet until late this year.

The absence of such a delegation had caused the

Monsoon floods kill 150 in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11, (Reuters).— The flood situation in the Indian capital was well under control Wednesday but food was dropped to at least 75 villages which have become inaccessible.

The water level at a breached River dyke that threatened to submerge nearly one-third of Delhi fell by 15 inches yesterday and repairs were in full swing, officials said.

At least 200,000 people have been evacuated from the flood affected areas of western and northern parts of the city to nearly 30 relief camps set up by the Delhi administration. Many schools have been converted into temporary shelters.

Although low lying areas of Delhi have been inundated many times in the past 30 years the current wave of floods was probably the worst in recent years.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai told senior officials yesterday to prepare a long-term plan to tackle the

Palestinians

(Continued from page 1) The 1967 Arab-Israeli war. At the same time, it does not refer to the Palestinians' right to statehood.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy yesterday conferred with Khaled Hassan, a leader of the Palestinian Fatah Organisation and a member of the PLO's central committee. The Palestinian leader said afterwards that the Palestinians would fix their position on the Arab-Israeli conflict at the executive committee meeting next week.

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problem of recurring floods in Delhi.

The spate floods throughout most of northern and central India has so far resulted in a loss of more than 500 million rupees (\$3 million sterling) and claimed about 150 lives.

The vigorous monsoon rainfall this year has also damaged foodgrain stocked by the Food Corporation of India, Samachar news agency said.

But it said the loss could not be estimated as the godowns have not been opened.

Aerial photographs and Satellite Images are widely used in modern time in all fields of knowledge which deal about the surface of the Earth. These photos have made the ground ready for more accurate research for better understanding the unknown elements and realities of the surface of the Earth.

By using the Satellite Images we can easily do an overall survey about the Natural and cultural resources of the different regions. In the Afghan Cartographic Institute we have the facilities of enlargement, reproducing and printing of the photographs. (Concluded).

Photographs and Satellite Images:



The Governor of Logar laying the corner stone of the new syphon.

New syphon in Logar

PULI ALAM, Aug. 11, (Bakhtar).— The foundationstone of the Syphon of Warshak region of Logar province was laid by Logar Governor Hazrat Mir Hakim yesterday.

Logar governor, President of the Rural Development Department Eng. Mir Mohammad Siddiq, and President of Logar Court Abdul Malek Jawher Siddiq spoke on the effectiveness of public utility projects of the Republican government in different social and economic sectors especially in the Rural Development sector and called the implementation of the Rural Development projects as valuable in the social and economic lives of the villagers.

With the completion of the Syphon which will be built with 380,000 afs, expenditure by the Rural Development Department and the cooperation of the local people adequate irrigation water will be supplied to about 3,000 hectares of land which is under the threat of seasonal floods.

The ceremony was attended by the auditor, heads of the central departments of Logar province, some officials of the Rural Development Department and representative of UN in Kabul.

At the end of the scientific sessions of the seminar a resolution, in eleven articles was also adopted.

During the ten-day seminar useful and valuable articles and papers were read by Afghan and guest scholars on Pashto works and Pashto language characteristics and debate and discussions took place on each paper read.

The seminar was attended by scholars and researchers from Iran, the Soviet Union, Pakistan, Denmark, Iraq, India, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Austria and representatives of UNESCO.

Dr. Fawzi Rashid, a scholar from Iraq, who acted as a vice-chairman of the seminar's scientific sessions last Thursday in a speech, recalled with appreciation the goodwill relations between the Republic of Afghanistan and Republic of Iraq and conveyed the best wishes of the Information Ministry, Ulama and intellectuals of Republic of Iraq on success of the seminar to the participants of the seminar.

The Chairman of the scientific sessions of the seminar Prof. Abdul Hai Habibi expressed thanks for participation of the guest scholars and described the outcome of the scientific sessions of the seminar as valuable towards development and strengthening of Pashto language.

Prof. Habibi also expressed gratitude to the Ministry of Information and Culture and sincere cooperation of all educational and

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Int'l seminar on Pashto books ends; resolution adopted

KABUL, Aug. 13, (Bakhtar).— The International Seminar on Pashto Works published during the last two centuries, which was held in Kabul with the reading of a message of the President of the Republic, Muhammad Daoud on August 6 ended last Thursday.

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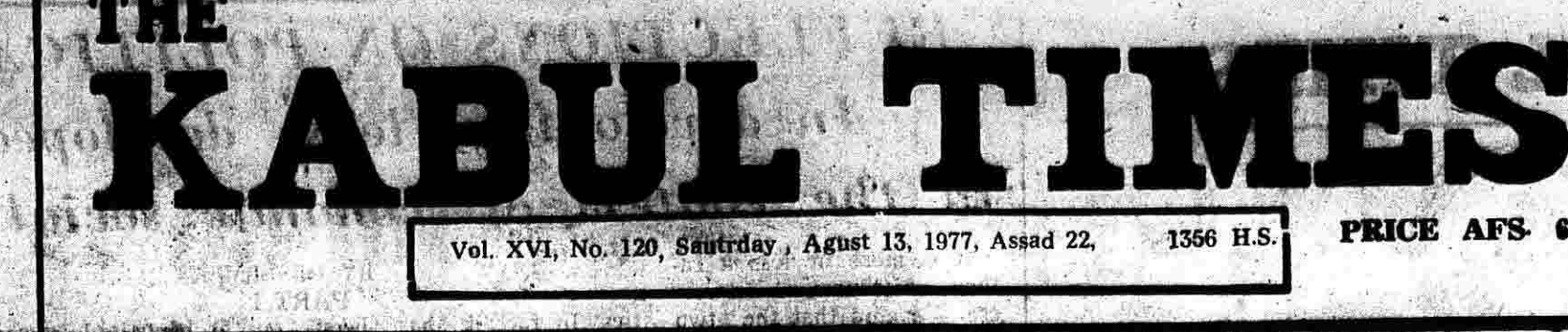
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scientific institutes in arranging the seminar.

The head of Pashto Development Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture Abdul Jalil Wajidi also expressed thanks on behalf of the Ministry for participation of guest scholars from friendly countries and sincere cooperation of scientific and educational institutes such as Kabul University, Military Academy, Pashto Academy, International Pashto Studies Centre and Translation Department of the Ministry of Education, in holding the seminar.

The Bakhtar correspondent added that at the concluding session of the seminar last Thursday, Dr. Habibullah Tegay read his paper entitled 'Past Transitive Verb (Ergative construction) in Pashto grammar' and Prof. G. J. Preshan Khatib, a Pakistani scholar, read his paper entitled 'Two Centuries of Dictionary Writing in Pashto'. Other speakers were Siddiq Rohi who read his paper 'Realistic Trends of Pashto

Popular Tales' and Mrs. Zar-zhuna Zewar Reshtin who read her article entitled 'A Glance at Pashto Dictionaries'.

During the sessions Thursday some books and magazines were distributed to the participants, which included 'Afghanistan Land Tarikh', 'Afghan Journalism History', 'Ahmad Shah Baba Poetry', etc. published by various organisations.

Latest issues of Jamhoori Palwasha, Ariana Zeri, and Kabul magazines were also distributed.

According to another report the participants of the international seminar on Pashto works published during the past two centuries attended a reception given in their honour by Information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Nevin at Hotel Inter-Continental last Thursday night.

The reception was attended by some cabinet members and 16 lorries carrying fodder, oil cakes, and husks were sent to Jauzjan.

He said carrying of the fodder from the Spinjar Co. Jauzjan and Shoul-gara woleswali of Balkh province still continues.

He further added that 6050 tons oil cakes, 2500 tons husk in Jauzjan, and 1232 tons oil cakes and 1500 tons husk in Balkh province will be sold to the livestock breeders.

Working hours for Ramadan

KABUL, Aug. 13, (Bakhtar).— On the proposal of the Justice Ministry, approval of the cabinet and endorsement of the President of the Republic, six-hour working day has been fixed for the civil servants and workers for the Holy month of Ramadan.

A source of the Justice Ministry said that the working day in Ramadan for civil servants will begin at 7 a.m. till 1 p.m.

The source added that the timing of the working day for the workers will be fixed by the Ministry of Mines and Industries, and related institutions.

The ministries of education and higher education will also fix the timing of attendance.

DAACA, Aug. 13, (Reuters).— Some 2.8 million urban electors voted today in municipal elections seen as a step towards a return to democracy in Bangladesh.

The country's military strongman, President Ziaur Rahman, in a nation wide broadcast last May, promised elections to the various levels of the administration as a prelude to a general election—postponed indefinitely earlier this year—an eventual return to civilian rule.

On the other hand the "New York Times" felt that meaningful progress on the Middle East issues could only be achieved through discussions between the government heads concerned.

Farmers buy wheat seeds

PROVINCES, Aug. 13, (Bakhtar).— Chemical fertiliser and improved wheat seeds worth more than 2,558,000 afs. were sold to the agricultural cooperatives members of Nangarhar province under easy terms during the first four months of the current year.

A source of the Cooperatives Department of the province said that for promoting the agricultural yields and for financial assistance to the farmers, chemical fertiliser worth 2,513,000 afs. and improved wheat seed worth 45,000 afs. was sold to the members of the cooperatives.

The source added that ten cooperatives are operating in Nangarhar province with 483,000 afs. capital, and 741 members.

According to another report an equivalent of 38,317,000 afs. chemical fertiliser, pesticides, and animal diseases medicines were sold to the farmers and livestock breeders of Kunduz, Takhar, and Badakhshan provinces during the last four months.

A source of ACFC in Kunduz said that during the same period pesticides and insecticides worth more than 1,577,000 afs. were sold to the farmers and livestock breeders on cash and credit basis.

The President of the Transport Department M. Siddiq who has gone to Kunduz for this purpose said that 16 lorries carrying fodder, oil cakes, and husks were sent to Jauzjan.

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Sadat optimistic about ME peace settlement

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 13, (Reuters).— President Sadat said he is optimistic about a Middle East peace settlement despite Israel's hard line.

"I am always optimistic by nature. Despite the Israeli hard line I am still optimistic," he told a press conference last Thursday after talks with US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

But

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Diplomacy is to do and say the nastiest thing in the nicest way. (Isaac Goldberg)

INTENSIVE FARMING

Last year the amount of chemical fertiliser sold by the Chemical Fertiliser Company of Afghanistan, sole distributor in the country, fell somewhat short of the target set for the first year of the Seven Year Development Plan.

Many elements were involved in causing this shortfall: recalcitrant attitudes on the part of some of the farmers, and officials, storage and transportation difficulties, shortage of water on some farmlands, shortage of credit, and red tape are but a few.

proved its worth, in that methods and procedures have changed to the better, and results are already showing. During the past three months more than 24 thousand tons of fertiliser was sold by the company, while the sales through the last year amounted to 85 thousand tons. It is certain that as a result of measures adopted recently sales in the second, third and fourth quarters of the year will exceed the quantities distributed in the first quarter.

By arranging for imports phosphate fertiliser in time, expanding distribution and storage network at home, and efficient delivery and transport of urea produced at Mazari Sharif Plant, the company is trying to plug all the loopholes. The company itself and the Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan are going more than half way to meet the needs of the farmers for credit. Since fertiliser will produce results only if other essential inputs are made, the government had

directed a number of organisations to make a concerted effort for raising agricultural productivity, and to popularise more intensive farming in the country. Soil studies, extension work, improved irrigation networks and methods, better farming implements, and better yielding and disease resistant and quick ripening seeds are among the prime preoccupations of the Ministry of Agriculture. On farm extension work is complemented by radio farm forums, attracting huge audiences in rural areas. Afghanistan in some parts experienced rather disturbing droughts. But in many instances there was not great losses in production as losses caused by drought were offset by measures adopted to achieve greater productivity. For a secure future in agriculture production Afghanistan must develop a capacity that should not be affected by vagaries of the weather. This objective is pursued diligently by all organisations concerned.

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS: In Thursday's issue the paper comments on expansion of health services, and building of new hospitals. During the current Seven Year Plan period the Ministry of Public Health will almost double the number of hospital beds, and invest considerable sums in building and equipment and recruitment of qualified staff. During the last few years several hospitals and health centres were opened in various parts of the country, and major hospitals are under construction in Jalalabad, Herat, Kandahar and Balkh.

Attempts aimed at expansion of curative services are coupled with gigantic simultaneous efforts aimed at disease prevention. Sanitation, nutrition, environmental health, immunisation, and mass campaigns against tuberculosis and other communicable diseases are the hall marks of the Health Ministry operations. Hundreds of thousands have benefited from these campaigns, and a great deal of suffering is alleviated. The result is a healthier, and happier manpower, which should be able to make a greater contribution to production and to national economy, and a boost to standards of living all over the country.

HEYWAD: In Thursday's issue the paper comments on the restoration and preservation of the arch of Bost, and

the 7th century well which is located in this vicinity. The cultural policy of the Republic of Afghanistan lays strong emphasis on restoration and preservation of all historical relics of any significance. Consequently the Ministry of Information and Culture feels duty bound to take all possible measure to fulfill this directive. Consolidation of the arch of Bost has already begun, and the nearby well will be restored to its original condition.

This is one of the many projects underway in various parts of the country. In Herat, Balkh, Ghazni, Bamian, and several other provinces archeologists, engineers and builders are busy restoring monuments exposed to danger. The task essentially must be carried out by the Department of Archeology and Antiquities of the Ministry of Information and Culture, but tangible help is received in this contexts from the international organisations and the friendly nations.

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper discusses the just concluded international seminar on two hundred years of Pashto publications.

The week long seminar provided an opportunity to many Afghan and foreign scholars to exchange notes on questions related to Pashto language, and brought to light new facts on the

importance and richness of this language of the Afghans. The seminar was sponsored by the Pashto Development Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture, with the cooperation of Pashto Academy and the University of Kabul.

Research on Pashto language and literature has been taking place in many centres and around the world, and the number of scholars in this kind of research is increasing rapidly.

For these to be able to conduct their work conveniently and productively a great deal of compilation and documentation, and bibliographical work must be done, and the logical place to perform this task is Kabul. The Afghan scholars enjoy wholehearted cooperation from scholars from institutions of higher learning around the world to accomplish this important undertaking.

World Press

BEIRUT, Aug. 13, (Reuters).—A Lebanese weekly magazine said Israeli Premier Menachem Begin had agreed to 13 of 14 point in an American Middle East plan presented to him by President Carter in Washington last month but balked at US proposals for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

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REFLECTIONS ON POLITICAL PARTIES

In developing, least developed countries in the context of economic, social development

It is more or less a rather misconceived democratic dogma that the two party system, with a legally sanctioned change-over of political power is not only functional in certain cultures, but organic and universal to any definition of democracy.

Maurice Duverger, emphasised the academic factor behind this reasoning. He wrote, "The two party system seems to correspond to the nature of things, that is to say that political choice usually takes the form of alternatives between two or three parties. This proposition contains two distinct and not necessarily connected premises. First, that the two party system is 'natural', because of the nature of the political process. Second, that political choice entails a choice between alternative party organisations. Since then, i.e. 1899, when Maurice Duverger's book on Political Parties was written, a great deal has taken place which indicates that while politics does indeed involve choice, and while the myth of a central focus in politics is just that, this offers little reason or necessity of two or more political parties.

Max Weber, the brilliant German sociologist, as a champion and founder of modern bureaucracy was unequivocal in his preference of a single party system, and the trend towards formalized, systematized and depersonalized government.

In fact it has been indicated that a political system and even democracy is just as adaptable to a single party apparatus representative of 'major' interest groups and factional elements as it is to different parties.

It should be emphasised at the outset, although the number of parties may denote the extent and impact of public opinions—in no way does it determine the presence or absence of democracy. In fact, parties may be multiple in form but single in essence. It should be noted however, that at the world democracy is being used here to denote the extent and impact of public opinion on policy decisions. This asymmetry between democracy and the party system is essential to any discussion of political behaviour in developing countries, especially least developed countries.

James S. Coleman in his book titled "The Politics of Developing Areas" has divided party systems into three distinct types: One party dominant systems, comprehensive nationalist parties, and competitive parties systems, but on

closer scrutiny these categories seem more academic than real. For a attentive analysis will show that most of the big party systems fall into the category of one party dominant systems, secondly, comprehensive nationalist parties are functionally one party systems without the pretence of a competitive system.

Thirdly, even competitive party systems are rarely competitive, since the dominant parties invariably have more than 50 per cent of the total electoral vote, the minority parties rarely more than 25 per cent. Although Coleman has based his study on Sub-Saharan Africa but in reality, even in some of the highly democratic States there is probably more difference between factions within each party than between the dominant parties themselves.

In fact the end of traditional society, the rise of modernization, has been accompanied by a decline in competitive party politics, whether it be liberal, conservative or nationalist. Moreover the current political arena and technology is making more demands on democracy.

Fossil fuel use may bring adverse climate shifts

WASHINGTON—Future reliance on fossil fuels may cause adverse consequences throughout the world as a result of an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide, according to a committee of prominent American scientists.

In a report to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the committee estimates that by the latter part of the twenty-second century, increases in the atmosphere's carbon dioxide will warm global temperatures by six degrees centigrade, with polar temperatures increasing as much as three times as much. The carbon dioxide buildup will produce a "greenhouse effect," allowing heat to be trapped in the atmosphere.

A product of two and one-half years' work, the committee's report cites serious consequences of the temperature increase. For instance, the temperature of the upper layers of the ocean would increase by five degrees centigrade, resulting in a rise in sea level. The release of carbon dioxide from the ocean to the atmosphere, and a shift of marine life toward the poles. Marine life would suffer from a "lid" of relatively warm water covering colder deep water and inhibiting circulation needed to bring nutrients to the surface. Commercially important commercial fisheries.

The report says that substantial change in climate might greatly increase snowfall in the northern hemisphere, and greater weight on the earth's ice caps. Resulting stresses in the West Antarctic ice cap could cause slides of ice masses into the sea, which when combined with the effects of higher ocean temperatures, could lead to a rise in sea level of about five meters within 50 years. Such a rise would flood many of the world's seaports.

Effects on world agriculture would be mixed. Although a greater dioxide content of air in contact with plants increases photosynthesis, production and, thus, enhances agricultural yield, high temperatures, reduced supply of oxygen to roots, and the loss of the land area covered by clouds would act to limit agricultural productivity. In addition, higher temperatures would cause agricultural zones to be shifted to higher latitudes. The corn and soybean belts of the United States Midwest would be shifted north where soil is less fertile and would require expensive

irrigation to obtain equal yield.

The report emphasizes that the most serious effects on agriculture would arise from shifts in the location of climatic regions and, within regions, changes in the relationships of temperature, precipitation, cloudiness, and radiation.

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Female deaths from lung cancer on increase: WHO

In sharp contrast with trends for all other cancers, the mortality rate for lung cancer has continued to climb worldwide, and, in many countries, that rise is accompanied by a marked increase in women's deaths. Such are among major conclusions of a study carried out by Bernard Benin, professor of actuarial sciences, the City University of London, and published in the current issue of the World Health Organization's monthly statistical report.

Drawing on data available from a WHO computer bank, with its store of information from some 60 countries, the study sets out rates, levels, and trends, for lung cancer mortality from 1950 through 1972. The study is another conclusion, rejects the contention that air pollution is a major contributory factor in the increasing rate of lung cancer mortality, and instead implicates cigarette smoking.

It says "cigarette smoking is the factor to which lung cancer is not only strongly related, but related in a rising gradient with the amount of smoking". Reducing air pollution would also "reduce lung cancer", the study says, but not "the excess lung cancer mortality associated with cigarette smoking".

In referring to other forms of cancer, the study finds that mortality rates are "either stationary or declining for both males and females" in a number of countries, both developed and developing. Such is the case for Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States and Venezuela.

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As for instance, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the Netherlands, and particularly, England and Wales, the study finds "rates are still rising for men and women". Developed world:

In linking the generally high mortality rate of males in developed countries to an accompanying trend in female deaths, the study states that women's rates have only "in the last decade followed this rise". "The increase in female mortality from lung cancer is blamed on the trend of women towards cigarette smoking, that is smoking at work as well as at play".

Rooted in social rather than genetic or biological factors, that trend dates from "before World War II", the study says, and "given the generally accepted incubation period between regular cigarette smoking and lung cancer", a rise in women's deaths was expected by about 1960.

That has, in fact, happened, as seen particularly in England and Wales, where the mortality level now ranks among the world's highest, but at a level, the study warns "which other countries are approaching". In a table comparing rates between 1965-69 and 1970-72, female deaths from lung cancer have been shown on the rise, in both East and West, in nine industrialized countries.

The United States topped all others, with an increase of 39 per cent over the two periods. The tabulated figures also show Denmark with a 51 per cent increase in female lung mortality, Norway with 24 per cent, Sweden with 22, Finland, along with England and Wales with 19, Netherlands with

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And Japan and Poland both with 16 per cent. Only in France did the female mortality rate for lung cancer decrease, by about three per cent. Developing world:

Based on what data there is from developing countries, lung cancer rates are considered still low, but have increased "steadily in the order of 10 per cent over five years". Although that could be attributed to better reporting, the study warns that "rates may be expected to continue to increase as economic development proceeds, and health education can prevent the history of developed countries repeating itself".

Death rates for age 45 and over, presented in another table, show mortality rates for males in the developing world as common to twice that of females. That has not been attributed as much to the usual environmental factors, as would be the case in the developed world, but to possible biological factors—in particular, to the "rather well known additional susceptibility of the male to chest diseases", as tuberculosis, influenza, pneumonia, and bronchitis.

Public awareness: Despite anti-smoking campaigns in many countries, and an increasing public awareness of the smoking hazard, the study concedes that "the level of smoking is not likely to come down quickly". That is because "the cigarette manufacturing industry is strong, and

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ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

Dr. Ströcky a UK national wants to sell his Volkswagen car with number plate 3754 and engine No. 0001155 to Mohammad Rafiq s/o Assefi. Individuals and offices who have any dealing with the car should come within three days of publication of this advertisement to the Licence Section of Kabul Traffic. (362) 2-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Balkh Textile Mill has received an offer for 25 items naphtol, reactive and Indantren inks from Hoechst Company of West Germany at total price of DM-240949 and two items Indantren inks from BASF Company of W. Germany for DM-12160 CIF Hairatan Port. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should come by August 18 to the Liaison Office at Char Rabi Sher Pur, Tel. 22088 for bidding. Specification can be seen and securities are required. (365) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Afghan Government Monopoly has received offer from Czechoslovakian Commercial Consulate in Kabul for two Cranes each 8 tons along with spare parts to be transported by lorry and two lifts with a capacity of 1000 kilo CIF Hairatan Port. Local and foreign firms who can provide the same at lower price should send their offers with Catalogue by August 22 to the Afghan Government Monopoly. (364) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Balkh Textile Mill has received an offer for 1166 cards HP-67 for their machines from SACM Company for 72272.80 French Franc CIF Kabul International Airport Custom House. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come at 2 p.m. by August 20 to the Liaison Office at Char Rabi Sher Pur for bidding. Specifications can be seen and securities are required. (366) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Afghan Fertiliser Company has received an offer for 500 medical sprayer machines with their 20 items spare parts, CIF Kabul, for US\$25,753 from American Spring Company of India. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the above at lower price should send their offers until September 7 to the Afghan Fertiliser Company. (368) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Construction Bank of Afghanistan has received offer for one new Mercedes Benz car model 1977, type 200, for Afs. 556,720 including half of traffic taxes without costume duty, CIF Sher Khan Port, and insurance upto Kabul from market. Local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers within ten days of publication of this ad to the Administration Department of Bank and be present the same date for bidding. Specifications can be seen and securities are required. (370) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Nangarhar Development Valley has received an offer for 10 tyres and tubes 670/15 complete, 40 tyres and tubes 750/20 complete, 100 tyres and tubes 825/20 complete, 180 tyres and tubes 900/20 or 1000/20 complete, and 200 tubes 1100/20 at total price of Afs. 2,180,677 from Mohammad Osman Company Ltd. and Service Motor Company. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who can supply the same at lower price should come from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. by August 21 to the Service Dept. of above Authority for bidding. Securities are required. (371) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Shansab Service Co. has offered to supply three million polyethelen woven bag for Chemical Fertiliser and Thermo-Power Plants of



Second Deputy Minister of Education speaking at the ceremony held on distribution of certificate to the participants of Science and Math seminar. (See story on page one)

AFF's Beirut bureau chief kidnapped

AIR FRANCE PILOT THROWS HIJACKER OFF AIR-BUS

PARIS, Aug. 13, (Reuters)—French authorities hope that steps will be taken to secure the release of the Beirut bureau chief of the French news agency Agence France-Press (AFP).

Informal sources here said yesterday that the journalist Paul Delifer, a Lebanese national, was taken from his Beirut home on Sunday night by men thought to be Syrian members of the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

The source said he was detained for two hours at the Beirut bureau of the Syrian news agency Sana and then taken to Damascus together with Khalil Flyhane, a partying Lebanese newspaper correspondent for AFP Flyhane was detained at about the same time, the sources added.

Syrian authorities have yet to confirm either publicly or through diplomatic channels, that they held the two men. But AFP said on Tuesday that they were detained in Damascus.

Meanwhile the London-based International Press Institute appealed to the presidents of Syria and Lebanon to intervene on behalf of Delifer.

US space shuttle makes perfect glide landing

EDWARDS, AIRFORCE, BASE, California, Aug. 13, (Reuters)—The US space shuttle Enterprise, the orbiting cargo vehicle of the coming decade, flew solo for the first time yesterday, making a perfect glide landing on this dry lakebed airfield.

At 24,100 feet (6,700 metres) above the California desert, the snub-nosed, black and white Enterprise, riding piggyback atop a Boeing 747, snapped away from its transport jet and soared free and upward like a hawk.

Then it turned to the right before making a five-minute, 20 second glide back to earth, streaking in at 220 miles per hour (355 kph) for a two-mile (three km) long landing.

The shuttle was piloted by astronaut Fred Haise, who brought the ill-fated Apollo 13 back to earth after an explosion on its flight to the moon in 1970.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, (AFP)—Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of Rhodesian militant nationalist patriots, said he was opposed to any meeting with British Foreign Secretary David Owen and US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance London this weekend.

Vance is in Britain following his Middle East talks and is scheduled to discuss southern African problems with Owen and South African Foreign Affairs Minister P. W. Botha.

Nkomo said: "Why should I go to London? If I have to see Secretary Vance it will be in his base, not in London."

BRIDISI, Italy, Aug. 13, (Reuters)—The pilot of an Air France Airbus last night threw a hijacker off his plane and left him standing on the tarmac here to be arrested by waiting police.

The Arab speaking hijacker, who seized the plane with 242 people aboard on a flight from Paris to Cairo, had demanded to be flown to Libya.

But his attempt ended when the captain of the wide-bodied Airbus pushed him out and slammed the door after 20 of the 230 hostage passengers had been freed.

Armed Italian police, who had surrounded the plane, immediately arrested the hijacker. He was taken to a hospital where he was held.

The hijacker seized the plane brandishing a knife and a box he said contained explosives. Shortly after it took off from Nice following a brief stopover.

He tried to make the pilot land at Athens and Benghazi but officials at both airports refused permission.

The plane landed at this southern Italian town after the pilot radioed that his fuel tanks were running dry and he had only 11 minutes of flying time left.

The end of the road for peaceful diplomatic maneuvering was a long way off and the fact that all would be in New York together next month for the UN General Assembly was itself a cause for encouragement, they said.

Diplomatic observers here noted that Vance was reported to have obtained Arab agreement to the idea of concluding formal peace treaties with Israel rather than some less-binding accord, such as agreement to end the current state of belligerence between the two sides. This was regarded as a significant element of progress.

The feeling of let-down evident in sections of the US Congress and expressions of gloom and doom in the media may have resulted from unreasonably high expectations of the Secretary of State.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials studying plans to put up a power station which would relay data to earth 24 hours a day the energy of the sun's rays, as well as space pharmaceutical plants which would take advantage of the germ-free conditions in space.

A third of the space shuttle's journey will be reserved for the US Defense Department. The Pentagon has not said what use it will make of the shuttle and its payload, but it could be used to put up military satellites and to monitor the satellites of other nations.

Astronaut Russel Schweikart, one of the 60,000 spectators watching yesterday's flight, told reporters: "I think the space shuttle will bring human life into space, and space will become part of our normal environment that we appreciate, we respect and we utilize."

Tripartite talks on Rhodesia held

LONDON, Aug. 13, (Reuters)—The United States, British and South African foreign ministers held an unprecedented joint meeting here yesterday to discuss the Rhodesian situation. The meeting was held in a private session limited to themselves and a private secretary each. In a surprise development, British officials said the Tanzanian high commission had told Prime Minister James Callaghan that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere would not be able to lunch with him today.

Callaghan had invited the president to lunch so that they could discuss the new Anglo-American negotiating initiative. The paper said Dhismie, was taken from Tihar jail unconscious on Wednesday night for treatment at the capital's Irwin hospital. Doctors, who suspected opium poisoning, discharged him the next day.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (AFP)—Jean Dhismie, a Frenchman accused in an international mass murder case, was hospitalized here Wednesday, apparently for drug poisoning, the English-language newspaper Patriot reported yesterday.

He was taken to Tihar jail unconscious on Wednesday night for treatment at the capital's Irwin hospital. Doctors, who suspected opium poisoning, discharged him the next day.

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Administration, accounts improvement seminar opens here

KABUL, Aug. 14, (Bakhtar)—The Seminar on improving the administrative and accounting affairs of the enterprises of the Ministry of Mines and Industries was opened by Minister Eng. Abdul Tawab Assefi yesterday morning.

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THE KABUL TIMES

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PRICE AFS. 6

WEATHER

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Kabul Temperature:
Max. tomorrow +30C.
Min. tonight +15C.

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Monument repair teams begin work in Herat

HERAT, Aug. 14, (Bakhtar)—The special assessment team for restoration of historical monuments and fine arts of Herat, started studies here recently.

According to the Bakhtar correspondent, the delegation visited the ceramic enterprises, the congregational mosque of Herat, historical monuments of Gazargah and the famous Hat-Qalam stone.

The delegation also carried out studies on the revival of the art schools and fine arts of Herat. The delegation consisting of the representatives of the concerned ministries and institutions will prepare a report on their studies to the concerned authorities.

TALIKAN, Aug. 14, (Bakhtar)—The distribution of relief aid of the government for affected families of the last year's flood in Takhar woleswali by the Office of Emergency Preparedness was started yesterday.

A source of the Government office in Takhar said the aid includes wheat, edible oil, sugar, shoes and blankets. The delegation consisting of the representatives of the concerned ministries and institutions will prepare a report on their studies to the concerned authorities.

KABUL, Aug. 14, (Bakhtar)—A seminar for judges of Kabul court was opened by President of the Kabul province court yesterday.

While opening the seminar the President of Kabul Court called for solving the problems of the courts, better implementation of the laws and ensuring of social justice.

A source of the court said that the seminar participated by heads of the related central courts and the judges of Kabul woleswali primary courts. The seminar will last for one week.

NICOSIA, Aug. 14, (Reuters)—The four main Greek-Cypriot political parties have now agreed that a contested election of a successor to the late President Makarios should not be held until next February, a senior government source said Saturday.

Three of the parties had wanted acting President Spyrou Kyprianou to be acclaimed President in September to serve until the Archbishop Makarios's term of office expired next February.

But Glafkos Clerides, head of the centre-right Democratic Rally (DR), said he wanted the post to be filled by election next month.

However, Clerides called on Kyprianou Saturday morning and was reported to have told him he had decided not to oppose the acting president's candidacy in an election which would have been held on September 10.

The Democratic Rally's party executive and Kyprianou were expected to issue statements on the matter later Saturday.

The meeting between Clerides and Kyprianou followed a statement by the central committee of the Democratic Rally that its leader was fully authorised to decide when to hold out for a September poll.

MANILA, Aug. 14, (AFP)—More than 1,000 people fled their homes as floods in 20 hectares of land. They include 170 residential houses, warehouses with 6,000 tons capacity seed cleaning plant, workshops, laboratories and other necessary annexes.

While laying the cornerstone, the president of the Seed Company spoke on the developmental programmes and activities of the company in increasing agricultural yields and the value and specifications of the extension farms of Serdeh project which cover 2,000 hectares of land.

The cornerstone laying ceremony was attended by the commander of the Ghazni armed forces Lt. General Abdul Ghani, some heads of the central departments of Ghazni province and some officials of the project.

FAZLADABAD, Aug. 14, (Bakhtar)—The distribution of declaration forms to determine the graduated land taxes in the center of Badkhash started by officials of the Ministry of Finance on Thursday.

In a function held on this occasion the Governor of Nemruz Taj Mohammad spoke about the graduated land taxes and the role of it in social life.

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A source of Badkhash province said that while distributing the declaration forms Badkhash auditor spoke to the farmers on the importance of graduated land taxes and filling of declaration forms.

KABUL, Aug. 14, (Bakhtar)—The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea at Kabul Meung Jun Choi paid a courtesy call on Kabul Governor Abdul Hakim at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Archbishop Makarios died on August 3 after a heart attack.

Cornerstone for Seeds depots in Sardeh laid

GHAZNI, Aug. 14, (Bakhtar)—The cornerstone of the residential buildings of the officials and workers, warehouses and laboratories of the Afghan Seeds Co. was laid at the Serdeh project of Ghazni on Thursday.

A source of the company said that the buildings will be built with 60,000,000 afs. expenditure from the developmental budget of the government and the Asian Bank loan in 20 hectares of land. They include 170 residential houses, warehouses with 6,000 tons capacity seed cleaning plant, workshops, laboratories and other necessary annexes.

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Published everyday except Friday and public holidays

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action.

(William Shakespeare)

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The biggest business and industrial concerns in Afghanistan are owned publicly. The government, the people, and the private sector look up to the public sector for constantly setting new examples in innovation, production, customer service, and all the rest that comes under the blanket term of management.

Negligent management, recalcitrant approaches, red tape, and ill defined responsibilities and improper delegation of power in a big organisation can cause huge losses. The charters of the publicly owned enterprises are so authored that they make it incumbent on the management to maintain the highest degree of efficiency and economy in their operations. However because these organisations are big, and because they are in the public sector, in the past, it has happened that the public has been misguided as to the effectiveness

of their performance. They have been deliberately vague about their production, and profit and loss figures. Organisations which claimed they had made millions of afghanis net profits, turned out, when auditors looked into their accounts, had actually lost.

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan has taken a different approach to such practices. All public enterprises are expected to seek their growth, their profit, and their viability in the quality of service they offer to their clients and customers.

Project chiefs and factory directors who try to show a profit through overcharging, and through juggling of the figures, are looked upon as a liability rather than an asset. The Ministry of Mines and Industries, perhaps is the ministry with which the largest number of public enterprises are affiliated. Efficient performance of these enterprises

has a direct impact on the ability of the government to pursue its development objectives, and to prevent rechanneling of resources from development purposes to non-productive jobs. The seminar opened at the Ministry of Mines and Industries for managers, accountants and decision makers of the enterprises functioning in the framework of the ministry, is a formidable step towards greater efficiency in these organisations, and consequently in the national economy as a whole.

To begin with all pertinent grievances of the managers should be heard, and the stumbling blocks on the way of efficient performance should be eliminated. Once this is done there will remain no justification for nonrealisation and underutilisation of human and material resources concentrated in these enterprises, as they always have a multiplying nature.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: Some of the northern provinces are affected by rather severe droughts this year damaging both the farm and pasture lands. All possible remedial measures are being adopted by the government to protect the farmers and the livestock. Of particular importance is saving the karakul sheep heads, which provide a means of livelihood for many thousands of citizens in northern Afghanistan, and brings in a substantial part of the foreign exchange earnings of the republic.

To achieve this objective export of oil cakes and cotton seed husk, by product of oil extraction plants, was suspended by the state, and supplies are being rushed to the more extensively affected areas. Recently, the first convoy of trucks, carrying these materials left Kunduz, for Fariab and Jauzjan provinces, and arrangements are made to keep the flow continuing.

These are hard times, and emergency measures are the foremost preoccupation, but the government has on hand plans to succeed during his just concluded Mid-east tour. The potential however, of both, production and export, is immense. With the rising standards of income consumption will be rising at a more rapid rate, but offering of new incentives to growers, will enable Afghanistan at the same time, increase steadily fruit exports.

Since US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance did not

offer security to the livestock sector through implementation of a wide-ranging national plan. The first phase of this project began in Herat, and several thousand livestock are being received, credit, advice, and supplies and equipment essential for modern animal husbandry in the Herat Livestock Company.

The Herat slaughter house, one of the most modern, able to process over three thousand heads of sheep per day is virtually operational. The sheep raised in Afghanistan produce the kind of meat which is unmatched in quality and excellence.

The work started in Herat will soon be extended to several other provinces, and will go to the seven Year Plan, the meat production capacity in Afghanistan will be developed to the extent that apart from meeting mounting domestic needs, will leave ample quantities for export.

ing facilities and reliable shelters for winter, will each in turn curb losses, and raise productivity. Modernising of fattening and slaughtering and marketing methods will increase the earnings of the sheep farmers to appreciable degrees. Presently the farmers keep their sheep much longer they should, as the make little use of grain feeds, and all this will gradually change through a number of livestock projects around the country.

HEYWAD: The daily Heywad in yesterday's issue discusses production, processing and marketing at home and abroad of fresh and dried fruits.

Afghan fruits which only went to the neighbouring countries and countries in the region. Today Afghan fruits are opening their way to the markets in all parts of the world. Almonds, pistachio, walnuts, pine nuts and some other dried fruits have been exported to Europe and America for some years, but it is only recently that fresh fruits are going to the Gulf states, and quantities to Far East. Afghanistan presently produces about 1.25 million tons of fruits, of which approximately 200,000 tons are exported. The potential however, of both, production and export, is immense. With the rising standards of income consumption will be rising at a more rapid rate, but offering of new incentives to growers, will enable Afghanistan at the same time, increase steadily fruit exports.

ADS. RATES

Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 20.

Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letter Afs. 40.

Display: Column cm. Afs. 30.

Yearly Afs. 1600

Half yearly Afs. 900

FOREIGN

Yearly Dollar 60

Half yearly Dollar 30

REFLECTIONS ON POLITICAL PARTIES

In developing, least developed countries in the context of economic, social development

But whatever form democracy takes, the country remains the indispensable of mass or majority consent. This holds true from the time democracy made its debut in Athens (Pericles) to the modern Democracies of today.

That is the ingredients of democracy change and must change from place to place. But equally true is the fact that the country remains the indispensable of mass or majority consent. This holds true from the time democracy made its debut in Athens (Pericles) to the modern Democracies of today.

It should be explicitly understood that practical experience in various countries around the world, developed and developing, has amply proved that democracy and democratic governments come in many forms while keeping the essence of democracy, in conformity with the nature and exigencies of the cultural, ideological, socio-political economic and traditional circumstances and systems of the countries concerned.

Having said this, some of the main and salient factors in favor of a one party system, especially in the developing and least developed countries can be enumerated as follows:

1. Multiple parties are a guarantee of democratic norms and political behavior. Besides, they waste valuable manpower and time, neither of which developing countries can hardly afford.

2. Systems of multiple political parties is not consonant with the developing especially least developed countries, where mutual assistance and mutual effort are the mainstays.

3. Competition between political parties is usually thought not always based on a rational basis, rather than ideological and logical need. This principle

of egoism and self-interest is contrary and directly opposed to the public interest and majority inspired goals and aspirations of democracy-oriented developing countries.

4. Multiple political parties usually tend to sabotage national unity and even when the differences between various parties are based on honest and rational premises, they nevertheless dilute the national effort and detract nations, especially least developed countries, from purposeful directions.

One more factor which can be argued in favour of one party system is based on the doctrine of the whole people; where multiple parties become superficial since the whole people can obviously be represented by the whole party.

This writer is well aware that, these assertions can perhaps be challenged by those with limited socio-political horizons and those of a less optimistic if not pessimistic and dogmatic inclination.

Nevertheless, it is equally true that, in some of the aforementioned reasonings in support of the one party system and without intending to expose the Rousseauist conception of organisational efficiency one has to choose between a probable imbalance between efficiency and democracy. The same can apply to the very important and sensitive aspect of the pros and cons of a neutral bureaucracy.

The developing world due to compelling circumstances beyond their control and manipulatory tactics—have reached a point of no return in the economic and social spheres.

Today, time is of the essence for the Third World. The ever widening developmental gap between the developed and under developed, and the increasingly worsening terms of trade and drainage of resources from the developing countries with its far reaching detrimental ramifications give rise to a crescendo of Third World justifiable reaction which manifested the first UNCTAD Conference.

What kind of technology developing nations need?

The realisation that technological change is fundamental to economic development, coupled with experiences which have demonstrated the dangers in the simple transfer of technology, have engendered an increasing awareness of the critical importance of matching technical characteristics of innovations to the needs and resources of the developing regions. From this has grown what amounts almost to a whole new technology of development, which preaches progress through some form of "alternative technology".

The most common forms encountered being "appropriate technology" and "intermediate technology". A number of other attempting adjectives may also be met (soft, light-capital, labor-intensive, progressive, careful), and like all religious, each claim to possess the true essence of the problem and/or its solutions; however, for reasons which should become obvious, we shall treat them as being of a piece with one another.

These alternative technology movements have grown up on the very reasonable basis of two basic observations: (a) recognition that technology change is essential to the aims of the developing countries, and (b) much of

the desired objectives with little or no ill side-effects may be deduced from a judicious application of the technology package included. What is needed, however, are extensive guidelines to technology transfer, and a set of claims to offer these.

The two main tenets of the A.T. approach are that innovations for developing countries should be accessible to small producers and dependent on locally available resources, especially labor. The "accessibility" criterion can be satisfied if the new inputs (and the production methods they imply) are (a) divisible, and therefore, can be obtained in small-scale form; (b) have a low capital component, and therefore imply low fixed relative to variable costs; and (c) do not represent radical departures from traditional inputs and practices, or at least are simple and easily accepted so as not to place high demands on human skills and understanding. (Continued on Page 4)

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135,000 tons fertiliser storage capacity planned

Supply and demand of chemical fertiliser in the country steadily increases and statistics show that the Afghan Chemical Fertiliser Company has sold more than 260,000 tons of chemical fertiliser throughout the country in nearly four years.

Taking into consideration the sale of last three months which amounts to 24,000 tons, the volume of sale of chemical fertiliser, on cash and credit, will increase to 284,000 tons which is unprecedented in the history of fertiliser sales in the country.

The President of the Company Mohammad Aslam Helali answering a question of a reporter of daily Anis said since the Company has taken over the monopoly of import and sale of pesticides and medicines for animal diseases since 1975 when the Company began its operation in the field of supply and distribution and sale of chemical fertiliser in the country, the graph of supply and demand of chemical fertiliser shows steady increase and the number of farmers who have realised the importance of its use in augmenting land productivity is on the increase. Thus, there is bright prospect for further expanding the use of chemical fertiliser in the country, said Helali.

Referring to the question of expanding the use of chemical fertiliser, Helali said nearly fifteen months ago the Company was entrusted with the task of import and sale of pesticides and medicines for animal diseases, and right afterwards the Company supplied some along with sprayers and put them at the disposal of farmers and livestock.

In an effort to strengthen the agriculture and livestock sectors the Company plans to expand the sale of pesticides and medicines for animal diseases. In the short span of less than one year the company not only supplied the one hundred sale outlets in the country with the needed medicines, it also set up a depot in Herat province to expand the sale of it, he added. In the last one year and three months Af. 40 million worth of pesticides and medicines for animal diseases are supplied in different areas which is unprecedented as far as volume of sale is concerned, said Helali.

Expanding on the increase in use of chemical fertiliser, Helali said the statistics show that in 1972 alone more than 44,000 tons of chemical fertiliser has been purchased and used and this figure rose to 62,000 tons in the following year. However, in view of need to develop the agriculture and improve the economic and social structure of farmers, the Company sold to farmers some 70,000 tons of chemical fertiliser in 1974 and more than 85,000 in 1975 on very favourable and easy terms, which helped augmenting the land productivity and improving the economic position of the producers, said Helali.

Added facilities are also provided to ease up the sale and distribution of chemical fertiliser by expanding the sales outlets networks and storage of adequate amount of the same, he added.

Construction of warehouse in different parts of the country for storing chemical fertiliser is also planned, he added.

Efforts are being made to coordinate the development programme of company with the first seven year agriculture and livestock development plan. To achieve this end the Company plans to build more than 22 warehouses in 17,600 tons.

(Continued on Page 4)

ARYANA

(AFGHANISTAN REPUBLIC)

SUMMER ISSUE.

WITH VARIOUS FEATURES ON AFGHANISTAN.

FOR YOUR COPY CONTACT:

CIRCULATION DEPT.

THE KABUL TIMES.

PHONE: 26851 EXT. 59

Needed

Ministry of Agriculture needs 72 items chemical medicines for animal diseases laboratory.

Local and foreign firms who want to provide the above should send their offers until August 20 to the Service Dept. of Ministry of Agriculture.

(377) 3-2

Offer received

Mack and Company has offered to supply 100 metres Check strap made from impregnated perlon fabric for DM-2500 (DM-3330 per metre) CIF Kabul by air, including insurance.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who can provide the above at lower price should send their offers by August 20 and be present at 10 a.m. the same date for bidding to the Procurement Section of Afghan Woolen Industry at Pul-Charkhi. Specifications can be seen.

(376) 3-2

Needed

Rural Development Authority needs the following vehicles:

- 1-Six lorry car.
- 2-Five Jeep.
- 3-Ten dump truck.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above should send their applications to the Service Dept. at block No. 1 Nader Shah Mina and be present by August 24 for bidding. Securities are required.

(375) 3-2

Needed

Rural Development Authority needs 58 tyres and tubes 900 by 20, 14 ply from Bridgestone or Yokohama Company, 16 tyres and tubes pickup 710/15, 8 ply made in Japan, 38 tyres and tubes Russian Jeep 650/16, 6 ply made in USSR.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who can provide the same at lower price should send their offers to the Service Dept. of Rural Development Authority at block No. 1 Nader Shah Mina and be present by August 25 for bidding. Securities are required.

(373) 3-3

Offer received

Balkh Textile Mill has received offer for 25 items naphtol, reactive and Indantreen inks from Hoechst Company of West Germany at total price of DM-240949 and two items Indantreen inks from BASF Company of W. Germany for DM-12160 CIF Hairatan Port.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should come by August 18 to the Liaison Office at Char Rahi Sher Pur, Tel. 22088 for bidding.

Specification can be seen and securities are required.

(365) 3-3

Offer received

Balkh Textile Mill has received offer for 1166 cards HP-67 for their machines from SACM Company for 722780 French Franc CIF Kabul International Airport Custom House.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come at 2 p.m. by August 20 to the Liaison Office at Char Rahi Sher Pur for bidding.

Specifications can be seen and securities are required.

(366) 3-3

Offer received

Construction Bank of Afghanistan has received an offer for one new Mercedes Benz car model 1977, type 200, for Afs. 536,720 including half of traffic taxes without costume duty, CIF Sher Khan Port, and insurance upto Kabul from market.

Local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers within ten days of publication of this ad to the Administration Department of Bank and be present the same date for bidding. Specifications can be seen and securities are required.

(370) 3-2

Offer received

Ministry of Communications has received offers for 18 lamps ORI 5,530 at total price of US\$-5760 FOB from Cico Company of America, 25 lamp QOE 0640 at total price of US\$-745 and 25 lamps EL 84 at US\$-1475 FOB from C.I.E.L. Co. of France.

Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers until August 17 to the Foreign Procurement Dep. of Ministry of Communications.

(361) 3-3

Offer received

Afghan Government Monopoly needs 10 calculating machines, electrical, manuals or battery.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same should come by August 21 to the Service Section with their applications.

(363) 3-3

Offer received

Afghan Fertiliser Company needs following 8 items agrochemicals:

- 1-BHG dust 12% 1000 ton in 40 Kgs. jute bags with liner.
- 2-Propoxur flybait 2% 500,000 packet of 20 gr.
- 3-Propoxur dust (powder) 1% 500,000 tube of 130 gr.
- 4-Propoxur WP 50% 8000 Kgs. in 25 Kgs. drum.
- 5-Propoxur WP 50% 2000 Kgs. in 1 Kg bag.
- 6-DDVP (dichlorvos) 50% EC 5000 liters in bottles.
- 7-DDVP (dichlorvos) 10% Aerosols 12000 bottles of 300 gfs.

Manufacturing firms send their proforma CIF Kabul till 7th September 1977 to the Afghan Fertiliser Company, Kabul.

(367) 3-3

Offer received

Ghori Cement Factory has received an offer for one transformer 800 KW for US\$6795 CIF Hairatan Port from a Czechoslovak Company.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply at lower price should send their offers to the Liaison Office and be present by September 3 for bidding. Securities are required.

(369) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Afghan Government Monopoly has received offer from Czechoslovakian Commercial Consulate in Kabul for two Cranes each 8 tons along with spare parts to be transported by lorry and two lifts with a capacity of 1000 kilo CIF Hairatan Port.

Local and foreign firms who can provide the same at lower price should send their offers with Catalogue by August 22 to the Afghan Government Monopoly.

(364) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Balkh Textile Mill has received an offer for 25 items naphtol, reactive and Indantreen inks from Hoechst Company of West Germany at total price of DM-240949 and two items Indantreen inks from BASF Company of W. Germany for DM-12160 CIF Hairatan Port.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should come by August 18 to the Liaison Office at Char Rahi Sher Pur, Tel. 22088 for bidding.

Specification can be seen and securities are required.

(365) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Balkh Textile Mill has received an offer for 1166 cards HP-67 for their machines from SACM Company for 722780 French Franc CIF Kabul International Airport Custom House.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should come at 2 p.m. by August 20 to the Liaison Office at Char Rahi Sher Pur for bidding.

Specifications can be seen and securities are required.

(366) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Afghan Fertiliser Company has received an offer for 500 medical sprayer machines with their 20 items spare parts, CIF Kabul, for US\$25,755 from American Spring Company of India. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the above at lower price should send their offers until September 7 to the Afghan Fertiliser Company.

(368) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Construction Bank of Afghanistan has received an offer for one new Mercedes Benz car model 1977, type 200, for Afs. 536,720 including half of traffic taxes without costume duty, CIF Sher Khan Port, and insurance upto Kabul from market.

Local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers within ten days of publication of this ad to the Administration Department of Bank and be present the same date for bidding. Specifications can be seen and securities are required.

(370) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Nangarhar Development Valley has received an offer for 10 tyres and tubes 670/15 complete, 40 tyres and tubes 750/20 complete, 100 tyres and tubes 825/20 complete, 180 tyres and tubes 900/20 or 1000/20 complete, and 200 tubes 1100/20 at total price of Afs. 2,180,677 from Mohammad Osman Company Ltd. and Service Motor Company.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who can supply the same at lower price should come from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. by August 21 to the Service Dept. of above Authority for bidding. Securities are required.

(371) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Mack & Co. has offered to supply one million and one hundred thousand Quikling Wire each 2.65 metres length, and 3.25 mm dia. for DM-27961 to be delivered upto Afghan ports.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who can provide the same at lower price should send their offers to the Liaison Office of the Best Corporation opposite Cinema Park and be present by August 20 for bidding. Specifications can be seen and securities are required.

(374) 2-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Shansab Service Co. has offered to supply three million polyethelene woven bag for Chemical Fertiliser and Thermo-Power Plants of Mazar-e-Sharif for US\$345 per one thousand to be delivered upto Factory, at Mazar-e-Sharif including insurance with following specifications:

Type: Polyethelene woven bag.

Size: 110 x 55 cm.

Thread count: 12 x 12 per square inch.

Thread type: 1000 denier.

Lamination: 0.05 mm.

Colour: White.

Print: one colour.

Quantity: 3,000,000 bags.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers in sealed envelopes with five above bags as a sample to the Liaison Office and be present by September 27 to the Liaison Office at block No. 2 Nader Shah Mina.

(374) 3-2

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

The skies will be partly cloudy in N-E area of the country during next 24 hours.

Kabul Temperature: Max. tomorrow +30C. Min. tonight +15C.

Vol. XVI, No. 122, Tuesday, August 16, 1977, Assad 25 1556 H.S.

TITO

(Continued from page 1)

pled principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, non-interference, and respect of the rights of peoples to self-determination and specific characteristics of their international positions. These principles are contained in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations of 1955 and 1956, respectively, the statement of 1971 and other jointly adopted documents. Their importance has been confirmed in practice and their consistent implementation constitutes the best guarantee of the successful, all-round development of mutual relations, understanding and trust.

TEL AVIV, Aug. 14, (Reuters).—Israeli security forces Friday night shot dead an Arab guerrilla in the Hebron region, a military spokesman announced here yesterday.

He said an Israeli army patrol encountered the man, armed with handguns and a Kalashnikov assault rifle in the hills, near Halhul village in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

He was killed after a chase, and identified as a man long wanted by the Israeli security forces for guerrilla activity in the region known by his nickname "Wafa", his real name was Ismail Hasan Salem Hamed, the spokesman said.

100 injured in London march

LONDON, Aug. 14, (AFP).—Calm returned to London last night after rioting in which 4,000 police prevented 7,000 blacks and leftist demonstrators from breaking up a march by 2,000 members of the extreme-righting National Front.

At least 110 people were injured in the clashes 55 of them policemen, and 214 arrests were made. The figures were substantially higher than in the "battle of Red Lion Square", a similar confrontation just over two years ago in which 40 policemen were hurt and 55 people were arrested.

At the height of the fighting, when police moved to ensure passage for the authorized march, the new crowd district was more like northern Ireland than southern London.

The rioters used ammonium gas, which caused a number of the police injuries, and were answered with tear-gas grenades.

Charges by mounted police ran into a number of stories. The crowds surged on to besiege a police station on a motorcycle, and sash shop fronts.

And yet major precautions had been taken to prevent violence. A full quarter of the metropolitan police force had been moved into the area, equipped with new anti-riot gear and plastic shields to stand as a barrier between militants of the National Front and those of the "campaign against racism and fascism".

For weeks before the head-on collision, many police officers called on the government to ban the march.

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Vance back home from Mideast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, (AFP).—US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returned here last night from his mission to the Middle East and talks in London on Rhodesia and will report today to President Jimmy Carter.

In a press conference aboard the plane that flew him here from London, Vance said the US and Britain had agreed to a detailed plan aimed at ending white supremacy in Rhodesia next year by applying the principle of one man, one vote.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen and US Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young will visit Southern Africa late this month to explain the plan and try to get support from all the parties concerned, he said.

"Our objective is to bring this war that is going on to an end by peaceful means," Vance said to the fighting between the minority white regime of Ian Smith and the African nationalist Patriotic Front.

Earlier Vance and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere had talks here in London yesterday on the Anglo-American proposals for a Rhodesian settlement.

They met at a hotel near London's Heathrow airport after the Tanzanian leader had flown here on his way from visits to the United States and Canada.

There was no indication

of how the talks had proceeded, but Vance said: "All seems very hush-hush."

Vance presented the Anglo-American plan in the hope that President Nyerere and his colleagues in the frontline states—Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana—would use their influence to get it accepted by Rhodesia's militant nationalist Patriotic Front.

The talks took place in a hotel after President Nyerere turned down an invitation to lunch with British Premier James Callaghan at his official Ch-

equers residence.

The presence of South African Foreign Minister Pieter Botha at talks in Southern Africa with British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Vance here Friday was believed to be behind Nyerere's refusal to lunch at Chequers.

The refusal reportedly angered the British Premier and sources, said President Nyerere was to leave yesterday evening.

After his meeting, Vance went to Chequers to brief Callaghan and Dr. Owen on the talks before flying to Washington.

France may supply

defensive arms to Somalia

NAIROBI, Aug. 14, (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said yesterday his country was considering supplying defensive arms to Somalia, which is locked in a bitter dispute with Ethiopia over possession of the Ogaden desert.

He told a news conference that a Somali "shopping list" was being studied in Paris, but he stressed that only weapons of a defensive nature would be supplied, and even those only in small quantities.

It was up to French military specialists to both in-

vent violence. A full quarter of the metropolitan police force had been moved into the area, equipped with new anti-riot gear and plastic shields to stand as a barrier between militants of the National Front and those of the "campaign against racism and fascism".

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At the height of the fighting, when police moved to ensure passage for the authorized march, the new crowd district was more like northern Ireland than southern London.

The rioters used ammonium gas, which caused a number of the police injuries, and were answered with tear-gas grenades.

Charges by mounted police ran into a number of stories. The crowds surged on to besiege a police station on a motorcycle, and sash shop fronts.

And yet major precautions had been taken to prevent violence. A full quarter of the metropolitan police force had been moved into the area, equipped with new anti-riot gear and plastic shields to stand as a barrier between militants of the National Front and those of the "campaign against racism and fascism".

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China's party congress meet

continues

PEKING, Aug. 14, (Reuters).—China's 11th communist party congress still appeared to be meeting in Peking's Great Hall of the People yesterday, but officials remained silent.

Buses were parked nearby and extra police were on duty to direct motorcades heading for the hall.

The congress is believed to have begun last Wednesday. A visiting VIP was privately informed it was underway, but no formal announcement is likely until the delegates adjourn.

The congress is expected to purge radical followers of the disgraced "gang of four" from the central committee, revise the party constitution and decide the composition of China's post-Mao leadership.

Late last month Portugal's minority socialist government ordered 1,200 pilots and other air crew to end a go-slow (the crews called it a work-to-rule) or face dismissal. This week the cabinet called off the measure—taken under civil requisition powers—against all but the pilots.

A cabinet statement accused the pilots of intransigence, while the TAP management said they were making impossible demands of up to 100 per cent increases in pay.

The pilots contested the management version, saying the increases they sought were more modest. They said TAP had the world's best safety record yet its crews were the worst paid.

Before the government requisition order, long delays on TAP flights, particularly on domestic routes, caused public outcry and angry airport scenes at the height of the tourist season.

But schedules have since returned to near normal although no solution to the dispute is in sight and both sides are accusing the other of refusal to negotiate.

Fog at Oporto in northern Portugal Friday night caused the cancellation of a TAP flight due to take more than 100 Portuguese emigrants back to their jobs in West Germany. The flight was rescheduled for Monday, causing protests by the emigrants that the delay might put their jobs at risk.

The Municipal Corporation of Kabul has organised Holy Koran recitals in 160 mosques, and similar recitals are in progress in various mosques in other cities.

The advance of the month of Ramadan was welcomed with great joy by the people throughout the country, and the devout citizens of Afghanistan are fulfilling their holy obligations during the month with satisfaction and utter devotion.

Over the past year New Zealand announced it would send a delegation to the United Nations anti-apartheid conference in Nigeria next week to emphasise its rejection of South Africa's racial policies.

President Bongo told Reuters he would seek similar action in the border dispute between Chad and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

On Ethiopia, he made clear he was concerned about the clashes on two fronts—in the northern province of Eritrea and in the south-eastern Ogaden region.

President Bongo said he was inviting all parties to stop all belligerent actions immediately... otherwise I will call on the UN Security Council to send peace-keeping forces on all fronts in the Ogaden region, in Eritrea and the Acaoua strip."

N'djamena and Tripoli are contesting the 114-kilometre square kilometre Acaoua strip north of Chad.

The said funds will be put at the disposal of Afghanistan through the United Nations Capital Fund.

As a result of the talks held there it was agreed that the Fund will lend Afghanistan 7.5 million dollars for the new Baghlan sugar production project.

The text of the agreement was prepared and initialled, and it will be signed after endorsement by the concerned authorities of the two countries.

The source added that the forms are now being distributed in Panjab and Wa-ris wotevalas.

The source added that the cultivation of sugar-beet during the current year, shows an increase of five per cent compared to last year.

The Philippines yesterday joined the list of Asian states that have invited President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to visit them.

The agency gave no details of damage.

It said the shelling began at 6 p.m. (1600 GMT), the village of Tari was hit first, then the shelling was extended to other villages.

The shelling came after fighting was reported to have broken out again between rightists and leftists along Lebanon's southern border, travellers from the area said.

They said five people were killed and 12 others wounded in fierce fighting (Continued on Page 4)

The statement came in an editorial carried by the Palestinian News Agency WAFIA on the Israeli government's decision to give Arab inhabitants of Israeli equal rights as residents of Israel.

WAFIA reiterated earlier Palestinian statements that the plan was tantamount to the annexation of the territories it added.

Gen. Zia said that he is determined that violence does not enter in politics, and he will deal firmly with offenders.

He also announced that during the next seven days, to mark the arrival of the

the Jamali resignation was the greatest blow yet suffered by the Pakistan People's Party, and that it might be the beginning of a flow of resignations of important party members.

Jamali told reporters that he has decided to form an independent party to contest the elections. He said one of the reasons for his resignation is that Bhutto kept the details of the opposition secret from his colleagues.

He also said that perhaps the Jamali resignation was the greatest blow yet suffered by the Pakistan People's Party, and that it might be the beginning of a flow of resignations of important party members.

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Portuguese national

airline pilots on strike

LISBON, Aug. 14, (Reuters).—A bitter three-week pay dispute between pilots and management of the Portuguese National Airline TAP worsened yesterday after pilots holding executive posts resigned from these duties.

The move was in protest against the replacement by TAP's management of the airline's chief of operations, his deputy, and the chief pilot.

The "300-strong" pilots' union—almost all of them TAP personnel—blamed the management for the situation and said it might affect flight operations and safety. The management accused the pilots of raising the safety issue to further their aims.

But schedules have since returned to near normal although no solution to the dispute is in sight and both sides are accusing the other of refusal to negotiate.

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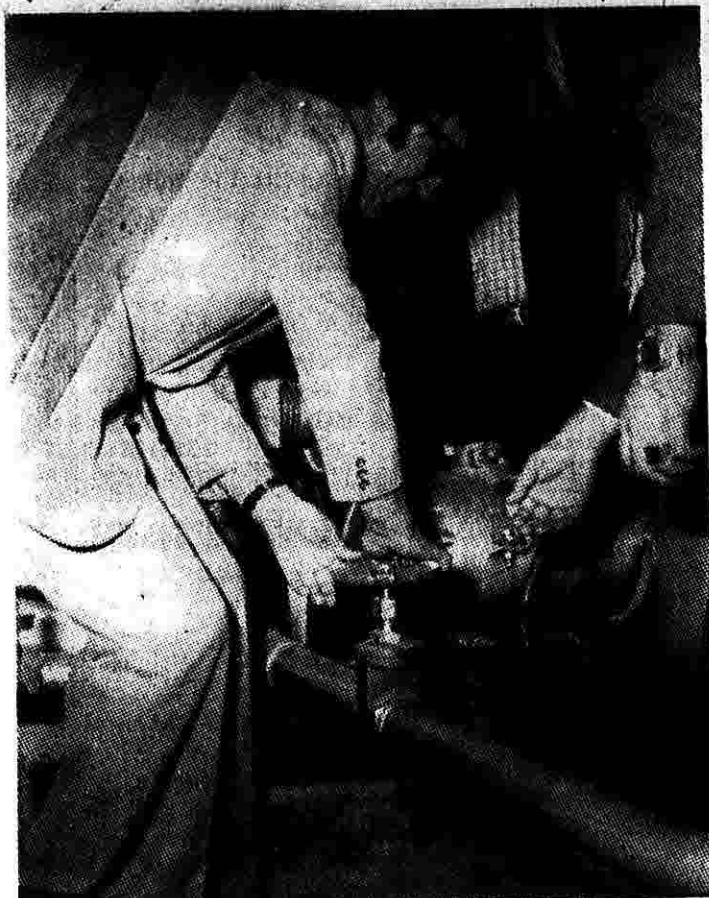
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President of the Preventive Medicine Department of the Ministry of Public Health Dr. Darmangar, opening Afshar potable water network. (See story page 1)

Vance, Nkomo hold talks on Rhodesian problem

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, (Reuters).—Black Rhodesian leader Joshua Nkomo said yesterday U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has assured him that Britain and the United States

London street battle raises controversy

LONDON, Aug. 16, (Reuters).—The worst street battle in Britain for years which left 110 people injured, half of them police, raised a controversy over why it was allowed to happen.

Left-wing and black protesters last Wednesday attacked a march by the small, extreme right-wing National Front Party through London, where many West Indians live.

Police who tried to keep the two sides apart were pelted with bottles, cans and bricks. Some had ammonia thrown at them and others used riot shields for the first time in mainland United Kingdom.

More than 200 people were arrested and many were charged with possessing offensive weapons, threatening behaviour and assault.

Fourteen of the injured, 11 of them police, were still in hospital Thursday. Two of the police suffered serious eye injuries.

London police chief David McNee, who earlier refused to recommend a ban on the National Front march, said left wingers' attempts to stop it were the cause of the violence.

China reaps bumper crop

HONG KONG, Aug. 16, (AFP).—Despite drought and floods, China has reaped bumper harvests of rice in Hunan and Hubei provinces as well as wheat in Shaanxi province, according to a report broadcast yesterday.

The report said the nine members attending the results after a year of natural disasters including drought and flooding.

But he praised US President Jimmy Carter for being sincere in his desire to see majority rule established in southern Africa.

Dr. Nyerere who returned here Sunday after visiting the US, Canada and Britain, told a news conference: "I left London a little confused. I am now trying to get more clarification."

He said it was important

Kaunda calls for "new econ.order"

LUSAKA, Aug. 16, (DPA).—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday called for "new economic order", which should involve measures for developing countries to receive "fair and stable prices for their exports".

Opening a fifth regular meeting of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) Kaunda said, "What we ask for is not unreasonable merely to receive an amount that has been with us for a long time."

He said if the present "economic injustice" was removed the need for developing countries to depend on the flow of funds from the industrial countries would be reduced and as a result emerging countries should depend on their own earnings to finance their progress.

"The fall in our foreign exchange earnings and the increase in the cost of imports have frustrated our efforts to develop our economies and diversify them. Many of us in Africa are facing problems of the debt burden", he said.

The Zambian leader also urged the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to re-examine its approach to the financial problems of the developing nations.

Prime Minister Ian Smith has rejected Anglo-British proposals for a transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia by next year in favour of an internally arranged settlement. He called a snap election for the end of this month to try to bolster his domestic political position.

Nkomo had a 45-minute meeting yesterday with Vance, who conferred in London over the weekend with British Foreign Secretary David Owen, South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere on revised Rhodesian settlement proposals.

After the meeting, Nkomo told Reuters by telephone: "Secretary of State Vance made it categorically clear that the British, South African and American have no intention whatsoever to accept any internal settlement."

He said Vance also told him "the United States is fully behind Britain in rejecting this approach, because it cannot be internationally recognised and cannot solve the problem of Zimbabwe."

Nkomo, the President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), is co-leader of the patriotic front which guerrillas and anti-apartheid groups in the white minority government in Salisbury.

Speaking to reporters as he left the State Department building, he said a state of war existed in Rhodesia and that would affect any arrangements for the transfer of power.

"In our view, and we are very firm on this, the question of Zimbabwe can only be satisfactorily solved by accepting that Zimbabwe is in a war situation," he said.

BANGKOK, Aug. 16, (Reuters).—Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda arrived here yesterday for talks on aid, trade and political matters in Thailand, the closest non-communist state in Indochina.

His talks with Prime Minister Thanin Kraivichien

started today follow his meeting with leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) last week in Kuala Lumpur and with the four leaders of Malaysia, Burma, Indonesia and Singapore.

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16, (Reuters).—Israel began to call up thousands of reservists yesterday in the second public mobilisation exercise in the past two months.

The military spokesman's office, which announced Sunday that the exercise would soon be held, broadcast code words over the state radio which indicated some private vehicles were also mobilised.

The exercises are designed to test new call-up methods devised by the Israeli army in the 1975 war.

New treaty on Panama Canal

PANAMA CITY, Aug. 16, (Reuters).—It was 18 years ago between Panamanian and American students about whose flag should fly over a school in the Panama Canal zone which started the process which has ended in agreement for the canal to be returned to Panama.

The student clash was followed by anti-American riots which left four American soldiers and 21 Panamanians dead.

The riots convinced the Americans that they had to negotiate a replacement for the 1903 treaty which gave them control of the canal in perpetuity.

But if agreement has been reached at government level, and President Jimmy Carter is expected to come here to initial the new pact before the end of August, the peoples of the two countries still have to be convinced.

Many Americans, convinced that the canal is "as American as apple pie", are against handing it back to Panama.

For General Torrijos, the problem is slightly different. He must win a plebiscite to ratify the treaty on his side. The outcome of this is uncertain, not least because normal political activity in the country has been banned for the last eight years.

Though full details have not been announced, it is known that the new treaty will provide for some American troops to remain on the canal until December 31, 1999.

However, the canal zone as it has existed for 74 years, will disappear almost immediately when the new treaty comes into force.

The zone is a small little America, almost a state, with American schools, police, postal service and courts. The 3,500 Americans who work on the canal and live in the zone with their families are not happy about giving it up.

But for Panama the existence of a strip of land and water 80 km long and 16 km wide cutting across the heart of their country under the jurisdiction of the "Gringos" has long been a source of national outrage.

The treaty giving the United States the right to build the canal and control it was originally signed in 1903 with the Colombia, government which ruled the area at that time.

In addition the ANC demanded a stop of all foreign investments and economic aid to South Africa.

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Bonn helps ANC claims

BONN, Aug. 16, (DPA).—The South African resistance organisation "African National Congress" (ANC) claimed yesterday that West Germany, despite all its denials, was actively cooperating with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields.

Pablo Jordan, head of the ACN research department, told a press conference here the West German armed forces were delivering "strategic and technical information direct to apartheid armed forces", and opened the doors of its secret institutions to the armament researchers and producers of South Africa.

The Bonn foreign ministry has repeatedly denied the ANC accusations and declared that there was no such cooperation between Bonn and Pretoria. It once more pointed to a West German government memorandum to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) last January in which all these accusations had been "sufficiently refuted in detail".

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Police arrest supporters of Indira Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16, (Reuters).—Police yesterday arrested several important supporters of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi including a former government minister, her private secretary and an MP who ran her election campaign.

The Central Bureau of Investigations (CBI) raided their houses and business premises across the country and arrested them under the prevention of corruption act.

They included Prakash Chand Sethi, a former minister of state of petroleum, and chemist Rajinder Kumar Dhanwan, Mrs. Gandhi's private secretary for nearly 15 years and Yashpal Kapoor MP and manager of Mrs. Gandhi's election campaign. Seven other people were also arrested.

Sethi was released on bail immediately because he was ill. The others will appear before magistrates today. No details of the charges were available.

India's Samachar News Agency said important documents were seized during yesterday raids.

Although these were the first important arrests since Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata Party swept to power last March, political observers believe that more arrests are likely in the next few weeks.

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War for Ogaden desert spreads to Somali land

NAIROBI, Aug. 16, (Reuters).—Ethiopia yesterday said it had killed two Somali warplanes in the Ogaden desert. It was the first time the Somali defence ministry had reported that the three-week war for control of the disputed Ogaden desert had spread into Somali territory.

Two Ethiopian warplanes have been shot down in bombing raids on northwest Somalia, describing the report as "fantasy".

The Ethiopian News Agency (ENA), in a dispatch received here, stated that Ethiopia was fighting a purely defensive war inside its own territory, "which has been violated by the invading forces of the Mogadishu regime".

ENA, quoting an information ministry spokesman, described Somali claims that two US-built F-5s had been shot down in raids on the northwestern Somali area of Hargiesa as "mere fantasy and a futile attempt to cover up its (Somalia's) own aggressive adventures".

Mogadishu radio said earlier yesterday that civilian

Through such courses the participants will be able to help the farmers in use of chemical fertiliser, improved seeds, use of pesticides, irrigation etc. added.

What the A.T. movement and its affiliates should be seen to be is a step in the development of thinking that leads one to the adoption of a wider "systems approach" to the choice of technology in development project.

When it is clearly understood that economic change and development take place through modifications in production technology with the various other technical, economic, social, institutional, cultural and human behavioral patterns of a region; and that the particular goals of a development program will only be attained by adjusting technology parameters to those elements (including policy intervention within the constraints of the unchangeable components of the system; then, there can be only one general philosophy for guiding innovation—and that is one of an integrated technology policy.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 16, (Reuters).—About 9000 black workers rampaged through the black rock manganese mine east of Johannesburg on Sunday night, setting fire to several buildings, police said yesterday.

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8 wounded in Tel Aviv bomb blast

TEL AVIV, Aug. 17, (Reuters).—Two women were kept in hospital yesterday following an explosion in a bus travelling from northern Israel to Tel Aviv.

Six other people wounded in the blast were released from a hospital in Afulah, central Israel, said.

The police were questioning 11 suspects detained immediately after the blast near Afulah. The vehicle was carrying 40 people.

This was the latest of a series of guerrilla incidents in Israel, for which the Palestinian commando organisations have been claiming responsibility.

A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) spokesman in Beirut said the bus incident yesterday was in retaliation against the Israeli government's decision on Sunday to extend civil services to the occupied West Bank on the River Jordan and the Gaza strip.

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Holy Quran recitation begins at Arg mosque

KABUL, Aug. 17, (Bakhtar).—Recitation of the Holy Quran during Taraweh prayers started with the participation of President Mohammad Daoud at the Presidential Arg Mosque in the Imamet of Qari Mohammad Omar last night.

The Presidential Office reported that the recitation of the Holy Quran is also attended by the members of the cabinet, President of the High Court of Cassation, Mawlawi Abrar, some generals of the armed forces of the Republic, Mayor of Kabul.

Waldheim on Israel's policy in occupied territories

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 17, (DPA).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim yesterday voiced cautious criticism on Israel's decision to grant equal status to the Israelis in the occupied West Jordan and Gaza.

A spokesman for Waldheim said all sides in the Middle East should refrain from taking any steps that could aggravate tension and diminish the chances for a resumption of the negotiating process.

In particular, everything should be avoided that would not be in keeping with UN resolutions, he said.

Observers said Waldheim's statement must be seen against the backdrop of Arab reaction to the Israeli decision which reflected Arab fears that the Israel move could lead to the cementing of the "status quo" in the occupied territories.

Arab quarters at the United Nations have expressed concern that Israel might try to create an artificial shell or as a warhead for the lance missile.

Salisbury gets tough towards Nkomo's men</

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

How poor are they that have not patience!

(William Shakespeare)

THE HOLY MONTH

One of the five basic Islamic tenets, fasting holds a special place in Moslem philosophy. There is of course the health, self-restraint, and self-discipline aspects. Instituted nearly 1400 years ago, at a time when modern medicine had yet to be born, Ramadan has come to be a treatment for many a disease. There is extensive medical literature that ascertain this.

The social significance of fasting, however, is far more pronounced. There is a saying in Dari, that the well fed does not know of the suffering caused by pain of hunger, and that a mounted traveller does not know what travelling on foot means.

The holy month of Ramadan is a month during which all believers show the greatest compassion and tolerance towards each other. The alms given during the holy month of Ramadan, perhaps exceeded those given throughout the rest of the year.

The Holy Month is month of good deeds, and good thoughts, and these are more than alms giving. As a sign of respect, the state has cut down the working hours of the civil servants and workers. The educated people during

the month would be willing to invest an hour or two in the kind of work which they believe serves a worthy cause. Undoubtedly there is a great deal to be done in Afghanistan by philanthropic workers. An example that readily hits the mind is participation in the literacy campaign, carried out by the National Literacy Education Department. During the month, thousands of courses in practically all parts of the country may be organized, and completed.

The necessary classrooms are available in the form of mosques in every village and every hamlet. The nation of Afghans as devout Moslems attach the highest value to their religious duties, and to fulfilment of the word of God. May Almighty give them the strength for greater ongoing devotion, and to serve their duties in the context of the Islamic nation.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT. In an editorial entitled the National Revolution Party, the paper writes in today's issue that with the proclamation and enforcement of the charter of the National Revolution Party, for the first time, a new political movement is being initiated for the improvement of socio-economic and cultural conditions in the Republic of Afghanistan.

The people who lack political consciousness and keen awareness of conditions at home, and abroad can hardly be instruments for constructive change, and attain the kind of prosperity that the human community deserves.

The National Revolution Party has also the mission to take effective measures in strengthening and nurturing of political consciousness of the society and the people and with instituting and implementing regular plans, establish irrevocable links between the social consciousness of the people and the public aspirations.

The progressive Republican state, which after the consolidation and stabilisation of the new regime on the basis of the interests of the masses of the people, last year promulgated the greatest democratic document, that is the constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan, after it was approved by the representatives of the nation who came together in the Grand National Assembly, now has enforced for the realisation of the objectives of the Republican Revolution which tantamount to the cherished wishes and

aspirations of the nation of Afghanistan, the charter of the National Revolution Party. This party from the very moment endeavours for the attainment of the aims and objectives of the Revolution of Saratan 26, 1352, with a popular philosophy and ideology founded on the characteristics, national beliefs of the people of Afghanistan and requirements of the time in the light of subjective and objective realities of our society.

This party deploys all patriotic forces, consisting of workers, farmers, enlightened and the youth, and all others who with sacrifice and devotion subdue their personal interests to the higher interests of the masses of the people and the Republican state, and draw their attention to the real participation in their national life.

The paper notes that now that for the first time such viable political institution has been established in our country, and a new era has dawned on our political horizons, it is the duty of every Afghan citizen to throw his weight behind it and work diligently for building a bright future for the coming generations.

On the occasion the paper recalls the assertions of the President of the Republic and the Leader of the Revolution, the Founder of the Republican order in Afghanistan when he addressed last year the Grand National Assembly which met in Kabul to discuss and endorse the draft constitution.

of the Republican state of Afghanistan. The President noted that there is no more time for the national forces to rely on isolated and indifferent to national interests and objectives of the revolution and live a life of passivity and inaction as a consuming sector of the society because the national revolution endorses all patriotic elements with the duty to popularise the principles of the revolution from surface to depth and from depth to surface, and for the attainment of the objectives of the revolution devote all their energies in guiding the people from village to village and from hamlet to hamlet, and from city to city, and work together and in concert wherever they are.

This is what we remind our compatriots of the revolutionary alternative technology movements as having largely served their useful purpose. To some extent, they are generating their own detractors already, and experience records instances where apparently appropriate technology is unworkable, unacceptable, or otherwise cannot deliver on its promise.

A further danger of the A.T. approach is that, being largely an outgrowth of Western-based concerns, the

HAIFA, Aug. 17, (Reuters) A public opinion poll published here yesterday said that three-quarters of Israel's Arab population would like to see an independent Palestine state established side by side with Israel.

The results also showed that over half of them would like the new state to be within the boundaries of the original 1947 United Nations partition plan.

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The world is not "running out" of oil

WASHINGTON:

For months now, while American politicians have debated earnestly the "energy crisis," a disquieting voice has crept forward with a disconcerting message: "There isn't any shortage of energy after all."

This word is brought from unexpected quarters—the oil industry. It began as private mutterings among oil executives, but now they have gone public with the message: There's plenty of oil and other energy waiting to be developed and put to use. The Government will get out of the way.

Obviously, this new line of argument conflicts directly with how the Carter administration has framed the energy problem for the American public. The energy czar, James Schlesinger, takes note of the development with some sarcasm: "It was the major... (the large oil companies) that said for a decade: 'We are running out of oil.' Finally, the Government said, 'We hear you, we are running out of oil.' Then the companies suggest, the natural, inevitable consequence is to jack up prices for us, so that we have higher prices and profits as a benefit of national emergency."

"The Government responds: 'You don't need them on existing fields.' Some of the companies then suddenly suggest: 'We don't have an emergency, after all.'"

Schlesinger observes: "That's kind of disingenuous." He hears you, we are running out of oil. Then the companies suggest, the natural, inevitable consequence is to jack up prices for us, so that we have higher prices and profits as a benefit of national emergency."

What the companies are saying in varying fashion—along with some independent economists and petroleum experts—is this: The world is not "running out" of oil. There are fundamental energy sources, from coal to tar sands to oil shale to undiscovered natural gas, and on and on. At this point the average

By William Greider and P. Smith. The American reader of ordinary intelligence has a right to feel confused. The public has been hearing for several years, from politicians and petroleum executives, that the United States is "running out" of its principal fuels—high-grade petroleum and natural gas.

When anyone talks about "reserves," whether it's a government expert or an oil-company lobbyist, he is not talking about a geologist's total survey of minerals in the ground. He is talking about the potential minerals that could be extracted profitably at the current prices. Thus, reserve figures tend to increase when the price goes up, and when new technology suddenly renders formerly unprofitable oil fields competitive.

Everyone recognizes that the U.S. will be shifting to a new generation of fuels in the next two decades—including new forms of oil and gas, extracted from formations that are not profitable now, refined by processes that will convert low-grade "gunk" into competitive products.

But the argument begins here: when will these transactions become necessary? And how much will they cost? This is a question of Government—corporate economics, and it will not be resolved this season or next. This debate will be raging a decade from now. The Mobil ads call it a "deliverability crisis," and in effect the industry is blaming the Government before the fact. If an energy "gap" develops in the 1980's, blame Government meddling.

Oil companies, as any profit-minded corporation would do, will always go first to the cheapest sources of fuel—the easy oil with the best profit margin. In time, as that oil runs out, the industry moves on to

the more expensive sources—whether it means drilling moves on to the more expensive sources, whether it means drilling deeper wells or building ocean platforms—but only when the price is high enough to maintain the profit margin.

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What kind of technology developing nations need?

By John P. McInerney

PART III

Given this, there is no need for "appropriate technology" to be a development approach, any more than there is a need to campaign for any particular set of technology characteristics, or to reject or accept or deny. All these and other partial recipes become quite redundant and subsumed within a more general framework. For whatever guidelines they have to offer, they will automatically emerge through the more general process of designing and selecting development projects, with their accompanying technological change component, according to the specific goals, needs, and resources of the region in question.

The intent of this argument then is to dispense of the alternative technology movements as having largely served their useful purpose. To some extent, they are generating their own detractors already, and experience records instances where apparently appropriate technology is unworkable, unacceptable, or otherwise cannot deliver on its promise.

A further danger of the A.T. approach is that, being largely an outgrowth of Western-based concerns, the

definition of what is appropriate may not, in practice, lie amongst the correct grassroots. What is "appropriate" must obviously grow out of the characteristics of a particular development situation, and cannot be defined in general and universal terms; nor should it reflect the perceptions of what we in the developed nations feel are the needs of the developing regions. For if "appropriate" becomes interpreted as meaning non-monetary, technological change becomes a restrictive and less useful concept to the development planner; to the recipient country, the idea of "intermediate" suggests inferior, and is, therefore, unacceptable. Whatever particular term is used carries some unhelpful connotations, and there is still no basic structured body of principle to provide a decision framework for all situations.

If the ideas in the A.T. arena do have a useful and continuing purpose, it is to suggest that the "shelf" of available production technology may not contain which are wholly suitable to the array of conditions

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IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

HONG KONG, Aug. 17, (AFP)—A 42-year-old housewife broke down and cried in the supreme moment when she was jailed for ten years after being found guilty of having drugs for trafficking.

The woman, Wu Shuk-Yung, was said to have nearly half a million Hong Kong dollars (US dollars 100,000) worth of heroin in her apartment when it was raided by the police in April.

west China's Kwangsi Chuan autonomous region.

Relics found in this tomb of the early period of Han dynasty (206 B.C.—A.D. 24) include bronzes, pottery, jade and stone dishes, New China News Agency said Monday.

Also found was a wooden slip inscribed with more than 100 characters in the "Liu Shu" (clerical) script, a traditional style of writing for official documents introduced in the Chiv dynasty (221-201 B.C.), listing all the burial accessories.



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Science and music fiction

Approximating electroacoustic music with science fiction is rather common today because of the vague effect of "space music" which it produces in the ear due to the extensive use of such techniques as the artificial echo, filtered sounds and slowly drifting sound masses as well as the implicit equation "machine music" = music of the year 2000 = rockets, atomic bombs and little green men.

Science fiction is a genre which can be expressed through literature as well as through comic strips, the cinema and painting. For the time being, written science fiction still provides the widest range of ideas and the most innovative means of exploiting them. Except for a few films (Stanley Kubrick's 2001, Georges Lucas' THX 1138, Chris Marker's La Jetee and Roy Ward Baker's Quarantenne), the science fiction film has just begun to exploit its potential. Moreover, science fiction can be divided into popular science fiction and literary science fiction with differences ranging from the most conventional to the most sophisticated.

Electroacoustic music is a recent musical genre, still not well known by the general public and at the beginning of its development. Why is it called "music fiction"? First, this music composed in a studio offers all the possibilities for processing and manipulating sound. It especially creates incredible sounds compared with natural acoustic sounds. It disturbs auditors by

aggressing them on all thresholds (maximum threshold of intensity, lower and higher thresholds of audibility, minimum threshold of recognition of brief phenomena, perception of rapid evolution, etc.) which instrumental music approach, or if it can, it is able to do so only with much more difficulty. This means that its territory can extend to that of the utopian, the extreme and the impossible.

However, we would deceive ourselves if we believed that all electroacoustic music tried to beat all the records at the same time. On the contrary, many works composed in studios use resources sparingly. It limits themselves strictly in using all registers of possibilities and are based on the idea that they can find and control a certain music.

Other works, however, or sometimes the same works under other aspects accept the challenge of the surprising and the unexpected. With all these powers, electroacoustic music remains afflicted for many people with a latent defect: it is impossible to see or feel the interpreters performing it or to see the reasons of their action; the best that can be expected is vaguely, to imagine them. Pierre Schaeffer has called this state of listening without seeing "acoustic music" from which the expression "acoustic music" has been advanced to replace the term "electroacoustic music".

Any instrumental work can be listened to "acoustically," this is even the most common case for radio and records but it generally operates on a finished number of timbres and associations of timbres created by a limited ensemble of known instruments. The case is quite different for electroacoustic music, which completely shuns or ignores the sound of natural sources and is altered as well as on the accumulation of sources and on the passage which may be instantaneous from one sound to another, our ears, accustomed to hear every sound, obey a number of laws (natural selection of resonating sounds, obliged correlations between the harmonic and dynamic variations of instrumental sounds), will be even more disconcerted and his logically deduced from extraneous or incredible promises, whether extrapolated from our own world, by exaggeration or amplification, or even constructed. The same logic can be seen in the unimaginable, the same coherence is present in the delirium which can be required of it as well as of electroacoustic music. To provide several pure examples, we can mention such novels as Daniel Galouze's Le Monde aveugle, a description of

the same time it lends itself to all musical speculation, to all the constructions of "imaginary music" which are new in terms of their sound patterns as well as their totally artificial associations. The cosmos of sounds and the multiplying combination of the most different sounds in unexpected sound configurations will above all be one of the themes dear to such music. Like the "Metropolis" which is found in many stories dealing with the future, "Phonopoles" are often proposed to us as the real "utopias of sound," animated by the old naive dream of composing music embodying and transcending all other music. Xenakis's Bohor and Persopolis, Stockhausen's Hymnen and Telumisk, Francois Bayle's L'Experience acoustique and Pierre Henry's Futuriste as well as his entire work, recently performed in Paris at a gigantic "cosmogony" of 12 concerts, are examples of such musical utopias.

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Since the work started light emitting diodes (LEDs) have been developed as point sources of light, small enough for the light to be usable for signal modulation in the same way as laser light. They give smaller outputs than lasers, but both LEDs and lasers have been used on cables.

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, Aug. 17, (DPA)—After his stay in Lagos, Nigeria, where he will open and address the world conference for action against apartheid on August 22, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will pay visits to Chad and Libya at the invitation of the respective governments. It was announced here yesterday.

The secretary general will go to Ndjamena on 22 August and will proceed on the following day to Tripoli.

Upon conclusion of his visit to Libya, the Secretary-General will, as has already been announced, make a visit to the United Kingdom.

The Jamhouriat hospital was officially inaugurated in the beginning of 1955 and since then it has hailed to serve the compatriots in the best of its capacity, said the Chief Medical Officer of the Hospital. Speaking further he said that the number of patients reporting to the hospital with rush of patients at the time of an epidemic. During 1955 patients reported for internal diseases department were 20,023, surgery section registered 7072 cases and ear, nose and throat section reported having treated 8646 patients.

The patients recommended by the hospital doctors to be admitted in the hospital as indoor patients are provided all kinds of facilities. Last year a total of 1919 internal diseases patients were admitted, 1441 surgery cases were admitted and 339 cases of ear, nose and throat were provided beds. The emergency cases are not included in the above statistics. Jamhouriat hospital has four major departments: 1. Internal Diseases Department, 2. Surgery Department, 3. Ear, Nose and Throat Department and 4. Dermatology Department. The surgery department is divided into three sections, general surgery, orthopedy, and urology.

The 250 beds of the hospital are divided as follows: Internal diseases section 84 beds, surgery 60 beds, orthopedy 45 beds, ear, nose and throat 10 beds, dermatology section 10 beds,

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Since the work started light emitting diodes (LEDs) have been developed as point sources of light, small enough for the light to be usable for signal modulation in the same way as laser light. They give smaller outputs than lasers, but both LEDs and lasers have been used on cables.

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, Aug. 17, (DPA)—After his stay in Lagos, Nigeria, where he will open and address the world conference for action against apartheid on August 22, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will pay visits to Chad and Libya at the invitation of the respective governments. It was announced here yesterday.

The secretary general will go to Ndjamena on 22 August and will proceed on the following day to Tripoli.

Upon conclusion of his visit to Libya, the Secretary-General will, as has already been announced, make a visit to the United Kingdom.

The Jamhouriat hospital was officially inaugurated in the beginning of 1955 and since then it has hailed to serve the compatriots in the best of its capacity, said the Chief Medical Officer of the Hospital. Speaking further he said that the number of patients reporting to the hospital with rush of patients at the time of an epidemic. During 1955 patients reported for internal diseases department were 20,023, surgery section registered 7072 cases and ear, nose and throat section reported having treated 8646 patients.

The patients recommended by the hospital doctors to be admitted in the hospital as indoor patients are provided all kinds of facilities. Last year a total of 1919 internal diseases patients were admitted, 1441 surgery cases were admitted and 339 cases of ear, nose and throat were provided beds. The emergency cases are not included in the above statistics. Jamhouriat hospital has four major departments: 1. Internal Diseases Department, 2. Surgery Department, 3. Ear, Nose and Throat Department and 4. Dermatology Department. The surgery department is divided into three sections, general surgery, orthopedy, and urology.

The 250 beds of the hospital are divided as follows: Internal diseases section 84 beds, surgery 60 beds, orthopedy 45 beds, ear, nose and throat 10 beds, dermatology section 10 beds,

Glass fiber tele cable

The world's longest glass-fiber telephone cable is now operating over a distance of 13 km between the British Post Office Research Centre at Marleshham and Ipswich in eastern England.

The work is part of the Post Office's research and development into increasing cable capacity to meet increasing demand. One method is to use bigger cables of the traditional type, but this is very expensive. Another is to use millimetric waves in a waveguide, which is being tested by the Post Office.

The third method involves the use of a glass fibre that transmits light waves. The fibre is of hair like thinness, and two of them in a bundle can carry more than 100 simultaneous messages. In addition there is a 2 km line of STI cable and a 5 km line of BICC cable using Post Office glass fibre.

The principle of glass

"Son of Sam" pleads not guilty

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—David Berkowitz, alleged to be the killer who as "Son of Sam" terrorized New York streets for more than a year, pleaded not guilty to murder and other charges in court yesterday.

But his lawyer reserved his client's right to plead not guilty by reason of insanity later, when psychiatric tests now being made in a maximum security hospital wing are completed.

India ready to negotiate border dispute with China

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17. (DPA).—The "battle" for a new international economic order will be fought at the forthcoming UN General Assembly, Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said here yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda said yesterday that Israel, Britain, the United States and Zambia were helping evildoers who planned to invade Uganda, Kampala radio said yesterday.

Japan to get power from Ocean waves

TOKYO, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—The Japanese government said yesterday it is planning a three-year experiment to generate electric power from ocean waves by using a specially-built ship with turbines.

The 500-ton Kaimel, which looked similar to a tanker, would anchor about one mile off northern Japan next June and hopefully generate 2,000 kilowatts an hour by 1980, a spokesman said.

If successful, information would be handed over to Japanese power companies, he added without giving further details, including experimental costs.

The tests are being carried out by the Marine Science and Technology Centre, which was set up in 1971 to study wave energy and help Japan overcome its almost total reliance on import of energy.

Science fiction

(Continued from Page 3) civilisation existing in obscure caverns the population of which still has its organs of sight but has lost the use of such organs (How is this society organized? What happens when one of its members is brought back to daylight?); Brian Aldiss's *Croisiere sans escale* in which a civilisation created in a spacecraft believes that it represents the entire universe; Philip K. Dick's novels describing a future in which robots, android automatons with human faces and semblances (phantoms, visions, hallucinations) of all kinds proliferate and in which the truth is increasingly difficult to differentiate from the artificial; and naturally the classical themes of temporal paradoxes which play with the laws of our world as electroacoustic maintenance of "natural" sounds.

The New York Daily News quoted police sources as saying that Berkowitz kept a 40-page diary in which he displayed an encyclopaedic memory for the attacks.

Other press reports said Berkowitz's natural mother—he was born Richard Falco and was adopted by Nathan Berkowitz—had been traced and would probably be called as a witness if her son goes on trial.

The reports said Berkowitz had visited his natural mother after he left the army in 1974, but the meeting was sour when he learned that the mother had also given birth to a daughter and had not had her adopted.

According to the reports, workers at the hospital where Berkowitz is being held quoted him as saying he wished he were back roaming the streets stalking and shooting people.

"I should be out hunting tonight," Berkowitz was quoted as saying.

Police are now searching for the woman, the paper said.

Our discussions (in Rangoon) should enable us to contribute to the common strategy to be adopted by the developing world and by the non-aligned group in the United Nations, in order to carry forward the North-South Dialogue to a successful culmination," Vajpayee said.

Vajpayee in September will meet in Delhi Sri Lanka's new Foreign Minister, A. A. G. Donnan, who is the chairman of next week's ministerial conference of the non-aligned movement.

Vajpayee said he hoped to gain in his talks with Burmese leaders "a deeper insight in the situation in South East Asia".

Vajpayee also said yesterday India would fully respond to any initiatives by China to negotiate unresolved border differences between them.

Speaking at Calcutta airport on his way to Rangoon, Vajpayee said the Indian government had not received a recent Chinese ministerial statement that the border question was negotiable, if appropriate initiative was taken at diplomatic level.

He told newsmen that India's Ambassador to Peking would be coming to Delhi next week for consultations.

Vajpayee said that India considered Tibet as a part of China. Tibetan refugees, who had been given asylum in India on humanitarian grounds, were not indulging in any political activities and they would not be allowed to do so, he added.

He also said that his ministry had not so far received any intimation from the Chinese authorities about any proposal to set up their consulate in Calcutta.

after her husband died at the age of 140, it was reported here yesterday.

COLOMBO, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—Four people were being shot dead and several injured in clashes with police during a collage carnival in northern Sri Lanka, according to reports reaching here.

According to the reports police opened fire on the mob which attacked a party of plain-clothes policemen attending the carnival Monday night in the port of Jaffna.

DIBOUTI, Aug. 17. (AFP).—Civilian cargo planes have air lifted more than 50 tons of merchandise daily for the past three days from Djibouti to Addis Ababa, it was learned here yesterday.

Ethiopian authorities organised the airlift to clear out goods in Djibouti, following the June disruption of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa rail link by forces of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF).

OSLO, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—Norway will go ahead with plans for a 200-mile

Sri Lankan president to step down

COLOMBO, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—Sri Lankan President William Gopallawa will step down later this month and be replaced by an interim head of state to be nominated by new prime minister Junius Jayewardene, the English language newspaper "the Sun" said yesterday.

His successor will later make way for Jayewardene who will become president under a new constitution based on the French system, the newspaper added.

The report, quoting authoritative sources, said the constitution would be introduced in the national state assembly this month and come into force by the end of September.

Gopallawa, 79, a lawyer and ex-governor, general, was appointed president in 1972.

mission of jurists investigating which criticised the human rights situation in the Philippines under martial law.

President Ferdinand Marcos, who has declared his faith in human rights, even under the martial law he imposed five years ago, will be a guest speaker.

Mrs. Margaret Henneberry, executive secretary of the peace through law centre, said that 700 delegates expected from Asia and the Pacific, 300 from Africa and the Middle East, 500 from Europe and 250 from Latin America. Some 2,500 Filipino lawyers and jurists were also expected to attend.

With government lawyers, being given time off, United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was also scheduled to speak, but Mrs. Henneberry said it was unlikely he would be able to come.

The conference will hold a mock trial on the right to die and hold panel discussions on the legal aspects of terrorism, trade, the international and domestic protection of human rights.

Some delegates believe that a variety of opinions regarding human rights will emerge in the discussions.

ERRATUM
The last four words of the item published in col. 7, p. 1 of *Kabul Times* dated Aug. 4, 1977 should read "Greek-Cypriot community" to Nicosia.

BONN, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—West German authorities yesterday refused to reveal the whereabouts of Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler and the wife who helped him to escape from detention in Rome military hospital.

Doctors said if Kappler was in a terminal state of cancer, he would need attention in a hospital or nursing home.

Kappler's escape and flight to West Germany threatened to set off a major diplomatic crisis.

Although Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti has said his government will ask Bonn to extradite Kappler within the next few days, West German justice officials have pointed out that their constitution forbids the extradition of German citizens in any circumstances.

The public prosecutor's office in Luebeck, north of Hanover, said yesterday he had been put in charge of inquiries into the escape and its possible legal consequences.

Frau Anneliese Kappler, 52, a blonde who married Kappler in the military prison at Gaoia five years ago, lived in Luebeck, near Luebeck, where she practises as a nurse.

She was not at her retirement-style home yesterday.

Western European border posts are no longer strictly controlled. Tens of thousands of German holiday makers were returning from Italy by road at the weekend and random checks at frontier posts were as usual only cursory, police pointed out.

Elvis Presley dies suddenly

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—Elvis Presley died suddenly here yesterday morning by million fans for whom he was "the king" of rock and roll.

Presley, 42, was found unconscious at his Memphis mansion and rushed to the Baptist hospital where doctors pronounced him dead an hour later.

First reports said "Elvis the Pelvis" died of acute respiratory failure but a hospital spokesman said the exact cause of death would not be known until an autopsy was performed.

Unconfirmed reports said he died of a heart attack.

News of his death spread quickly through Memphis, his adopted hometown, and a crowd gathered outside the gates of his estate. Many women in the crowd wept.

He died on the eve of a national tour which was due to finish here on August 28.

Presley's huge popularity never ebbed in 20 years at the top of the entertainment world. Had he lived, he would have performed once again before the large crowds that have always followed him.

"Nobody else will be in the same league as Presley as far as impact is concerned," said Dick Lane, Las Vegas, Hilton hotel in Las Vegas.

"Whenever he was in town I would get calls from tour agents and individuals."

Disputed Ogaden desert region.

The radio stations of both countries reported hundreds of troops killed in clashes in the rift valley last week but yesterday ENA report was the first to indicate a major buildup of Somali troops in the area.

The ENA report concluded: "The Mogadishu regime, not content with the invasion it has so far carried out against Ethiopia, is making final preparations at this moment to declare an all-out war to carve out by force what belongs to the Ethiopian people."

That decision was denounced by the first three settlements last month was denounced by Washington as an obstacle to peace.

This latest action came in the teeth of a controversy still raging over the Israeli government move to improve public services in the West Bank.

Naor said yesterday announcement was merely the implementation of the previous government's decision.

The three new settlements are to be sited at Yotvata, south of Hebron, Zuri Natan, near Israel's pre-1967 border with Jordan and Horot, close to Jerusalem.

Since 1967, it has been Israeli policy to set up such settlements along the Jordan valley and military strategic areas, most of them largely devoid of Arab inhabitants.

But Begin's recognition of the first three settlements last month was denounced by Washington as an obstacle to peace.

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He said the principal of Soweto's high school described how a young boy hung on to his waist while the cops clobbered him all over the head and dogs savaged him. All his clothes were in tatters, and the boy was crying, "Please speak for me. Tell them to stop."

Riot police chief General David Kriel said his men detained about 150 youths in raids on five schools in Soweto Tuesday. He said one youth was wounded when police fired shots, but he denied that they used dogs or batons in the schools.

A source of the Ghazni province Red Crescent Society chapter said that the Society's relief supplies were also distributed to the bereaved families.

Houses for extension workers

MAZARE SHARIF, Aug. 18. (Bakhtar).—Fourteen residential houses will be built for extension workers of Balkh province during the current year.

A source of Agriculture and Extension Department of the Ministry of Agriculture said that the houses will be built in Mazare Sharif, Balkh, Matal, Shulgan, Charbak and Dawlatabad wotevalis.

The source added that the buildings each of which will be built in 2,000 sq. m. of lands with 320,000 afs., the expenses will be financed from the developmental budget of the Agriculture Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and partly from the 2200 unit share of FAO program.

The source further added the buildings which will be built in one story have all necessary annexes.

Sympathy message sent to India

KABUL, Aug. 18. (Bakhtar).—Afghan Red Crescent Society in a telegram has expressed sympathy and condolence for the human and financial losses caused by recent floods in India, to the Red Cross of that country to New Delhi.

The Information and Public Relations Department of ARCS reported yesterday.

KARACHI, Aug. 18. (Bakhtar).—Five officials of Da Afghanistan Bank left for India yesterday for promotion of standards in banking affairs under technical assistance of India.

the boycott of a political party.

Reuter adds that the Peoples Party of Pakistan has threatened to boycott the elections if the military government assumes a discriminatory attitude towards it.

Gen. Zia Ul Haq has also told reporters that the troops which were sent to Baluchistan in 1973 to end the uprising of the supporters of the National Awami Party will be withdrawn by September 24, 1977, but will be stationed again in Baluchistan to oversee the elections, Reuter reported.

Former PPP G.S. complains of Bhutto govt. despotism

KARACHI, Aug. 18. (Bakhtar).—According to a Reuter dispatch from Karachi G. A. Rahim, former General Secretary of the People's Party of Pakistan has claimed that the Bhutto govt. as a result of opposing the policy of the former government of Pakistan he was mercilessly tortured, and unlawfully imprisoned. In another dispatch Reuter says that the military ruler of Pakistan Gen. Zia Ul Haq told reporters that the nature of the forthcoming elections will be decided on the turnout of the voters at the polling stations not on the ballot.

He said all "civil" servants, ministers, governors, ambassadors and mayors should declare their private income.

The Shah said a fixing of land prices was intended to find parity between housing costs and incomes.

The rapid increase in land prices was a major cause for the rise in housing costs and rents, the Shah said.

LATE NEWS

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WEATHER

Israel stirs fresh controversy through annexation measures

JERUSALEM, Aug. 18. (Reuters).—The Israeli government stirred fresh controversy yesterday by authorising three new Jewish settlements in Arab territory on the West Bank of the Jordan.

The decision announced by cabinet secretary Arye Naor seemed certain to arouse a new storm of protest abroad against the policies of the right wing Israeli government.

Only last month, the United States strongly criticised Prime Minister Menachem Begin's move to grant official recognition to three other Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

That decision was denounced by the first three settlements last month was denounced by Washington as an obstacle to peace.

This latest action came in the teeth of a controversy still raging over the Israeli government move to improve public services in the West Bank.

Naor said yesterday announcement was merely the implementation of the previous government's decision.

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USSR to help POLICE RAID FOUR SOWETO SCHOOLS

KABUL, Aug. 18. (Bakhtar).—An agreement on technical cooperation pertaining to control of Malaria in northern Afghanistan was signed yesterday between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by Dr. Mohammad Karim Noushin, President of the Malaria Eradication Institute, and for the Soviet Union by the Economic Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul Boris Titov.

According to agreement through the years 1956-61 the Soviet Union will provide to Afghanistan in the form of grants-in-aid financial assistance and personnel needed for accomplishment of the task of eradication of malaria in the area.

Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Planning, and the Malaria Eradication Institute were present when the agreement was signed, and documents exchanged.

Dr. Ntshato Motlana, chairman of a committee of 10 prominent Sowetoans, told foreign journalists at a press conference yesterday that the police would be responsible if the schools of Soweto were closed.

Dr. Motlana said he spent last weekend trying to persuade police to keep away from schools in the township so that members of the Soweto students' representative council could persuade students to return to their classes after a long boycott.

"The response we got to this request for a low profile was police raids on Monday and today," he said.

Dr. Motlana said he had spoken about the raids and "what they told me about the methods the police used was quite unbelievable".

The PLO had already vowed to step up military operations in Israel in response to last Sunday's decision to extend Israeli government rule to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The scheme was denounced by the Arab world and by the Israeli opposition as creeping annexation.

The officials said the latest Israeli move was further proof that the United States and the Middle East conflict could not exert the slightest pressure on Menachem Begin's hard line government.

Commando sources said Tuesday that ambush which ripped through a bus travelling from northern Israel to Tel Aviv marked the beginning of a new phase in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which the officials said was not over.

In announcing the new measures the Shah said it could no longer be accepted that officials use their titles and positions for personal interests.

He said all "civil" servants, ministers, governors, ambassadors and mayors should declare their private income.

The Shah said a fixing of land prices was intended to find parity between housing costs and incomes.

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Sympathies conveyed

KABUL, Aug. 18. (Bakhtar).—The sympathies and condolence of the President of the Republic, Mohammad Daoud, were conveyed to the survivors of the victims of recent floods in India, by Governor Mohammad Ali Pasha.

Floods caused by torrential rains killed eight persons last week in India.

A source of the Ghazni province Red Crescent Society chapter said that the Society's relief supplies were also distributed to the bereaved families.

Houses for extension workers

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KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Better three hours too soon than a minute too late.
(William Shakespeare)

NATIONAL REVOLUTION PARTY

The Afghan nation today stands on the threshold of a great trial as a new political movement has been initiated with the proclamation, enforcement and publication of the charter of the National Revolution Party. The new movement will guarantee improvement of socio-economic and cultural conditions in the Republic of Afghanistan. The National Revolution Party which has come to being after ceaseless toiling on the part of National Leader and his associates is inspired by the necessities of our society in the light of the subjective and objective conditions. The party seeks a way, for future prosperity of the country, that in the prevailing national conditions should be free of extremism and blind imitation and proves beneficial and effective for rapid and sound development.

The Afghan nation at waste no time in its quest for development and for this pooling of efforts of every individual is needed under the guidance of the Leader of the Revolution. Constitution of the Republic and the pat-

ronage of the National Revolution Party. This is what we remind our compatriots and recall the assertions of the founder of the Republic when he addressed the Grand National Assembly, which met to discuss and approve the draft constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan last year. The National Leader had said: "There is no more time for national forces to remain isolated and indifferent vis-a-vis national interests and objectives of the revolution and remain as a consuming and missionless class in the form of passive and inactive elements of the society, as parasites. Because the national revolution assigns all patriotic forces the duty to popularise and develop the principles of the revolution from surface to depth and from depth to surface and expand their energies in guiding the people, from city to city and village to village, in the way of realisation of the objective of the revolution, and with unity of thought and action on the farm and in the office and at the front, sincerely try in

the way of advancing the objectives of the revolution which can be nothing but the progress of the country and the honour of the nation of Afghanistan." The National Revolution Party, the vanguard and torch bearer of the Revolution of Sarfraz, has a popular philosophy and ideology, founded on characteristics, national beliefs of our people and requirements of the time. The party deploys all patriotic forces comprising of workers, tillers, labourers, enlightened and the youth and all others who sacrifice personal interests for the sake of the masses and national interests.

Now that for the first time such a viable political institution has taken roots in the history of our nation the most conspicuous political gap in the life of our country has been bridged. The time has come for the young and the old in the Republic of Afghanistan to throw his weight behind our national party and work diligently for the realisation of his historical mission for building a prosperous future.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT. In this morning's issue the paper contains the sense of patriotism, and its impetus to national endeavours, national identity, and national resurrection. The ancient nation of Afghanistan began a new life on the 2nd of July, 1973, when a revolution led by Mohammad Daoud, a renowned son of the nation, resulted in abolishment of the age old institution of monarchy, and establishment of the Republican order.

The nation and the leadership were posed with great problems, but by the astute and wise leadership, the Republican regime was consolidated, public order and security ensured, and the country, was put on the path of reconstruction and reforms touching every facet of national life.

Today over four years after the Revolution Afghanistan has its new Republican constitution, elected the first President of the Republic, convened the first Republican Grand National Assembly, and recently enforced the Charter of the National Revolution Party. This Party is the vanguard of the Revolution of 1973, and its aim is maintaining the highest interest of Afghanistan, and security of the country, and a better, more prosperous life for the masses of the people of Afghanistan.

ANIS: The daily Anis says that the proclamation of the Charter of the National Revolution Party, ushers in a new era in the political life of the citizens and the nation of Afghanistan, and poses a challenge to all patriots, to all servants of the nation, and to all selfless elements who see their interest in the interests of their brothers and sisters around the country.

The leader of the Revolution has on many occasions stressed the duties which lie ahead before the youth and the enlightened in the Republic of Afghanistan to make the National Revolution Party, the nation's Seven Year Plan, and the reform programmes launched in various sectors, resounding and unprecedented successes.

All these challenges are taken up happily by the masses of the people of Afghanistan, and today under a wise leadership we are making satisfactory progress on all fronts.

Recently an agreement was initiated between the Republic of Afghanistan and Abu Dhabi, under which the latter will provide to Afghanistan a credit of 7.5 million dollars to finance construction of a new sugar mill in Baghlan province.

Commenting on this the daily Heywat in yesterday's issue writes that the agreement is a new step to-

wards expansion of relations with the brother Arab world in general and with Abu Dhabi in particular. Sugar is a basic consumer product, and Afghanistan produces at present only about ten per cent of its yearly needs.

The Republican government plans to expand the existing sugar mill in Baghlan, build a new one there, and another one in Jalalabad. Surveys regarding the plant in Jalalabad continued with Iranian help, and the Abu Dhabi credit firm sets the stage for commencement of work on a larger plant in Baghlan.

The farmers in Baghlan have considerable experience in raising of beets, and the sugar mill in Baghlan which has been operating for nearly 30 years provides ground for training of personnel to be ready before the new plant becomes operational.

Expanded sugar production capacity will save Afghanistan every year large amounts in hard currency which may be used in enhancing the nation's development efforts, says the paper.

KINSHASA, Aug. 18, (AFP)— A total of 219 Zaire servicemen were killed, or went missing during the "80-day war against insurgents in Zaire's Shaba region, according to a report just sent to President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Carter remains "hopeful" on Geneva meet

By Howard Young

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, U.S. President Jimmy Carter is "hopeful" the Geneva Peace conference, can be reconvened in the fall and his Administration remains "tenacious and determined to improve the situation in the Middle East."

The President met for two and one-half hours with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance August 14 to hear the Secretary's report on his 15-day tour of Middle East countries.

Following the meeting, the White House announced that the President as well as the Secretary will meet with the Foreign Ministers of Israel and the Arab States when they come to the United States in September for U.N. General Assembly.

The President said the Secretary of State remains determined to do all that is possible to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the White House statement said.

At the same time, the American Broadcasting Company, in an interview with President Carter aired August 14, discussed the

President's concern over the Middle East problem. "I don't know that we can reach a final solution," he told correspondents Harry Reasoner and Sam Donaldson in Plains, Georgia, August 10. "We are hopeful that we can."

He also said, "No one can expect miracles, but he maintained that he thought "open debate" of the problem would improve chances for solution. "We ought not to evolve a complicated position in a sensitive area like the Middle East in secret and then spring it on people or negotiate privately," he said.

He reviewed the "three basic elements" for Middle East peace: "an acceptance of genuine peace on the part of the Arabs; an adjustment of boundaries in the Middle East which are secure for the Israelis and also satisfy the minimum requirements of the Arab neighbors and the United Nations resolutions; and some solution to the question of the enormous numbers

of Palestinian refugees who have been forced out of their homes and who want to have some fair treatment." The President told his interviewers, "We have tried to be fair, we have tried to be open when possible, so we will continue to labor at it." At one point, he said, "We have not had a Middle Eastern settlement in 30 years or maybe 2,000 years."

Following the Vance meeting, the White House repeated the President and the Secretary "believe that all of the leaders desire peace and are aware of the dangers of stalemate. With the approval of all concerned the United States will use its influence, offer its advice, volunteer its suggestions and work to bring the parties into fruitful negotiations."

The statement noted that "the United States will also stay in close touch with the Soviet Union as co-chairman of the Geneva Conference."

Reporting on his discussions in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel, Secretary Vance told the President, according to the White House announcement, that "progress was made in some areas, particularly in reaffirming Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for negotiations and in moving closer to a common concept of the mutual obligations of peace although much remains to be accomplished in this respect."

"Major differences between Arabs and Israelis remain on how Palestinian views can best be represented in negotiations, but also on the definition of secure and recognized borders and the nature of a Palestinian settlement."

President Carter, in affirming his continued hope for a Peace Conference, was quoted as emphasizing "the importance of making progress in the coming months, building on the foundations already laid."

(US sources)

Lebanon faces problems in rebuilding army

BEIRUT, A recent Defence Ministry communiqué asked former Lebanese soldiers between 18 and 25 years "who want to rejoin the army to present themselves to their barracks between 1st and 30th of September."

Rebuilding the Army is the first and most important step along the road to reunifying Lebanon, but much groundwork needs to be laid before the bulk of the troops being recruited for duty in September. Compromises must be reached with factional leaders, money must be raised, equipment purchased and confidence in the commander must be restored.

If an independent Lebanese Army is to reassert Government sovereignty over the country.

Before the civil war began in April 1975, there were only 17,000 troops in the Army—far less than private armies and commandos who would ultimately tear the country apart. It now takes 30,000 Arab League peacekeeping troops, most of them from Syria, to maintain a semblance of security.

Training of the new Army has begun near the defence headquarters of Yezre, in the mountains overlooking Beirut. Army sources report that 3,000 troops now form the first brigade and that a second brigade is in the process of formation. It is hoped this brigade will be active by the time the rest of the troops returns to barracks.

By September next year, the Army hopes to have five brigades ready to replace the Syrian troops in

Lebanon. There are obstacles in the way: Factional leaders during the war promised officers key jobs in the post-war Army and the Army cannot put these officers in command positions.

Units of the Lebanese Army are fighting in South Lebanon, Christian units with the Christian, and mixed units of the left-wing "Lebanese Arab Army" with the Palestinians.

The army wants to screen all returning soldiers on the basis of their behaviour during the war and this may create some animosity. Some factional leaders the new army will diminish their positions in Lebanon and disarm their militias.

"There should be a Christian army in the Christian areas," former President and right-wing leader Gemel Chamoun said, "and there should be a Muslim army in the Muslim areas until the time comes when we can rely on the new elements."

Chamoun said his proposal has Government support, although military and Government spokesmen deny it. Two armies, many people fear, would hasten the partition of the country into Muslim and Christian sectors.

Foreign Minister Faud Butros says "The problem is to know if we can create an army without a national consensus. It doesn't seem easy to create an army which would not be of just one part of Lebanon."

With Christian Leaders like Camille Chamoun having an armed veto over the unarmed government, creating an army not to

working by 5 p.m. the day of the accident. But the clock's chiming mechanism was silent for months and there were brief stoppages for repairs.

The Department of the Environment, which has staged the current display, called in first the National Physical Laboratory, then the Atomic Energy Research Establishment for "cleaning" the clock from its normal 1.5 revolution per minute to 1,600 revolutions and drove the 50-kilogramme barrel like an artillery shell through the clock.

Engineers had Big Ben—properly called "The Great Clock of Westminster"—working by 5 p.m. the day of the accident. But the clock's chiming mechanism was silent for months and there were brief stoppages for repairs.

Almost half of all the deaths in the Federal Republic of Germany are due to disease of the cardiovascular system. Every fourth person contracts some disease of the heart. Siemens has developed a new piece of equipment, the Echopap KS, for the non-invasive investigation of the human heart. This mobile ultrasonic unit makes it possible to represent movements, dimensions and structure of the walls of the organ, the valves and large coronary vessels. The ultrasonic pulses are transmitted by a small hand-held ultrasonic transducer through the tissue where they are reflected at the interfaces formed by media with varying acoustic impedance.

The echoes are picked up again by the same ultrasonic probe at a certain interval of time depending on the length of path they have to travel. The time interval between the individual echoes is proportional to the distance between the reflecting surfaces. For example, the walls of the heart. It is measuring technique is also employed in echocardiography.

The signal spikes fluctuate in rhythm with the movement of the heart structures insonated. An optimal signal yield is facilitated by

a flexible control of the transmission intensity and by the amplification of the echoes which is depth-dependent.

On a memory oscilloscope, the signal spikes of the A-image are converted into a column of light points and caused to move across the entire screen—to the right—in the time axis (time motion curve). In the way, typical movement patterns are obtained which provide a pictorial representation of contour, structure and kinematics of the human heart.

Echopap KS produces accurate and reproducible results also for an assessment of cardiac valve movements, pathological changes in the cardiac walls, the size of the chambers of the heart, atypical movements, pericardial effusions and atrial tumours.

The necessary documentation can be carried out with the aid of a UV recorder incorporated within the unit. For this, the electrocardiogram of the patient and also other vital parameters (pulse, pressure) can be incorporated in the TM image to serve as a reference curve for the evaluation of the diagram.

Examinations and follow-up screening with the aid of ultrasonic cardiography of ultrasonic cardiography are completely without risk for the patient and can be repeated as often as required without stressing him.

Siemens Press

(Bulgaria sources)

10,000 to get potable water in Qalai Nau

By A Reporter

The work on the first phase of the Qalai Nau Potable water project began recently.

The project which will cost, once it is completed, more than 14 million Afghanis is being financed by the state budget. The construction work is being managed by the Water Supply and Canalisation Department of the Ministry of Public Works and after the completion of the first phase water will be provided to more than 10,000 residents of Qalai Nau, said a source of the Water Supply and Canalisation Department of the Ministry of Public Works in an interview with the ally Anis.

In the project besides laying of seven km long pipeline from the reservoir to the city, the network for water distribution will also be laid and a reservoir with a capacity of 500 cubic meters of water will be constructed to store water for distribution.

The source of the Water Supply Department further said that the Qalai Nau water project is the ninth in the series of such public utility projects being built in the provinces and the construction of many more potable water projects in the provinces is envisaged.

The equipment to be used in the Qalai Nau project has been purchased from Iran and some of the implements and goods needed are produced by the Jangalak factories.

The Qalai Nau reservoir will draw water from Qarqo springs seven kms off the city of Qalai Nau. The

subterranean water reserves are very small in Qalai Nau therefore the reservoir cannot depend for its supply on them.

The Qalai Nau project is flexible and has room for expansion without much alteration. The project capacity can be raised to 16,000 from the present capacity of 10,000 keeping in view the ever increasing population.

The source further added that, potable water networks of Charikar, Qalai Nau, Laghman and construction of Maidanshahr reservoir are among the projects undertaken by the Water Supply Department for the current year. The work on most of them has begun.

The future population growth and residential colonies expansion always occupies the pivotal position when preparing the plan of the potable water project in any part of the country, the source added.

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Bulgaria's successes in immunisation

It is calculated that on average 37 immunobiological preparations are injected into each Bulgarian before he or she is 16 years of age.

Immunization and re-immunization against various diseases, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping-cough, typhus and paratyphoid fever and measles are compulsory. Last year alone 1.5 million people were immunized against tetanus and nearly 1 million—against measles.

All immunization is free of charge. In order to make it more effective, in a number of quarters in Sofia, Rousse, Gabrovo and other towns, automated systems have been introduced to control the immunization measures which are taken. This makes it possible for these measures to cover a considerably larger part of the population. It is planned to build up a similar system on a national scale.

The good organization of immunophylaxis has helped to bring national-wide immunity from diseases which only two or three decades ago were real disasters for the Bulgarian people. Such diseases as the variola, epidemic typhoid and relapsing fever, amebiasis, hydrophobia, glanders, papapatti fever and brucellosis have been done away with, while poliomyelitis, diphtheria, enteric fever and paratyphoid fever and lockjaw have been reduced to rare individual cases. In Sofia there has been no case of diphtheria registered since 1969, and poliomyelitis—since 1964. The number of cases of hepatitis in 1976 was reduced to half the number in 1964.

Especially successful in Bulgaria has been the combating of tuberculosis which three decades ago afflicted 60,000—70,000 people every year and caused the death of 12,000—15,000. This disease has lost its social roots. In the last five years alone the cases of tuberculosis have been reduced from 79 to 49 per 100,000 inhabitants.

In the same period the contagious disease mortality rate in general was reduced by more than a half. At present the efforts of Bulgarian epidemiologists are concentrated on such viral and bacterial infections as influenza, hepatitis, dysentery and salmonella and staphylococcus infections.

All the principal types of sera and vaccine are manufactured in Bulgaria—basically according to Soviet technologies. Bulgarian and Soviet specialists recently developed a vaccine to confer immunity to the Crimean haemorrhagic fever. This vaccine has a high serological effectiveness and also worked out their own original methods for obtaining a living parotitis vaccine, two kinds of anthrax vaccine, as well as human serum albumin from secondary extractions.

(Bulgaria sources)

Science and music fiction

PART II

Science fiction is consequently at its best the coherent treatment of a "what would happen if..." even if this "if" is somewhat as extravagant as Paris in a bottle. However, already in Paris in a bottle is easy in electro-acoustical music simply by placing the sounds of Paris in the bottle. This is rather a suggestive and perspective art, a precise art in a vague context. Just as the best science fiction is not that accumulating the largest number of technical and sociological techniques but rather that which chooses them well and, above all, which "makes something of them."

We could push the parallel even further, describe how electroacoustical music has enriched and contaminated other musical genres, how and how science fiction is doing the same thing for other forms of literature and speak of their overlap somewhat. We could also consider the importance of the science fiction theme in electronic pop music and we might think of how the music of the future is imagined by the young French author Jean-Pierre Hubert in his novel Planete a trois temps, the heroes of which are musicians touring the cosmos. However, we preferred to sketch our parallel to a more fundamental level.

We need now to discuss the use of computers in terms of this problem and what can be expected from their use in the future. Whether used to compose music, analyze it or, in the last years to synthesize sounds, the computer has been invested with hopes which do not lend itself to the infinitesimal determination of the least characteristics and variations of sound at a speed of almost 30,000 times a second.

From that to think it can do everything, including and especially creating sounds

never heard before and the unexpected absolute is just a simple step!

Although interesting results have already been obtained in this field, especially by Jean-Claude Risset and John Chowning, we already know that the limitations of the computers are those of the individuals programming them. You must not only have an idea but you must also break it down into terms which can be assimilated by a computer.

This dialogue with a machine is still in a primitive stage and everything still remains to be done in this field; intermediaries, which can be used to facilitate this dialogue and some of which, such as the cathode screen, have already been tested, will be determining factors limiting this virtually infinite field.

In general, to become operational in music, the computer may have to be exploited within a reduced margin of its possibilities. The same thing happened with the synthesizer which has become popularised and marketed in pre-determined packages limiting the number of possible connections. The same thing is true of concrete music; theoretically unlimited in resources, it has often contented itself with a limited number of processes.

The mind of a science fiction writer has also experienced this vertigo of "everything is possible, everything is possible, everything is possible."

A lesson should be drawn from this for electroacoustical music. To increase its effectiveness, some want this music to be organised, limited and rationalised. We believe, on the contrary that all tendencies must be cultivated and if they must clash, let them clash! This is the only price by which imaginary music, fiction which will fulfil the promises of our dreams, can be born from such effectiveness.

(French sources)

thing is imaginable," especially in modern science fiction, which is much more elliptical and much less interested than in the past in rationally explaining its inventions. However, such literature functions in most cases on a collection of themes as limited and boring as any other literary genre. What saves it is its vitality, plurality and already rich history and the fact that it is composed by many people, many of whom are imaginative and skilled, traits lacking to most of their colleagues.

A lesson should be drawn from this for electroacoustical music. To increase its effectiveness, some want this music to be organised, limited and rationalised. We believe, on the contrary that all tendencies must be cultivated and if they must clash, let them clash! This is the only price by which imaginary music, fiction which will fulfil the promises of our dreams, can be born from such effectiveness.

(French sources)

TEHERAN, Aug. 18, (AFP)—There's still plenty of caviar around, the Iranian director of Caspian Sea fisheries yesterday consoled himself of the famous delicacy.

Fisheries director Mortaza Jafabi denied recent press reports of a important drop in caviar export this spring and said Iran continues to export each year 170 tons of caviar.

5-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Government Printing Press has received an offer for electric equipment needed for installations of a new 630 KVA and extension of 400 volt cable according to the map, CIF Kabul, at DM 48507.13 from Siemens Co. Afghanistan.

Individuals and institutions that can provide at lower price, should come to the Government Printing Press to the bidding committee on September 27.

5-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Zia-ul Haq & Company has offered to supply one unit waterpump 6 inches with 3-10 mm cable CIF Kabul for DM-13,850.

Individuals local, and foreign firms who want to supply the same should send their applications to the Kabul Municipality Secretariate Section and be present by August 28 for bidding.

(380) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Gin and Press of Balkh has received an offer for 52 items diesel Generator spare parts from Czechoslovak Commercial Consulate for US\$—4597.70.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower prices should send their applications to the Gin and Press of Balkh, at Mazari-Sharif and be present by August 24 for bidding. Specifications can be seen and securities are required.

(379) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Rural Development Authority has received an offer for 23 tons and 608 kilo reinforcing steel in following prices from market:

10 to 26 mm reinforcing steel made in Japan 12 metres Afis. 22 per kilo.

30mm reinforcing steel made in Japan 12 metres Afis. 28 per kilo.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who can provide the above at lower price should send their applications to the Service section of Rural Development Authority at block No 1, Nader Shah Mina and be present by August 27 for bidding.

(381) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence has received an offer for 30500 yard heesiam cloth or jute Afis. 17.45 per yard at total Afis. 532,225 from Feda Mohammad of Najib Co. Ltd. under a contract.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers and be present at 10 a.m. by August 28 the last date of bidding to the Logistic Purchasing Dept. Sample and specifications can be seen. Securities are required.

(382) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Government Printing Press



The President of Malaria Eradication Department and Economic Counsellor of Soviet Embassy in Kabul signing the agreement. (See story page 1)

Kabul a check point for Singapore Airlines Rally

BY A REPORTER

The Singapore Airlines Rally from London to Sydney will enter the territory of the Republic of Afghanistan via Islamabad at mid-night on August 22 and after traversing Herat, Kandahar, Ghazni, the first car is scheduled to arrive in Kabul, one of the 30 control points, at around 5 p.m. After six to seven hours stop and rest the Rally will leave Kabul via Nangarhar and Turkhan for New Delhi.

A source of the Publicity Department of the Afghan Communist Organisation in revealing the above, said the Rally is being staged to mark the 30th year of Singapore Airlines' history in aviation and the entrants come from different countries of the world.

The Singapore Airlines Rally started in London on August 14 and after speeding through Holland, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia will end up in Sydney, Australia, on 28 September.

According to the schedule the first car of the Rally reaches the Afghan territory at around midnight on 22 August and will arrive in Kabul at around 5 p.m. and will leave Kabul for Delhi on 23 August.

The competitors are required in accordance with the time allowed between controls, to finish up the Kabul-Delhi distance in 20 hours.

More than thirty different sports cars are taking part in the Rally, the longest car rally in history, and the cars are manufactured by famous manufacturers of the world. The Rally will cover 30,000 kilometers, 30 check points, including Kabul, over a period of 30 days and will pass through three continents. It carries a prize of 30,000 Australian dollars and will be the longest car rally in history, and it is a unique event, a truly international sporting event, in terms of the countries covered and the nationalities of the entrants.

As to the arrangements made by the Afghan concerned authorities for ensuring the safety of the Rally while crossing Afghanistan the source said during the Rally temporary communications facilities should be made available en route the Rally in Afghanistan and apart from other organisations the Ministry of National Defence will be requested to help in this connection.

A helicopter, to be provided by the National Defence Ministry, will supervise the processing of the Rally and will help in case of traffic accident. A number of ambulances will also be on service.

En route the Rally all the toll gates will remain open. The Afghan Olympic Organisation will present special symbols of different sizes and the ATO will also present souvenirs to the first ten cars reaching Kabul. The government monopoly will make available the special type of petroleum needed by Rally cars in different sections of the Rally route.

The Kabul Municipality will set up a parking gate en route the Rally. The Traffic Department will take every appropriate measures for safety of the cars.

The Public Health Ministry will make necessary arrangements on route the Rally as well as putting on duty a well-equipped staff at inter-continental Hotel to cater for the competitors.

Special arrangements will also be made for parking of the Rally cars, other than inter-continental Hotel. However, parking space is limited.

The Finance Ministry has agreed to keep the borders open during the entry and exit of the Rally cars. The passports will be checked at inter-continental where the Rally stay for several hours.

Elucidating on the arrangement made by the concerned Afghan authorities for ensuring the safety of the Rally while crossing Afghanistan the source said during the Rally temporary communications facilities should be made available en route the Rally in Afghanistan and apart from other organisations the Ministry of National Defence will be requested to help in this connection.

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As for the regulations of the Singapore Airlines Rally the source said competitors are required to follow a set route between London and Sydney. Each car is provided with a Road Book which is the definitive document recording their passage along the Rally Route. The Road Book will contain a list of places to be visited en route and also a list of target times in which the distance between one control and another must be covered.

The brief stay of the competitors of such international sporting event, given the fact that Kabul is chosen as a Check Point, will undoubtedly play a major role towards the development of tourism in the historical land of the Republic of Afghanistan, said the ATO source.

The ancient land of Afghanistan has been screened in all countries in the world will prove very effective in introducing the country and attracting the potential visitors, said the source.

The main objective of the event is publicity about the source said the Rally organisers will be notified on the type of petrol available in Afghanistan for the competing cars. It was also decided that the highways totally remain closed to traffic. However, the competitors will be notified in advance about the existence of cattle grazing along the highways and possible pedestrians who may suddenly cross the road, every precautionary measures will be taken to avoid such incident.

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As for the regulations of the Singapore Airlines Rally the source said competitors are required to follow a set route between London and Sydney. Each car is provided with a Road Book which is the definitive document recording their passage along the Rally Route. The Road Book will contain a list of places to be visited en route and also a list of target times in which the distance between one control and another must be covered.

The brief stay of the competitors of such international sporting event, given the fact that Kabul is chosen as a Check Point, will undoubtedly play a major role towards the development of tourism in the historical land of the Republic of Afghanistan, said the ATO source.

The ancient land of Afghanistan has been screened in all countries in the world will prove very effective in introducing the country and attracting the potential visitors, said the source.

The main objective of the event is publicity about the source said the Rally organisers will be notified on the type of petrol available in Afghanistan for the competing cars. It was also decided that the highways totally remain closed to traffic. However, the competitors will be notified in advance about the existence of cattle grazing along the highways and possible pedestrians who may suddenly cross the road, every precautionary measures will be taken to avoid such incident.

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Scheme to boost small industrial enterprises approved

KABUL, Aug. 20, (Bakhtar).—The scheme for financing small industrial enterprises has been prepared and approved by the Cabinet, and signed by the President of the Republic, Mohammad Daoud.

A source of the Ministry of Planning said the scheme is designed to expedite the all-round growth of the national economy and is prepared by the Ministry of Planning with the cooperation of the Industrial Development Bank in accordance with the provision of Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The scheme provides for the type of petrol available in Afghanistan for the competing cars. It was also decided that the highways totally remain closed to traffic. However, the competitors will be notified in advance about the existence of cattle grazing along the highways and possible pedestrians who may suddenly cross the road, every precautionary measures will be taken to avoid such incident.

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TITO ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW UN discrimination body winds up 16th session

MOSCOW, Aug. 20, (Tass, AFP).—Talks have ended in the Kremlin between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the Socialist Federal Republic Yugoslavia, chairman of the LCY Josip Broz Tito.

During the talks which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, a discussion was continued of questions pertaining to a further development and deepening of all-round friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, between the USSR and the socialist Federal Republic Yugoslavia in the interests of the people of the two countries.

Also examined were topical international issues, whose settlement could put a limitation on the arms race, to elimination of the seats of tension and conflict situations.

Possibilities were discussed for a strengthening of cooperation of all the progressive forces with the aim of improving the political climate in the world. Necessity was stressed of a steady implementation of the provisions of the final act of the summit conference.

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UN discrimination body winds up 16th session

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, (Tass).—The 16th session of the UN Committee for Elimination of Racial Discrimination ended its work Friday. The participants in the session discussed the committee's report on implementation of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination and also considered the contribution of different states, into the accomplishment of the aims of the UN-proclamation of the Decade of Action in the struggle against Racism and Racial Discrimination. In the course of the discussion it was particularly emphasised that full elimination of all vestiges of the colonial system, of infringement upon equality and independence of peoples, of all seats of colonialism, racism and racial discrimination is one of the most important international objectives stemming from the Charter of the United Nations.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

A baby in a house is a wellspring of pleasure. (John Trumbull)

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Foreign languages are taught in all Afghan high schools, in colleges and other specialised institutions of higher learning. Yet very few attain a degree of proficiency essential for study and research.

There is of course a tendency in the early years of schooling, on the part of the students, to attach insufficient significance to their language classes. This, however, may be a product of negligent teaching.

The foreign language teacher, before every thing else, ought to make it clear to the students, that at under the circumstances, a major foreign language is a highly potent tool of learning, advancement, and research.

Another drawback, that makes learning of foreign languages more difficult, is the inefficiency of the students in their own native language. The Ministry of Education, attaches special importance to Pashto and Dari teaching and classes. Yet the students and teachers take a knowledge of these languages for granted.

To attain satisfactory results, teaching manuals, readings, and teaching materials should be revamped for Pashto, Dari, and foreign languages at one and the same time.

The seminar recently convened at Kabul University on English language teaching brought to the fore some important facts. Standing out among these is that language teaching in schools and in more advanced classes followed the same pattern.

Students in all these classes were taught the language in a general way without concentrating on material with which the students in the course of their careers will work with.

Foreign languages learning is essential for Afghan students because the scarcity of scientific literature in our own languages, and not is means to immerse them in the

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In an editorial entitled a great political success, the paper in this morning's issue writes that Afghanistan has been the home of a valiant and brave people to whom independence and national sovereignty is worthy of every sacrifice.

The glorious history of Afghanistan is replete with stories of sacrifice, and struggle for freedom, and preservation of territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

The Revolution of Sarat 26, 1352 gave a new direction, and a new meaning to the national endeavours and exertions of the people of Afghanistan. Today the leadership and the citizens of Afghanistan are working on many fronts, to build a secure and bright future for the people of this country.

The various reforms launched by the Republican regime to revamp taxation, land tenure, education, administration, distribution of national wealth, compensation to agricultural and industrial workers, the civil servants and other public employees, are all measures which will have a decisive impact on the quality of life of the future generations.

These were followed by the convening of the Grand Assembly which approved the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The publication and promulgation of the text of the charter of the Nation.

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al Revolution Party is another resounding success of the Republican regime. The establishment of this party provides to the people a forum, and the machinery for judicious pursuit of national objective and constructive efforts for building a new Afghanistan.

The party calls upon all committed patriots to throw their weight behind the leadership in a bid to achieve an early realisation of their cherished wishes and aspirations of the noble nation of Afghanistan.

HEYWARD: The daily Heyward in yesterday's issue comments on the efforts of the government to provide clean and sanitary drinking water to the people around the country.

During the past three years or so potable water has been provided to over a million population in various towns and larger hamlets. The water networks of major cities such as Kabul, Herat, Mazare Sharif and Kandahar were expanded to ensure continued adequacy of supplies to increasing populations. In the meantime projects came under implementation in smaller and the Rural Development Department in cooperation with various international organisations, and with bilateral assistance has embarked upon implementing numerous drinking water projects in rural Afghanistan.

During the past four years, over fifty such projects have been completed by the department, and presently it is active in several

World press

ROME, Aug. 20. (Reuters) — Italian newspapers Wednesday condemned the escape to West Germany of Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler as a humiliating scandal.

Most of them also endorsed Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's decision to postpone, because of the escape, a meeting scheduled for Friday with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

ADS. RATES:

Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point
letters Afs. 20.
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point
letter Afs. 40

Display: Column cm. Afs. 30.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Yearly Afs. 1600
Half yearly Afs. 900
FOREIGN

Yearly Dollar 80
Half yearly Dollar 40

Taking the paved road to progress

BANGKOK:

While the people in the industrialised world talk of the 'oil crisis', the people in the developing world, like the people in the mountainous village of Khogyani, are concerned about a paved road.

Which would make the difference between the relative prosperity of two meals a day or near starvation for his family of six.

For Zaman, and millions of substance-level farmers like him in low-income countries, an all-weather road holds the key to the future. It will enable him to carry his farm produce—vegetables, fruits, and grain—to the nearby market town.

Without it, he will not be able to bring in fertilisers and pesticides, essential for increasing agricultural productivity and for his economic well-being as well.

Transport has been likened to the bloodstream of a modern productive economy.

Because of the immense amount of work done on teaching of English, French, German, Russian, and Arabic to foreign students, given the amount of work and follow-up efforts, standards of foreign language instruction, in the way wanted, can be raised at no time.

However, for this to make the first step which the non-aligned countries have taken to surmount the gap between the developed and developing countries, in this field, a working body in charge of preparing the Sarajevo conference first met in Belgrade, and then held a preparatory meeting in Amman, the capital of Jordan. It adopted a platform for the conference resulting from the general acts passed by the 1976 Non-Aligned Summit Meeting in Colombo. An essential requirement for the final stage of preparations for the conference will be the participation of the largest possible number of countries.

A certain amount of co-operation in broadcasting between the non-aligned countries existed but was evolving, on the whole, along the two-way lines, with the forms of multilateral cooperation materialising within

my. In a developing country, the blockade of roads carries something even more vital than raw materials, finished products or commercial cargoes.

When a paved, all-weather road was laid to one of the poorest, old Andean village in Peru, the lives of its few hundred residents suddenly acquired a new dynamism.

For instance, the cost of constructing brick houses went down substantially, farmers began growing vegetables for cash sales at the nearby market town, children began going to school, an irrigation pump was installed, and electricity and public and animal health services reached the village.

The new experience of the remote Andean village has been, or is being repeated in low-income countries. In Nepal for example,

Development planners have always recognised the vital and interminable link

between transport and economic growth. They have emphasised the necessity of regular or unreliable access to local markets perpetuates subsistence agriculture and effectively prevents transformation of the rural sector into a modern one.

In many developing countries, great distances separate the most densely populated island of the Philippines, archipelago, where seasonal floods have often played havoc with roads, and disrupted the economically vital road-transport system, thousands of farmers, fishermen, and craftsmen are forced forward to the completion of 1,400-kilometre long network of all-weather roads which will provide them with year-round access to the all-important metropolitan Manila market.

Development planners have always recognised the vital and interminable link

Low-income countries as a whole have less than one-fifth of the world's total paved road mileage, and only a small fraction of its motorised vehicles.

The drag this exerts on economic growth is indicated by this fact: a man driving a truck on a modern road can carry as much cargo and 30 times as far in a single day as a man

personnel, programme exchanges and the assistance to national broadcasting services in the production of their own programmes.

Good trade follows the crescent flag. Yousuf Nal, who advertises his doner (revolving) stalls in the community paper Hurriyat, sold more than 150 machines in the past two years. Their prices is \$200 with gas or \$150 with electricity, and he exports to the United States and Israel.

But Robert Arif, a 42-year-old Turkish Cypriot with a goatee beard and a twinkling smile, is the doyen of the business. His Doner Kebab House, in Wardour Street, patronised by film people, has been a success story.

That is why new forms of organised, comprehensive cooperation, should be sought; but without neglecting the existing, parallel forms.

There are, generally speaking, the main tasks facing the forthcoming conference in Sarajevo. The conference has to pave the way to a general contribution to be made to the non-aligned countries' drive of developing a new order and relations in the sphere of information, more equitable and democratic than the existing. In Sarajevo, the delegates are likely to focus on a number of questions, such as technical assistance, the training of

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HOW THE KEBAB CONQUERED

By Richard Bourne

The Fast Food revolution has a richly nationalistic flavour these days. There is our own, now somewhat unfashionable, contribution—fish and chips. There are French fries. There's the take-away sweet and sour brigade. Above all we seem to have succumbed to the razzle-dazzle of American hamburgers and Colonel Sander's fried chicken.

Almost surreptitiously, however, the big, Turkish sausage has been annexing more of the take-away food business in London.

Historians of the Turkish community in London suggest that the doner kebab started here when Cypriots became independent, and some Turkish and Greeks have leaped on to the doner's popularity.

First of all a few outposts were set up in Camden Town. In the past five years the magic mutton-based sausage has marched south, lapping Piccadilly and Fleet Street, linking spots with unrelieved bread to the uttermost parts of Peckham.

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Lasers and fundamental physics

A laser system that generates a beam of light with a power of 100,000 watts is being used to study the structure of the nucleus of an atom.

But Arif is beyond such a quest for his restaurant, guided by word of mouth. Office workers know that they are getting when they wait outside for slices of meat from the "good, lucky machine" which he brought all the way from Istanbul.

"London has treated me well," he says, as a Turkish nationalist thumps, out international hits with a strong accent. He's not taking Londoners too badly, either.

Although the power generated by the system can be expressed dramatically, as in the comparison with power stations, it operates for only a few minutes, which are milliseconds of time. Nevertheless, it is an incompressible tiny interval of time, the power is very high and can be utilised in several ways.

The basic laser in the new facility is of glass doped with neodymium. The beam, with a wavelength of about 1.06 microns, which is well into the infrared spectrum, is amplified many times by further lasers up to a gain of 50,000. Devices are added to control the intensity of the beam, to prevent light reflected from the target doing back through the system; to protect the target from the damage to the target; and to control the direction of the beam so that its whole path length can be accommodated in a small room and the beam can be split into two equal parts.

All this gear is mounted on heavy blocks of granite so as to eliminate vibration. The room is kept free of dust by air conditioning, air pressure, and temperature and humidity are carefully controlled.

The beams produced pass through a series of lenses in the target area, where there is a spherical target chamber and an assembly of measuring and recording instruments. These include X-ray, ultraviolet and ion energy spectrometers, a television camera and an interferometer.

The laser light is used for the study of plasma, a state in which the atoms are electrically charged. This is the normal state of most matter in the universe beyond the earth's atmosphere. The interaction of light and plasma is a little-known field of physics.

The work also is relevant to the fusion of light nuclei—such as tritium and deuterium—to produce energy, because a laser beam can compress a plasma and spark off nuclear fusion.

Such compression is achieved by causing two laser beams to act on opposite sides of a tiny glass sphere containing the plasma under examination. Compression was first achieved at the Rutherford in April this year.

The facility cost £1 million to set up and the Science Research Council has allotted a total of £57 million for its building and operation over a period of six years.

London Press Service

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20. (AFP)—Floodwaters from the Brahmaputra River have affected half a million people in the northeastern Indian state of Assam and have caused extensive damage to housing and crops.

Latest reports reaching here put the death toll from the current flooding at 42.

Scramble for uranium gathers pace

While the world is only slowly becoming aware of the fact that oil is now five times dearer than it was in 1973, the eight-fold increase in the price of uranium over the same period, has attracted far less attention.

Nevertheless, the scramble for supplies of this energy source gathers pace as the signs are that uranium will take over the crucial politico-economic role that oil is now playing on the international scene.

Like that of "black gold", uranium's primacy could be relatively short-lived as the successful application of nuclear fusion to provide power greatly reduces the need for the mineral.

Until then, however, as the demand for uranium grows, producer countries seem destined to enjoy both the material benefits and perhaps the influence which has acquired to the world's major oil exporters. In this situation Africa would be well placed to contain a sizeable proportion of the known reserves of this mineral.

As most developed nations are planning to switch from oil to nuclear energy, it is estimated that world output will have to triple in less than a decade to reach figure of about 80,000 tonnes. This will not only mean increasing production from existing sources, but also that hitherto untapped deposits must be mined and, as prices rise, sources now regarded as uneconomic will be exploited.

Niger possesses some of the world's largest deposits, and Gabon are already well established producers and exporters of uranium. While Morocco, Zaire, the Central African Empire and the Malagasy Republic could be among the beneficiaries of a uranium boom, But Africa's leading producer by far is South Africa, whose vast wealth of mineral resources is said to include the world's biggest known deposits of uranium.

This is because uranium oxide—the ore which, when refined and enriched, becomes fuel for nuclear power plants—is by-product of gold, copper and other mining operations.

In fact, so great is the republic's production potential that publicly at least the authorities there treat with equanimity the prospect of an independent Namibia (South West Africa) becoming a competing source of supply. The territory

estimated to amount to about 50 per cent of those within South Africa's borders. The republic has announced plans to expand ore production from last year's 3,000 tonnes to the mid-1980s, according to one of the United Nations' offshoot, the International Atomic Energy Commission, others fear that such a move would militate against international efforts to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, the scramble to secure supplies of raw uranium continues. For example, two current inter-African territorial disputes are being seen partly in this context. The former Spanish Sahara over which Morocco and Mauritania on the one hand, and Algeria on the other, are at loggerheads, is believed to contain uranium. And so reportedly do those areas of Chad, Niger and Algeria which Libya appears to be claiming as her own.

This, it is claimed, is because, in addition to her abundance of raw uranium, South Africa has developed her own uranium enrichment process which is said to be significantly cheaper than other methods. Spokesmen for the republic have boasted that this will give her an added advantage in the field of nuclear weapons.

According to reports in Paris, France has signed a contract to buy 1,000 tonnes of South African uranium for delivery between 1980 and 1990. In return for help in financing the setting up of a uranium extraction plant in South Africa, the French, it is said, will be sold the mineral at well below even the current price.

Observers have concluded that for France, with a highly sophisticated nuclear power programme, the need to secure uranium supplies has obviously outweighed the political aspect of the reported deal.

A political dimension has also been detected in an organised political force. This is the line of struggle for equitable relations in the world, and the fact that concrete struggle for equality in the field of sound and television on broadcasting begins in Yugoslavia—the country which saw the start of the rise of the movement of external policies.

The First Conference of Non-Aligned Countries' Broadcasting Organisations will follow the line the world got to know 16 years ago, when the non-aligned, at their Conference in Belgrade, first came to an organised political force. This is the line of struggle for equitable relations in the world, and the fact that concrete struggle for equality in the field of sound and television on broadcasting begins in Yugoslavia—the country which saw the start of the rise of the movement of external policies.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

OFFER RECEIVED

Government Printing Press has received an offer for electric equipment needed for installations of a new 630 KVA and extension of 400 volt cable according to the plan, CIF Kabul, at DM 48507.13 from Siemens Co. Afghanistan.

Individuals and institutions that can provide a lower price, should come to the Government Printing Press to the bidding committee on September

THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. XVI, No. 126, Sunday, August 21, 1977, Assad 30, 1356 S.H.

PRICE AFS 6

WEATHER

The skies will be partly cloudy in N-E area of the country during next 24 hours.

Kabul Temperature: Max. tomorrow +35C. Min. tonight +13C.

Copy 6
SEP 12 1977

Nonalignment

(Continued from page 3)
non-alignment—quite significantly is not of symbolic significance only.

The course embarked upon should continue to be followed after Sarajevo, in the spirit and in the concepts first of Belgrade, and then also of Colombo. And this by means of united efforts and on the basis of solidarity, common stands and approach, as well as active participation of broadcasting media in the political struggle for positive change in international relations.

(Tanjug Features)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20, (AFP).—Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai is expected to visit both the Soviet Union and the United States during the next couple of months, official sources said here yesterday.

Paved road to progress

(Continued from page 2)
using transport methods common in the Third World.

Now, however, most developing countries are attaching a very high priority to the development of surface transport, particularly roads and railways, as the first major step towards economic development. In this effort, they have received technical and financial assistance from bilateral aid sources and various United Nations agencies.

Many Asian countries, including the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Nepal have prepared long-term road development programmes with the help of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In 1975, the Asian Development Bank, jointly with the UNDP and the United States, undertook a South-east Asian Regional Transport Survey which recommended priority sea, air and road transport development programmes to accelerate trade and commerce in the region. Asian countries spend several hundred million dollars every year on road construction and maintenance.

That road stimulate development is restating the obvious but it can never be overemphasised, says Wassef Kontros-Ghali, a physical planning expert working with the UNDP. He points out that in industrialised countries new roads are often built to relieve traffic congestion on existing highways or transport systems. But in developing countries, roads are the means of opening up virgin or isolated areas for development, as has been the case in Nepal, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Afghanistan.

Roads have also proved to be a boon to low-income countries striving to achieve a balanced regional economic growth. Centres of trade and commerce no longer have to be located in

Strong tremor shakes Indonesian island

BALI, INDONESIA, Aug. 20, (Reuters).—A huge earthquake shook a remote Indonesian island east of here yesterday tapping buildings and destroying fishing boats with a giant tidal wave.

The quake sent shock waves over a vast area, forcing office workers to evacuate swaying buildings 3,000 kilometres away in Perth, western Australia, and sending crowds of people into the streets of Ujung Pandang, the capital of south Sulawesi, 500 kms to the north of here.

Despite power there were no immediate reports of deaths or injuries.

Worst hit appeared to be the mountainous island of Sumba, part of the Nu sateggara island chain stretching from Java to Timor, where local officials reported that several buildings collapsed in the main town, Waingapu.

The officials told Reuter by telephone that it was not known yet whether there were any deaths or injuries. Fishing boats in the south of the island had been crushed by tidal waves, they added.

In Lombok, just 48 km from Bali, several major buildings including a government office and a market hall collapsed, according to Bali police.

In Bali itself—famed as an island paradise for tourists—the quake was clearly felt, causing frightened holiday-makers to run from the water. Bali suffered a large quake last year which killed 360 people.

Yesterday quake, described by Swedish scientists as one of the heaviest measured this year, was of comparable strength to the one which devastated the Chinese city of Tangshan last year.

While Sweden's Uppsala centre measured the latest quake at 8.3 on the open-ended Richter scale, scientists in Vienna recorded an enormous of 8.9 points.

Sumba, known chiefly for its valuable sandalwood during Dutch colonial rule, is relatively lightly-populated, with about 250,000 people in its 11,153 square kms.

Had the quake struck slightly farther west, around crowded Bali and East Java, there could have been heavy loss of life and great damage, observers said.

In Port Hedland on the north coast of western Australia, parked cars bounced up and down, buildings tottered and electricity was temporarily cut during the quake, which struck at around 0630 GMT.

Margaret and Pierre Trudeau may reconcile

VANCOUVER, Aug. 20, (DPA).—Mrs. Margaret Trudeau was quoted here yesterday as saying she was optimistic she and her husband, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, would be reconciled.

The Trudeaus were legal-ly separated last May after six years of marriage.

In an interview with a Vancouver newspaper the 28-year-old Mrs. Trudeau spoke of reconciliation with her 57-year-old husband and declared: "It's what we always wanted."

"We've been working in this direction and I'm pretty sure it will now work out again. I am very happy, but I'm not setting any time limit."

China builds under ground air shelter

HONG KONG, Aug. 20, (AFP).—China has built air-raid shelters with underground tunnel networks in many cities, New China News Agency reported yesterday.

The shelters are equipped with ventilation, drainage water supplies and other facilities which include factories, shops, hospitals and theatres.

At the sound of the Siren, up to one million people of the city can be evacuated into the shelters in a very short time, NCNA said.

Militiamen can emerge from the shelters to attack invaders as soon as they receive order.

In Peking, air-raid shelters are built in shopping centers and neighbouring factories, schools and government organizations, the Tashanla shopping center air-raid shelter, visited by many foreigners—features a spacious canteen, a conference hall, a gymnasium, and clinics for poison and sterilisation.

In Soih Chian Chuang, 270 kilometres southwest of Peking, the underground tunnels built have hidden pillboxes with gun-sights and covered entrances and exits.

Tunnels designed by the army and navy engineers and experienced in tunnel warfare fight doors weighing several tons, clinics for sterilisation and filtering of poisons and devices against water pollution.

West Germany's N-power plans falling apart

BONN, Aug. 20, (DPA).—The growing resistance by citizens action group and the world economic crisis have put a big question mark over the West German government's nuclear energy programme.

The nations 13 atomic power stations are currently producing about seven per cent of its electricity requirements.

The government originally planned to build up to 40 major nuclear power plants during the coming eight years so that 45 per cent of the power available will be nuclear-based.

But it is almost certain that this highly ambitious plan cannot be realised. Experts say that the most that can be expected will be an output of 30,000 megawatts instead of the 50,000 megawatts aimed at. This would mean that nuclear reactors would supply 35 per cent of the power needs.

But recently indications are that the nation may have to do with as little as 18,000 megawatts or even less.

Both government parties, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) headed by former Chancellor Willy Brandt and his successor, Helmut Schmidt, and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) led by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will decide at their congresses in November whether the government will refuse authorising the building of new nuclear power plants.

USSR, Bulgaria win gold medals in students' games

SOFIA, Aug. 20, (Reuters).—Eastern Europe was already putting its iron grip on the world student games here last night as the Soviet Union and Bulgaria won gold medals on the third day.

Leonid Maissev of the Soviet Union took the 10,000 metres gold medal and the Russian women's team struck gold in the gymnastics, while Bulgarian Valcho Stoyev pleased the local fans by winning the final of the men's shot put.

But it was not all smiles when Romanian and Soviet fans were involved in a shouting match at the gymnastics hall.

Maissev's victory came in a moderate time of 29 minutes 12 seconds after he had to try at the horse after she stumbled twice and was awarded low marks.

One of the Romanian coaches promptly jumped onto the scoreboard and prevented the competition. Gymnastics federation officials finally reversed the decision.

The dispute did not stop the Soviet girls from clinching the gold medal, however, and Romania had to be satisfied with second place. Bulgaria took the Bronze medal.

Reports reaching here from Kandy said Tamil shops in the area were looted by thugs of the majority Sinhala community.

Tengku Rithaudeen said Israeli forces have denied free access to the Holy city and violated the human rights of its Arab inhabitants.

Taiwan issue Vance mission in Peking

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, (Reuters).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance leaves here for Peking today, keen to improve US-Chinese relations in his talks with Chinese leaders but not optimistic of any progress on the key issue of Taiwan.

He will stop in Tokyo on the way and arrive in the Chinese capital Monday for a five-day visit, the first high-level contact between the seven-month-old Carter administration and the government of Chairman Hua Kuo Feng.

The chief reason for this is America's continued commitment to Taiwan in the face of Chinese insistence that formal ties with the island must be severed before diplomatic relations can be established with Peking.

US officials said Vance will not offer to end US links with Taiwan with a reciprocal gesture on the part of the Chinese government.

The US delegation of options they are considering in order to be able to achieve full diplomatic relations with Peking.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20, (DPA).—More than 30,000 people in the Indian state of Bihar are suffering from black fever known here as "Kala Azar", the health authorities told DPA yesterday.

Doctors believe that the number of sufferers from the often deadly disease will rise to 150,000 during the next few months.

They estimate that between 2,000 and 10,000 people died from black fever in recent months.

Entire villages have been hit by the epidemic which is spread by sandflies.

India is also fighting a cholera epidemic in the states Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, which so far has claimed 44 lives and a malaria epidemic in the state of Haryana south of here.

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Aug. 20, (Reuters).—The European Economic Community (EEC) has indicated it will press for a human rights clause in any new cooperation with the Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries, ACP deputy Secretary-General Edwin Carrington said here.

The present convention expires in 1978 and a committee of ACP ambassadors will begin meeting in Brussels next month to prepare for formal negotiations starting next year.

TOKYO, Aug. 20, (Reuters).—Japan has given India a 20 billion yen (75 million dollars) loan to buy machines and equipment for an offshore oil development near Bombay, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

The loan will also be used to buy farm machinery and fertiliser from Japan and developing countries, it added.

The loan, supplied through the government's overseas economic cooperation fund, is for 30 years and includes a 10-year grace period with an annual interest rate of 3.5 per cent, the ministry said.

PARIS, Aug. 20, (AFP).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced yesterday he will go to troubled Corsica to examine the problems of the French Mediterranean island.

In a statement to the Prefect of central government administrators of South and North Corsica, he recalled that it was the President's duty to look over the unity of the republic and the application of its laws.

"I ask you to be inspired by those two principles to do inadmissible acts and to allow the population to live as it wishes in dignity and security." (The term inadmissible acts apparently was a reference to the frequent bombings of French public buildings by Communist, autonomist or separatists).

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20, (AFP).—Former vice-president Hubert Humphrey is suffering from inoperable cancer and his chances of survival are slight, according to doctors who operated on him here Thursday.

But the 66-year-old Democratic senator for Minnesota should be able to leave hospital in a week and continue his activities in the senate at the beginning of September.

He is due to begin a course of chemotherapy for a malignant tumour on the pelvic bone which was found during an exploratory operation to be causing intestinal obstruction.

The flood control office here said most of the country's big rivers were rising and some of them had already gone above danger levels.

Communal violence rocks Sri Lanka govt.

COLOMBO, Aug. 20, (AFP).—Sri Lanka Prime Minister Jayewardene Friday held an emergency cabinet meeting as communal violence spread to Kandy in the central hills.

In 18-hour curfew was imposed in the beautiful city 115 kilometres from Colombo, amid reports of widespread looting of shops owned by minority Tamils.

Hundreds of foreign tourists who had gone to Kandy to see the famous "Pee-ee", said to be the greatest peacock in the world, were among those caught up in the curfew from 11 a.m. Friday morning till 5 a.m. Saturday.

The "perahera", consisting of a procession of dozens of caparisoned elephants, hundreds of dancers and Kandyan chiefs in traditional dress, was cancelled.

Reports reaching here from Kandy said Tamil shops in the area were looted by thugs of the majority Sinhala community.

Tengku Rithaudeen said Israeli forces have denied free access to the Holy city and violated the human rights of its Arab inhabitants.

Mediation continues in Ethiopian-Somalian war

NAIROBI, Aug. 21, (Tanjug).—Expectations of results from Madagascar's mediation in the Ethiopian-Somalian war and cautious hopes of an early end to the "thunder of guns" in the "thunder" of the Ogaden desert plateau are very much in evidence in the east African countries, both among public opinion and observers.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, who will address Monday's session after the official opening by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, was expected today. Nigerian Foreign Affairs Commissioner (Minister) Joseph Garba will be conference president.

Other western nations have announced ministerial delegations in the last two days.

The parley, described by a UN official as heralding the final stage in eliminating white minority domination from Africa, is run jointly by the UN Organisation of African Unity and the Nigerian government in consultation with Southern African Liberation Movements.

In addition to national delegations, a number of national non-government and international bodies opposed to apartheid including the UN specialised agencies are attending. The UN secretary general has booked 650 Lagos hotel rooms.

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Muslim unity urged on Al Aqsa fire anniversary

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 21, (AFP).—Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen yesterday called on all Muslims to renew and strengthen their solidarity in favour of restoring Arab sovereignty to Jerusalem.

"The liberation of Jerusalem... is the duty of all Muslims and there is no holy city and Al Aqsa Mosque," he said in a message to observe Al Aqsa day.

Al Aqsa day is observed to protest the occupation of the Mosque by Israeli soldiers eight years ago (after it was set fire by a deranged Australian).

Tengku Rithaudeen said Israeli forces have denied free access to the Holy city and violated the human rights of its Arab inhabitants.

Mediation continues in Ethiopian-Somalian war

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EXPANSION PILLAR OF ZIONIST POLICY : Wafa

BEIRUT, Aug. 21, (Wafa).—In a comment on the decision of the Israeli government to establish three new settlements on the occupied West Bank, the political editor of Wafa pointed out that this decision implies that settlement, and consequently expansion, are still pillars of Zionist policy, and that Israel will not give up its criminal policy in Palestine even in the context of a settlement in the region.

The editorial added: "In fact, Israel is taking advantage of the current Arab atmosphere, which is heavy with illusions of a US manufactured settlement, in order to carry out its colonisation policy."

"The US, on the other hand, has always declared that any Middle East settlement must first and foremost guarantee Israel's security and survival, which Israel in practice interprets as sanction for more settlements and more expansion."

Mediation continues in Ethiopian-Somalian war

NAIROBI, Aug. 21, (Tanjug).—Expectations of results from Madagascar's mediation in the Ethiopian-Somalian war and cautious hopes of an early end to the "thunder of guns" in the "thunder" of the Ogaden desert plateau are very much in evidence in the east African countries, both among public opinion and observers.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, who will address Monday's session after the official opening by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, was expected today. Nigerian Foreign Affairs Commissioner (Minister) Joseph Garba will be conference president.

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Palestinians in occupied land urged to demonstrate

BEIRUT, Aug. 21, (AFP).—People in West Bank Jordan and the Gaza strip are being urged to stage a general strike and hold demonstrations in protest, at the Israeli government's latest moves in those occupied territories, the Palestinian News Agency Wafa reported here Thursday night.

It gave no date for the strike, but said leaflets appealing four such reaction were being distributed widely in the two areas.

Local groups had asked to meet West Bank mayors to discuss action following Israel's decision this week to set up three new settlements and to extend the services provided to Israeli citizens to the inhabitants of the occupied territories, Wafa said.

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Karakul purchased

SHIBERGHAN, Aug. 21, (Bakhtar).—Karakul pelts, worth more than 159,000,000 afghanis, have been purchased from Shiberghan livestock breeders during the current year.

A source of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of the province said that from the beginning of Hamal until now the merchants and enterprises have purchased 208,893 pelts for 158,893,000 afghanis.

The source added that more than 84,818 increase in purchase of karakul

31 die in powerful Indonesian quake

JAKARTA, Aug. 21. (Reuters)—At least 31 people have so far been listed dead and more missing following the powerful earthquake and tidal waves which hit several Indonesian islands Friday, the government announced last night.

A Social Affairs Ministry spokesman said as report started trickling in of the devastation caused by the quake that 31 people were now known dead, nine injured and 69 missing, mostly in the islands of Sumba and Sumbawa, east of Java.

He said an entire fishing village was flattened by a tidal wave on Sumba and at least 23 fishermen were swept away.

The quake, recorded by observatories in many parts of the world, was described by Swedish scientists as

Sri Lankan P.M orders probe into riots, looting

COLOMBO, Aug. 21. (Tanjung)—The Prime Minister J. R. Jayawardene told the national state assembly, that a commission will be appointed to inquire into the unfortunate incidents that have taken place in Jaffna and in certain other areas. He stressed that those engaged in looting and arson will be arrested, irrespective of racial, religious and political considerations. He told the assembly that he considers all citizens of this country as equals and they are entitled to live as equal citizens in this country.

Recalling the recent events of the last few days, Jayawardene explained that no sooner he was made aware of the situation in Jaffna, he sent a high powered delegation, including the inspector general of Police, the army commander and senior police and army officials to take immediate and suitable steps to bring the situation under control.

The Prime Minister also gave an assurance that parliament will be kept fully informed of what happens in the country and nothing will be hidden from the National State Assembly.

Dealing with the situation, the Prime Minister said that there is no need for a curfew in Jaffna, and this has been agreed to, by the leader of the opposition.

New US spacecraft goes beyond solar system

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Aug. 21. (Reuters)—A US voyager spacecraft blasted off Saturday from the far edge of the solar system and beyond, intended to probe the mystery of creation and to carry greetings to any civilised beings who may intercept it in remote space.

The (2,085 kilo) craft—and a "twin-switch" to follow it on September—are aimed to study Jupiter in 1979 then pass close to the ringed planet Saturn.

Then they will head out into eternity. Jupiter and Saturn, both huge planets, are believed to contain primordial material little changed since the birth of the universe, and getting pictures and other data from these planets is the chief aim of the 500 million dollar voyager project.

The craft sent up Saturday is voyager two. Voyager one, to blast off on September 1, will travel faster and reach Jupiter first.

Voyager two began its mission after a five-minute delay to check a suspected faulty valve in the Titan-Centaur launch rocket.

Eight minutes after lift-off the Titan rocket separated from the Centaur and Voyager sections, and the Centaur engines were ignited to place the vessel in

one of the strongest this year at 8.3 on the richter scale and of comparable strength to the one that devastated the Chinese city of Tangshan last year. An observatory in Vienna registered the quake at 8.9.

Meteorological officials here said the quake could have caused much greater damage, but for the fact that it was centered in the Indian Ocean, some 500 kms southeast of the tourist island of Bali, rather than inland.

But still it would be several days before the full extent of the disaster becomes known because of poor communications between the island and the mainland.

Reuter correspondents in the Reert island of Bali as saying that the quake destroyed 60 houses of Sumba's main town of Asuk.

On Lombok, 50 kms east of Bali officials said two people were killed and two injured.

Archie News Agency reported from Lombok that there were two huge explosions in the ocean, south of Sumba, which made sea waves

DEAF MAY HEAR

(Continued from Page 3) Old people who are victims of presbycusis can consequently hear again. The deaf are no longer isolated community members, but men and women who are part of society.

In this respect, children, who were deaf to their parents, have not been forgotten. From the very first moments of their existence, they must become valid auditors in order to express themselves and develop while waiting

Peking confirms 11th Party congress meet

PEKING, Aug. 21. (Reuters)—China announced to its people yesterday the meeting of its 11th communist party congress, which Chairman Hua Kuo-feng pledged to build a power, modern socialist country by the year 2000.

The congress was the first since the death last year of chairman Mao Tse-tung and the political upheavals which followed. The seven-day meeting, ended

on Thursday. It was an open secret here, but was announced for the first time by radio Peking Saturday.

Hua, Mao's successor delivered the key address—the political report—to 1,510 delegates in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

He proclaimed the achievement of stability, unity and order and bitterly assailed the gang of four, radical leaders, including Mao's widow Chiang Ching-kuo, who were purged last October.

Official reports of the congress named four vice chairmen of China's ruling communist party. They are defence minister Ye Ching-ying, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, and Wang Tung-ying.

The announcement said that the Chinese Communist Party now numbers 35 million members.

Peking television last night broadcast film of the congress which showed Hua Yeh and Teng delivering speeches in the auditorium of the Great Hall.

As Peking radio announced the holding of the congress, street demonstrations began in Peking and other cities. Groups of workers, students and officials carried banners and flags, and sang songs of praise to the new leadership.

Chairman Hua, addressing a party congress for the first time in his career, confidently predicted that China's economy would leap ahead, and said industry and agriculture were achieving record output despite the disruption last year by the gang of four.

A press conference said that Yeh Chien-ying delivered a report of the provision of the party constitution. The new central committee consists of 201 full members and 132 alternate members.

The spokesman, quoted by the national news agency, said Friday that the planned settlements and extending public services benefits to the settlement residents would amount to a change in the status of these areas.

Smith's army must go, says Pres. Nyerere

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 21. (Reuters)—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said yesterday that Britain, the United States and the African "frontline" states are now agreed that the Rhodesian army will be dismantled as part of a settlement in the rebel British colony.

Dr. Nyerere told a press conference here: "Now I think we are all agreed on the essential point that Ian Smith's army was to go and the future of independent Zimbabwe must be based on the present army of the Patriotic Front."

The Front is a political alliance of nationalist guerrillas now fighting a push war against the Rhodesian army to overthrow the white minority regime.

Carrying foreign tourists plunged into a ravine after being in collision with another vehicle near Yalova 60 kms south of here police said.

World news round up

ISTANBUL, Aug. 21. (AFP)—Five people were killed and others injured yesterday when a Turkish coach

to participate in the world of idea. Professor Deroix of Lille, has invented for them an audiometer equipped with a numerical indicator facilitating early detection of young people who are deaf.

It would be well if examinations which are carried out in early childhood were extended to those of all ages in military service and holding jobs. So that the deaf can participate in the quality of life.

(Forum)

ILO renews call for revising world economy

GENEVA, Aug. 21. (ANSA)—The International Labour Organization (ILO) has renewed an appeal for the establishment of a new world economic order to come to grips with the dire state of poverty plaguing one-third of mankind.

An "ILO" document released here Friday disclosed that one billion poverty-stricken people throughout the world had to survive on an annual income of no more than three hundred dollars.

The paper, drawn up by Overseas Development Council "President James P. Grant, suggested that the success in wiping out poverty by the year 2000 lies in revising the world economy and cited the "Marshall Plan" as an example of how to go about doing the job.

Among Grant's recommendations were for wealthy nations to cut down customs duty barriers to the export of third world products, to grant facilities on the international financial market to middle-income states, to accept the creation of stock exchanges on basic products like cereals and to step-up low-interest annual loans to developing states.

The above-mentioned

West Germany oil refiners face uphill task

HAMBURG, AP—D. West German oil refiners expect some relief from government measures to be announced this autumn, but solutions for problems brought on by the 1975 oil crisis are likely to remain painful and long in coming.

Government and industry are in agreement about setting up a public sector company to take over the responsibility of obligatory stockpiling, a burden previously borne by the companies themselves. This company would eliminate a bias in favour of importers and so improve the competitive position of refiners.

A much thornier question, special taxation of windfall profits of companies with domestic oil and gas sources, doesn't lend itself to such ready agreement. It is a much more important to those refiners who don't have the domestic concessions.

Both government and industry clearly realise, though, that the drag of overvalued oil earnings will remain until demand catches up. Increased conversion fa-

AFGHAN WEEK REVIEW

BY A STAFF WRITER

Ever increasing participation of the private sector in the efforts towards economic development is seen as essential and desirable by the Republic. Since the inception of the new order in the country constructive measures have been taken to encourage private investment in small and medium size industries. The National Investment Committee has so far given final approval to a considerable number of private industrial projects which are considered essential for economic development of the country. Some of these projects have already started operating and others are about to become operative.

The small industries was given a shot in the arm when the scheme for financing small industrial enterprise was approved by Cabinet and signed by President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud. The scheme, according to the Planning Ministry, is aimed at expediting the all-round growth of the national economy. The scheme is prepared by the Ministry of Planning and the cooperation of the Industrial Development Bank in accordance with Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic which considers participation in the purchasing contracts signed with the sugar-beet

LOME, Togo, Aug. 22. (AFP)—Togolese minister of justice, labour and civil service, Issa has been suspended for two months without pay for being late to work, the newspaper Togo Presse reported Saturday.

Fifteen other high officials were suspended for one month for the same reason after a surprise visit to the ministry at starting time Friday morning by General Gnassingbe Eyadema, head of state.

"At a time when the whole people has mobilised like a single man behind their guide to wage a decisive combat against poverty, hunger and ignorance," Gnassingbe commented, "it is impermissible for those living off the people to be heedless and negligent."

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Measures to ensure safety of London-Sydney Rally drivers

KABUL, Aug. 22. The Kabul Traffic Department has made the following announcement:

The cars competing in the Kangaroo Airlines Rally from London to Sydney are scheduled to enter the Afghan territory, via Islamabad, at around midnight tonight and after a short stay in Kabul leave the country via Turkmen.

The flow of traffic on Islamabad-Kabul highway will be stopped after 2 p.m. today for Herat bound vehicles. Vehicles set to leave Kabul for Kandahar have to depart before 2 p.m. today.

Likewise, the vehicles coming via Islamabad and from Herat and bound for Kandahar and Kabul cannot enter the Herat-Kandahar highway before 12 noon on Sunday 1 (August 23).

The vehicles leaving Kabul for western provinces can use the western PPP highway after 12 midnight on Sunday 2 (August 24) after which the flow of traffic on Kabul-Jalalabad highway will be stopped to ensure the smooth driving of Rally competitors.

The vehicles are strictly driving to the Rally cars.

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Afghanistan press observes Al Aqsa fire anniversary

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The anniversary of this sad day was observed in special publications throughout Islamic world and in the press of our country.

The profound support of the people of Afghanistan for rights of Palestine people and the interest of the Republic of Afghanistan in enhancing the glory of Islamic world.

London-Sydney Rally control team arrives

By A Reporter

The first car of Singapore Airlines London - Sydney Rally reaches Kabul tomorrow noon according to the latest report received from Rally sources.

The time controlling and the check party arrived in Kabul this morning to make arrangements for the controlling and speed according to the party includes Staout and Dr. Teale.

A large number of journalists and television crews have also come to Kabul to cover the Rally. The West German television crew and the Australian television men are already in the city.

The first car leaves Kabul tomorrow evening at 5:55 p.m.

The current provisional top 10 in the Rally are: 1—Joachim Wurmhold (W. Germany), Jun. Ted. (Netherlands) (Mercedes Benz) penalty 22 min. 52 sec.

2—Sobieslaw Zasda / Wojciech Cischarn (Poland) (Porsche) (Car No. 3) penalty 41 min. 35 sec. (car No. 72).

3—Tony Fowkes / Peter O'Gorman (Britain) penalty 46 min. 28 sec. (car No. 49).

4—Andrew Cowan / Colin Muller / Mike Broad (Britain) (Mercedes Benz) penalty 46 min. 48 sec. (car No. 33).

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KABUL, Aug. 22. (Bakhtar)—Yesterday August 21 was the Al Aqsa Fire Day which is recorded in the annals of Islamic history as a most tragic day.

The anniversary of this sad day was observed in special publications throughout Islamic world and in the press of our country.

The profound support of the people of Afghanistan for rights of Palestine people and the interest of the Republic of Afghanistan in enhancing the glory of Islamic world.

London-Sydney Rally control team arrives

By A Reporter

The first car of Singapore Airlines London - Sydney Rally reaches Kabul tomorrow noon according to the latest report received from Rally sources.

The time controlling and the check party arrived in Kabul this morning to make arrangements for the controlling and speed according to the party includes Staout and Dr. Teale.

A large number of journalists and television crews have also come to Kabul to cover the Rally. The West German television crew and the Australian television men are already in the city.

The first car leaves Kabul tomorrow evening at 5:55 p.m.

The current provisional top 10 in the Rally are: 1—Joachim Wurmhold (W. Germany), Jun. Ted. (Netherlands) (Mercedes Benz) penalty 22 min. 52 sec.

2—Sobieslaw Zasda / Wojciech Cischarn (Poland) (Porsche) (Car No. 3) penalty 41 min. 35 sec. (car No. 72).

3—Tony Fowkes / Peter O'Gorman (Britain) penalty 46 min. 28 sec. (car No. 49).

4—Andrew Cowan / Colin Muller / Mike Broad (Britain) (Mercedes Benz) penalty 46 min. 48 sec. (car No. 33).

5—Alfred Kling / Klaus Kaiser / Jörg Lehniger (W. Germany) (Mercedes Benz) penalty 52 min. 03 sec. (car No. 59).

6—Paddy Hopkirk / Mike

LATE NEWS

THE KABUL TIMES

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The time controlling

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Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Gratitude is a fruit of great cultivation; you do not find it among grass people. (Samuel Johnson)

Encouraging private sector

Realising the importance of the private investment in the over all economic growth of the country the Republic since its establishment, has taken commendable measures to help increase the participation of private sector in economic development. With the facilities provided by the State huge investment has been made in private sector in small and medium size industrial projects.

During the first year of the Seven Year Economic Development Plan of the Republic the National Investment Committee gave signal to thirty new projects. These projects entail an investment of 443 million afghanis and when operational will create employment for more than 1700 workers. Some of these projects have already been completed and work on others continues.

The Investment Promotion Department has another 50 proposals submitted to it by the National Investment Committee, for economic and technical feasibility study.

As part of the efforts to further encourage private investment the scheme for financing small industries was recently approved by the state.

The scheme aims at accelerating the pace of all-round growth of national economy. It has been prepared jointly by Ministry of Planning and Afghan Industrial Development Bank in accordance with Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic which considers participation of private sector in development and expansion of cottage industry as desirable and permissible.

ter incentives and facilities to encourage small scale industries.

Now that the ground is prepared for offering tangible help to investors for small and essential industries it is certain that the private sector will further grow and develop at a more rapid pace.

Most of the small industries launched in the private sector are already giving good returns and are making significant contribution to the national economy. Foremost among these are the textile plants. While we welcome the new important step taken towards helping private investors, we hope that more protectionist measures are taken to help the private industries stand on their own feet and run economically.

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper comments on the events of Aug. 21, 1961, which came as a shock to the Moslem world. On this day at Israeli institution the first Qabla of the Muslims, the Holy mosque of Al Aqsa in Jerusalem was set on fire. This ancient Islamic shrine, along with those of other faiths in Jerusalem were preserved through the centuries with special reverence. But Israeli occupiers in utter disregard of Muslim and world consciences had the audacity to plunge the Muslims of the world in deep sorrow due to their actions on that fateful day.

The fire in Al Aqsa mosque was a direct result of the occupation of Jerusalem, and other Arab territories as a result of their aggressive war of June 1967.

The subject of Al Aqsa mosque fire was debated in several meetings of Islamic leaders, and was condemned as an inhuman, and barbarous action.

nian Arabs, and the rest of the followers of the Holy Islamic faith, expressed their hatred for perpetrators of this action in explicit terms. Once again, yesterday, the Afghan press, came up with strong terms for elimination of aggression and Israeli expansionism, and called upon the world to see that justice is done, and the rights of the Palestinian people, and the territories of the Arab countries captured by the Israelis are restored.

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper discusses urban construction, and improving the services rendered to urban populations.

Cities and towns in the past grew without making adequate prior preparations, and to make sure that they are located in an area fit for the present and future populations.

The Republican regime, along with its efforts to improve the standards of living in rural Afghanistan, has been endeavouring to bring the needed reforms in, brothers of the Palestinian town construction and

land development. Several organisations are now engaged in the type of work which is aimed at improving the quality of life in urban centres, and these are producing fruitful results, says the paper.

HEYWAD: Commenting on the adoption of a new scheme for financing of cottage industries, small and medium industrial concerns, the paper writes, in an editorial, yesterday's issue, that if prepared, we ground for proper implementation of the provisions of Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan.

In this article the Constitution of the Republic underlines the desirability of a constructive role to be played by the private sector in the overall economic development of the nation, and that encouragement and inducements and protection be offered so that this sector may play the role expected of it.

For the healthy growth of small and medium size industries a variety of inputs are essential, but capital is perhaps the most important need. The Republican state will take all the necessary measures to assure these industries, and practitioner and produce of handicrafts in the availability of adequate amounts of funds and credits in terms that will be most favourable.

Recalling the increasing investments in the private sector during the last few years, the paper expresses the condition that growth in this sector will gather momentum from now on at a more rapid rate.

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What trade pact would mean for China, EEC

By Mark Murray

It is now forecast, China and the European Economic Community (EEC) could soon conclude a general trade agreement, the event which is a landmark for both parties as well as a development of considerable international significance.

For China it will be a major step along the path which the post Mao leadership wishes to follow, the goal being to complete the transformation of the republic into a modern world Power by the end of the century.

It has been the declared aim of the Chinese leadership to achieve this by the end of the century. The country must be assured of a period of consolidation, marked by pragmatic policies, and that in the field of economic development, this will call for the importation of the latest Western technology.

But, as most expert observers stress, China's political motives in furthering her relationship with the EEC should not be underestimated. Peking has long made it clear that it regards a strong and united Europe as a useful bulwark against expansionist tendencies and therefore an important factor in the context of China's own wariness.

The Chinese formally recognised the EEC and established diplomatic ties with it in 1975, and it is widely believed that a trade link have been forged earlier but for the influence of the now edified ultra-revolutionary faction in Peking.

Meanwhile, for the nine-nation EEC, which has its headquarters in Brussels, the expected agreement would mark another stage in the development of its external relations. This is because it would be the first pact of its kind concluded with a State, trading country, and thus the Chinese would have the added satisfaction of having 'et-olien a march' on rivals.

Similar negotiations with Comcon, the Moscow-dominated economic grouping, are nowhere near as advanced; this group has not yet even officially recognised the Community.

EEC officials in Brussels are said to be 'cautiously optimistic' that a trade agreement with China could be

for only a short time. The biggest problems have been developing a habituation necessary in order to launch a respectable sized satellite and put it accurately into orbit. Even now the Japanese still need US help.

At the beginning of July Japan launched its first satellite weather station 'Hinomawari' using American facilities and equipment. Advanced communications satellites are to follow in the next few years.

But a spokesman for the Space Development Council said that subject to national priorities, the available technology and the necessary finance, 'we want to move as quickly as possible from purely practical satellites to interplanetary travel by the year 2000'.

The official said the council had recommended that Japan play its part in contributing to worldwide space development. Develop its own space ships and space stations similar to the American NASA space shuttle project. Develop a manned space station for the repair of orbiting communications and other satellites.

A general timetable for the projects includes the possibility of including Japanese scientists in the American space shuttle programme in the early 1980's, radio signal, and even that

when the Chinese people have been told of the importance which their leaders attach to foreign trade. For example, the official New China News Agency has given considerable prominence to a speech by Vice-Premier Yu Chao-li in which he stressed the need to 'handle correctly the relationship between independence and self-reliance, on the one hand, and learning from other countries on the other.' He added: 'Self-reliance has nothing in common with the closed-door policy and does not mean refusing to learn the good things of other countries'.

For many years, the financing of imports by the country's own exports was a cornerstone of China's trade policies, but recently there has been some relaxation of this rule. Now the decision to expand trade still further raises the question of how Peking will finance this expansion.

The recent tour of Europe by a Bank of China delegation has been seen as one pointer in this respect.

Now the EEC appears poised to expand its economic ties with the world's most populous nation—at a time

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Lion Featurey

Japan sets target to become space power

ROME: Insatiable travellers always, the Japanese are looking for new worlds to conquer. And, with few corners of the globe untouched by their presence, they have turned to the stars.

Top government scientists have just produced a report that envisages Japan becoming a major space power over the next 20 years. The report sees interplanetary travel, manned space stations and unmanned space probes to the farthest reaches of the solar system.

The Space Development Council, an internal high level advisory body to the Science and Technology Agency, says the total cost of the proposed space programme is 'incomputable'.

Admitting that earthly considerations may affect the scope and timing of the realisation of the starry dreams, the experts still urged that Japan should firmly stamp its presence on space exploration in the years ahead, if for not other reason than to get ahead of the Chinese.

Japan has had a low-key space programme for years, heavily dependent on American expertise, and it is envisaged by the Space Development Council that some degree of dependence will still be necessary.

The country has been launching primitive satellites since the start of the 1970's—the first doing nothing more than broadcasting a radio signal, and even that

for only a short time. The biggest problems have been developing a habituation necessary in order to launch a respectable sized satellite and put it accurately into orbit. Even now the Japanese still need US help.

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Lion Featurey

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

DAKAR, Aug. 22, (AFP).—A Senegalese herdsman organised and took part in the rape and murder of his 13-year-old daughter after a witch doctor promised him a return for a human sacrifice, police said.

The father, helped by two other men, held the girl while a fourth raped her. She was then strangled and her body thrown into a well, police said.

The witch doctor had told the herdsman that the talisman would increase his herd fivefold.

BONN, Aug. 22, (AFP).—A 70-year-old psychologist has established a list of 15 questions for West German parents who are worried their children may be potential terrorists.

Germany come from good, middle-class families where the mother is the boss. The children highly sensitive and prefers to play alone than with friends.

HAMBURG, West Germany, Aug. 22, (Reuters).—Three masked men burst into a cinema here just before programme last week, tied up the projectionist and poured acid over a reel of the life of Hitler, police said.

The controversial film on the Nazi dictator, 'Hitler: A Career', has been doing brisk business at cinemas throughout West Germany.

BONNY DOON, California, Aug. 22, (Reuters).—A gunman who claimed to be seeking revenge for the

death of his son surrendered to police after releasing 70 hostages he had seized at a religious retreat here.

Th. gunman, identified as Tom Wilson, 45, had demanded that a man he said was responsible for his son's death be brought to the retreat, operated by the Baha'i congregation.

He was arrested before the authorities met his demand.

Officials said Wilson had recently been released from a state institution for the criminally insane. A spokesman for the religious group said he had been a member of the congregation, but had been dismissed four years ago because of psychological problems.

Police said the six-hour seizure began when Wilson,

armed with a rifle, hijacked a bus, released the passengers and ordered the driver to take him to the Baha'i retreat. He burst into the dining room and seized the hostages.

ROME, Aug. 22, (Reuters).—Two people have died in violent thunderstorms sweeping Italy in the past 24 hours, uprooting trees, cutting roads and flooding low-lying areas.

An 18-year-old student camping near Rome was killed by lightning this morning when his tent was crushed by a concrete slab.

A 10-month-old baby boy, asleep in a cradle at night by Civitavecchia, died when the vehicle overturned in a gale police said.

He said the dictator's life was worth of being brought to the screen 'because his career was one of the most remarkable in political history'.

Fest also thought the film filled an information gap because many Germans had been inadequately



Modernising traffic system continues Living quarters for officials of Seeds Co.

BY A REPORTER

There are more than 33,000 vehicles running on Kabul city roads and there are a total of 62,474 registered vehicles in Afghanistan, said a source at the Traffic Department of Kabul, in an interview with the Daily Kabul Times.

The number of vehicles, of late, has increased considerably. In 1955 alone 3,235 vehicles were brought in Afghanistan from foreign countries. Inspite of the increasing number of vehicles in Kabul the traffic accident percentage has come down as a result of more concerted efforts on the part of the Traffic Department. The Department has installed appropriate traffic signs at almost all turns, crossings and the driver special refresher courses. In the Kabul city the percentage of the traffic accidents has gone down by 50 per cent and in general a decrease of 15 to 35 per cent has been registered throughout the country.

The number of accidents during 1952 was 923 of which fatal injuries were 134. In 1953 the number of accidents registered was 605 of which death occurred in 83 cases, similar to the number came down further to 508 and the fatal injuries were sustained in 49 cases. In comparison to 1952 the number of accidents in 1954 was cut down by 50 percent.

The Traffic Department is also providing a traffic notebook which serves as a reference and a guide to the drivers and the public.

The Traffic Department also plans more reorientation and refresher courses for its personnel so that they are well versed in their job. On the job training is a part of the activities of the department. The teaching curriculum will be prepared and printed under the supervision and guidance of the Ministry of Education. The drivers are also provided a traffic notebook which serves as a reference and a guide to the drivers and the public.

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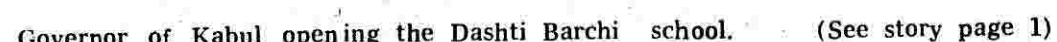
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adds that large number of weapons, collected illegally, were discovered from his residence.

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Time is the rider that breaks youth.

(George Herbert)

NEW WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

The realisation that the problems and aspirations of women had, somehow, been ignored too long did not commence until 18 years ago, when the National Leader of Afghanistan served as Prime Minister at that time. The bold but nonetheless long overdue step to eliminate the veil was taken then. Eighteen years ago women lived in obscurity and confinement in Afghanistan caged inside the four walls of their houses. They did not have the right to freely mix and move about the country. They were barred from attending higher learning except medicines and faculty of letters.

Today strides made by women under the patronage of the Founder of the Republic are discernible in all fields. Co-education, an unthinkable affair in the past, is prevalent in the Kabul University and in the most disciplined form. Women are working in all governmental offices as civil servants and private organisations. After the historic ceremony of unveiling at the Women's Organisation in

the presence of our beloved leader women had the rare opportunity of enjoying privileges and amenities, hitherto shared by men. The national scene consequently took a new mood with the due subjugation of women shattered. Immediately after the novel move of unveiling and emancipation of women, great many facilities were provided to the fair sex. More and more women began foreign tours, and many attended world conferences as official delegates of Afghanistan. Women, in much larger numbers, were enabled to travel outside for higher studies and many more availed the opportunity of scholarships for higher studies in friendly countries.

Today the number of educated women as compared to the past is much higher. Women engineers, workers and journalists were a dream in the past, but today the dream has come true. The women's role in the Afghan society is now assuming ever increasing importance. The women of Afghanistan took a leading part in

the celebrations of International Women's Year in 1975 in due cooperation with the progressive Republican regime which since inception has contributed immensely to the development of women in Afghanistan under the aegis of the National Leader.

The National Leader in his message on the occasion of International Women's Year had pointed out in the concrete terms what the society owes the women and what a significant role women play in building the new Afghan society. For what has been achieved and for what remains to be achieved in the years ahead in the field of women's rights and obligations August 24, 1975 will long be remembered in the annals of Afghan history as the date when the new Women's Movement was initiated. But Afghan women, we should add, look forward to more successes in the future in the light of the tenets of Islam and the patronage of the Republic of Afghanistan's progressive policies.

AFGHAN PRESS

HEYWAD: The daily Heywad in yesterday's issue comments on the development of co-operation in the Republic of Afghanistan. To put the national economy on a sound strong footing, the government has recognised the fact that agriculture must be developed, and agricultural productivity raised by a substantial margin. Agricultural products are the major part of the national income, and provides employment for the largest majority of the people of Afghanistan. Many of the export commodities of the Republic are also agricultural based.

To realise this policy the government allocates increasingly larger resources in its budget for increased productivity, land reclamation and irrigation, and introduction of more innovative farming. Yet, despite this, many inputs are needed by the farmers who can ill afford them, and which the government is either unable, or finds it extremely difficult to provide.

In view of this pooling of efforts and resources for productive and successful farming, livestocking, and orcharding, and marketing of the produce is seen as the most logical solution. Where farmers have joined hands in various co-operatives they have had very encouraging results. For the cooperative movement to make an impact more time and experience is needed. The hard work of the Cooperatives Department of the Ministry of Agriculture

has been yielding results, and more and more farmers, fruit growers and herders are coming together, forming cooperatives, and embarking on a concerted action. In the process, women's productivity levels are now higher, but farmers' incomes have always been on the rise. **JAMHOURIAT:** In this morning's issue the paper comments on the anniversary of the new women's movement in Afghanistan. This movement started 18 years ago when the national leader, then prime minister of the country, gave the Afghan women the freedom and choice to do away with the veil.

Although covering of the hands and face of the women is not something which is called for by Islam, the veil had assumed, in the course of time, an aura of sanctity. The Afghan women, readily took the challenge of living a life of equality with their brothers, and in the short span of 18 years, there is a marked change in the status and social and economic role of the women in the society.

The Republican regime of Afghanistan further enhanced opportunities in various aspects of the national life for the women. Today women are active practically in every type of establishment and education and training institutions. Afghan women now serve as doctors, engineers, lawyers and judges, police of

ficers, and fill other highly responsible and important professional role. The working force, manning factories, and other institutions, now includes a substantial number of women. As time passes, women's participation in the affairs of the country will increase yet at a more rapid rate. During the past few years many new women's and girls schools have been established, and deliberate attempts have been made to improve the quality of training and instruction in these institutions. Accordingly there is every reason to believe more women graduates will be turned out by colleges and professional training centres in the future, and women will be able to play their constructive role in the society of Afghanistan.

BEIRUT, Aug. 24 (EPA)—The Iraqi government has requested the Arab League to schedule a debate on the Palestinian issue at the forthcoming council meeting in Cairo starting September third, the Qatar news agency reported yesterday.

A spokesman of the Palestinian Guerrilla Organisation "Liberation Front" yesterday denied a report of the U.S. news magazine "Time" alleging that the "Liberation Front" which has so far opposed negotiations for a mid-east settlement, had changed its mind and was also aiming at the creation of an independent Palestinian state in West Jordan and the Gaza strip.

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WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

PART I

Since the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held in Mexico City in June 1975, a great deal has been said and written about the role of women in both the developing and developed countries.

The realisation that the problems and aspirations of women had, somehow, been ignored too long did not commence until 18 years ago, when the National Leader of Afghanistan served as Prime Minister at that time. The bold but nonetheless long overdue step to eliminate the veil was taken then. Eighteen years ago women lived in obscurity and confinement in Afghanistan caged inside the four walls of their houses. They did not have the right to freely mix and move about the country. They were barred from attending higher learning except medicines and faculty of letters.

Today strides made by women under the patronage of the Founder of the Republic are discernible in all fields. Co-education, an unthinkable affair in the past, is prevalent in the Kabul University and in the most disciplined form. Women are working in all governmental offices as civil servants and private organisations. After the historic ceremony of unveiling at the Women's Organisation in

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Today the number of educated women as compared to the past is much higher. Women engineers, workers and journalists were a dream in the past, but today the dream has come true. The women's role in the Afghan society is now assuming ever increasing importance. The women of Afghanistan took a leading part in the celebrations of International Women's Year in 1975 in due cooperation with the progressive Republican regime which since inception has contributed immensely to the development of women in Afghanistan under the aegis of the National Leader.

The National Leader in his message on the occasion of International Women's Year had pointed out in the concrete terms what the society owes the women and what a significant role women play in building the new Afghan society. For what has been achieved and for what remains to be achieved in the years ahead in the field of women's rights and obligations August 24, 1975 will long be remembered in the annals of Afghan history as the date when the new Women's Movement was initiated.

But Afghan women, we should add, look forward to more successes in the future in the light of the tenets of Islam and the patronage of the Republic of Afghanistan's progressive policies.

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er, Coordinator, Women in Development, at the United States Agency for International Development (AID). Mrs. Scott, a Jamaican, has been at the World Bank since January 1977. For 10 years previous, she worked at the United Nations. Before joining the Bank, she held the position of Senior Adviser, UN Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

Mrs. Fraser was sworn in at the AID position in June 1977, and is the first full-time occupant of the Coordinator's post since it was created a little more than two years ago. In 1976, she was Project Director of the privately funded Women's Equity Action League and Legal Education and Legal Defense Fund. In 1975, Mrs. Fraser attended the Inter-

national Women's Year Conference as an alternate US delegate. Q: Is there really any need for an "adviser" or "coordinator" on women in development?

Scott: Can we read something into the Bank having an "adviser" and AID a "coordinator"? I think the essential purpose of having this post in the Bank is to advise the people discharging the Bank's responsibilities on how the lending programs are affecting women, how to incorporate women's interests in the project it supports, how to see them in the assessment of benefits, and do all this within the developmental aspirations of the countries to which the Bank lends. And, yet, it is necessary to have such a position, because so far, women have not been explicitly considered in the types of activities in which the Bank is engaged.

Fraser: I am expected, as I understand it, to make sure that women are "integrated" that is the form used in AID into the development process. Women have not been considered as a group; I try to make sure that women and women's concerns and interests are thought about when AID makes loans, or puts together projects or programs. We may have a few separate programs for women, but what we really are aiming at is to make sure that women's concerns and interests are included in the whole spectrum of activities.

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NEW TRAIN TO SPEED UP TRANSPORTATION

Britain's new high speed train, with a maximum speed of 200 km/h, and equipped with air conditioning, double glazing and other refinements, is already well known all over the world. What is not so well known is the research that made the train possible, undertaken at the British Rail Technical Centre at Derby in the English midlands. Consider, for example, the bearings in which the axles rotate. The higher the speed, the greater is the heat generated and the possible wear on the bearings, which consist of strong metal faced with lead-tin alloys.

British Rail is looking forward to trains running at 240 km/h, and much research is being devoted to improvement of bearings. Alternative metals, such as aluminium alloy are being evaluated as replacements for the tin-bronze backing of the white metal bearing. One problem is that, in hot weather, or during run-

ning in, "hot boxes" can develop, which cause, the white metal to creep and scuff to form. One successful technique is to reinforce the white metal with carbon fibers. However, it has been found that molten tin does not adhere to the carbon, so that there is no true bonding. Further research has shown that small amounts of titanium act as a bonding agent, provided special techniques are used.

The titanium must combine with the carbon to form a titanium-carbide coating on each fibre, and for this reason a special process has been developed. Titanium iodide is vapourised and allowed to react with carbon fibre passed continuously through the treatment chamber. During the process iodine is released and reused to make more titanium iodide. A strand of these treated fibres then is passed through

the process has been patented. A number of bearings have been tested in service up to 10,000 km and have shown no sign of wear in hot weather. The process is not yet commercialised. LPS

CORRECTION
In the advertisement No. 367 Afghan Fertiliser Co. published in the Kabul Times of Aug. 11, 13 and 14, 1977 please add: 7-DDVP (dichlorovos) 50% EC 2000 bottles in 300 cc.

Needed

Ministry of Communication needs 6 rock roll bits. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers until September 6 to the Foreign Procurement Department. Specifications can be seen. (390) 3-3

WOMEN MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 2) ms. is changing the ways societies operate. People are being affected; we're not sure that the way changes are impacting on women are being sufficiently anticipated, and since they are not anticipated and understood, they are not being provided for.

Q: Are the problems facing women in developing countries so different that they really have to be explicitly considered or treated as a separate group?

Scott: Different from what?

Q: Different from the problems facing people. Scott: Women are people. Q: But you are isolating them into groups. Scott: I don't want to isolate them. I want them to be considered with all the other inputs. That's putting it badly, because women aren't an input. All the variables in planning a project should include the impact on people, among which are women, who are impacted on differently.

Fraser: We're at the nub of the problem, because we may say "women are people", but when we deal with projects, we think "male", we think "the", we think "the", when we talk about youth unemployment, we are thinking "he"; we think "mal". We are trying to say that our job is to think "people". We may legitimately ask "Why isolate women?" The real problem has been that we have been dealing with men, and essentially not seeing the female half of the people equation.

Scott: The crux has been the invisibility of women. What they do has not been studied or examined or even known by people. For instance, in agriculture, recently, I had a note from one of my former colleagues and in it, she made reference to an article on the African farmers and their husbands. Now this is a large part of agricultural work in Africa is done by women. But we tend, in providing development assistance, not to see this. We train the men for the things that women do and they are deprived of their income earning opportunity, or they are sent to farm in fields that are further away because we put in a project which uses up the land they have been using, and so on.

Fraser: I think that women have been invisible—except as wives and mothers. We know very little about, and have not studied their economic roles—even as wives and mothers. This

is true, both in the developing world as well as in the developed and that's part of what we're trying to get at; we are really trying to learn what is the "whole" people equation.

Q: What sort of sectors in an economy do you see the role of women as being important? One can, of course, think of education, agriculture, population and nutrition. Is that the end of it?

Scott: There are more some men are not quite so much as women. The fact is that at throughout the world, women are responsible for socialising the next generation. If we are concerned about the future, we must be concerned that women are given the enlightenment, education, the healthy bodies, whatever—so that they can prepare the citizens of the future. And this is what we always overlook. In any sector in development, one can, without much difficulty, trace a link from that sector to several others. If we look for a start, at education, we can make a circle and come right back to education. What I'm saying is that one can't isolate giving women just education and think that that's enough, or just nutrition, or health, because it impacts on the rest of the economy, and on the rest of the way society is organised.

Fraser: In addition, we do not have not in any place in the world, really looked at the female head of the household. This is a major factor in almost every country, because in such a case, the woman has a great economic role; she is left to provide financially, physically, emotionally, and intellectually for the whole family. And I say this is a worldwide problem because the more I think about it and the more I observe it, I think it is virtually impossible for any single adult, be that adult female or male, to raise children all by her or himself. We have to face this and deal with this problem in all societies. It's a real economic problem in every society.

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence needs one transformer and 9 items of different kinds of electric equipment. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above should send their applications to the mentioned office and be present on 10 a.m. September 4 for bidding. Specifications can be seen and securities are required. (397) 3-1

Herat Cement Project Department needs some machine-tools, equipment and installation, machines for the Herat Cement Factory. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same should send their offers until September 22 to the Secretariat Section of Industries Department and be present by October 8 for bidding. List and specification can be seen. Securities are required. (398) 3-1

Local and foreign firms willing to supply the same equipment at lower price shall submit their offer in sealed envelopes to the Foreign Procurement Office of ACUC not later than August 11. Specifications list would be obtained from mentioned office for Afs. 1000. (401) 3-1

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Guery Lyobrive s/o Cricktove a Bulgarian national wants to sell his Volkswagen car with number plate 6887 and engine no. 140767621 to Mahbuba d/o Khair Mohammad resident of Karte Marmuren. Individuals and offices who have any dealing with the car should come within three days of publication of this advertisement to the Licence Section of Kabul Traffic. (393) 2-2

Ghoru Cement Factory needs the following items for their laboratory section. 1-Palatin cups 80mm dia. 40mm height 150cu. mm. capacity 4 pieces. 2-Palatin cups 30mm dia. 35mm height 30cu. mm. capacity 10 pieces. 3-Palatin covers 10 pieces. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who can supply the above at lower price should send their offers to the Liaison Office in Kabul and be present in person by September 25 for bidding. Securities are required. (394) 3-2

Ministry of Public Health needs washing sinks, zinc and iron pipes with their equipment for their health projects water system and electric equipments. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can provide the same at lower prices should come by September 7 to the Service Section of the Ministry of Public Health. List and specification can be seen. (396) 3-1

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ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFER RECEIVED

Jangalak Industries A.G. has received an offer from M/s Hollandia for seven items of paints and thinner, CIF Karachi, at 36,228.00 Guilders. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to bid should come in person on September 5 to the Supply Division of Jangalak Industries, Kabul. Regular securities will be required upon contract. (387) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Rural Development Authority has received an offer for reinforcing steel from 6mm to 26mm each ton at US\$-270, CIF Kabul without custom duty from Mohamad Akbar Co. Ltd. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the above at lower price should send their offers to the Service Section of Rural Development Authority at block No. 1 Nader Shah Mina and be present on September 6 for bidding. Securities are required. (389) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Kabul Municipality has received an offer for 28 items three inches zinc pipe, and angles pipe from market. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should send their applications to the Secretariat Section and be present by September 3, the last date of bidding to the Service Section of Kabul Municipality. List and specifications can be seen. (391) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Baghlan Sugar Factory has received an offer for 8 items motor oil from Hollandia in Kabul for US\$6201.52. Local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should send their offers to the Liaison Office in Kabul and be present on September 3 for bidding. (392) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Ghoru Cement Factory has received an offer for 465.07 tons schamut prices US\$201, clearing per ton to be delivered up to Termiz and insurance upto Puli-Kharkh. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their applications to the Liaison Office in Kabul and be present in person on September 19 for bidding. Specifications can be seen. Securities are required. (395) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED



The first car to reach Kabul Intercontinental check point, a Citroën CX, is flanked by journalists and rally officials.

Rally cars roar out of Afghanistan

BY AFZAL NASIR

The Singapore Airlines sponsored London-Sydney Rally crossed Afghan border safely last night, a rally source reported. The first car to reach Kabul Intercontinental check point last night by mid-night. The first car left at 6:20 p.m. The casualties between Tehran and Kabul were high with only 41 cars reaching Kabul check point from the 57 which started from Tehran to cross the difficult Iranian terrain and Afghanistan mountains.

All the 41 surviving cars from the original 57 left Kabul Intercontinental check point last night by mid-night. The first car left at 6:20 p.m. The casualties between Tehran and Kabul were high with only 41 cars reaching Kabul check point from the 57 which started from Tehran to cross the difficult Iranian terrain and Afghanistan mountains.

The West German Joachim Warmbold who was leading till Tehran has dropped out of the race after his car developed serious mechanical trouble.

The other 14 cars which could not make Kabul check point on way due to mechanical troubles and are now out of the race. In case they pass through Kabul without reporting at the check point they will be losing 24 hours as penalty.

The top ten standings in the rally are yet to be known as the latest position could be decided after the cars leave New Delhi. The first car to report at the Kabul check point yesterday afternoon was Citroën CX driven by Paddy Hopkirk, Michael Taylor and Robert Rally. The Citroën was followed by No. 16 a Renault driven by two Turks. The first car to reach a Citroën driven by two Frenchmen and the 4th to check-in Kabul was a third Citroën driven by two Frenchmen. These were then followed by nos. 27-Dail, 42-Renault, 54-Peugeot, 59-Mercedes, 60-Citroën, 74-Peugeot, 35-Mercedes 280E, 59-Mercedes 280E and 35-Jeep Cherokee. The rest of the cars reported quite late in the evening.

Facing the drivers last night on their way to India were the windy Kabul Gorge at Mahipar, the Khaiber pass and torrential rains in the plain of northern India where the monsoon this year has been unprecedented during the last 100 years.

On the flat terrains the cars are expected to maintain speeds approaching 135 kilometers while in plains and thin traffic roads they might climb to high speeds. The qualifying time from Kabul to New Delhi was fixed 20 hours and the cars reaching New Delhi check point after 20 hours will face penalties.

The Singapore Rally is historic in the term of countries covered, nationalities of the entrants, distances of the rally and the "spectators". The race will cover three continents, 30,000 kilometers, has 30 check points to be covered in 30 days and carries a prize fund of 30,000 Australian dollars. The first prize will be approximately 10,000 Australian dollars but the humble prize money is not the aim of the competitors.

The race involves tremendous adventure, popularity, advertisement, test of talent, durability of the cars and sales promotion. Altogether 17 countries will be covered and not 14 as reported earlier: UK, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Malaysia, Singapore and Australia—Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney.

Many money prizes and bonuses will be received by the drivers. There is a special prize of 5,000 French francs to the overall first, 3,000 French francs to the overall second, and 2,000 French francs to the overall third. The last classified finisher 1,000 French francs. The best overall performance in Australian section will receive Australian dollars 500.

In addition bonus money of at least 1000 French francs will be paid by the Rally agents en route. This will be paid to the first place driver, the first main time control or rest halt in each country. The winner of the bonus will be decided by the overall classification such as may be published by the organisers at that time. The countries that the bonuses will be paid in are: Greece, Turkey, Iran, India, Malaysia, Singapore and Australia.

The wife of Mohammad Naim, wives of Cabinet members, heads of Women's Organisation, heads of girls' schools and a great number of elite and enlightened women of Kabul also attended the function.

The function began with the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran and after the national anthem was played the President of AWO Kubra in a speech said: Eighteen years ago with the right decision and wise leadership of the founder of the Republic, the new Afghan women movement was founded and since then fundamental changes have taken place in the life of Afghan women and constructive measures have been taken towards their enlightenment and guidance.

Elucidating on the women rights in Afghanistan, as an Islamic country, the participation of the women in all economic, social, educational and political life along with men, the AWO President said, with the establishment of the Republic and the National Leader Mohammad Daoud who himself is

Ishaq heads Afghan team at Nairobi meet

KABUL, Aug. 25 (Bakhtar)—An Afghan delegation headed by the Deputy Water and Power Minister Eng. Ahmad Farid Ishaq left for Nairobi Kenya to participate at the UN conference on desertification which is scheduled to meet August 29 September 9.

The Nairobi conference which is held on the basis of 29 UN General Assembly will discuss regional and international arrangements for preventing the desert spread, preservation of forests and farms and cultivation of the arid lands.

WARSAW, Aug. 25 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union yesterday continued its talks on bilateral economic cooperation with Polish Communists Party leader Edward Giersek near the Polish border. The Polish news agency PAP reported.

Both governments agreed they should try to develop more industrial cooperation, PAP said.

The Shah and Giersek also reviewed key international issues connected with defense, and international cooperation, PAP added.

The agency gave no further details of the talks but official sources here said Poland was proposing regular annual purchases of about 400,000 tonnes of ore of Iranian crude oil.

Teng, rehabilitated five weeks ago after 18 months in political exile, traded jokes with Vance and accompanying American correspondents before getting

President of Women Organisation Kubra, speaking at the function held on the occasion of the 18th New Women Movement anniversary.

Vance meets China's 3rd-rank leader Gen. Ziara reaffirms holding elections in Pakistan

PEKING, Aug. 25 (Reuters)—US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Wednesday met deputy premier Teng Hsiao-Ping, China's third-ranking leader, as Sino-American talks here moved into the difficult area of bilateral relations.

Teng, looking youthful with his black hair flecked with gray and wearing his habitual white socks, told American newsmen he had been reading their reports. His remarks were accurate and some not, he said, adding that they were all politicians anyway.

The American and Chinese negotiating teams were seated in arm chairs instead of across a table as they began their talks.

Teng suggested that the participants practice self-reliance when it came to smoking—they helped themselves to cigarettes.

A US State Department spokesman had earlier said the American side expected

much more "discussion" from now on.

The meeting between Teng and Vance indicated the vice-premier will have policy and added to speculation he will become premier when the National Congress, China's parliament, finally meets.

It was also further proof of Teng's position as top administrator in the state hierarchy.

The two men met in October 1975 when Vance visited Peking as the Chinese had a blunt exchange of views.

The first two sessions of talks have consisted mainly of a monologue from Vance, with the Chinese throwing some questions. The US Secretary of State covered American foreign policy and then discussed bilateral affairs for an hour Tuesday.

The Pakistan Martial Law Administrator made it clear in this interview that he will not side with any of the parties in the coup.

(Continued on Page 4)

Similar advantages are enjoyed by the Japanese maritime self-defense force, the book says.

Captain Moore, in his foreword, also says that after a slump in building and despite recent cuts in defence spending available numbers in the active US navy are rising—vital for the navy with worldwide commitments.

In manpower, he notes, the all-volunteer US navy (Continued on Page 4)

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Sweet is a grief well end ed.

(John Aikini)

ALI GUL OIL FIND

The oil strike at Ali Gul was a welcome news to all interested in the development and prosperity of Afghanistan, and the first oil reserve, although it did not turn out to be very large, was found only months after explorations began. After a short lapse explorations began at a larger scale, faster rate, and covering extensive areas. During the last seventeen years or so, Afghanistan has been spending heavily with the hope of tapping oil and gas resources the existence of which in many parts is established beyond any shadow of doubt.

The natural gas reserves discovered and measured so far amount to nearly 140 billion cubic metres, of which the Khawja Gogridak and Khawja Tag fields have already been developed, and the Jaraqud field will be developed within the next two years.

Natural gas exports earnings go a considerable distance in financing inputs, financed mostly by credits, essential for exploration, and extraction of these all important minerals. During this period four oil strikes have also been made, the latest of which, is described as promising by sources of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Oil was struck at Ali Gul, in Kaisar district of Farab province last month at the second well drilled in the area. Three other strikes were made earlier of which reserves have only been measured in Aq Daria.

Completion of this project, apart from early commencement of production, is also important, as training grounds for an industry which has a future in Afghanistan, and which will have to be developed at a respectable pace.

As indicated in speeches of the Leader of the Revolution, and information put out by the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Mines and Industries, hopes for the future are strong, and the country remains determined to make the most of these resources.

By stepping up exploration work, and simultaneous field development work, we will be able to expand extraction, refining, and prospecting industries to the extent that will make a real impact on the quality of life, and national economy of Afghanistan, and compensate the long years of arduous work, and heavy expenditures.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper commented on the sustained and wide-scale prospecting for oil and gas in Afghanistan. The nation has been expanding a considerable part of the resources available to it on these operations, and the country ardently hopes that the inputs will have commensurate results, and prepare the ground for economic take off.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries announced a new oil strike in Ali Gul area of Kaisar district of Farab province. This find, the paper says, manifests the intensity of efforts of Afghanistan, and creates the hope that Afghanistan will soon enter the ranks of the nation who will establish extensive oil and gas and petrochemical industries that will not only respond to local needs, but starts exporting as well.

Considering the general energy situation in the world, and the importance of self-sufficiency in energy

in industrialisation and overall economic development, an early development of the oil and gas industries is imperative.

ANIS: The women's organisation of the Republic of Afghanistan yesterday observed the 18th anniversary of the new women's movement in the country, on Aug. 24, 18 years ago, the Afghan women entered a new era in their struggle for equality with men. On that day the age old burjash was abolished for those who wished to drop it. In the first months and years, the women were rather reluctant, but today the number of girls in schools and colleges number tens of thousands, and many hundreds of professional women are on the payroll of government and private organisations, industries, and businesses.

It is the stated policy of Afghanistan that the other half of the society must be fully integrated in socio-economic life of the nation, and they must be afforded the opportunity to make the contribution to the national economy, that they are capable of.

HEYWAD: In yesterday's issue the daily Heywad welcomes the measures adopted by the government to save livestock in areas affected by the droughts of last winter and spring. Especially hit are some of the northern provinces including Balkh, Fariab and Jowzjan.

Accordingly the government has plans for moving of a considerable quantity of oil seed cakes and cotton seed husk by products of edible oil extraction and ginning plants from Herat, Bost, Kunduz, and some other areas to the affected provinces. It is estimated that the feed thus moved to the drought hit areas will help the livestock owners in a considerable way in saving their animals.

The paper notes that the livestock sector generates a substantial part of the Afghan export earnings, and at home a means of livelihood for millions of citizens. In view of the importance of herding and animal husbandry in the national economy, the government is doing all it can to offer protection to the livestock and their herders. This task is especially heavy and grave in drought years or years with huge floods. Long term measures are underway to ensure development of this sector regardless of the vagaries of the weather, but until then the necessary actions will be taken to assure a preparedness to cope with calamities.

WORLD PRESS

BANGKOK, Aug. 24, (Reuters)—A Thai newspaper Tuesday criticised the liberalisation measures announced by President Marcos of the Philippines as having "very little meaning."

"After five years of autocratic rule, Marcos has come up with his 'liberalisation' programme, which makes an excellent speech but which means nothing in terms of human rights," the Nation Review said in an editorial.

...Marcos is a very good showman and he went to

open the (world law) conference with a string of promises which when closely examined mean very little," the English-language daily added.

Referring to Marcos's pledges to relax martial law restrictions, hold local elections, and amnesty political prisoners, the Nation Review said, "except for local elections, which do not mean much when the central government is autocratic, there was no realistic set for any of his promises."

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WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

By Lewis Simons
PART II

Q: AID and the World Bank have traditionally been male-dominated institutions. Have you found any resistance to your inquiries into this new field?

Fraser: Sure. Of course, a lot of people say "that's just women's lib," and "it's the Western cultural imperialism," etc. I think that resistance is partly an unwillingness to deal with the reaction of the comfortable. And for the bottom 40 percent, or what we call in AID, the poor majority, life is not comfortable, and life is not going to be comfortable just by imposing somebody else's view of society. I expect, I anticipate, resistance because for everyone, there is an equal and opposite reaction. And it may be also that it is a factor in our favor. Because what we are really saying is "O.K. folks, think, look around, and deal with reality, not with your perception of reality," or "deal with that society, not the society in which you may live."

Scott: You preempted something I was going to say. In all honesty, I have had no resistance at all in the Bank. I have been met

everywhere with politeness and consideration sometimes, it may be better to have resistance because you can be very polite and say "yes, yes, yes," but nothing happens. Whereas, if there is resistance, you know you have an enemy, you have an opposition, and you can deal with it. But I haven't met that yet, and if I do, I will certainly know how to deal with it. Perhaps the fact that I have not met any resistance is due to the fact that my coming there has been rather timely. There have been a number of indications from top management that this is something which is regarded sympathetically. But resistance is quite strong, it is a factor in our favor. Because what we are really saying is "O.K. folks, think, look around, and deal with reality, not with your perception of reality," or "deal with that society, not the society in which you may live."

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Nuclear defence wrangle divides French left

BY PAUL WEBSTER

PARIS—Neglecting a much-needed programme for greater social and economic equality in France, the French left are locked in a bitter wrangle over nuclear defence. They are arguing over the theoretical question of how the country's nuclear strike force should be organised and whether it should exist at all.

The row developed during the review of the common programme of left wing government priorities that has been going on for two months. Under the original common programme drawn up five years ago the left agreed to make the contribution to the national defence, but the issue became less clear as the force developed.

France's force de frappe today includes ground-to-ground missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and tactical nuclear weapons. More powerful multi-headed missiles are being developed and research has been started on cruise missiles.

Without playing any direct role in NATO, Communist, and the French missile force has become an increasingly credible part of Western defence with the Soviet Union accepting its potential.

The growing importance of the tactical nuclear weapon, known as Pluton, which has the power of the Hiroshima bomb, is tempting France to become more deeply involved in NATO's

strategic plans by moving them into West Germany.

At present they are stationed on the German border. As they have a range of only 70 miles no one has any illusions where they would land.

Missiles on the West-East border would not only give France a better chance of stopping any enemy moving from Eastern Europe but would calm West Germany's fears and reassure the West generally that France's priorities were restricting expansionism.

Two months ago the Communist Party came out openly in favour of the nuclear defence force. It left its reasons vague but there have been so many changes in Communist philosophy in the past year that it was taken more as a concession than anything else.

The Communists are now insisting that the Socialists not only commit themselves to retaining the nuclear force but develop it so that it follows the original Socialist abidirectional policy of missiles pointing at both East and West.

The Socialists who have been caught short see the argument as weakening the nuclear force as far as West and East is concerned.

It is economically impossible to develop the force to be sufficiently powerful to threaten the West as well so that redistribution would make it ineffective.

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 25, (Reuters)—A Dutch girl thought to have been cremated after a car accident three weeks ago is alive in a Swiss hospital, police said Tuesday.

Henriette Blokland, 16, who had been swathed in bandages and in a coma since the accident, regained consciousness in Basel last Sunday. She shocked hospital staff, who believed they were treating a Swiss girl, by speaking to them in Dutch.

The parents of the Swiss girl, whose name was not given, had been visiting Miss Blokland regularly, believing her to be their daughter, also the victim of a car accident. But she had been taken to Holland and cremated by the Bloklands.

Swiss authorities are investigating the mix-up.

LONDON, Aug. 25, (Reuters)—A 31-year-old woman

an suffering from multiple sclerosis plans to drive a specially adapted car to the shrine at Lourdes in France just to light a candle for the late king of Rock'n'Roll, Elvis Presley.

Wendy Shrimpton, who spends most of her time in a wheelchair, said she spent a few years in Hollywood doing secretarial work for stars including Sammy Davis Junior. Elvis Presley and Frank Sinatra before contracting the disease.

"This is my way of saying 'thank you' to Elvis."

It's a personal tribute", Wendy said.

Elvis fans here who are still mourning their idol were canvassing local councils for permission to erect a huge statue of the King of Rock'n'Roll somewhere in London.

WELLINGTON, Aug. 25, (Reuters)—Eight men and a woman have been rescued 12 days after being shipwrecked on a deserted Pacific island, according to a message from Rapaotonga, in the Cook Islands.

A New Zealand Press

The crew were identified as a Swede, an Australian, and American and six New Zealanders.

Association correspondent said the nine were picked up on Monday by a ship which answered a Mayday call. It found the nine, stranded when their 23-metre yacht Hweata was wrecked.

The rescue team, the Achero, took them to Atiu, a nearby island in the Cook group, where they are waiting for a vessel to take them to Rapaotonga, the capital.

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Carter calls end to policy of apartheid

LACOS, Aug. 25, (AFP)—In a message to the Lagos conference, President Carter has said an end to the "discriminatory and repugnant policy of apartheid" was a goal his administration intended to pursue "energetically".

"It is my firm conviction that South Africa must embark immediately on the progressive transformation of its society at one that accords full and equitable participation in the political process to all its people," the US President said.

There continues to be no significant movement to begin such fundamental change, Carter's message went on, then this will operate to the detriment of the constructive relationship we have sought to maintain with South Africa.

This was an issue about which Americans felt very deeply and we will not abandon our strongly held beliefs," Carter told participants.

2-Americans to fly in balloon across Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, (Reuter)—Two Americans will shortly attempt to be the first to cross the Atlantic by balloon, a feat which several others have tried.

Maxie Anderson, and Ben Abruzzo, 47, both of Albuquerque New Mexico, have put 150,000 dollars into the project. Their planned route will be almost the same as that taken 50 years ago by Charles Lindbergh in the first solo aircraft flight across the ocean.

They hope to make the 3,000 mile direct journey to France, probably from Boston area, in their black and silver 101,000 cubic foot (2,860 cubic metre) helium balloon named "land of enchantment".

But as Anderson told Reuter by phone from Albuquerque they could end up anywhere—Britain, France, Spain, even North Africa. It all depends on the winds.

There have been more than a dozen trans-atlantic balloon attempts since three men managed 60 miles in 1931.

Egyptian 'Gods and Pharaohs' to go to Munich

MUNICH, Aug. 25, (DPA)—Egyptian "Gods and Pharaohs" will be on view at Munich's "house of art" in February next year in one of the biggest and artistically most valuable collections of ancient art ever to leave Egypt.

Egyptian museums have lent 183 first-class pieces, and the exhibition is expected to continue interest in Middle East culture following the highly successful special display "Nefertiti and Akhenaton" at the beginning of last year.

The exhibition will set new standards in this biggest and most significant presentation of ancient art in Europe.

The display will be a cross-section throughout the entire Pharaonic and Graeco-Roman era from 3000 before Christ to 300 AD.

Among the exhibits will be depictions of such ancient Egyptian gods as Amun, Isis and Osiris, and the Pharaohs Tutankhamen, Ramses, Ptolemy, Cleopatra, as well as the Crown Jewels from the Tutankhamen tomb and the royal tombs of Tanis.

The most valuable piece in the exhibition will be the life size gilded statue of Tutankhamen as Guardian of the tomb.

Scientist warns against spread of deserts

NAIROBI, Aug. 25, (Reuter)—A U.S. scientist yesterday predicted that catastrophic droughts would strike one or more of the world's developing nations unless measures were quickly taken to counteract the spread of deserts.

Dr. Harold Dregne told Reuter: I think there will be a widespread drought some place in the world soon, and when that happens there will be a tremendous tragedy. We are really going to see the results of man's neglect over the last 50 years.

Dr. Dregne is chairman of a seminar on the spread of deserts being held in Nairobi this week by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

As a special adviser to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), he next week attends a U.N. world conference here on how to combat the spread of deserts.

He said disaster could begin with a drought in one of the world's major wheat-producing countries.

He said: "The United Nations is very concerned about the spread of deserts."

Burmese agents seize 675 kgs narcotics

RANGOON, Aug. 25, (DPA)—Burmese intelligence agents have made a record haul of 675 kilograms of narcotics at Tachileik town on the Burmese-Thai border, the official news agency of Burma reported last night.

Agents of Burma's National Intelligence Bureau launched a parallel drive with the Burmese army along the Thai-Burma border against narcotics smugglers raided three houses in Tachileik where they seized the drugs and arrested two persons. A third escaped.

They also seized some arms and ammunition.

The narcotics consisted of 84.3 kilos of number four heroin, 130 kilos of opium powder, 29.98 kilos of morphine blocks, 430.8 kilos of opium.

The arms seized were four 16 rifles, one carbine, one nine mm pistol, 16 grenades and 671 rounds of ammunition.

The balloon can stay aloft eight to 10 days at about 14,000 feet (4,300 meters) but if all goes well the American pair hope it will take about six days.

Just in case, though, they are taking enough food for two months, plus a life raft, radio and other electronic kit of their aircraft bears the number 50 in commemoration of the anniversary of Lindbergh's flight from long island to Paris in "Spirit of St Louis" and the letters "De" for double eagle for the two-man crew.

It is designed by Ed Yost, who last October journeyed further across the Atlantic in a balloon than anyone else did in the century—some 600 miles (about 1,000 kms) from Portugal after 107 hours and nearly 2,500 miles (4,000 kms).

An Israeli delegate, Professor Amos Shapira, asked the Chairman to ensure that no one used the meeting as a jumping board for their own partisan and hateful campaign to undermine the meeting.

Representatives of the two sides had clashed Tuesday during a debate on human rights.

Professor Mazzawi, declared before walking out, he had two problems in taking part in the abstract.

Earlier Egyptian Judge Abdul Hameed Salih had asked an Israeli panelist, Mrs. Chana Avnur, what he called "two innocent questions"—what were the conditions of the meeting?

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Israeli presence disrupts law meet

MANILA, Aug. 25, (Reuter)—A Palestinian lawyer walked out from a meeting at the world Law Conference here yesterday as the Israeli-Palestinian confrontation disrupted proceedings for the third time in as many days.

Musa Mazzawi, a Palestinian-born professor of law at London Polytechnic, shouted "to hell with conference standing rules" and walked out after being refused extra time to speak.

Professor Isai Fiolchit of Denmark, who was in the chair, had earlier set a two-minute time-limit for speeches and asked delegates not to mention specific government but the rule has been violated several times.

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ARAFAT TO LEAVE FOR USSR MONDAY

BEIRUT / CAIRO, Aug. 25, (DPA)—Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Chairman Yasser Arafat will leave for Moscow next Monday shortly after the PLO Central Committee meeting in Damascus, the Beirut newspaper "Al-Kifah" (Al-Arabi) reported yesterday.

Arafat, who is currently shuttling between Tripoli and Alexandria to mediate between Libya and Egypt, Tuesday said in Cairo that he was interested in seeing a dialogue begin between the PLO and the US government.

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World Law Conference calls for destruction of all nuclear weapons

MANILA, Aug. 27, (Reuter)—The World Law Conference ended here yesterday with a call for the destruction of all nuclear weapons and the full enforcement of human rights.

The minimum requirement is to be an honest person, honest in word and honest in deed....

"We must reject flashiness without substance and every sort of boasting.... We must be steadfast and dedicated."

The Chinese Communist Party should revive the tradition of modesty, prudence, plain-living and properly serve the people Teng said.

He called for both discipline and more debate within the party and quoted Mao as saying "if you know and say it without reserve".

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State Enterprises Law enforced

KABUL, Aug. 27, (Bakhtar)—The State Enterprises Law has been published in Official Gazette issue No. 8 dated 30 Saratan 1356 and enforced.

The Law, in five chapters and 44 articles, was prepared by the Ministry of Finance and recently approved by the President of the Republic.

Under the Law the profit-making and non-profit-making enterprises will be established by the state on the basis of separate charters to carry out social, economic, cultural and technical activities.

Likewise, under the provisions of this Law the affairs pertaining to establishment and organisational set up of the enterprises will be regulated.

With the enforcement of this Law the State Enterprises Law of 1353 stands null and void.

The text of the Law will be published in the newspaper for public information.

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World Law Conference calls for destruction of all nuclear weapons

MANILA, Aug. 27, (Reuter)—The World Law Conference ended here yesterday with a call for the destruction of all nuclear weapons and the full enforcement of human rights.

The minimum requirement is to be an honest person, honest in word and honest in deed....

"We must reject flashiness without substance and every sort of boasting.... We must be steadfast and dedicated."

The Chinese Communist Party should revive the tradition of modesty, prudence, plain-living and properly serve the people Teng said.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

One must learn by doing the thing; for though you know it, you may not do it. (Sophocles)

Rolling back the deserts

When in 1974 the United Nations called for a world conference on desertification, the word rang few bells. It was just coined by the UN General Assembly from French usage. In less than four years a vast body of literature has been piled as a result of studies and research carried out by the United Nations itself, and by member nations individually.

The delegates who begin their ten day meeting in Nairobi today have already had the opportunity to study four special reports on desertification, to ecological change, to technology and to society. These studies mostly deal with the global scene, but scientists have also studied the actual process by which land has been degraded in a number of countries. The four regional meetings held in preparation for the world conference on desertification also provide for a great deal of thought to the delegates. Researchers have now established that human activities have desecrated

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper discusses the training of teachers in an editorial. The government of Afghanistan, soon after assuming its duties, embarked upon introducing the necessary reforms in the educational system. Modern education in Afghanistan is well over half a century old, yet some of the institutions, practices, and processes have taken decidedly too long to evolve. For decades the main preoccupation was training personnel to fill the ranks of the civil service, and to replace the old time scribes with somewhat educated and forward-looking men. Then came the women's emancipation. Again the main task was considered to be to get the girls out of their homes and into the school, without thinking too much about the quality of training offered them, or their financial or the contribution that they would be expected to make to the national economy.

HEYYWAD: The daily Heywad in Sunday's issue comments on production of meats and dairy product in quantities that will accommodate a rising population, and erasing them at rates which they can afford to buy. By developing livestock and dairy industries it is possible to kill several birds with a single stone. Public health will be promoted in a singular way through improved diet and nourishment. Farmers income will increase, and the domestic market expand. The foreign currency which is now spent on imports of milk and milk products will be saved, and new exports outlets will be opened for the country, as surplus meat and dairy products become available. The government has on hand extensive plans for developing of this

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Margaret Thatcher: The pink, serious lady

LONDON

By Katherine Whitehorn

She's seen Chairman Hua, she's seen the Pope, she's chatted with President Carter, completing the hand of ace assassins to the statesman. She's almost certainly the next British Prime Minister: what sort of animal is she?

"We knew Margaret at Oxford," a couple of civil servants told me recently. "She was very pink and very serious and we didn't ask her out." They also unthinkingly hinted that in the use days her hair was brown. It's now an auburn blonde but she is still pink and still serious—and plausibly a lady of great determination.

She came from an aspiring background—her father who owned a chemist's shop left school himself at 12, but was determined to educate his bright daughter. She made it to Oxford studying chemistry, then went in for law, and was all set to become a tax lawyer when she became a mother instead—and anyone who can manage two babies on one pregnancy is more efficient than the rest of us anyway.

She believes passionately in people making good their own efforts, and has ended up despising all the compromises the Conservative Party has ever made. She got into British folk-lore as

Minister of Education by cancelling free school milk. "Thatcher, Thatcher, milk canisters," they sang.

The irony of her situation is that her politics would seem most likely to appeal to just that reactionary old guard who would, you'd think, have apoplexy at the thought of a woman leader, whereas the radical girls who would welcome a woman find her just the sort of woman they loathe.

For she is very much the Tory lady.

She has the glassy smile, the conventional boring clothes and the fluted middle class accent of a bazaar—opener. Her strength in her party is largely that, though a politician, she makes like a politician's wife. Certainly she has more wit than to reveal her very sharp mind to those vast sections of her party who would know a tax lawyer when she saw him.

For all that, there are question marks over her leadership. How good is she, for example, at picking people? She rescued bluff Reginald Maudling from obscurity, but may, now that more specks of dirt from a current corruption case go on being Communist, she was simply trying to cram everything she saw into the mould of what she

know already.

Most revealing of all was a remark made one day when we were sitting around discussing her "careful" blue wardrobe. "We shouldn't be so mean about her clothes," said someone in a fit of remorse. But someone else said, "If it was Shirley Williams, we wouldn't even be thinking about her clothes."

And it's true. Shirley Williams of the Labour cabinet has got exactly that sort of warmth of passionate sincerity which disarms the cynic. Margaret Thatcher hasn't.

"She's got a good clock-work brain and 50 per cent of what it needs to be a great statesman," said someone who travelled with her, "but a complete blank on the other half." She is, in a word, a cold fish, and far too much like her predecessor, Ted Heath.

And because she hasn't that warmth and imagination, she has probably failed to stir the British to the efforts they must make for recovery. More irony: women ministers are said to fail because they are partial, impulsive, soft-hearted and too kind to the people they like—witness the disastrous downfalls of the one two mothers of the Indian subcontinent.

—OPNS

Has the population time-bomb been defused?

By Peter Adamson

PART II

The regions where population growth rates have fallen—China, the Soviet Union and the West—are the regions where standards of living are rising. And, in view of the interdependence of international community, if not for other considerations, an effective action plan, that will be really supported, would come out of it.

On average, the fertility rates in the developing world are 2.5 times as high as in the industrialised world. There are three more children per family. The reason for this is not that the poor are ignorant and don't want to go into the chemists or don't know the facts of life but because they need more children.

They need more children to ensure that some will survive in areas of poor health—where life rural India where a family still has to have 8-9 children to be 95% certain of one survivor; they need more children because there is no other source of security in illness and old age. The evidence for this is broad-backed. It was not the pious pipe of family planning which reduced the birth rate in the industrialised world, for example. In Europe birth rates began to fall significantly after the standard of living began to rise significantly for the majority of the people and after the widespread availability of cheap and effective contraceptives.

Conversely, the 25 poor countries in the world where the population is growing at over 2.5 million people a year have by far the world's highest birth rates. This same demographic can be illustrated even within national boundaries. Family planning programmes

are having little effect in India's Bihar State, where health services are virtually non-existent and only one woman in two can read; whereas in the State of Kerala, which has a much higher level of health-care and 50% female literacy, family planning programmes are being widely accepted.

(Continued on page 4)

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NEW SUGAR FACTORY IN BAGHLAN

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

"The new Baghlan sugar factory which will be built from the 7.5 million dollars credit of the Abu Dhabi Fund will produce 27,000 tons of sugar every year once it begins operation. The new factory will be completed by the end of the Seven Year Development Plan in 1980 and will consume more than 200,000 tons of sugar-beet a year," said a source of the Ministry of Planning in an interview with the daily Kabul Times.

The new sugar factory will be built in the vicinity of the present factory and will enter the 30 percent net of the people by producing 27,000 tons of sugar yearly.

The 7.5 million dollars credit of Abu Dhabi government has been provided under easy terms. The loan will be repaid in 20 years time with an interest of only four percent including the service charges.

The loan agreement was signed recently between the government of Afghanistan and the Abu Dhabi government. The repay of the loan will begin five years after the signing of the agreement thus enabling the factory to begin operation.

The existing sugar factory in Baghlan has a capacity between 15-14 thousand tons of sugar a year. It produced much less than its capacity due to the shortage of sugar-beet. Once the new factory begins operation a significant cut in sugar import will be made, which presently is a considerable drain on the foreign exchange earnings of the Republic. Every year the state subsidises the import of sugar to facilitate the consumers, and sugar is sold at fixed prices through out Afghanistan.

The source further added that residential quarters for senior staff and workers will be constructed from the loan. Other related buildings are being planned.

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INTER-CONTINENTAL

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America sleepless without Nitecap

PART II

Two months ago, Mutual replaced the Nitecap Show with an all-night program featuring Long John Nebel that originates from the studios of WMCA in New York City. The difference between the two shows is that while the Nitecap was a two-hour black-eyed peas and crepes a la reine, between concern over whether a tornado is brewing and concern over child pornography, and most of the Nitecaps who have had to trade one for the other are not happy about it.

"I have a room full of telegrams and mailgrams and letters and postcards," Little said the other day, "telling me how great Jepko was."

Jepko is determined to continue. As the second hand on the Nitecap studio clock signalled the arrival of 10 p.m. one night, David Baertsch, the programme's 25-year-old engineer, gave Jepko the sign to punch one of the buttons on the blinking telephone console. That links him with callers from across the United States and Canada, and occasionally from Europe and Asia.

The first call was from a woman in Seven Hills, Ohio, who, predictably, was angry at the radio station in Cleveland that had once brought the Nitecaps into her bedroom and had forsaken them for Nebel, whose programme, she said, was "disgusting". A few minutes later, Jepko, who is known to his listeners as Herbie spoke with a woman from Syracuse who reported that "no body here can hear you", a

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Offer received

Ministry of Communications has received an offer for 93 date punching machines with specifications from OTTO Co. of West Germany at total price of DM-5363.50 CIF Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply the same at lower price should send their offers until September 8 to the Foreign Procurement Department. (411) 3-1

"It's just like talking to homefolks," another woman says.

"I can't sleep who hear you,"

As midnight slips away and dawn approaches, the callers begin to sound sleepier, but they still wait patiently to talk to Herbie, tell him that they can't sleep, or what the Mutual people say, they think he's a winner.

"I can't sleep who hear you,"

Fighting the desert in more ways than one

Ibn Khaldun, one of the most brilliant lights in our intellectual history, considered himself a failure in practical matters. As a politician, as a leader of men, as a minister of state, even as an army commander, he failed. But in attempting to analyze his failures Ibn Khaldun created his masterpiece, *The Muqaddimah*. In it he considered the history of his society—the 14th century—and, in the process, initiated the science of sociology. In discovering that his failures were part of the larger failures of a society weakened by environmental factors (the bubonic plague mainly) and losing its cohesive force in a period of economic and political turmoil, Ibn Khaldun pointed to a truth to which we are still witness. The peace and prosperity of societies are the results of complex interactions, not only among people and nations but of both with the forces of nature.

It is perhaps a rather dubious compliment to ourselves that more than six centuries after Ibn Khaldun we are beginning to act in his perceptions. Globally, action may be said to have begun with the Environment Conference in 1972. A series of other conferences followed, on population, food, trade and development, raw materials and international economic cooperation, habitat and atomic energy. All pointed to the same things—we have only one earth, we live in a closely interdependent global society, we must refashion the international order if we are to live in peace. At the international level we have, like Ibn Khaldun, analyzed our failures and come to similar conclusions.

It is in this large context that the United Nations Conference on Desertification meets in Nairobi (29 August to 9 September). The problems it faces are not restricted, as some may think, to countries which have deserts (though even these are not few in number). Some two-thirds of the world's countries have areas that are threatened with desertification. Based on climatic data more than a third of the earth's surface is desert or semi-desert, and more than 15 per cent of the world's population live in these areas. If we go by nature of soil and vegetation the total area of desert and semi-desert increases to some 43 per cent of the earth's land surface. The increase is accounted for by the estimated extent of man-made deserts—an area larger than Brazil and almost as great as China.

What focussed the world's attention on this state of affairs was a natural disaster—the long drought in the Sahelian region of Africa that began in the late sixties. As year after year passed with no relief in sight, there was growing alarm that we might be witnessing a long-term change in the climate of the area. What did this mean for the countries directly involved and for their neighbours? What did it mean for the world community? Answers were so few that the UN General Assembly set in motion a train of events that would lead to concerted action. It called for a global conference and a period of intense expert preparation to gather all available knowledge pertinent to action.

The job of reviewing available knowledge was divided among several experts, who were asked to review the known interrelationships of desertification with: 1) climate; 2) ecological change; 3) technology; and 4) population and society. Another group of scientists, funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), were asked to undertake "case studies" of the desertification process in six different

By Mustafa Kamel Tolba
Secretary General of World Conference on Desertification opening in Nairobi today:

countries. And yet other groups set to work studying the feasibility of co-operative action by countries to deal with shared problems. Efforts also went ahead to map the arid areas of the world in greater detail than Povel Meigs had done under UNESCO auspices, in 1952. In addition to this collected expertise the delegations to the Conference will have an Overview that sums up the main points of the papers, and a draft plan of action.

If there is one central theme to the draft plan, it is that action must not wait until complete knowledge about complex situations. The need is recognised for immediate action in applying existing knowledge, not only to stop, the physical processes of desertification, but to educate people in minimising the effects done to the fragile ecosystems of arid and semi-arid areas by present social and economic activities. The plan acknowledges the need to base improved systems of land use on the inevitability of periodic drought. Also acknowledged is the low level of natural biological productivity of drylands.

Another central theme of the plan is that all measures are to be directed primarily toward the well-being and development of the peoples affected by or vulnerable to desertification. Efforts to fight desertification must thus be consistent with and part of wider development programmes. In implementing programmes the plan stresses the cultural and ecological variety in vulnerable areas and the overriding need for an approach that is both sensitive and flexible.

While underlining the need for urgent short-term relief measures, the plan recognises that long-term programmes to prevent desertification should not be delayed because the cost of prevention is far less than that of the cure. The draft, at present, consists of five chapters that set out its origin and scope, its objectives and principles; its recommendations for national and regional action; its recommendations for international action; and finally its proposals for a programme of immediate initial actions. The implementation of the plan is expected to be carried out by Governments through their national institutions.

Vance briefs Carter on Peking visit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday briefed President Carter on his four-day visit to Peking and the White House said afterwards it would be premature to draw any firm conclusions from it.

Vance, who returned Saturday from the first high-level talks between the Carter administration and China's post-Mao government, described his meetings as "uniformly serious and constructive". According to the low-key White House statement, the Secretary of State considered the visit "very useful and important in establishing effective communication between senior officials of the two governments".

The Peking visit was a good beginning, and the President and the Secretary of State are expected to have further constructive meetings with the Chinese side in the weeks and months ahead, it said. The statement made no direct reference to the major issue dividing the United States and China—that of Taiwan, which the US is sworn to defend and Pek-

ing is sworn to "liberate". It said merely that the talks had "enhanced mutual understanding on a wide variety of issues", including global and bilateral matters and "normalisation" of relations. The White House reported that the Chinese side presented their views "in an equally straight forward manner", and considered the discussions honest and significant.

And it said Vance made it clear to Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng and his leadership that the US relationship with China would "continue to be guided by the Shanghai communiqué and central to our foreign policy".

The Shanghai communiqué was signed in 1972 by President Nixon and the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung and in it the two sides promised to work toward normalisation of relations. The US also pledged to eventually withdraw its forces from Taiwan.

Vice President Walter Mondale, Defence Secretary Harold Brown and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski met with Vance to hear the results of the Peking visit.

HONG KONG, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—China has rehabilitated posthumously former Education Minister Chou Hung—Hsin, who died in disgrace in April last year during an anti-rightist campaign. By implication the "gang of four", for the first time, was officially accused of a serious crime.

The New China News Agency, monitored here, said yesterday, the 59-year-old educator had endured "merciless persecution" by followers of the now purged "Gang of Four" radical leaders led by Chairman Mao's widow Chiang Ching before his death. It did not reveal the cause of Chou's death, but he was charged with having been subjected to bitter criticism by the radicals he was said to have died of brain haemorrhage.

The agency said a solemn meeting was held at the Peking cemetery for the revolutionaries in the outskirts of Peking Saturday to pay tribute to his memory, and to "rehabilitate him". Vice Premier Ku Mu, in a eulogy, described the late Chou as a fine member of the Chinese Communist Party who had resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and had done fruitful work as education minister.

We must settle score with the "Gang of Four", for their grave crime in persecuting comrade Chou Jung-Hsin to death. We must repudiate and cancel the gang's slanders and false charges levelled at comrade Chou Jung-Hsin, Ku said. A versatile administrator, Chou had been twice disgraced by the radicals. The agency said a solemn

nt-training—demonstration stations for revegetation / afforestation; —Establishment of regional networks of biosphere reserves; —Preparation, publication and distribution of a series of manuals on the specific topics of anti-desertification technologies and management.

The organisers of the Desertification Conference hope that action after the meeting will be both swift and effective. To some extent action has already started within the context of the feasibility studies on international action in north Africa and in south Asia. The success of these efforts will depend, of course, on a complex of economic and social factors, for the fight against desertification is an integral part of the fight for development. We cannot succeed against the desert on land if we do not also fight the deserts of the ill-nourished body and the illiterate mind.

POPULATION

(Continued from page 2)

At the same time there is little doubt that rapidly rising population, even if it is a result of poverty rather than a cause, can make the task of raising living standards more difficult. In the Third World as a whole, for example, it would take an increase of 50% in schools and teachers over the next 15 years just to maintain present levels of school enrolment. In straight economic terms, as Robert Cassen

of Britain's Institute for Development Studies has pointed out "One has to exercise great ingenuity to reach the conclusion that per capita income benefits from increasing the number of children". This debate on which comes first, the mother or the father, dredges up sunken hulks of old Malthusian debates encrusted with all sorts of ideological barnacles. Since the World Population Conference in Bucharest in 1974, at which the pill-pushers and loop-inserters got a much needed slap on the back of the leg for being more interested in reducing the numbers of poor than reducing poverty, the "developmentalist" camp has carried the day. "It has been made clear", says Rafael Salas, the Head of UNEPA which is actively involved in population programmes in over a hundred countries, "that even the broadest family planning campaigns on their own are largely ineffective in producing a lower rate of population growth".

With this change in knowledge and understanding of the determinants and consequences of population growth has come a new political attitude in the Third World. Until recently, the developing countries have been forced onto the defensive about population growth by the weight of preaching from the industrialised nations. Now they are increasingly on the offensive.

The Danish government said the Krona (crown) would be devalued by 10 per cent. Denmark and Norway remained in the snake, but each devalued its Krona by five per cent.

West German Finance Minister Hans Apel said the snake was still an important "haven of stability" for the countries that remained associated, and added: "a devaluation does not solve a country's economic problems". If Sweden had remained in the float, it would have suffered a heavy drain on its foreign currency reserves (which experts here estimate are down to the equivalent of two to three months' worth).

On April 1 the Swedish crown was devalued by six per cent against the other members, and the Danish and Norwegian crowns by three per cent. Last October, the mark was revalued by two per cent, while the Swedish and Norwegian crowns were devalued by three per cent and the Danish Krona by six per cent.

The snake was originally formed in April 1972 by members of the European Economic Community (EEC). It was intended as the first step toward the common market countries' goal of European monetary union.

Middle East:

Syria sees no progress towards peace

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Iskander's pessimistic view of peace prospects came amid mounting fears by Arab diplomats that the current Middle East impasse was more likely to result in a fifth Arab-Israeli war than a negotiated settlement.

The Syrian official emphasised his country had no objection to a unified Arab delegation to Geneva talks—a proposal rejected by Egypt—"on condition that P.L.O. representatives form part of that delegation".

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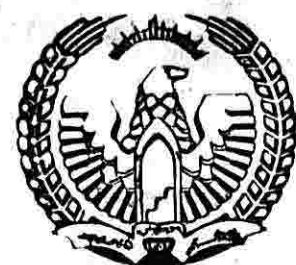
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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

One must learn by doing the thing; for though you think you know it, you have no certainty, until you try. (Sophocles)

PASHTUNISTAN DAY

The people of Afghanistan have been observing this day through the years as a day of affirmation of their support for the rightful aspiration of their Pashtun and Baluch brothers.

The people of this country have unbreakable and age old bonds of fraternity with the Pashtuns and Baluchis, who thirty years after the departure of the British from the Indian sub-continent are still struggling for the right to determine their own destiny.

This is the sole political difference which stood in the way of establishment of satisfactory and brotherly relations with Pakistan.

The governments of Afghanistan, on the basis of the oft stated policy of nonalignment of the country, and the nation's

desire to have friendly relations with all peace-loving nations of the world, have always opted for an amicable and peaceful solution of this sole problem through talks, and negotiations.

The fact that the leaders of the two sides were able to hold talks in Kabul and Rawalpindi, and the Afghan-Pakistan understanding to maintain, in their relations, the spirit of Kabul, gives rise to the hope that circumstances will change so that one day we will be able to solve our sole political dispute in the interests of our peoples and peace in the region in a just and honourable manner and in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

Peaceful talks is a fundamental aspect of the foreign policy of the Republic of Afghanistan.

This country will leave no stone unturned in its efforts to settle peacefully on a just, permanent and honourable basis, the issue which has marred relations between two brother Moslem countries.

We feel that solution of international disputes through talks and peaceful negotiations is a firm guarantee for world peace and security and tranquility in the region. It is our ardent hope that an early solution of the only political problem which Afghanistan has with Pakistan over the rights of the brother Pashtun and Baluch people will be solved in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the Pashtun and Baluch peoples and leaders, and a new era of fraternal ties dawn in the two countries relations.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper comments on the celebration in Afghanistan of the International Children's Day. The day will be observed tomorrow at a grand ceremony in the Afghan Women's Organisation, and in various other institutions.

Children, as men and women of tomorrow are the greatest national resource in every country, and the government of the Republic of Afghanistan is making every possible endeavour to ensure good health, and wide educational opportunities for the younger generation. The educational reforms launched by the Republican regime began from the kindergartens and primary schools, and training of kindergarten and primary teachers holds a special place in the Education Ministry's teacher training programmes.

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper views the production and marketing of karakul pelts. This year although purchasing from producers continues already over a million pelts have been bought at a cost of nearly eight hundred million afghanis.

It is expected that production will top last year's in most producing areas. Some of the karakul breeding areas are hit by droughts during the current year, and to ensure safety of karakul and other sheep the government is rushing supplies of fodder to herders in various parts of the country. Afghanistan's live stocking development projects aim at modernising sheep breeding in all major producing and grazing areas, and the Herat Livestock Company is now working with thousands of breeders. Similar projects are underway in Badghis, Kandahar, and Ghor provinces and within the next several years sheep raising will be modernised on a more or less national scale.

HEYWAD: The increase in sales and production of cement during the current year is the subject of an editorial in yesterday's issue.

Both the Ghor and Jabul Seraj cement plants have reported higher production and sale figures during the last five months of the current year, and the orders which they have received assured them full sales for the rest of the year. The mounting need for cement not only made it

necessary to stop export of this material, but also launching of new production projects. Work has already started on the Herat Cement Plant which will produce 700 tons a day.

Another plant is planned in Kandahar which will produce 1600 tons per day. Together the four plants will ensure constant availability of this important construction material, and smooth progress on the nation's construction sites. Possible quantities will also be available for exports.

World Press

NAIROBI, Aug. 30, (Reuters).—The Kenya Sunday Nation said Sunday that it was only a matter of time before Namibians (South West Africans) would be ruling themselves.

In a editorial the newspaper said "last Friday was marked around the world as Namibia Day, when the international community expressed solidarity with and support for the oppressed people of the African country in their struggle for independence from South Africa."

Namibia is ruled by South Africa under an outdated League of Nations mandate and in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

ADS. RATES

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Has the population time-bomb been defused?

By Peter Adamson
PART III

If concern over rapid population growth is a concern about people and poverty, they are, then, the logical expression of that concern is assistance and co-operation in the construction of a New International Economic Order which will give the developing countries a better chance to meet the basic needs of their people. "The faster basic needs are met" says Salas "the faster birth-rates will begin to fall."

If concern for population growth is also motivated by environmental considerations, then the Third World can and does argue that although it has 70% of the world's people and 80% of the population growth, it has only 7% of the world's industry, 11% of the world's Gross

International Product and consumes only 10% of world resources. "The relatively small increase in population in the rich world" argues Mahbub ul Haq, World Bank economist and leading Third World spokesman, "puts about 8 times as much stress on the world's resources as the large increase in population growth in the poor world."

In other words, the Third World is arguing that the real environmental threat does not come from the population explosion in the poor world but from the consumption explosion in the rich world.

A less palatable argument to many of the Third

World's leaders is that basic human needs for large populations can be met, and population growth thereby slowed down, even at lower per capita incomes than prevail today in many Third World countries. "There is striking new evidence" says William Rich of Washington's Overseas Development Council "that in an increasing number of poor countries birth rates have dropped sharply despite relatively low per capita incomes and despite the absence of relative newness of family planning programmes. The countries in which this has happened are those in which the broadest spectrum of the population has shared

in the economic and social benefits of significant national progress to a far greater than in most poor countries."

(NIP)

Greece under Karamanlis—years of lost opportunity

ATHENS:

When the Greek junta crumbled during the Cyprus crisis three years ago, Constantine Karamanlis returned from exile and took control of a highly volatile situation. Within a few months he had pulled the country back from the edge of war, held elections, drafted a new constitution and conducted a referendum that ended a disabling dispute over the monarchy.

But today many Greeks are asking what the Karamanlis government has done for them lately. There seems to be growing agreement with Pavlos Bokoyannis, a political columnist, who describes the administration as "the democracy of lost opportunities."

"I'm not sure anyone else could have done better," said one Western diplomat "but somehow, in spite of this power and personal popularity, Karamanlis has missed bringing his strength to bear on fundamental problems."

In foreign affairs Prime Minister Karamanlis places top priority on taking Greece into the European Common Market and resolving its disputes with Turkey over Cyprus and the Aegean. But negotiations with the Common Market are moving slowly, and talks with Turkey are hardly moving at all.

Domestically, little progress has been made in modernising such institutions as the third-rate educational system and the crippled civil service. Social welfare programmes remain rudimentary, and the country is still ruled by a suffocating system of personal influence and favouritism.

One of the most serious criticisms is that Karamanlis has failed to guarantee a smooth transfer of power after he leaves the scene. "No doubt, Karamanlis was successful in the first transition phase" said Bokoyannis who writes for the daily To Vima. "But he has not been successful since then and the proof is that he is considered indispensable. Democracy and normality in this country are identified with a 70-year-old man."

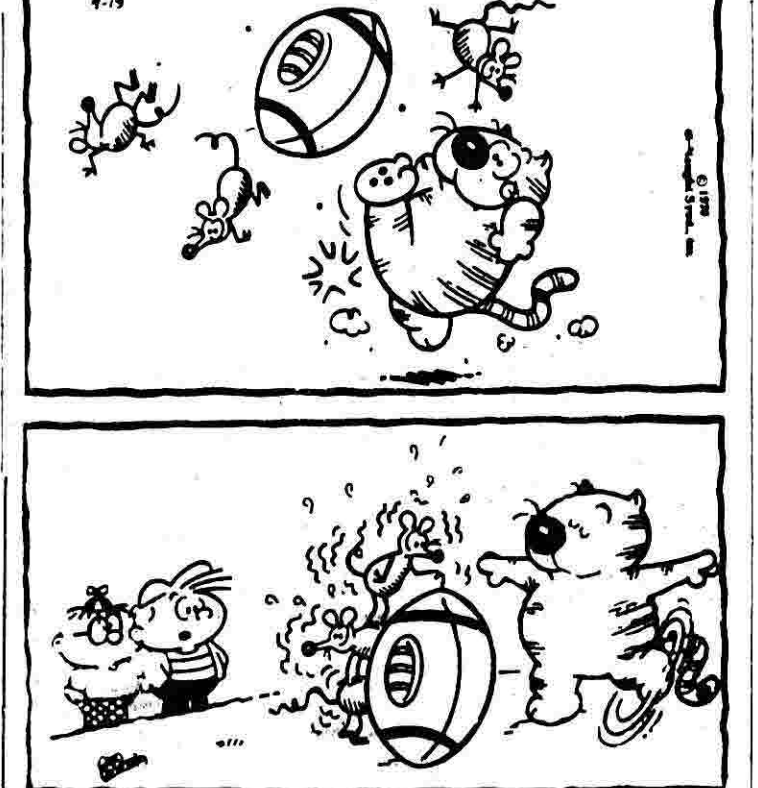
Karamanlis spent most of those 70 years trailing for his current job. In 1955 he became Prime minister and served until 1963 when he quarrelled with the king lost an election and went into voluntary exile in Paris. For 11 years he waited, not always patiently, for the call to return home. It came on July 24, 1974, and

has tried to strike a balance between his pro-Western instincts and the political reality of widespread anti-Americanism in Greece. Last month the two nations signed an agreement that would allow the United States to keep four key bases here, but they will be placed under stricter Greek control and operate under tighter rules.

At home, the government has resolved the ancient conflict between two forms of the Greek language. Instead of the purist tongue favoured by the educated elite, Karamanlis established the demotic, or common language, as the official language.

In his relations with the United States, Karamanlis

(Continued on page 3)



HE'S PRACTICING HIS PLACE KICKING.

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

READING, ENGLAND, gland city.

Aug. 30, (Reuters).—A three-day rock music festival ended here Sunday with 178 people arrested, most accused of drugs offences.

Drugs officers found packages of drugs called "dolly mixtures" which were being sold to fans at the festival, being held in a field near this southern En-

gland into the vaults of the Bank Commerciale were discovered when a patrol car spotted smoke rising from an air vent.

The robbers laid apparently inside the vault since Friday night and were using the lance that had helped them pull off a number of earlier raids, according to police.



STUDENTS WITH WINNING FASHION FLAIR

By Linda Foster

For the fifth time, fashion students of Kingston Polytechnic, near London, have swept to victory in an international young fashion design contest organised by the Swiss textile industry. The Kingston team of six students—one first year, two second year and three third year—went to Switzerland with their professor, Daphne Brooker, to compete against students from leading European design

six students and the contest was judged by a panel of ten international fashion journalists and fashion trade experts. These included Serena Sinclair, fashion editor of "The Daily Telegraph", London, and Francis Crescent, editor of the French "Vogue". Representatives of the fashion Press from all over Europe and guests from the Swiss textile and fashion industry were invited to



Kingston Polytechnic student Neil Greer's design which won second prize in the Folk Party section at the 13th Rencontre of Young Fashion in Switzerland.

view the outfits in a variety of categories including the Basle Publicity Center for Swiss Minister, which provided Textiles, St. Gall, in conjunction with the Swiss textile industry.

Kingston students' four earlier successes included winning the previous contest held in 1974. Usually the contest is held in St. Gall, the traditional centre of the textile industry, but this year the event moved to the historic city of Basle.

The main object of the contest is to promote young talent. Students from the Netherlands, Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Austria and Britain were given an opportunity to match their skills in designing a number of outfits in Swiss fabrics.

The theme of this 13th Rencontre was "Wedding side world and keeping in Basle" and the students were asked to design and make models for seven different situations over a weekend in Basle.

These ranged from outfits for travel, business, Venetian (reception) and a party to a dress for a gala reception, a ball gown and a wedding dress. Fabrics were provided by leading Swiss manufacturers, although the students had no choice of fabrics they could, in some cases, state a colour preference.

Each school which took part was represented by

ing on special projects with other students so they also understand the problems involved in operating within specific competition rules", she said. "They also know how to work well as a team, which is important in a contest of this type, and they do it very well. Being constantly involved in projects outside the college and within industry gives them valuable confidence with professionals, plus real insights into and experience of the commercial world."

Just how keen Kingston's 54 fashion students were to be picked to represent their college was reflected in the enthusiastic way in which they submitted designs for initial selection. "They all want to be part of this contest", said Daphne Brooker. "We asked them to design three outfits and were swamped by their response—a fantastic number of ideas, some 2000 full-colour sketches in all."

The six lucky students whose work was chosen to set to work designing the outfits and picking appropriate accessories which, in many cases, they made themselves.

When it came to the final judging in Basle, points were awarded not only for overall design but also for suitability for the various occasions and use of fabric. Although Kingston designs did not win first prize in every category, they were placed in all and won outright in three—Business, Folk Party and Grand Gala.

It was in these winning outfits that the students' sure touch with fabric and section, Stephen Coomber designed a comfortable and practical skirt and shirt in checked fine wool, topped by a toning red wool twill jacket; Sally Fox's skirt and waistcoat with tailored checked jacket gained second prize in this section.

Two colourful, fun outfits by second year student Neil Greer carried off first and second prize in the Folk Party category. with beautiful, expensive

fabrics", she said. "As a college we simply cannot afford to use pure silks and luxury cloths such as faille on an everyday basis—so the Rencontre is a marvellous opportunity for them to handle and work with fabrics such as these, besides giving an extra dimension to their practical training."

GREECE

(LPS)

The performance of the economy has been steady, though not spectacular, and Karamanlis has not been afraid to impose austerity measures. He has also not been afraid to use state power to manipulate the economy, and the government recently expanded its role in the energy and banking sectors.

Leftist critics say Karamanlis has an autocratic streak and cite recent legislation restricting the right to strike for political reasons. Conservative businessmen accuse him of pursuing a "socialist mania." Karamanlis concedes that both sides have a point.

In an interview last year, he asserted that strong leadership was essential in an unstable country like Greece. "The rich will have to sacrifice 30 per cent of their wealth for moral equity and social programmes," he said, "and the majority of the people will have to give up 30 per cent of their freedom to prevent anarchy."

—NYT

Needed

Raisin Export Development Dept. needs one new Toyota Corona. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who can supply should send their offers by September 7 to the above Department in Ansari Watt. (414) 3-2

Offer received

Radio Afghanistan has received an offer for its studios 26 items grammophone equipment for DM 373.210, CIF Kabul from EMTCo. and 18 items implements for DM 5874.20, CIF Kabul, from Telefunken Co.

Local and foreign firms that can supply the above equipments at lower price should send their applications till Sunday Sept. 4 to the Services Department of Radio Afghanistan and come for bidding at 10 a.m. List and specifications can be seen at the Services Department. 3-3

Needed

Ministry of Education needs the following items: 1—89 items equipments for machine workshop section. 2—22 items appliances for carpentry section. 3—20 items spare parts for primary technical section. 4—16 items equipments for electric section. Local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should send their offers, within 10 days of publication of this advertisement, to the Foreign Procurement Department of Ministry of Education. List and specifications can be seen. (408) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Siemens branch in Kabul has offered to supply one unit switchboard with 25 lines telephones for DM-26017.00. Local and foreign firms who can supply the above at lower price should send their applications to the Liaison Office of Jin and Press of Balkh at block No. 1 Nader Shah Mina and be present by September 6 to the Service Section of Jin and Press of Balkh in Mazar-i-Sharif. (409) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Afghan Construction Unit—Kabul has received an offer from a West German Company for one unit oil immersed transformer 630 KVA and one unit of Diesel Generator 100 KVA with 3 electric switches for TV Project, CIF Kabul, at DM-71693 by container. Local and foreign firms willing to supply at lower price should submit their offers in sealed envelopes not later than September 5, 1977 to the ACUK Foreign Procurement Office in Pulicharkhi. Specifications list can be obtained for Afs. 1000 from the above department. (410) 3-3

OFFER RECEIVED

Agricultural Extension Development Department has received offers for one Volga (gaz 24) for US\$-4280 and one jeep car (Wazz 469 B) for US\$-5400 from Soviet Autoexport Company. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the above at lower prices should send their offers to the Service Section at Block No. 13 at Nader Shah Mina and be present by September 13 for bidding. Securities are required. (412) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Agricultural Extension Development Department has received an offer for one Toyota Land-Cruiser car model FJ55 from Mir's Service Co. Ltd. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should send their offers to the Service Section at block No. 13 at Nader Shah Mina and be present by September 12 for bidding. Specification can be seen. (413) 3-2

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

Needed

Ministry of Education needs 53 items sports clothes and appliances. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the above should send their offers within 10 days of publication of this advertisement to the Foreign Procurement Section of Ministry of Education. List and specifications can be seen. (417) 3-1

Needed

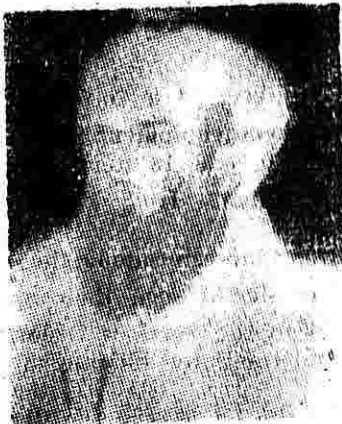
Kabul University needs 52 items stationary. Local and foreign firms who can supply the above should send their applications to the Administration Department and be present by September 11 with their business licence and identity cards for bidding. List and specifications of the above stationary can be seen and securities are required. (416) 3-1



Shaheed Ghazi Altaullah Khan.



Mir Gul Nasser



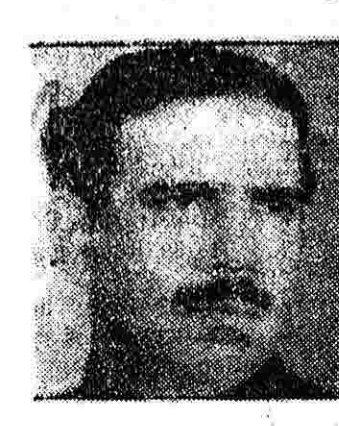
Shaheed Maulawi Haji Shamsuddin.



Shaheed Abdul Sadeq Kasi.



Shazada Abdul Karim



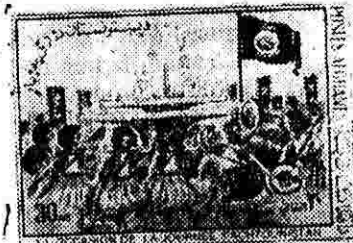
Sherbaz Mazari

FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

tries of our region, is desired by Afghanistan so that in such an atmosphere all countries may be able to continue their efforts for the progress of their societies. Visits, exchange of views in various levels with the leaders of friendly countries during the year promoted understanding and the further development of friendly relations between Afghanistan and these countries".

(From President's address on the Republic Anniversary this year.)



The above is the new postal stamp published on the occasion of Pashturistan Day by the Ministry of Communications.

Assefi meets Indian envoy

KABUL, Aug. 30, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of India to Kabul Shalendra Kumar Singh exchanged views with Mines and Industries Minister Eng. Abdul Tawab Assefi yesterday morning on those projects being implemented with Indian cooperation.

Deh Dana girls school inaugurated

KABUL, Aug. 30, (Bakhtar).—The new building of Deh Dana girls school was inaugurated by the Kabul Governor Abdul Hakim, amidst a large number of invitees.

The expenditure on the building 3,840,000 af. was jointly financed by state, World Food Program and the cooperation of the people. The school has eight classrooms.

In the opening ceremony the General Director of Kabul province Education Department Nour Ahmad Azizi spoke on the basic education reform of the Republic and described the need for building schools in implementation of basic education reforms as valuable.

Some speakers also pointed out the importance of education in the country and expressed appreciation for the attention of the Republic to education.

Tito begins official, friendly visit to China

PEKING, Aug. 30, (AFP).—Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito will begin today an official visit to China which promises to be spectacular in a previously rare display of ceremony, demonstrations will be held in the center of Peking along a two-kilometer section of President Tito's route, as well as in front of the "western residence" where he will stay in Peking.

After Moscow and Pyongyang, Peking will be the third stopover by this pioneer of non-alignment. His "official and friendly visits comes a year after the death of Chairman Mao Tse Tung a historical first.

President Tito is due to arrive in Peking at 11:00 am (GMT) today and will stay in China until Sept. 8.

The Chinese leaders seem prepared to give him a particularly warm welcome. Workers in Peking were busy decorating the center of

the capital with banners, welcoming slogans and multi-colored flags.

On the evening of his arrival he will be a guest at a banquet given by Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng who invited him in his capacity as Chinese head of government, and Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

Sympathy telegram sent

KABUL, Aug. 30, (Bakhtar).—Afghan Red Crescent Society in a telegram has expressed sympathy and condolence over the collision and capsizing of two boats in Bangladesh causing human and financial losses to the Red Cross of that country in Dacca, the Information and Public Relations Department of ARCS reported yesterday.

Spinzar sales in 5 months

KUNDUZ, Aug. 30, (Bakhtar).—Spinzar Company has gained more than af. 102,000,000 from the sale of edible oil during the five months of the current year.

A source of the Spinzar Co. said that during the same period 2,572 tons edible oil was produced by the company, which has been sold for af. 102,880,000.

The source added that also 100,628,000 soap cakes were produced by the company during the same period which were sold for af. 8,152,200.

US gives over 19 m. dollars grant-in-aid

KABUL, Aug. 30, (Bakhtar).—The United States of America has given the Republic of Afghanistan 19,299,000 dollars as grant-in-aid for second stage of the drainage project of the Helmand Valley.

The agreement pertaining to the aid was signed yesterday here for Afghanistan by Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and by US Deputy Chief of Mission Bruce J. Amstutz while the USAID Director

in Kabul was present.

The project covers an area of 130 square kilometers of farming lands of Upper Bughra, Nade Ali, Marja, Shamalan and Darweshan and is scheduled to be completed in three years.

A source of the Planning Ministry said the US government has allocated 9,538,000 to finance the expenses of the first stage of the project.

The source added that under the agreement USAID will provide thirty-five items equipment and construction machinery for the project.

Arafat, Gromyko hold over five hours talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 30, (Reuters).—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat yesterday held extended talks on Middle East problems with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) office here said.

A PLO representative said discussions lasted more than five hours. There was no confirmation of the meeting from official Soviet news media.

Arafat arrived here Sunday night after attending Egyptian-Libyan border talks in the Egyptian town of Salloum.

Observers said Arafat's talks with Gromyko would have focussed on the key problem preventing resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

Gromyko will confer next week in Geneva with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Last week the PLO formally rejected U.S. proposals that it drop opposition to United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 as a condition for joining new peace talks.

The U.S. had indicated earlier that direct contact is with the PLO would be possible if the Palestinians accepted the resolution which implicitly recognises Israel without referring to Palestinian national rights.

The PLO office said Arafat was accompanied by a seven-man delegation. He was expected to spend four days here, a spokesman said.

Bhutto discusses Pakistan future with Gen. Zia

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 30, (Bakhtar).—According to a report of Radio Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto the leader of Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) met Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, the martial law administrator of that country for two hours.

After the meeting Bhutto told reporters that the meeting was arranged at his request during which the October elections and future of Pakistan were discussed.

The AFP and Reuters news agencies report that this was the first meeting of Bhutto with Gen. Zia-ul-Haq after the release of PPP leader.

At the meeting Bhutto rejected the accusation brought against him and requested Gen. Zia-ul-Haq to put an end to the arrests and molesting of the PPP

members. The AFP and Reuters in another despatch report that three supporters of Bhutto have been convicted to six months imprisonment on charges of violating the regulations restricting the political activities.

The three people were among the ten persons who staged demonstration last Friday on arrival of Bhutto to Islamabad.

Reuters further reports that leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) are convinced that the next government will be formed by PNA.

Reuters says it is not known which of the PNA leaders will become the Prime Minister of Pakistan in case of the success of the PNA in elections.



Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission in Kabul Bruce Amstutz signing the agreement.

NEW BRIDGE OVER KABUL RIVER Owen, Young hold 4-hour talks with Vorster

KABUL, Aug. 30, (Bakhtar).—A new concrete bridge will be built over the Kabul river near the old Yak Paisagi bridge.

The foundation stone of the bridge was laid by Kabul Mayor Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Nourzad yesterday.

Dr. Nourzad speaking at the ceremony said that since the historical Yak Paisagi bridge is in danger of collapse, the Kabul Municipality decided to build a new bridge for the welfare of the people and to maintaining its historical entity the bridge will bear its name of Yak Paisagi bridge.

The bridge will cost af. 350,000 approximately and is 43 meters long 2.5 meters wide and three meters height.

TEHRAN, Aug. 2, (AFP).—Seventeen villagers died in floods in northwestern Iran on Sunday newspapers reported today.

Barre makes surprise visit to Moscow

MOSCOW NAIROBI, Aug. 30, (DPA).—Somali President Siad Barre's scheduled official visit to Moscow was shrouded in mystery yesterday according to a report by radio Mogadishu.

The radio said Barre left for Moscow following an invitation.

As late as Monday evening neither the official Soviet News Agency "Tass" nor the Somali Embassy over the eastern Ethiopian province of Ogaden

Soviet President and party chief Leonid Brezhnev is understood to have been out of Moscow for several days to resume his holidays in the Crimea after receiving Yugoslav President and party chief Josip Broz Tito here.

Observers attach considerable importance to the reportedly scheduled Barre's visit in view of the current military clashes between Somalia and Ethiopia over the eastern Ethiopian province of Ogaden



The Governor of Kabul Abdul Hakim opening the new school building.

SEPTEMBER

The skies will be partly country during next 24 hours:

Kabul Temperature:
Max. tomorrow +31C.
Min. tonight +12C.

Pashtunistan Day observed allover Afghanistan

KABUL, Sept. 3, (Bakhtar).— Wednesday, Sunbula 9, was the National Day of Pashtunistan, and this historic day of our Pashtunistani brothers was celebrated in Kabul and various provinces.

In Kabul the Pashtunistan day celebrations began at 8.30 a.m. in Pashtunistan Square, opened with the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran. Speaking on the occasion Kabul Mayor Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Nourzad, representing the citizens of Kabul, said the National Day of Pashtunistan which is marked in grand functions every year on this date by the people of Afghanistan manifests the brotherly and unbreakable bonds that tie the peoples of Afghanistan with our Pashtun and Baluch brothers.

After further elaboration on these ties Mayor Nourzad said that the wish of the people and the government of Afghanistan is that the issue of the inalienable rights of the Pashtun and Baluch peoples, which tantamounts to our sole political dispute with Pakistan, will be resolved through peaceful talks, and through peaceful means in an honourable and just manner.

With the vision and wisdom of our great National Leader, Mohammad Daoud, efforts have been made and are being made for finding an honourable solution to this dispute.

The ceremony was attended by Mohammad Naim, members of the cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials, Governor of Kabul, Ajmal Khatak and some other Pashtun and Baluch leaders, and resident Pashtunistanis, and students of Khushal Khan and Rahman Baba highschools and a large number of Kabul citizens.

The Pashtunistan flag was unfurled, and the Pashtunistan march was held amidst clapping and ovations of the crowds that gathered in Pashtunistan Square. Addressing the gathering Ajmal Khatak in a speech reviewed the struggles of the Pashtun and Baluch peoples in the way of realisation of their inalienable rights, which was welcomed enthusiastically.

Pictures of our national

leader, and slogans on Pashtunistan Day were carried by Pashtunistanis, and the students of Khushal Khan and Rahman Baba highschools performed the national dance.

Special issues of Jamhuriat, Anis, Heywad, the Kabul Times and Pamir were distributed while the ceremony was in progress.

In these editions the papers carried photographs of the flags of Pashtunistan, of the Pashtun and Baluch leaders, and in editorials and articles the National Day of Pashtunistan is expounded upon.

Wednesday morning Radio Afghanistan broadcast a special program to observe the day.

The National Day of Pashtunistan was also marked in all provincial centres and functions were held and speeches delivered on this historic day of the Pashtun and Baluch brothers.

These ceremonies were attended by governors, heads of departments, high ranking civil and military officials and large numbers of citizens.

Congratulatory telegrams sent

KABUL, Sept. 3, (Bakhtar).— (The President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud has sent a congratulatory telegram to Muammar Al-Qaddafi president of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the occasion of National Day of that country, the Information department of the foreign Ministry said.



President Muammar Al-Qaddafi.

Similarly, President Mohammad Daoud has sent a congratulatory telegram to HRH Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani the Amir of Qatar on the occasion of the independence anniversary of that country.

According to another report, President of the Republic has also sent a congratulatory telegram to His Majesty Yahya Putra Ibne Sultan Ibrahim the King of Malaysia on the occasion of the National Day of that country.

Int'l Children Day observed

KABUL, Sept. 3, (Bakhtar).— The International Children Day was marked in special functions throughout the country last Tuesday August 30.

Mrs. Zainab Daoud the wife of the President of the Republic attended a function held on the occasion at the Afghan Women's Organisation last Tuesday afternoon and presented gifts to the children of Kabul kindergartens.

The newspapers in the centre and provinces observed the day by publishing editorials and articles and recalled with appreciation the efforts being made in the light of the popular Republican regime for ensuring the maximum needs of the children.

The Afghan Women's Organisation (AWO) function was opened with the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran and singing of national anthem. Afterwards the President of the Institute Kubra delivered a speech on the occasion.

The function was also attended by Mrs. Mohammad Naim, some members of the Cabinet and their wives, some Generals and senior officers of the Army of the Republic and high ranking civil officials, heads of women's organisations, some women and girls of Kabul city and some heads of diplomatic corps with their wives.

The Afghan Women's Organisation (AWO) President Kubra in a speech said

with the passages of time and the different transformation the humanity has undergone, the question of rearing of children has not only acquired greater importance with educators in countries but the United Nations Organisation has also been deeply concerned with this question and a few years back with the proclamation of the Universal Children Rights the attention of parents and educators was drawn to this important question and increasing attention of the countries was called upon.

The President of the Institute also informed that next year has been earmarked as International Children Year.

Referring to the measures taken by the Republican state of Afghanistan in the light of assertions of the Founder of the Republic Mohammad Daoud, the President of the Institute maintained that besides expansion and development of maternity hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens, wider steps will be taken for healthy guidance of children, the generation of tomorrow, by those responsible, with honesty and dedication.

After the speech of Kubra, a group of children performed the national dance and presented short plays entitled 'Farmer', 'Shopkeeper', 'Baker', 'Mason', 'Carpenter', 'Postman', 'Tailor', 'Teacher and Student', 'Doctor and Nurse', 'Traffic Police', 'Shepherd', and 'Gardener'.

The children also performed a ballet dance.

At the end of the function, Mrs. Zainab Daoud received the children of Kindergartens with affection and gave them presents.

At the function the special edition of the 'Mirmon' magazine was distributed to the invitees.

The Bakhtar news agency correspondents from provinces report that the occasion was also marked in special functions in the provinces.

The functions held by the Women's Organisation's provincial chapters were attended by governors, heads of departments, military and civil officials with their wives and a great number of elite women and girls.

At the functions speeches were delivered and articles were read on subjects pertaining to Children's Day.

The newspapers in the centre and provinces also marked the occasion by publishing editorials and articles throwing light on different aspects of child education.

Farmers get oil cake, husk

MAZARE SHARIF, Sept. 3, (Bakhtar).— Distribution of oil seed, cake and husk for cattle started in Mazari Sharif and Nahre Shahi woleswali of Balkh recently.

A source of the Agriculture Extension and Development Department of the province said that 1152 tons oil seed cake and husk supplied by Ginn and Press Enterprise will be sold to cattle breeders under the supervision of concerned officials.

The source added that the distribution of oil seed cake and husk to Dawlatabad woleswali livestock breeders started on Sunbula 5. It is being distributed in other woleswalis according to the programme.

Indian foreign minister here on official visit

KABUL, Sept. 3, (Bakhtar).— Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee arrived in Kabul at 8 a.m. today for an official and friendly visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of Minister-in-Charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah.

He was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by Minister-in-Charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah, Deputy Minister for Political Affairs Abdul Samad Ghaus, President of the Protocol Department Mir Shamsuddin and some other officials of the Foreign Ministry, Indian Ambassador to Kabul Shalendra Kumar Singh and members of the Indian embassy.

In this visit Vajpayee is accompanied by Indian Foreign Secretary J. S. Mehra, Joint Secretary Dr. I. P. Singh and Joint Secretary R. K. Jerath.

According to another report the Indian External Affairs Minister paid a courtesy call on Minister-in-Charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah at 11 a.m. today.

Vajpayee also held talks with Waheed Abdullah at 4 p.m. today.

At the talks views were exchanged on issues of mutual interest, situation in the region and the recent

(Continued on Page 4)



Kabul Mayor delivering his speech at the function held on the occasion of National Day of Pashtunistan.

Pakistan election

date may be changed

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 3, (Bakhtar).— According to a report of Reuter news agency, Gen. Ziaul Haq the martial law administrator in a four-hour press conference declared that those who have illegally accumulated wealth during the past seven years will not be allowed to stand as candidates in the next elections.

Gen. Zia said he will issue instructions that all candidates should declare their properties they acquired from 1970 through 1977 to the related authorities.

Reuter comments that this regulation will affect more than others the people's Party under chairmanship of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto since a number of the PPP members are accused of accumulating wealth illegally.

The regulation calls for investigation of five and half years rule of Bhutto first as President and later as Prime Minister.

Reuter report adds that Gen. Ziaul Haq in the same press conference said that

the national assembly will be convened on 28 October that is ten days after the proposed elections.

Gen. Zia made it clear that he will not interfere in legal cases brought in courts against Bhutto. However, the military government is ready, in case there is good reason, to alter the date of elections by a few days.

The court cases cannot be convincing reasons for putting off the elections, he added.

According to an AFP dispatch Gen. Ziaul Haq in his interview has described as exaggeration the allegations against Bhutto that he received bribe in Mirage aircraft deal.

Gen. Zia said that the military government has no intention to investigate allegations.

Earlier Radio Pakistan reported that four retired judges in a joint statement have requested Gen. Ziaul Haq that the authenticity of crimes committed by

U.S., Cuba reopen diplomatic missions

HAVANA, Sept. 3, (Reuter).— The United States Wednesday reopened a diplomatic mission in Cuba after a 16 years break, with the hope that a solution can be found to the problems which still divide the two countries.

The U.S. and Cuban missions were inaugurated in Havana and Washington allowing a crucial means of communication, representatives of both countries said in their ceremonial speeches.

Speaking before diplomats, reporters and television crews crammed into the ground floor of the former U.S. embassy here, Lyle Lane the head of the ten-strong U.S. mission, declared:

"We are convinced these officers can make a major contribution to our relations and that the opening Today is long overdue."

Earlier Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torres said the establishment of full diplomatic relations "still requires a journey which will not be easy to make".

"But this step, a fruit of the initiative of the U.S. government and with our agreement, means that from now on a direct and permanent channel of communication exists," he added.

Torres referred to the steady progress in relations this year, including agreement over fishing rights and U.S. tourists.

At a press conference later, Lane said he would not be trying to deal with outstanding problems in any special order which include the U.S. trade embargo on Cuba as well as U.S. claims for compensation for companies nationalised by Dr. Fidel Castro's government.

"Looking after American

citizens will be our first priority" he said "particularly those American citizens with Cuban families who wish to return to the U.S."



Minister in Charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah welcoming the Minister of External Affairs of India Atal Bihari Vajpayee on his arrival at Kabul International Airport this morning.

Pashtunistan
Day marked
at reception

KABUL, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of Pashtunistan Day a reception was held by Ministry of Frontier Affairs at Kabul Hotel last Wednesday night. The reception was attended by some members of the Cabinet, some high ranking military and civil officials, Ajmal Khatak, some Pashtunistanis residing in Kabul and some poets and writers.

The artists of Radio Afghanistan gave a concert at the reception.

Libyan Nat'l
Day marked

KABUL, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—The Embassy of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Kabul celebrated the National Day of that country in a reception on Thursday evening.

The reception which was held by Libyan Ambassador Ali Hadi Omar Elherik at his residence was attended by Minister in Charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah, Chief of General Staff General Abdul Aziz, some high ranking military and civil officials, and members of diplomatic corps residing in Kabul along with their wives.



Minister in Charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah congratulating the Ambassador of Libya in Kabul on the occasion of National Day of that country.

Owen hopeful about
peace in Rhodesia

LONDON, Sept. 3. (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary David Owen last night denied that Anglo-American proposals to solve the Rhodesian problem were a last attempt to bring peace to the breakaway African colony.

He told a ruling Labour Party meeting in northern England: "I refuse to believe that we should give up hope. As long as people are being killed or split by differences we have a measure of responsibility to try and bring about peace."

The Anglo-American proposals for giving Rhodesia a black majority rule envisaged a new Zimbabwe army which would be in due course replace all existing armed forces in the Rhodesia.



People gathered at Pashtunistan Square in Kabul to observe Pashtunistan Day.



A scene of reception held on the occasion of National Day of Pashtunistan by Ministry of Frontier Affairs in Hotel Kabul.

Indian Foreign minister

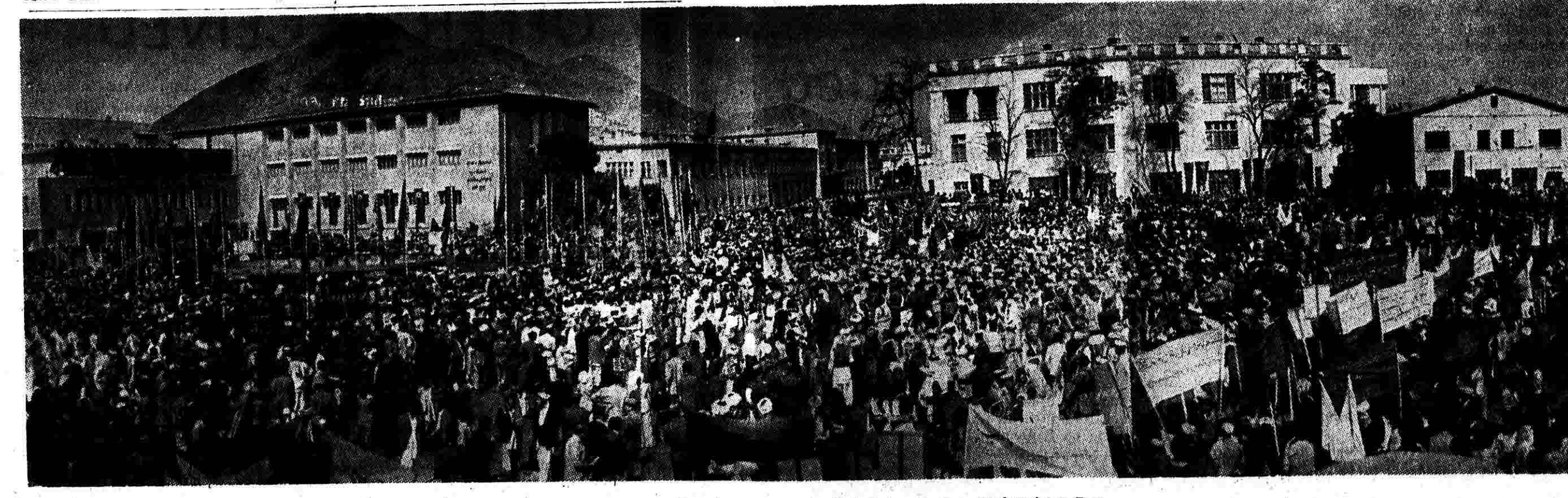
(Continued from page 1) developments, international problems, the nonaligned movement and its role in world affairs, situation in the Middle East, the North-South Dialogue held in Paris and the need for establishing a new World Economic Order, the agenda of the 32nd session of the UN General Assembly and other issues of interest. At the talks present were also Abdul Samad Ghaus and some other officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, J. S. Mehta, Indian Ambassador to Kabul and other companions of Vajpayee.

TITO VISITS
GREAT WALL
OF CHINA

PEKING, Sept. 3. (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia braved Peking's 'Autumn Tiger' to visit the Great Wall of China yesterday. The 85-year-old statesman made the 90-minute drive from the capital to the Great Wall in the morning to avoid the full effects of the 'Autumn Tiger'—the heat wave preceding the onset of the autumn cool. Accompanied by Chi Peng-Fei, Secretary-General of the National People's Congress, Marshal Tito climbed to the first platform on the wall and took some photographs. He spent the afternoon resting and was meeting the Yugoslav community here this evening.

ADBA gives
120 credits to
Kunduz farms

KUNDUZ, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—The Agriculture Development Bank (ADBA) has given more than Afs. 2,647,000 money credits to farmers and livestock breeders in Kunduz province during the last five months. A source of the bank said that the 120 credits were given to the farmers of that province under easy terms. The source added that distribution of credits still continues.

Turkish
Military Day
observed

KABUL, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—The Turkish embassy celebrated Military Day of that country in a reception on Thursday night. The reception given by military attaché in the garden of Turkish embassy was attended by Chief of General Staff Gen. Abdul Aziz, some generals and high ranking civil officials, heads of diplomatic corps and the military attaches of friendly countries in Kabul.

Graduated
land taxes

JALALABAD, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—The distribution of declaration forms to determine the graduated land taxes stated in Hasekara Ghazal, Sharzard and Koghyani woleswalas of Kandahar last Wednesday. A source of the province said that distribution and filling of declaration forms also started in Boti koot district and Loi woleswali of Shenzwar recently.

Smuggled
goods seized

KANDAHAR, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—During the last week sixteen items of smuggled goods were seized by police in Speen Boddak woleswali of Kandahar province.

A source of the Police and Security Office of Kandahar province said the contraband, which included plastic goods, cosmetics, bicycles and spare parts, was delivered to the Kandahar custom house. The smugglers are still absconding.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 3. (Reuters).—Former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey left hospital here yesterday, 15 days after undergoing surgery which revealed terminal pelvic cancer.

Arab ministers discuss
strategy on "settlements"

CAIRO, Sept. 3. (Reuters).—The Foreign Ministers of 21 Arab League countries meet here today to work out a unified Arab strategy opposing recent Israeli plans to build more settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan. A League official said: "The foreign ministers would draft out a unified plan on this issue before they go to New York later this month to attend the UN General Assembly meetings. Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal, who will preside at the meetings, is expected to play a key role in persuading other members to present a united front, the official added."

Saudi Arabia had already sent envoys to various Arab countries to sound out their views in this connection, he said, adding that Egypt has already submitted a report on the subject. Egypt has condemned the Israeli decision to create three new settlements in the West Bank and its decision to apply certain Israeli laws in the occupied territories.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy requested United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in an official note to include the issue on the agenda of the forthcoming General Assembly meeting.

In its note, Egypt accused Israel of "applying illegal measures in the last few weeks aimed at changing the nature of the occupied Arab territories, as a prelude to annexing it." Another main topic confronting the ministers during their two or three days of talks would be the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa, Arab League official said.

Somalia has submitted a note to the League accusing Ethiopia of military attacks against it, the official said.

ARCS message
sent to Tehran

KABUL, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has sent a message to the Suni and Red Lion Society of Iran over the loss of human life and financial losses caused by recent floods, the Information and Public Relations Department of the ARCS reported.



Minister in Charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah congratulating the Ambassador of Libya in Kabul on the occasion of National Day of that country.

The prices of tea in Afghanistan, which are high as compared to international prices, will come down in near future when the tea purchased in international market at lower prices reaches the country.

The Ministry of Commerce continues its search for importing tea at lower prices so that the prices in local markets are maintained as in the past. The Ministry is also planning import of tea on barter basis and the civil servants cooperatives has signed an agreement for import of a large quantity of tea during the current year.

The prices of tea sold at the market are controlled by the Ministry of Commerce and tea is now imported from a large number of countries at different prices, therefore a single price cannot be stipulated.

Afghanistan consumes large amounts of tea every year, therefore large amounts of foreign exchange are also expended on its imports, the source added.

Gap between have, have
nots threatens world
peace :W. Abdullah

KABUL, Sept. 4. (Bakhtar).—Visiting Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his companions attended a reception given in their honor by Minister in Charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah at Store Palace of Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 8 p.m. last night. The reception was attended by some Cabinet members, Alexander Puzanov, Soviet Ambassador to Kabul and dean of diplomatic corps, Indian Ambassador to Kabul and ambassadors of nonaligned countries accredited to Kabul. In a speech at the reception Waheed Abdullah said: "The foreign ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries will be held in Kabul next year and I hope that my country as the host will be able to perform its wish its duty for the success of this conference."

The reception which was held by Indian Ambassador Ali Bihari Vajpayee at his residence was attended by Minister in Charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah, Chief of General Staff General Abdul Aziz, some high ranking military and civil officials, and members of diplomatic corps residing in Kabul along with their wives. I am greatly pleased to welcome Your Excellency and other Indian friends at this reception. For me it is a matter of great pleasure that during my short visit to New Delhi to attend the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries to make the acquaintance of Your Excellency. Although this visit was short I have happy and unforgettable impression from my New Delhi visit, specially the talks which I had with His Excellency Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister of India, a short while after his assumption of office, were essential and valuable.

As Your Excellency knows the friendly and sincere relations which fortunately exist between Afghanistan and the friendly state of India does not constitute a new phenomenon but it is a characteristic of the history of this region, a history which has linked us by virtue of culture, trade and human relations for several hundred years. Hence whenever I visited your great and beautiful country I have never felt as a stranger and I am convinced that our Indian friends too, whenever they come to Afghanistan do not feel as strangers. Our relations cannot only be examined in the pages of history but are also reckoned as an important and valuable phenomenon in contemporary international relations. After the Indian independence these relations assumed a new form and these relations during the thirty years which have elapsed since the independence of India have been strengthened and consolidated and are being strengthened and consolidated day by day.

Another major factor in our relations which has left a tremendous and desirable impact is the firm belief of the two countries in the policy and philosophy of non-alignment. Great leaders such as late Jawahar Lal Nehru, late Jinnah, late Dr. Sukarno and Mohammad Naim who at the time served as Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan in the Cabinet of Mr. Mohammad Daoud participated in the historic Bandung conference and evolved the fundamentals of this great philosophy and policy. From that time until today we witness with pleasure that this philosophy despite the negative view of a number of countries regarding its validity and endurance, a large number of the countries of the world have adhered to it and the non-alignment movement has gained universal importance.

I am pleased that ambassadors of a number of countries who firmly believe in this philosophy are present tonight in this reception. For the nation and the government of Afghanistan it's a matter of pleasure that the conference of the foreign ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries will be held in Kabul next year and I hope that my country as the host will be able to perform its wish its duty for the success of this conference.

Distinguished guests, Our world today is faced with major challenges one of which is the necessity for improving the present world's economic situation. Unfortunately it must be noted that the gap which exists between the have and have nots poses a major threat to world peace. As we noticed unfortunately the results obtained from the Fourth UNCTAD Conference and later on from the North-South dialogue in Paris were not satisfactory but the limited agreement worked out in these conferences make us hopeful that so far as it concerns members of the Group of 77 which now numbers more than 112 will spare no efforts to find a way for the improvement of the economic situation in the world based on justice and reality of our time and acceptable to all countries of the world. By this means only we can eliminate the danger posed to world peace today.

The government of Afghanistan as member of the group of developing countries offers assurance that it will spare no effort in the way of establishment of new Economic Order based on justice and realities of our time. Esteemed Excellencies and distinguished guests, Our talks in the foreign ministry today were carried out in an atmosphere of utter friendship and sincerity and in the course of these talks we were able in addition to discuss the issues of the region, assess world issues particularly today's world economic situation. Fortunately the views of the two countries in regard to most of these issues were similar or close.



Minister-in-charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah and Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee during the talks at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

New Belgium
envoy to Kabul
named

KABUL, Sept. 4. (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reported that President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud has issued the agreement to the appointment of the new Belgium non-resident Ambassador to Afghanistan Marcel Von De Kerckhove sought earlier by the Belgian government.

Graduated
land taxes

BAMIAN, Sept. 4. (Bakhtar).—Distribution and filling of the declaration forms for determining graduated land taxes started in the Yakawlang woleswali of Bamian province last week. While distributing the forms the auditor and head of the group in a gathering of the land owners spoke on the importance of the new graduated land taxes and called for the cooperation of the farmers in filling the forms.

HERAT, Sept. 4. (Bakhtar).—The residential houses for the officials of Herat Livestock Breeding Co. will be completed next year. A source of the Company said that the construction work of one and two story buildings had started a year ago.

Least these figures be considered U.N. Environment programme propaganda, the report also looks at some World Bank and inter-American development bank anti-desertification projects. The least success showed a rate of return of 11 per cent, which most corporations might envy. The best produced 100 per cent profit.

Afghanistan
to produce
7.15 m. doses
vaccines daily

KABUL, Sept. 4. (Bakhtar).—A Pasteur Institute delegation of France arrived here for talks on technical cooperation of that institute vaccine and serum preparation project of the Ministry of Public Health. The vaccine and serum preparation project is among the development projects of the state and is financed by the development, budget and financial and technical aid of the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

The project includes one and two story six blocks on 24,000 sq. metres of land in Kargha.

The construction work and other annexes costing 255.5 million Afs. will be completed by the end of the current year. A source of the Ministry of Public Health said that with the completion of the project 7.15 million doses of vaccine will be provided daily.

But Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy later urged the committee to distinguish between what was possible and what was not possible.

The sources quoted Fahmy as saying: "We must allow Israel to escape the grip of the world community." He criticised what he called "ideas raised through enthusiasm—moves at random."

Fahmy, addressing fellow foreign ministers in the council, seemed to suggest that it would be wrong to remove Israel from the world body. The important thing, he was quoted by the sources as saying, is to encircle Israel. (Continued on page 4)

Rehabilitation of deserts may
turn up 16 b. dollars yearly profit

NAIROBI, Sept. 4. (Reuters).—Mankind could turn a tidy profit by clearing up the planet's deserts, according to research done for the United Nations conference on desertification here. Some 100 nations are gathered to approve a global plan of action to top the spread of arid wasteland through man's misuse of the land. To encourage them to action, the United Nations has provided a profit motive in the form of a report on the economic aspects of desertification. U.N. experts added up the land mass already affected by deserts and figured the value of what this land could be producing each year if it were not so afflicted. They arrived at a sum of 16 billion of agricultural produce alone.

They then calculated the annual fall in land values due to desertification. The resulting figure is 900 million dollars, but a yearly expense of only about 400 million dollars could eventually halt the deterioration, turning a "profit" of 500 million annually. Less than 1 per cent of the world's land is desert, but the International Monetary Fund, Western nations oppose the idea. They feel the plan can be implemented by existing U.N. units such as the environment programme, the Food

ISTANBUL, Sept. 4. (Reuters).—Police yesterday began questioning 130 people taken into custody after a shanty town gun battle Friday in Istanbul between police and squatters in which six people died. Six other people were in critical condition in hospital yesterday, including three policemen.

A source of Health department of the province said the food which included wheat, milk and edible oil was distributed to 547 mothers and children.

ZARANI Sept. 4. (Bakhtar).—More than ten tons of food stuff has been distributed to the needy mothers and children of Nimruz province during the last five month of the current year.

KABUL, Sept. 4. (Bakhtar).—The President of the Afghan National Olympic Committee Abdul Wahid Etmedi returned home on Wednesday, after participating at the sixth World Youth Olympic Games held in Sofia. Etmedi visited Sofia on the invitation of the Bulgarian government.

The World Youth Games were participated by 980 sportsmen and 85 countries. During his stay in Bulgaria, Etmedi held talks on sports contacts between Afghanistan and Bulgaria.

KABUL, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—More than 411,000 karakul pelts will be put on auction in London next week.

The pelts are expected to be sold at a higher price. To regulate and supervise the auction which takes place on Sunbula 10, the Governor of Pashayana Tejarati Bank Abdul Hakim Hamidi and President of Afghan Karakul Institute Abdul Ghafoor Reja left for London recently.

EX PAK PREMIER
BHUTTO ARRESTED

KARACHI, Sept. 4. (Bakhtar).—According to a report of Radio Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto the leader of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) was arrested in Karachi yesterday morning. Radio Pakistan said Bhutto was arrested on the basis of allegations of an informative report prepared by Ahmad Reza Kasori in November, 1974.

The AFP News Agency quoting a high ranking official of government of Pakistan in this connection reports that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was arrested by Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) on charges of involvement in a political murder. The Bureau is investigating the murder of Nawab Ahmad Khan who was killed in 1974 in an armed attack on his car. The AFP dispatch adds that Masood Mahmood the former head of Federal Security Office of Pakistan charged Bhutto officially a few days ago that the attack was instigated by Bhutto and the target was assassination of Ahmad Reza Kasori the son of Nawab Ahmad Khan.

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

(Samuel Johnson)

QUALITY CONTROL

The success of Afghanistan's export diversification programme, and attempts to maintain the interests of the consumers at home, to a large degree, depends on the progress which the National Standards Bureau will make.

The bureau is still in its organisation and planning and preparations stage. But what work it has done during the past three years or so points towards a bright and fruitful future.

The problems which the bureau will have to tackle are multidimensional and numerous. Foremost among these is nurturing of new attitudes in importers, producers, and distributors, and raw materials suppliers. The list of Afghan export commodities is not too long, and within months, or a year or two standards can be devised which help these commodities gain a firm footing on international markets, and to eliminate the fluctuations in prices and demands that have sometimes meant the ruins of some of the producers.

and exporters. Good beginnings have been made as regards exports of raisins, and some other drier and fresh fruits. All signs indicate that fruits can soon become the biggest export commodity, and the biggest earner of foreign exchange, and remain so for a long time.

In a year or two Afghanistan's fruit production will cross the one million ton per year mark, and this makes it incumbent on the government to assure a measure of security to the producers if there is to be no reversal of the gains in this area. It is to get off the ground. While the Standards Bureau of Afghanistan is a new comer its counterparts in the rest of the world have been in the business for many decades. These especially, some institutions in the region, can serve as sources of substantive information, experience, guidelines and inspirations which would improve the quality of the services and enhance the effectiveness of this organisation.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper comments on public welfare and the commitment of the government of the Republic of Afghanistan to this cause. The leader of the Revolution has underlined the cause of public welfare in many speeches and the Revolution of Afghanistan has made its foremost duty to effect a continual rise in the standards of living of the people.

During the four years of the Republic many actions were taken for the realisation of this objective, on all fronts. Whether it was in legislation, in improving the machinery of judiciary and the administration of justice, in distribution of national wealth, in modernising and reforming the education system, and the tax laws and collection procedures, the main objective was to afford a decent standard of living to the noble Afghan nation.

The headways made during the four years, with the wholehearted support and cooperation of the public, have paved the way for smooth progress towards the attainment of this

all important national aim. HEYWARD: In an editorial in Sunday's issue the paper discusses the efforts underway to expand the area under cultivation and increase agricultural production in the Helmand and Arghandab Valley. Here Afghanistan launched its most ambitious land reclamation, irrigation and power generation project. After some initial setbacks the project is now generating handsome returns, and its effectiveness and productivity is increasing from year to year. The United States which offered financial and technical assistance for the implementation of the project is continuing to offer support in operations that have yet to be carried out. Under a recently concluded agreement the United States is offering a substantial grant-in-aid for building a drainage system, over the next three years, in a 300 square kilometre area.

Other undertakings are also in progress including the building of the new spillway and gates at the Kajaki dam which will increase the dam's water storage and power generation capacity by a large margin.

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan will make every effort to turn the area once again into the area to diversify its economy, and to provide working opportunities for the population which is not engaged in farming and livestocking, and to provide part time and seasonal employment to farmers.

ANIS: In yesterday's issue in an editorial the paper discusses the importance of effective and proficient administration in the context of national endeavours aimed at economic and social development.

The success of practically every institution depends in the way its resources are managed, and its operations are planned and carried out. The quality of the services rendered by every organisation is decided by how well the staff are managed, and its operations perform their jobs with dedication.

Accordingly administrative reforms receive a top priority from the government of the Republic of Afghanistan. During the last few years extensive studies have been carried out on ways and means of achieving this target, and more than one committee has been working on the problem. It is hoped that these struggles will result in reshaping and revamping the administration in the country in a way that is compatible with the national and local needs, and with the spirit and requirements of the time.

ADS. RATES

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Yearly Afs. 1600
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FOREIGN

Yearly Dollar 60
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Rhodesians listen to slow knocking reality

By Laurence Marks

Ladies and gentlemen, you must face a reality: a black government is on the way. All you can choose is whether it is going to be peaceful or whether it is going to be bloody.

The speaker is a young candidate of the National Unifying Force (NUF), one of the three parties fighting the Rhodesian general election, which has come out in favour of universal suffrage as the basis for a swift transition to African national rule.

The NUF's definition of reality, though not its uncompromising programme, is now accepted by most of the Rhodesians. Facing that reality, and the timing of the changes it dictates, is what the election is about.

In Umtali, a placid town of 60,000 people (Rhodesia's fourth largest) on the Mozambique border, reality is knocking on the door with the occasional clump of a mine vehicle from the surrounding hills and rocket attacks on farms in the region.

In the early 1970's as sanctions completed Rhodesians to build their own manufacturing base and world commodity prices rose, Umtali was a boom town. Its economy feeds on the natural resources of the eastern region for which it acts both as service centre and commercial and industrial market, processing packaging, and transporting its timber, coffee, tea, cereals and bakelite.

Business turnover increased by 50 per cent in four years. Property values flourished in the pleasant wooded suburbs at the top end of town. The white citizens of Umtali, a Rhodesian Front stronghold, roared "for a better life" when Ian Smith came to power.

Then the bad times began: a world slump in raw materials, the hotting up of the guerrillas war, increasing the tax burden and dislocating industry through the demands of military service; the demoralising drip of emigration and war casualties.

These misfortunes were shared with the rest of Rhodesia. For Umtali the worst blow was struck in March last year: the closure of the border by Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

Mozambique had been part of Umtali's hinterland. The two currencies were accepted in shops on both sides, Portuguese farmers were customers for Umtali's manufacturers. Umtali took its holidays at Beira, a lovely seaside resort now mourned by the landlocked Rhodesians.

Firms closed, schools and shops now stand empty. The Chamber of Commerce estimates that turnover has fallen by 20 per cent and that 10 per cent of the white population has moved out.

J. I. Pitt, President of Umtali's Chamber of Commerce, says opinion may be hardening. "People say that if Africans take over we are dead," he says. "For anyone because life for white Rhodesians will become unbearable so why give it up without a fight?"

A fight however is what most of Umtali's citizens dread. Umtali West is expected to return the Rhodesian Front candidate Desmond Butler. He is 61, South African born, saw service overseas in the RAF and recently retired as managing director of a forestry company with international connections.

He is campaigning in support of Smith's plan to control transition to African rule by inviting nationalists into his next government, which would design a constitution based on a qualified franchise.

People are sceptical of the Prime Minister's chances of persuading any nationalists of standing to accept, as questioning at his last public meeting in Umtali again showed, but regard it as the least frightening of a choice of uncertainties.

While Rhodesian support for Smith's hope of measured progress towards African rule which they rejected by electing a Rhodesian Front government fifteen years ago is not the fabric of brute self preservation. Some of them, recognizing that it is probably the last and that the political future of Umtali will now be decided not by the 3,000 or so voters at the top of the town but by the voice of the voteless 49,000 at the bottom.

—OPNS

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By smell to minerals

(Continued from page 2)

chemical methods of studying bitumens and the organic substance of rocks have justified themselves.

Using geochemical methods, Soviet scientists discovered Vessolgorod and Kundrashevo deposits in the Ukraine and also oil and gas deposits in North Caucasus, Bashkiria, the Trans-Volga area and Western Kazakhstan.

In 1975, on the basis of the data of Soviet geochemists, a prospecting well was drilled in the Tunguska depression (Krasnoyarsk Territory). A gusher spurted out from the rocks which lay at a depth of 700 metres and whose absolute age was over 500 million years. This has been a fundamentally significant discovery. It has confirmed the bright prospects for finding new oil and gas deposits in Eastern Siberia.

Vast oil and gas deposits of Eastern Siberia will play (Continued on Page 4)

The dividing line is universal suffrage. Wason D. Kiki, four of whose six teenage children are with the guerrillas, says that once we have an African government I don't think my children will say they have to go on fighting. Remember that most of the families of the guerrillas are Mozambique supporters but the boys won't lay down their arms if they are not given the vote.

While Rhodesian support for Smith's hope of measured progress towards African rule which they rejected by electing a Rhodesian Front government fifteen years ago is not the fabric of brute self preservation. Some of them, recognizing that it is probably the last and that the political future of Umtali will now be decided not by the 3,000 or so voters at the top of the town but by the voice of the voteless 49,000 at the bottom.

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Tito attends banquet in Hangchow

HONG KONG, Sept. 5. (AP)—Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito was received at a banquet Saturday night in Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province, given by the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the New China News Agency reported.

President Tito, who arrived in the provincial capital from Peking on Saturday, said in his toast that he would like especially to thank the people of Hangchow for turning out to the streets and spontaneously expressing their friendly sentiments for Yugoslavia.

He added that the Yugoslav people were making efforts to accelerate the building of industry and development of modernised agriculture and other undertakings that make a country prosper.

"Although we had and are still having difficulties and we were subjected to pressure which is yet to be eliminated have never deviated from our road or given up our stand. Our stand is socialism based on our system of self-management and on our nonalignment position and policies," he said.

The Yugoslav President concluded his speech by saying he looked forward to increasing official and non-official contacts between Yugoslavia and China because better mutual understanding would bring closer relations step by step.

CAIRO, Sept. 5. (Reuters)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy will have talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York later this month in the semi-official newspaper al-Ahram said yesterday.

Fahmy saw the Soviet Ambassador here, Vladimir Polyakov Saturday over the New York meeting to discuss relations between the two countries, the paper said.

The two ministers will be in New York for the opening of the new session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Afghanistan attends Ghana water meet

BY A REPORTER

A potable water conference was held in Accra capital of Ghana on August 16, 1977. The international conference was sponsored by World Health Organisation and drinking water problems in developing countries were discussed by the participants. Water experts from 27 Asian, African and Latin American countries took part in it, said Eng. Nour Mohammad Vice President, Technical Affairs of the Water and Canalisation Department of the Ministry of Public Works in an interview with the daily Jamhourat.

Eng. Nour Mohammad speaking about the agenda of the conference said that after the inauguration of the gathering by the Minister of Public Works of Ghana the agenda of the meet was taken up for discussion. On the agenda were usage of public water taps, responsibility of the water network systems and the users, use of the local and foreign materials in building of potable water system and control of wastage of water taking into consideration pollution of water and ways to counter it.

The conference also discussed ways of construction of the potable water networks, payment of water taxes by the subscribers on time so that maintenance is not hindered and also to find more effective ways for this purpose. Similarly miscellaneous problems faced by member countries in construction and usage

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. (Reuters)—An earthquake registering 6.5 on the open-ended Richter scale struck the new hebrides islands in the South Pacific early yesterday, the U.S. Geological survey said here.

"Earthquakes of this magnitude are strong enough to cause damage but no reports of any destruction or injury have been received," a survey spokesman said.

The islands are northeast of Australia.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5, India is negotiating with the Soviet Union on its plan to produce a submarine in this country.

The islands are northeast of Australia.

THIRAN, Sept. 5. (AP)—A British Airways Boeing 747 jumbo jet with 420 passengers aboard returned safely to Mehrabad Teheran airport yesterday after one of its engines caught fire.

When they will be reviewed.

LUSAKA, Sept. 5. (Reuters)—Security forces patrolling the darkened streets of the Zambian capital Saturday night as the government ordered a curfew and a blackout which apparently reflected heightened tensions with neighbouring Rhodesia.

Power supplies to Lusaka's residential areas were cut and street lights switched off. Troops patrolled President Kenneth Kaunda's official residence shortly before the curfew began at 8 p.m. (1800 GMT).

An official announcement in the government gazette said the measures had been taken in the interests of security and order.

Four days ago Zambia claimed that its Zambezi border town of Feira had been attacked by Rhodesian jet bombers.

The measures will remain in force until Tuesday.

Fukuda on Japan's package econ. measures

TOKYO, Sept. 5. (Reuters)—Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda yesterday expressed confidence that the Japanese economy would show remarkable improvement as a result of the package of economic measures announced Saturday.

His remark came in a speech at the closing session of a four-day private-level conference of 40 US-Japanese intellectuals, including politicians, businessmen, scholars and journalists.

The government's reflationary package, which is subject to cabinet approval on Tuesday, includes additional domestic expenditure of 2,000 billion yen (7.5 billion dollars) during the fiscal year.

Prime Minister Fukuda said the package, coupled with a reduction by the bank Japan of its discount rate to 4.25 per cent, would help Southeast Asian countries, which were Japan's top buyers of primary products from them.

He said future relations between Japan and the United States should be based on a global and not bilateral basis.

Stressing the need for Japan to play a leading role in promoting the global economic recovery to solve unemployment, inflation and recession, he said the international promise by Japan to establish an economic growth of 6.7 per cent this year would be honoured.

The four-day conference was the fourth of its kind since first held in 1967 to exchange views on bilateral problems.

Conference discussions centred on the Korean peninsula against the background of the planned withdrawal of US troops from South Korea, according to the summary released after its conclusion.

The document said the relationship between Japan and the United States, which has been deteriorating since the mid-1960s, should be improved on a bilateral basis.

Many problems which have to be solved in larger multilateral context, it said.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. (Reuters)—Richard Nixon has finally spoken out on one of the great mysteries of his ill-fated presidency: Why he didn't destroy the Watergate tapes that led to his downfall.

The answer was a surprising one. If he had realised they were incriminating, he said, he would have destroyed them. Not only that, he had once told his top aide to do so.

"If I had thought that conversation that was criminal... I am sure as the Director would have destroyed them," he told British interviewer David Frost.

He made the comment in a television programme, edited from a series of interviews with Frost, which will be shown here this week. The press were given a preview.

The 64-year-old former chief executive was talking about the case against his system he had installed in the Oval Office that was supposed to record the great-

ness of his presidency, but whose accidental revelation instead brought his downfall.

Ironically, most TV stations will air the 90-minute show on Thursday, the third anniversary of Nixon's controversial pardon by his successor, President Gerald Ford.

Like the four earlier programmes shown in May, it raises almost as many questions as it answers.

How could the president have realised the tapes were incriminating? "I didn't believe that there was anything on them that would be detrimental to me," he told Frost.

But, he admitted he had once suggested — on, as he thought at the time, directed — White House chief of staff H. R. (Bob) Halde- man to go through the tapes and destroy anything that did not have a historical significance. However, Halde- man, who is now in the White House, is now in the White-

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Indian president files to US for treatment

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5. (Reuters)—Indian President Neelam Sanjiv Reddy, 64, left for the United States today for treatment of a lung ailment.

He will be treated at the Memorial Hospital and Sloan Kettering Institute in New York and is expected to stay in the United States for about a month. His wife and his son are accompanying him.

A "cancer lesion" was discovered in the upper lobe of his left lung during a routine check-up last week. "I hope they in America will find the ailing piece of my lung a benign one," he said before leaving here.

Reddy was elected unopposed to the largely ceremonial office of the president in July as the agreed candidate of all major political parties.

His trip to the United States is necessary because post-operative equipment for this kind of ailment is not available here.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai, his cabinet colleagues and American ambassador Robert Gohene were among those who saw him off at the airport.

President Carter is anxious for progress chiefly to reduce nuclear arms, but also to pave the way for a summit with Brezhnev, whom he has not met yet.

A government statement said the time of all international flights leaving Zambia overnight had been brought forward to avoid the curfew.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. (AFP)—Unmanned space satellite voyager will join today Voyager 2, launched on August 20, on the long journey to Jupiter, Saturn and outer space.

Voyager 1's original launching, scheduled for September, was postponed for technical alterations to the satellite's cameras, aimed at avoiding mechanical failures that occurred on Voyager 2's gyroscope and on its expanding boom supporting scientific equipment and television cameras.

The two unmanned space vehicles are scheduled to journey on into outer space when their missions in our solar system are completed. Both are carrying messages from President Carter and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim addressed to intelligent creatures that may be living in worlds beyond, as well as to establish a link with sounds from earth, such as music, thunder, the bark of a dog and a poem by Baudelaire.

The two Voyagers will reach the first stars in about 40,000 years.

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Sadat, Nimeiri hold secret meet on Red Sea

KUWAIT, Sept. 5. (Reuters)—A Kuwaiti newspaper reported yesterday that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Jafar Nimeiri of Sudan held a secret meeting with a Saudi envoy last week to coordinate policies on Red Sea security.

In a report from Cairo, to discuss the Red Sea situation at a conference which started Saturday, the newspaper, Al-Qabas, said the meeting was held in Alexandria with Sheikh Kamel Adham, special advisor to Saudi Arabia's King Khalid.

Quoting sources close to President Sadat, the newspaper said the aim of the meeting was to coordinate the policies of the three countries in the face of developments threatening Red Sea security, especially in the light of heightened tension between some of the region's states.

The newspaper said the sources did not give any other details.

But Gulf diplomatic sources said that Egypt and Sudan had obtained Saudi support in their efforts to isolate Ethiopia's regime.

AMMAN Sept. 5. (Reuters)—King Hussein who starts a 24-hour official visit to France today, is expected to explain Jordan's views on the latest peace prospects in the Middle East to his host, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The King has said that peace in the area can be achieved only after an Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and the restoration of Palestinian rights.

He explained his stand to the French Foreign Minister M. Louis De Guiringaud, who toured the Middle East last February to find out how France and the western European community could help in achieving peace in the region.

The King is expected to explain to French leaders the Jordanian position, as well as the Arab League's stance since M. De Guiringaud's visit.

US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who also toured the Middle East last February, is expected to find out how France and the western European community could help in achieving peace in the region.

A source of the Planning Ministry said under the document the UNICEF will provide, for a period of one year, equipment and goods for a number of projects relating to Education and Public Health Ministries and Rural Development Department.

At the ceremony for signing the documents present were also some officials of the Planning Ministry, representative of the Foreign Ministry and some officials of UNICEF in Afghanistan.

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By smell to minerals

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THE KABUL TIMES

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PRICE AFS 6

WEATHER

Except the northwestern skies will be clear all over the country during the next 24 hours.
Kabul Temperature: Max. tomorrow +30C. Min. tonight +11C.

Holy Koran revelation anniversary observed

KABUL, Sept. 6. (Bakhtar)—The anniversary of the revelation of the Holy Koran was observed in a function by the College of Theology of Kabul University yesterday evening.

In the function held at the auditorium of Kabul University a few verses from Holy Koran were read followed by a speech from Dean of College of Theology on revelation of Holy Koran and commands of this divine book.

The function was attended by Minister of Higher Education Prof. Dr. Ghulam Siddiq Mohibi, some high ranking civil officials, some members of the High Judiciary Council, Rector of Kabul University, deans of the Colleges, professors and some students of different colleges of Kabul University, scholars and some heads and members of diplomatic corps of Islamic countries' embassies in Kabul.

UNICEF gives 2,781,000 dollars aid to Afghanistan

KABUL, Sept. 6. (Bakhtar)—UNICEF will give Afghanistan equivalent of 2,781,000 dollars as grant-in-aid.

The document pertaining to the grant was signed and exchanged yesterday by Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and UNICEF resident representative in Kabul Dr. E.W. Crunden.

A source of the Planning Ministry said under the document the UNICEF will provide, for a period of one year, equipment and goods for a number of projects relating to Education and Public Health Ministries and Rural Development Department.

At the ceremony for signing the documents present were also some officials of the Planning Ministry, representative of the Foreign Ministry and some officials of UNICEF in Afghanistan.

Now it has been proved that geochemical methods detect the "signal" from oil and gas deposits, no matter at which depth they lie—of a few metres or seven to eight kilometres. (APN)

By smell to minerals

(Continued from page 3) a prominent role in establishing and developing the Bratsk-US films and Sanyu territorial production and geological and geophysical methods.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

The Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee speaking at the reception held by him in honour of Minister-in-Charge of Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah.

Col. Azim Ghazi laid to rest with full military honors

KABUL, Sept. 6, (Bakhtar).—The body of late Colonel Abdul Azim Ghazi, the military attaché of the Republic of Afghanistan in Moscow was laid to rest with full military honors yesterday afternoon.

Colonel Abdul Azim Ghazi who was an able and devoted military officer died of heart attack in Moscow last Thursday, aged 45. The body of late Col. Ghazi was brought to Kabul by plane at 3:45 p.m. yesterday.

The funeral ceremony was attended by late Col. Ghazi's brothers, relatives, some members of the cabinet, some generals and military officers and a number of friends.

Voyager-1

(Continued from page 1) sunlight in outer space and are equipped with nuclear power.

Once near Jupiter and the other planets, the two spacecraft will send high-resolution television pictures back to earth. They will also transmit data from cosmic ray detectors, infrared spectrometers and radiometers, low-energy charged-particle detectors, magnetometers, photometers, planetary radio astronomy receivers, plasma and plasma wave instruments and ultraviolet spectrometers, according to NASA.

World Briefs

PARIS, Sept. 6, (AFP).—Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qaddafi met Saturday three European and two African representatives of the foreign powers who attended the ceremonies marking the 8th anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

JACCA, Sept. 6, (Reuters).—Mrs. Lillian Carter, mother of United States President Jimmy Carter, plans to visit Bangladesh soon, according to Bangladesh Vice-President Justice Abdus Sattar.

He announced the proposed visit on his return Sunday from Canada where he attended a Commonwealth Law Conference. On his way home he stopped over in Washington where he met Mrs. Carter.

PARIS, Sept. 6, (Reuters).—Bangladesh hopes to build a nuclear power plant with France's financial and technological assistance, French industry officials said yesterday.

Afghanistan's leather industry

(Continued from page 3)

Another major shoe making plant is the Oqab factory which is equipped with modern shoe making machines. The factory has no leather processing facilities and makes use of leather produced at home. The Oqab factory was established in 1965 and its products have good market within the country.

However, with the introduction of the plastic industry in the country, the leather business has slackened. But, in the recent years the Afghan leather goods have found a place in the world markets and such articles as handbags, belts, leather boots etc. are exported to European countries, said the source.

The Oqab factory produces hand bags, ladies' gents' and children's shoes.

12 Ugandans receive death sentence

NAIROBI, Sept. 6, (Reuters).—Twelve men who planned to overthrow Ugandan President Idi Amin were sentenced yesterday to die before a firing squad that was sent by the plotter's own weapons, Radio Uganda reported.

The radio said the sentences were issued by a military court in Kampala. The treason trial began on August 23 in the Kampala city hall. The Ugandan radio reported six days later that all 16 originally accused pleaded guilty.

But two, said to have joined the plot unwillingly and informed or tried to inform the Ugandan authorities, were acquitted by the court last week.

The radio said yesterday that the tribunal ordered the death sentence to be carried out in Kampala and at firing squad should use weapons which the plotters had smuggled into Uganda for their intended coup.

"National homeland" for PLO says Gromyko

MOSCOW, Sept. 6, (AFP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko called here yesterday for a "national homeland" for the Palestinians.

He was speaking at a luncheon for UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who was also due to meet Soviet Party Chief and President Leonid Brezhnev before leaving for Mongolia on Wednesday a UN spokesman said.

Gromyko said an urgent and just Middle East settlement should be based on the freeing of all territories occupied by Israel in 1967 and the granting of the legitimate right to self-determination and creating a national homeland for the Palestinians.

In addition, all peoples struggling for consolidating peace and friendship among nations.

The UN spokesman said Waldheim's initial talks with Gromyko yesterday were devoted to the Middle East.

Reuters adds: Waldheim arrived in Moscow Sunday night for talks with Kremlin officials. He was due to give a press conference today and is also expected to have a meeting with President and Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev.

A report by the official press agency said that the UN spokesman said Waldheim's initial talks with Gromyko yesterday were devoted to the Middle East.

W. Germany providing work permits to Palestinians

BEIRUT, Sept. 6, (Reuters).—West Germany is providing Palestinian work permits with residence and work permits, Palestinian leader Salah Khalaf said in an interview published here yesterday.

Khalaf second-in-command of the biggest single Palestinian group, Fatah, told the Beirut weekly Al Usbu Al Arab that many Palestinians had left Lebanon during and after the recent civil war to seek employment in other countries.

"Today, West Germany provides a commando with residence and work permits if he carries membership cards from Fatah or the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)" he said.

The PFLP is the main element of the hard-line rejection front which is opposed to any settlement with Israel and dedicated to the destruction of the Jewish state.

2-billion m. gas from Jarqduq yearly

During the first eight years of gas and oil production, 20,000 tons of condensate will be extracted from Jarqduq gas fields and the deposits will be fully exploited and exhausted within 22 years of the beginning of exploitation, said Dr. Ansar Sikandari, in-charge of the Planning Department of the Afghan National Petroleum Company (ANPC) in an interview with the daily Ansa.

Dr. Ansar Sikandari also said that on the basis of the agreement between Soviet Technoexport and Soviet Mitrpoim, Export and the Afghan National Petroleum Company (ANPC), signed on turn-key basis, all the equipment and material required for the exploitation and extraction of gas will be supplied by Soviet Union.

The equipments and other goods which will be imported will come via Amu River to Hainat port and from there will be lifted to the site of the project on the responsibility of ANPC. The Soviet Union will also provide experts under the contract to the company who will be under management.

The project will be extended under the project for industrial and consumer usage. During the first eight years a gas pipeline with a diameter of 150 mm from the gas reserve to Shiberghan city will be extended under the project for industrial and consumer usage.

The Jarqduq gas is sour with a large content of sulphur dioxide and is to be isolated before use. 20,000 tons condensate and two million tons of gas will be extracted from the reserves every year.

The project will be delivered in two stages: The first stage includes construction of the project and installation of the machinery and equipment of different sections, according to the agreement.

The second stage consists final delivery of the complete project. The companies will guarantee the quality of the machines and the construction and installation of the machines according to the agreement and on the basis of the standards of the company producing the machinery.

The Jarqduq project consists of 44 extraction and exploitation wells and two desulphurisation and isolation.

Dr. Sikandari said that the construction and installation work on Jarqduq gas fields began in 1976 and will be completed within three years when the extraction of gas and condensate will begin.

The Jarqduq project consists of 44 extraction and exploitation wells and two desulphurisation and isolation.

The goods and equipment, told Reuters last night: "We have tried now to get the parents involved. What happens next is out of my hands."

He said the Government's Department of Health and Education would have to take a policy decision whether to make further efforts to get the students back to school.

Soweto students refuse going back to schools

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 6, (Reuters).—Students in Soweto seemed yesterday to be virtually ignoring government calls for enrolment in secondary schools of the turbulent black township outside Johannesburg.

Soweto school officials indicated last night that they feared the government might give up trying to get the schools running again.

The government took over direct control of almost all of Soweto's schools last week after a month-long boycott of the classrooms by students protesting against South Africa's racially separated system of education.

A new school term starts today. No official figures on enrolment are available, but reports covering the story for a black newspaper, the World, estimated last night that only about 300 of Soweto's 27,000 secondary school students have turned up to register.

Soweto student protests touched off widespread rioting in South Africa last year. When the government took control of the schools last week it set out to enforce greater discipline.

Parents must now bring their children for registration, promise to make them attend classes regularly and undertake to pay for any damage they cause.

The Director of Education for Soweto, Jaap Strijdom, said the school's total weight, the increase is minute.

In the last 500,000 years the gain has been only one hundredth of one per cent, Tass said.

Almost all comets and asteroids turn to dust as they pass through the atmosphere.

Iraqi cabinet reshuffled

BAGHDAD, Sept. 6, (AFP).—The cabinet reshuffle and constitutional amendment announced here Sunday were aimed at increasing popular participation in the government, the Iraqi daily Al-Sa'ura, organ of the Ruling Baath Party, said yesterday.

A decree issued Sunday night by the Revolutionary Command Council, the supreme authority in Iraq, abolished the jobs of 11 of the government's 14 ministers of state.

A second decree announced a constitutional amendment making the 17 regional directors of the Baathist party members of an expanded Revolutionary Council. Nine of the 11 ministers dismissed are regional party directors.

Al-Sa'ura commented that the decision to have party leaders participate in the country's highest legislative and executive body "consecrates what the party and its leadership have always practiced since the beginning of the revolution" in 1968.

The two changes "are aimed at deepening popular and democratic participation" in the government, the daily added.

Kaunda for oil embargo on Smith regime

LUSAKA, Sept. 6, (Reuters).—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday called on the west and the world's major oil producers to impose a total ban on fuel supplies to white-ruled Rhodesia.

He said the latest Anglo-American peace plans for Rhodesia would fail unless oil shipments to Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime were frozen.

He was speaking shortly before President Olusegun Obasanjo of oil-rich Nigeria, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), left for Zaire after a two-day state visit.

He flew from the northern mining town of Ndola. The Zambian leader, who has maintained a curfew and blackout in four cities ostensibly because of the "war situation" with Rhodesia, said he supported the seven basic points of a peace plan enshrined in a British white paper published last week.

But the white paper included "the glaringly false premise of Smith's willingness to surrender. On this premise, it's a non-starter," Dr. Kaunda said.

He urged developed nations to make "moral investment and financial investment" to help these people share the privileges enjoyed by rich countries.

"It is very strange that everybody is speaking about alternative sources of energy today. You see newspapers full of discussions about nuclear and other kinds of energy, but people rarely speak about human energy," he said.

"The earth existed for the sake of humans, not only for the sake of economic growth or finding alternative sources of energy," Dr. Mahler said.

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Rock fans set fire to stage

SCHWESSEL, West Germany, Sept. 6, (Reuters).—Twenty thousand rock fans, angered when groups failed to turn up, set fire to the stage and three caravans at a weekend rock festival in this small lower Saxony town, causing over 900,000 marks in damage, police said yesterday.

And when firemen arrived to fight the blaze, fans cut fire hoses and stole the nozzles.

The fans became restless when groups which had been booked failed to show up.

When they saw the worried organisers dismantling some of the electronic equipment during the night, they started to destroy it. Police said damage to equipment alone ran to about 900,000 marks.

The stage and three caravans belonging to the organisers were set ablaze, with firemen helpless to save them.

Fighting broke out later among the crowd and at least five fans were injured. Fifty were detained.

Desertification meet calls for setting up int'l body

NAIROBI, Sept. 7, (AFP).—Delegates to the United Nations conference here on halting the spread of deserts Monday called for the creation of a new international body to tackle the problem.

Speaking in the general debate, they stressed the need to give existing national bodies the means to apply national programmes to tackle the spread of deserts, and said international bodies should apply international aspects of the action plan to be finalised by the conference.

Observers had expected a clash between industrialised countries opposing any organisation which they would have to finance and the developing countries which they expected to fight to create such a body.

Delegates, however, stressed that desertification programmes must be tied into a national programme of economic and social development, and as the Secretary-General of the Nairobi conference, Mostafa Tolba, said, must get appropriate priority in development plans and popular support.

Tolba, winding up the general debate, said the spread of deserts was recognised as widespread and severe, directly affecting two-thirds of the world, with the whole world feeling its effects.

He said delegates believed that nationally, the problem was more social and economic than technological while internationally it was one of the world's major environmental problems demanding worldwide urgent attention.

Yesterday the plenary committee was scheduled to come up with its recommendations on the plan of action.

It had also talks at a proposal from a member who decided over the weekend to suggest the creation of a consultative group on the control of desertification, under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Committee.

The suggested group's main role would be to raise the necessary funds to fight desert spread. It would be backed up by a technical advisory committee.

Suggested group members included the United Nations Environment Programme, (UNEP), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the World Bank as well as donor countries and affected developing countries.

PEKING, Sept. 7, (AFP).—China will modernise a large portion of its telephone system by 1980, New China news agency reported yesterday.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said that automatic telephones in more than 2,000 districts.

Mao's death anniversary celebrations begin

PEKING, Sept. 7, (Reuters).—Thousands of little red flags were hoisted before Mao's Tse-tung mausoleum yesterday as China began preparations for the first anniversary of his founder's death on Friday.

Raising clenched fists, the little guards—some aged only nine—swore to follow Mao's revolutionary line and learn his works.

Bearing wreaths and generally singing the Internationale, the children lined up with older members of the Communist Youth League in the hot sun on the massive square of heavenly peace.

Nearly, groups started building a pile of paper wreaths around the base of the martyrs' monument which Dr. Abdul Rahim Namin, Minister of Information and Culture, and Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Minister of External Affairs of India were present.

Lahore court summons Bhutto in three cases

LAHORE, Sept. 7, (Bakhtar).—According to a report of Reuters News Agency the High Court of Lahore again summoned Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, former prime minister of Pakistan, in connection of another case regarding illegal imprisonment of his opponents.

The verdict was issued when Masood Mahmood the head of Federal Security Force of Bhutto government was sentenced to six months in jail on same charge.

Reuters adds that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who was arrested last Saturday is summoned by Lahore court on three charges. The

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CARPETS EXPORTED

KABUL, Sept. 7, (Bakhtar).—More than 235,000 sq. m. carpet was exported during the last five months of the current year.

A source of the carpet exporters guild said that from the beginning of Hamal until the end of Saurat 233,836 sq. m. carpet was exported, which is 35 per cent more than the same period last year.

The source added that last year during the same period 169,981 sq. m. carpet was exported.

The source also said that the carpet was exported to Europe, United States of America and Middle East.

At the invitation of the Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, Mr. Waheed Abdullah, Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Minister of External Affairs of India, visited Kabul from September 3 to 5, 1977.

The Minister of External Affairs was accompanied by Mr. J. S. Mehta, Foreign Secretary, Dr. P. P. Singh and Mr. R. K. Jerath, Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Government of Afghanistan accorded a very warm and cordial welcome to the Minister of External Affairs of India reflecting the age-old ties of friendship between the two countries and the earnest desire of the two peoples to consolidate and enlarge the areas of cooperation between them.

The President of Afghanistan, Mr. Mohammad Daoud granted an audience to the Minister of External Affairs of India. The Minister of External Affairs of India visited places of historical and cultural interest, including the renowned archaeological site of Bamiyan where work of restoration and preservation of the colossal Buddha images has been completed by an Indian archaeological team. A formal ceremony was held to mark the completion of the assignment by the Indian team.

The Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs Mr. Waheed Abdullah held extensive discussions with the Minister of External Affairs Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs was assisted by Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus, Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr. Mrs. Mahboob Ruffin, Chief of the Office of Economic and Financial Relations.

The Minister of External Affairs was assisted by Mr. J. S. Mehta, Foreign Secretary, Dr. P. P. Singh and Mr. R. K. Jerath, Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs of India.

These discussions covered a wide range of international importance and bilateral cooperation. The discussions revealed an identity of views on various subjects.

France, Jordan blast Israeli settlement plan

PARIS, Sept. 7, (AFP).—France and Jordan yesterday jointly attacked recent Israeli decisions concerning the occupied territories as being contrary to UN resolutions and likely to make a Middle East settlement harder to achieve.

The criticism of Israeli decisions to create new Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and to extend Israeli social services to the occupied territories came in a joint Franco-Jordanian communique ending a 24-hour visit by Jordanian King Hussein to Paris.

The talks between King Hussein and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had resulted in a general agreement of views, the communique said.

Both leaders had agreed that a Middle East settlement must be based on the principle of self-determination for the Palestinian people to a homeland and without exception respect the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure and guaranteed frontiers, the communique added.

King Hussein directly criticised the Israeli moves during his press conference ending the visit. The whole world must realise the extent of the damage the risks the Israeli move created.

His remark echoed a warning given in his speech Monday night at a dinner in his honour here in which he said that if the Middle East situation did not change, the region would be a "graveyard of states".

Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah bids farewell to Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the Kabul International Airport.

Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs and esteemed guests: My visit to your beautiful country ended soon, and I am happy that an opportunity was afforded me to meet and hold talks with Afghan leaders and mutual contacts between the leaders of the two countries were strengthened.

I have happy impressions of my stay in Afghanistan which will be unforgettable for years to come.

During the three days I stayed in your country, I witnessed the affection and kindness of Afghan friends.

Relation between India and Afghanistan, throughout the history have been deep and amicable and necessitate a constant striving to maintain and further strengthen these ties.

My visit to Afghanistan, undoubtedly, will be another step in cementing the friendly relations between our two countries and I am quite satisfied with the outcomes of my sojourn.

The talks I held with President of the Republic, the Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs and some cabinet ministers in Kabul were useful and valuable. I hope these talks will prove effective in further consolidating the relations between the two countries and help in future for development of these relations.

I hope the friendly ties between India and Afghanistan will prove effective for peace and tranquility in the region and international understanding.

In a reply speech the Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah said:

Esteemed Indian External Affairs Minister and dear friends: It is a matter of extreme pleasure and happiness to hear sincere and friendly words from Indian External Affairs Minister about my country. Words that are really reminiscent of the traditional friendship between the two countries.

(Continued on page 4)

Vajpayee leaves after official visit

KABUL, Sept. 7, (Bakhtar).—The Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee left for New Delhi yesterday morning after an official and friendly visit to Afghanistan.

Vajpayee and his companions were seen off at Kabul International Airport by Minister-in-Charge of Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah, Deputy Minister of Protocol Mir Shamuddin and other officials of the Foreign Ministry, Indian Ambassador to Kabul S.K. Singh and members of the Indian Embassy in Kabul.

The Indian External Affairs Minister Vajpayee in a speech said:

Reflecting the deep understanding which has existed between the two countries and their leaders.

The two sides reiterated their adherence to the United Nations Charter and their belief in the principle of peaceful means of solving international disputes, refraining from use of force and threat to use of force between states, and mutual respect on the basis of sovereignty, equality and non-interference as fundamental to proper conduct of relations between states.

Both sides recognised that promotion of trust and beneficial cooperation between the countries in South Asia would reinforce the search for peace and stability in the entire area.

The two sides expressed serious concern at the situation in the Middle East. They came out resolutely in favour of a just settlement of this problem based on the total withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territory and legitimate rights of peoples of Palestine including the right to establish their own state. While expressing the hope that efforts aimed at reconvening the Geneva Peace Conference would succeed, the two sides deplored that Israel continued to flout UN resolutions, the latest example of this being the illegal decision of Israel to (Continued on page 4)

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

(Samuel Johnson)

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Presently only 15 to 20 per cent of the population of Afghanistan live in cities, and only one of these, Kabul, has a population which exceeds 600,000.

According to a study recently carried out by the University of Geneva on urban development in the third world, if current trends persist, by the end of the century, the number of urban dwellers in the third world will soar from the present 400 to 350 million to some 1,400 to 1,450 million, or by about one thousand million.

The study notes that unless remedial measures are adopted and soon, some 750 million people will find themselves piled up in a few third world cities.

Although the problem is new, the remedies proposed are tried, and time old: family guidance, and restricted, and planned growth of the cities.

According to the study the optimal size of population for a city is about 600,000 people.

This population is larger enough to allow for adequate employment oppo-

rtunities, organising and instituting of essential city services, but small enough to be manageable and not create the tensions and hazards associated with big cities.

Figures extrapolated by the researchers are as inspiring unless action on the lines proposed are taken: the population of Mexico City in the year 2000 will have reached 34 million, that of Sao Paulo 26 million, and those of Bombay, Calcutta, and Jakarta to ten millions each.

There are a number of cities in the third world that have passed the threshold of 600,000 decades ago, and quite a few more, that by the time remedial actions will make their impact, they will have past the mark. But a great deal still is possible as regards the majority of the third world cities.

Afghanistan, a country where urban growth is a recent phenomenon, has the advantage of being a late starter.

Kabul city population is now close to one million, but it can be easily stabil-

ised around 1.2 to 1.5 millions. Other major cities such as Kandahar, Herat, and Mazari Sharif which are under 200,000 inhabitants, can plan well ahead of time for a population of about 600,000 and to remain at it.

The Town Planning and Habitat Department of the Ministry of Public Works has made extensive plans for nearly all cities and towns and townlets in the country. Department officials have been in contact with all other concerned ministries so that industries should be dispersed, and public construction, education and training institutions, should not be concentrated at a few points only.

The highly coordinated approach of Afghanistan to urban development, although mistakes have been committed in the past, if followed scrupulously and persistently, may be a firm guarantee that urban development will not tantamount to indecent living conditions for increasing numbers of Afghan citizens.

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS:

In yesterday's issue the paper comments on the education of the youngsters, and the efforts of the Republican regime aimed at achievement of this fundamental objective. The leader of the Revolution has always emphasised the importance of the younger generation as the greatest national wealth with which this and other countries are endowed.

The institution of the educational reform constituted one of the basic preoccupations of the Republican regime, from its very first months. Presently the whole educational system of Afghanistan is being revamped in order to render it compatible with the needs and the spirit of the time. While expansion is still sought, the officials in charge are warned that it must not be sought at the expense of quality of instruction.

Accordingly the instruction and classroom performance received far greater attention than hollow and unwarranted expansion.

Afghanistan's main drawback in its drive for socio-economic development is the inavailability of trained and skilled manpower. Hence increasing facilities are put at the disposal of the vocational training schools, and greater care is exercised in student and teacher selection. All vocational school teachers are now recruited from amongst the ranks of the

better qualified graduates, and further, in service training is offered them on a continual basis.

At the same time primary and secondary education is under constant review and study, in a bid to prepare the students during the years of the schools in a way that they would be sure of success in their college years. The views expressed by college professors and college administrations have been taken in full consideration in devising of new instruction programmes, and compilation of textbooks, readings, and teaching manuals used in the schools.

HEYWAD:

The Afghan National Health Programme, and the Republican State's concern with the health problems of the people is the subject of an editorial in yesterday's issue.

The programme is all embracing, covering practically every aspect of a sound national health programme that will benefit the masses of the people.

Provision of medicines, and medical supplies, expansion of medical education, training of paramedical personnel, improved nursing services, and popularisation of preventive measures all receive due attention.

One area where immediate action was essential was immunisation. The Ministry of Public Health has

on drawing boards several mass campaigns to eliminate some widespread communicable diseases. To be able to do vast quantities of vaccines was necessary which could not be produced with existing facilities, and which could not be easily and inexpensively imported.

Hence the Ministry of Public Health embarked upon building the Pasteur Institute, with technical and financial assistance of France and West Germany. This institute which will produce over 7.5 million doses daily will go on stream within the next few months. Apart from vaccines the institute will also produce several kinds of serums needed in and outside hospitals.

The institute will also play a major role in animal health, as it will produce all the vaccines needed to prevent and treat disease in livestock. Livestocking provides employment to several hundred thousand people in the country, on a full time, and to a few millions, on part time basis. It produces a considerable portion of Afghan export commodities, not to mention its several billion Afghani market at home.

In view of these realities the completion of the Pasteur Institute and its forthcoming commissioning is a major step forward towards better public health in the Republic of Afghanistan.

ADS. RATES

Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 20.
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letter Afs. 40.
Display: Column cm. Afs. 30.

Yearly Afs. 1600
Half Yearly Afs. 900

FOREIGN
Yearly Dollar 60
Half yearly Dollar 35

Man can reverse desertification process

By Yvonne Rebejrol
PART I

Scarcely a third of the 58 million square miles of dry land on our planet—let alone 30 million square miles—are capable of growing crops. But the true picture is even more gloomy. Land actually under cultivation covers only five or six million square miles.

Worse, this already modest area is steadily shrinking. At a time when the world's population is increasing by an average of nearly two per cent each year, man is transforming into desert a sizeable proportion of the cultivable land. In fact it is estimated that more than 3.5 million square miles of such land has already been lost to the process of "desertification".

Some people consider that at the whims of the weather are chiefly to blame for this process. The climate is changing, they say, and we are seeing a fairly general drying and cooling effect which is inevitably going to reduce the areas of cultivable land. However most climate specialists refute this argument. Certainly climates undergo changes. There are some years that are drier and some that are colder, and Earth has, known times of high humidity and ice ages. Indeed the last of the great quaternary ice ages ended scarcely 10,000 years ago, and a few thousand years ago the Sahara Desert itself was moist enough for elephant,

hippopotamus and giraffe to roam there, as testified by cave paintings found in regions now totally devoid of water courses and vegetation.

But it is impossible to detect the least trend of world climate, still less to foresee its future variations. Annual fluctuations effectively hide the big climate oscillations which span periods of several centuries (at the very minimum), of thousands of years or even tens of thousands of years.

Moreover it must not be forgotten that meteorological records have only been kept for a matter of decades, or at best a century, and that many parts of the Earth—most of Africa, South America, and Asia—have virtually no meteorological stations. And what to a human eye appears to be a natural cause (such as severe drought lasting several consecutive years) or 'by human causes' (particularly over-grazing, but also the tilling, during rather wet years, of land which is not really cultivable).

The result is the spectacular advance of the desert in the neighbourhood of the Sahel, in the space of 17 years in Sudan. The Sahara has advanced 50 to 60 miles southwards. In South America the Atacama Desert, profiting no doubt from prolonged drought over 30 to 35 years, is advancing by one or two miles year along a front of 50

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This advance of the deserts is essentially due to the increasing human population. Traditionally the inhabitants of most of the semi-arid regions want to see soil air hardens into desert. In the Egyptian desert, close to the Libyan border receives an average 150 millimetres of rainfall a year. But in 1946, it had 205 mm., in 1947 53 mm., in 1949 206 mm., in 1949 280 mm., in 1950, 242 mm., in 1951, 57 mm., in 1952 156 mm., and in 1953, 85 mm.

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Nuclear power—the safe way to run things

By Brij Khindaria

Nuclear energy represents a smaller safety risk than many alternatives, according to modern societies, nuclear resources and technology and availability of nuclear power plants themselves.

Nuclear plants under operation in five developed countries represent less than one per cent of the installed electrical capacity of all developing countries and only about three per cent of world nuclear capacity. Twelve other developing countries have nuclear plants under construction or planned for operation by 1985.

The technical problems of the nuclear fuel cycle—from production through wastes—have been largely solved, according to the IEA. The report anticipates a sharp increase in demand for uranium, including low grade deposits. The report suggests that at uranium shortages can be avoided through international planning.

Technology to process uranium and plutonium has been developed in many countries, most of which regard reprocessing as necessary to realise their energy potential and as the first step towards controlling dangerous nuclear waste materials.

The report says that the main obstacle to progress in producing nuclear power is political, based largely on public misunderstanding of the advantages and dangers of nuclear power. Conservationists might well disagree.

During the early post-war years the civil carriage growth of the nuclear power industry was interrupted by the Nazi invasion many units of civil aviation joined the front-line units. Aeroflot pilots, supplied partly as detachments and units of the Soviet army with ammunition and foodstuffs, and airlifted wounded soldiers and officers to hospitals situated in the rear. At the same time, civil aviation continued to service the country's major air routes.

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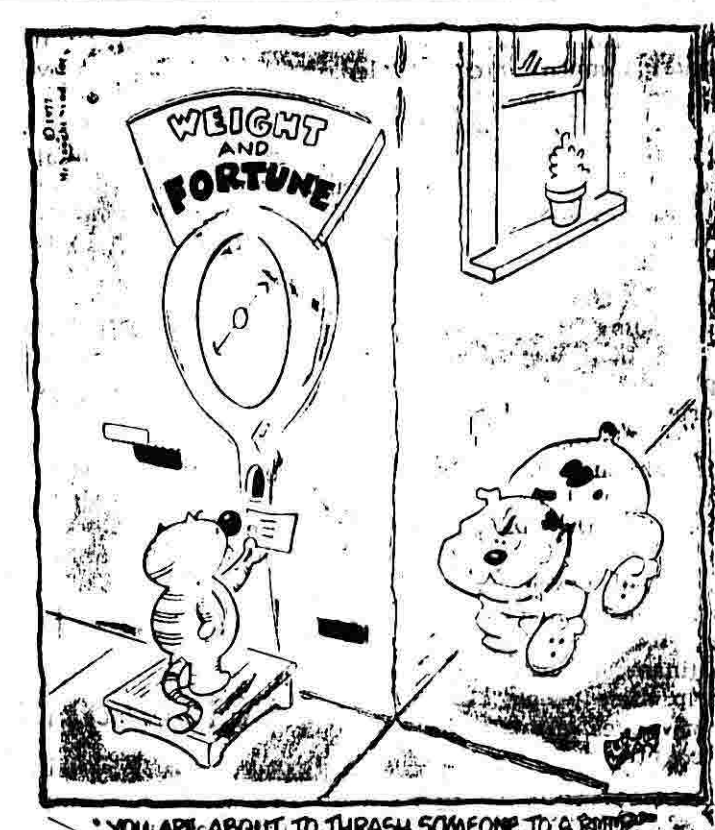
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IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, Sept. 7, (AFP).—Two men wearing swastika armbands opened fire without warning Monday on a meeting of about 200 blacks at the North Carolina town of Jonesville. The shooting killed one person and wounded half a dozen others, police said.

One of the killers then committed suicide and the other drove off, the police said.

TOKYO, Sept. 7, (Reuters).—An empty car controlled by radio crashed into the entrance gate of Tokyo prison and burst into flames Monday night, police reported.

Prison officers put out the fire before it could spread to petrol-filled containers inside the car. No one was injured.

Police said left-wing extremists may have been responsible for the attack on the prison, whose inmates include a 39-year-old man serving a life sentence for raping and murdering a schoolgirl.

Left-wingers and other groups have called for the release of the convicted Manbu Kazu Ishikawa, a 40-year-old man who was an underground person and wrongly jailed.

BELFAST, Sept. 7, (Reuters).—An average of one civilian a week was killed in the sectarian violence in Northern Ireland during the past 12 months, security forces said Saturday.

But the 52 deaths, in the

period up to the end of August, were much lower than those in the previous 12 months.

Then a total of 187 civilians were killed on fighting between the Catholic minority and Protestants.

Roy Mason, secretary for the British province, Saturday described the downward trend in deaths as encouraging.

But the number of security guards personnel killed in this year, a total of 33 British troops and police trying to keep the peace between the two sides, Mason described as a matter for concern.

Most were killed by the Irish Republican Army, which is trying to oust Britain from Northern Ireland.



SOVIET CIVIL AVIATION

By Boris Bugayev, Marshal of Aviation, Minister of Civil Aviation of the USSR.

Reviewing the path traversed by civil aviation in the Soviet Union, one cannot help noticing the steadily growing role of air transportation in the country's economy and in its social life.

Traditionally the inhabitants of most of the semi-arid regions want to see soil air hardens into desert. In the Egyptian desert, close to the Libyan border receives an average 150 millimetres of rainfall a year. But in 1946, it had 205 mm., in 1947 53 mm., in 1949 206 mm., in 1949 280 mm., in 1950, 242 mm., in 1951, 57 mm., in 1952 156 mm., and in 1953, 85 mm.

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Offer received

Housing Construction and Settlement Department has received an offer: Iorone Toyota car model FI45LP—KJ from Mir's Service at USSR-9400, CIF Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply the above at lower price should send their application to the Secretariat Section of the above Department at Block No. 23 Nader Shah Mina and be present on September 21.

(433) 3-3

Needed

The Civil Aviation, and Tourism Authority needs the following fire fighting trucks and equipment for the Airport:

Jayewardene warns Sri Lanka separatists

COLOMBO, Sept. 7, (Reuters).—Prime Minister Jayewardene has said he would never allow partition of Sri Lanka, recently shaken by inter-communal strife, and called for an all-party conference to settle the minorities' problems.

He was speaking at a meeting with leading Buddhist monks Monday at which he sounded them out on ways to solve the problem.

The island recently suffered its worst inter-communal violence for 10 years, directed mainly at the 2.5 million Tamil minority, in which 112 people were officially reported killed. Tamil leaders put the figure at around 200.

The opposition Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) is demanding a separate state because, it says, the new constitution has excluded Tamils to send and citizens holding the majority Sinhalese community.

Meanwhile official sources said that an estimated 35,000 Tamils who fled their homes during the disturbances were returning through some government departments and businesses were still short-staffed.

France, Jordan

(Continued from page 1) East crisis was not quickly solved it will be impossible to avert the dangers which threaten the region and the whole world.

He was convinced, however, that France would do everything it could to aid in a settlement. King Hussein said.

The joint communiqué said that King Hussein had invited President Giscard d'Estaing to visit Jordan at a date yet to be fixed. Of hopes for a resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace talks King Hussein said that too much time had been lost in talking out questions of procedure.

On all the evidence, he added, the Palestine Liberation Organisation was designated by the Arab summit in Rabat in 1974 as spokesman for the Palestinians, must be associated with the settlement process in as much as the settlement was aimed at solving the Palestinian problem.

Graduated land taxes

BAMIAN, Sept. 7, (Bakhtar).—Distribution and filling of declaration forms for determining graduated land taxes ended in Panjow woleswali of Bamian province yesterday.

A source of the auditor's office of that province said that after the distribution and filling of declaration forms, the land owners will start paying taxes according to the law.

Similarly, the declaration forms for graduated land taxes are being distributed to farmers in Khamard woleswali.

First Moscow int'l book fair opens

MOSCOW, Sept. 7, (Tass).—The Moscow International Book Fair with literature of firms from 65 countries on view, opened yesterday in a ceremony held at the exhibition of achievements of the national economy of the USSR.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Alexei Kosygin has sent a message to its participants. The head of the Soviet government expressed confidence that the fair which is fully in line with the spirit of the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe will actively promote development and deepening of international cultural exchange, expansion of mutually-beneficial business contacts between publishers and distributors of literature, serve the cause of scientific, cultural and humanism.

Welcoming the participants in the book fair, director of the UNESCO department of libraries, documentation and book trade, said that the fair was a mistake between the USSR's section featuring literature in all languages of the peoples of the country and many foreign authors, more than 15,000 exhibits in all.

Large sections were entered by socialist countries.

Afghan-Indian Joint Communique

(Continued from page 1) create three new Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank.

The sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of Southern Africa who are struggling for their rights against racism, colonialism and exploitation. They pledged their full support to the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle.

They called upon the international community to work earnestly for general and complete disarmament including elimination of nuclear weapons.

The two sides urged the major powers and the maritime states fully to cooperate with the littoral and hinterland states in achieving the objective of the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Both sides discussed the agenda of the 32nd session of General Assembly and noted the similarity of their views on major issues there.

The two sides reviewed the international economic situation as it directly affected the developing countries. They called on the developed countries to base their economic relations with developing countries on an equitable and just basis. They urged that the international community should also adopt urgent measures to enable the most seriously affected developing countries to overcome their present difficulties and sustain the momentum of their development. Both sides expressed the hope that the resumed 31st session of the UN General Assembly, while considering the results of the Conference on International Cooperation held in Paris, will be able to reach decisions leading to the speedy establishment of a new international economic order, so as to bridge the gap between the industrialized and the developing countries which, if allowed to continue, would jeopardize the prospects of peace in the world.

Their Excellencies Mr. Mohammad Khan Jalal, Minister of Commerce, Mr. Abdul Tawab Assifi, Minister of Mines and Industries, Mr. Ali Ahmad Khuram, Minister of Planning, Dr. Abdullah Omar, Minister of Public Health and Mr. Juma Mohammad Mohammadi, Minister of Power and Water held talks with the Minister of External Affairs of India.

The two sides reviewed the progress of economic, technical and commercial cooperation between the two countries and noted with satisfaction that consider-

able progress had been made in these fields. They resolved to strengthen and widen the ties of bilateral cooperation between their two countries.

All these talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity reflecting the close and historical relations between Afghanistan and India.

The two sides agreed to continue close contacts at different levels in order to strengthen further their close relationship and to expand their cooperation in all fields.

The Minister of External Affairs of India expressed his sincere gratitude to the Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan for the very warm hospitality extended to him and members of his party by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan. He extended an invitation to the Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to visit India which was accepted with thanks.

The Minister for External Affairs extended invitation from the President and the Prime Minister of India to His Excellency Mr. Mohammad Daoud, President of Afghanistan, to visit India at his convenience. This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

KABUL, Sept. 7, (Bakhtar).—The General Director of Civil Aviation Mohammad Nader Malyar left for Canada yesterday for participation in the 22nd assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization which begins in Montreal.

The conference begins on September 13, the issue related to the World Civil Aviation will be studied and discussed.

AIBAK, Sept. 7, (Bakhtar).—In line with the basic education reforms two new girls primary schools were established in the Dara Zhoundoun village of Aibak woleswali of Samangan province.

A source of the education department of that province said that 90 girls have been registered in these schools.

showed "there is no attendance at all at the high schools". Students were given until Monday to register at the schools, which were taken over by the government last week after a month-long classroom boycott in protest at the alleged inferiority of the education system for blacks.

Officials of the Banku (black) education department said they had no official estimate of how many students had registered.

But a report in the black newspaper, the World, said yesterday that there had been a "two per cent response at the most".

There are about 27,000 secondary school students in the sprawling township.

Late Mahmoud Tarzi, a famous figure of modern journalism (1887-1953).

Brezhnev to visit Bonn

BONN, Sept. 8, (Reuters).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will visit West Germany at the end of November, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in a statement issued yesterday.

The visit had originally been accepted in recent months by fear that ties between Washington and Moscow might have dropped to low levels, but this fear had been very much reduced by his talks in June with U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The remarks were seen by observers as indicating that West German officials might have pressed for the postponement of Brezhnev's visit until they were satisfied that Carter's human rights campaign had not seriously jeopardized Soviet-American ties.

The announcement of the visit was included in highlights of a speech Schmidt gave Tuesday to members of his ruling Social Democratic party.

The German leader also said he hoped his talks with Brezhnev would lead to an improvement in his country's relations with East Germany.

WELLINGTON, Sept. 8, (Reuters).—New Zealand announced yesterday a 200-mile economic zone will be set up around its shoreline from October 1.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon told a foreign affairs debate in parliament that licensing of foreign fishing vessels wanting to use the zone—the fourth largest in the world—would start on April 1 next year.

LAHORE, Sept. 8, (Bakhtar).—According to a Radio Pakistan report after federal officials completed their investigations and following an order of Lahore High Court judge, the former prime minister of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was transferred to Kot Lakhpat prison near Lahore until Sept. 19.

They said the judge also directed that since Bhutto formerly held high official positions in the government of Pakistan, facilities commensurate to his status should be provided him in the prison.

Radio Pakistan in other report said that the central committee of the People's Party of Pakistan met under the chairmanship of Begum Nasrat Bhutto and elected a five member committee.

BEIRUT, Sept. 8, (AFP).—Fresh cases of cholera were announced yesterday in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria, where the current outbreak began in June, and authorities in Cyprus began taking measures to prevent the epidemic reaching its shores.

From Jerusalem yesterday it was reported that one case of cholera had been confirmed in Israel and three suspect cases were under observation. Vegetables grown on the West Bank of the Jordan were destroyed and all imports of food and vegetables from Jordan were banned.

In Syria, where some 1,500 cases have already been recorded, new cases have been reported since Friday. Most of the victims were children. Treatment of about 20 cases had resulted in cures, he said.

Most Jordanian victims were in the Jordan valley and in the north of the country bordering on Syria.

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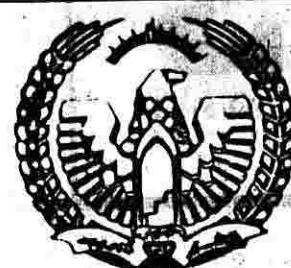
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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Knowledge is more than equivalent to force.

(Samuel Johnson)

PRESS AND LITERACY DAY

Sunbula 17 is marked in the Republic of Afghanistan as the National Press and International Literacy Day.

Eradication of illiteracy, and developing of a healthy and effective and trusted press are amongst the major concerns of the people and the government of Afghanistan.

Effective that it touched public opinion beyond the borders of Afghanistan, and served the cause of reawakening in the region in no small way.

However these early papers limped and lagged in serving as a public watchdog, and to become the fourth estate.

For the press in Afghanistan to come of age building of a triangle of trust is essential in that the government, the press, and the reading public should become fully aware of the community of their interest, and trust and depend on each other.

And numbers in themselves will of course not mean much. Observance of the national press and international literacy on the same day is no coincidence.

Low literacy rates have been instrumental in retarded growth of the press but a press that does not address itself to realities at all instances and all times in so far as efforts to promote literacy are concerned can prove counter productive.

The printed press apart from offering dependable information and all shares of opinion should be readable and this merits immediate attention.

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan is working towards promotion of literacy and development of the press with a greater measure of commitment, and it is hoped that the months and years immediately ahead of us will be a period of greater achievements.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT

In this morning's issue the paper comments on the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Afghanistan during the reign of His Majesty the late Mohammad Nader Shah. The paper also carries on the front page a picture of the late King.

Consultation and debate is one of the concepts supported by the holy religion of Islam, and are deeply rooted in Afghan traditions and norms and mores.

The peoples of Afghanistan have always assumed their position after comprehensive debates in national councils, and in contemporary times representatives of the nation have come together in several grand assemblies to attend to issue of vital national importance.

The first Grand Assembly of the Republic began in the month of August.

WORLD PRESS

KUWAIT, Sept. 8. (Reuters)—The newspaper Al-Watan said Tuesday, Kuwait is planning to cut its oil price by 12 U.S. cents a barrel because low demand for its heavy crude oil had led to a fall in output.

In an uncorroborated report, the newspaper said, the price of Kuwait's low gravity heavy crude oil was too high compared with similar Gulf crudes.

It did not say when the government would reduce the price of its crude. Oil ministers of the producers of the heavier crude oils met in Stockholm after the regular OPEC conference there two months ago but failed to reach any agreement on the issue.

Al-Watan said, however, that Kuwait's income from sales of crude oil, gas and refined products and from taxes on oil companies was expected to reach eight billion dollars this year, 500 million dollars up from 1976 in spite of the fall in oil production.

Kuwait was originally hoping to produce an average of two million barrels a day this year, but production has averaged only about 1.6 million barrels a day.

Al-Watan report appeared to indicate that it had failed further to 1.4 million barrels in August.

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Establishment of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and the two countries and the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries.

The paper also publishes a portrait of the President of the Republic of Brazil along with the congratulatory telegram sent to him on behalf of the President of the Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Daoud on the occasion of Brazilian National Day.

ADS. RATES
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 20.
Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letter Afs. 40.
Display: Column cm. Afs. 30.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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Half yearly Dollar 18

Adult education, functional literacy in Afghanistan

The Republic of Afghanistan places high priority on programmes of adult education, particularly on the eradication of illiteracy. The President of the Republic has time and again stressed the need to eliminate illiteracy among the masses, and to bring about cultural changes... on the basis of national and progressive culture. The Education Policy Statement (1975) has also emphasized the relevance of functional literacy "to raise the level of productive activities" of the population.

The National Directorate of Adult Education and Functional Literacy came into being in 1975 (the year of the birth of the New Republic) as a direct response to objectives and goals of the Republic.

The NDAEF which is the executive organ of the Ministry of Education, designs and implements programmes of adult education in the Country. At present it operates in Kabul city, Kohistan, Balkh, Herat, Kandahar, Logar, Nangarhar and Paktia. The activities are proposed to be extended to other provinces like Parwan, Ghazni, Kunduz and Samangan.

About 20,000 men and women are enrolled in about 1000 classes in these provinces. Learners include urban citizens, office workers, farmers, cooperative members and urban and rural women.

Till recently activities have been of the traditional type with emphasis on 3-R skills. Current efforts focus on relating the literacy and post-literacy activities to the interests and needs of learners and to the developmental objectives of the Nation.

Four programmes are being designed on these lines: 1. Basic literacy, 2. Functional literacy, 3. Vocational literacy, 4. Mass literacy.

BY AZIMULLAH
The first basic literacy courses are of a duration of about 300-350 hours extending over 6 to 9 months depending upon the convenience of learners. The courses aim to bring the learners to the level of about the fourth grade.

Further learning activities are being planned to enable the learners to continue their education further. Some supplementary materials have already been written. The NDAEF also brings out a magazine entitled "Bekham wa Bedan" for the benefit of new literates.

With over all literacy ratio being only about 15% and the literacy of rural population and of women being even lower, the task ahead is of stupendous magnitude. It requires not only large financial investment but the mobilisation and coordination of manpower and other resources.

It also requires powerful motivational and promotional action in order to secure the interest and participation of men and women in learning activities. As experience in other developing countries has shown this is not an easy task. This is the challenge before our nation.

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DESERTIFICATION

(Continued from page 2)
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AEROFLOT AIR LINKS

The Soviet Union today has air transport agreements with 86 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. Airlines with the emblem of Aeroflot, the Soviet airlines, make regular flights to 76 of them from the airports of the country's major industrial and cultural centres: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Vilnius, Yerevan, Tashkent, Irkutsk and Khabarovsk.

Aeroflot airlines are beginning regular flights on new routes leading to socialist countries. A TU-154 made the first flight from Moscow to Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. It took the plane a little over three hours to cover the distance (2,325 kilometres) to that Yugoslav city. In May, such airlines will start regular flights between Kiev and Vienna.

Cooperation in the field of air transport is expanding with the industrially developed capitalist countries. In 1976, a Moscow-Moscow-Budapest-Salzburg route was added to Aeroflot's European air links. Cooperation with Britain, France, Italy, Finland and other countries is developing on the basis of mutual advantage. Early in February, the fifth anniversary of regular flights between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany was marked. In April, the two routes linking the two countries (Moscow-Frankfurt, Moscow-Leningrad-Hamburg) have been complemented with yet another one: Moscow-Munich.

On the eve of May Day, a specially produced Yak-42 airliner made a test maximum-range flight. It covered the distance between Moscow and Sverdlovsk at an average speed of 600 kilometres per hour. The plane has accommodation for 120 passengers. In the 10th Five-Year Plan period (1976-80), Aeroflot will have been supplied with new aircraft and other technical facilities.

Yet another African country—the Republic of the Congo—has signed an agreement with Aeroflot for the opening of a regular flight route between Moscow and Kinshasa.

BY S. S. PAVLOV
Cape Verde Islands—has appeared in Aeroflot's international time-table. The island of Sal, which forms part of the Republic's territory, has become one of the destinations along the country's major industrial and cultural centres: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Vilnius, Yerevan, Tashkent, Irkutsk and Khabarovsk.

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BY S. S. PAVLOV
Cape Verde Islands—has appeared in Aeroflot's international time-table. The island of Sal, which forms part of the Republic's territory, has become one of the destinations along the country's major industrial and cultural centres: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Vilnius, Yerevan, Tashkent, Irkutsk and Khabarovsk.

Aeroflot airlines are beginning regular flights on new routes leading to socialist countries. A TU-154 made the first flight from Moscow to Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. It took the plane a little over three hours to cover the distance (2,325 kilometres) to that Yugoslav city. In May, such airlines will start regular flights between Kiev and Vienna.

Cooperation in the field of air transport is expanding with the industrially developed capitalist countries. In 1976, a Moscow-Moscow-Budapest-Salzburg route was added to Aeroflot's European air links. Cooperation with Britain, France, Italy, Finland and other countries is developing on the basis of mutual advantage. Early in February, the fifth anniversary of regular flights between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany was marked. In April, the two routes linking the two countries (Moscow-Frankfurt, Moscow-Leningrad-Hamburg) have been complemented with yet another one: Moscow-Munich.

On the eve of May Day, a specially produced Yak-42 airliner made a test maximum-range flight. It covered the distance between Moscow and Sverdlovsk at an average speed of 600 kilometres per hour. The plane has accommodation for 120 passengers. In the 10th Five-Year Plan period (1976-80), Aeroflot will have been supplied with new aircraft and other technical facilities.

Yet another African country—the Republic of the Congo—has signed an agreement with Aeroflot for the opening of a regular flight route between Moscow and Kinshasa.

Needed

Ministry of Interior needs 10 Adler or Olivette typewriters with 33 cm carriage. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply the same should come from publication of this advertisement until September 21 to the Supply Section of Service Department of Ministry of Interior. Specifications can be seen.

(436) 3-3

Enjoy Indian Food IN Maharaja Restaurant OPEN SEPTEMBER 8

HOURS: 11.30 AM-2.30 PM
6.30 PM - 11 PM
ADDRESS: SHAHRARA WATT OPPOSITE INDIAN EMBASSY

(101) 2-2

ENJOY OUR POOLSIDE FAMILY TREAT

BAR-B-QUE
EVERY SATURDAY FROM 8 P. M.
AFS 300 PER PERSON
FOR RESERVATION
PLEASE CONTACT
31851-54 EXT 202/204

HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL Kabul (108) 1-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Police and Security Office has received an offer for 25,000 new jute bags (double threads) made in Bangladesh for Afs. 35.47 per bag and at total of Afs. 886,750 from market. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should come at 10 a.m. on October 16 to the Logistic Purchasing Department. Specifications can be seen and securities are required.

(437) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Herat International Project Department has received an offer for two Land cruiser Toyota six cylinders car, 135 HP from MIR's Service each for Afs. 412,545 without custom duty. Businessmen, local and foreign firms who can provide the same at lower price should send their offers to the above department in the Ministry of Information and Culture and be present within three days of publication of this advertisement on 9 a.m. for bidding.

(435) 3-3

WANTED

The United Nations Development Programme wishes to employ an Afghan national as Secretary / Typist. Candidates must have training as well as work experience in the field of Secretarial work and Office procedures. Excellent command of English as well as excellent typing speed is essential. Knowledge and experience in shorthand is desirable. Applicants should submit a resume as soon as possible but not later than 15 September 1977 to the following address:

UNDP Personnel Office
P.O. Box 5
Kabul. (102) 2-1

AEROFLOT

SOVIET AIRLINES
SHORTEST AND MOST CONVENIENT TRANSIT ROUTE FROM KABUL VIA USSR TO EUROPE, AMERICA, JAPAN.
THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRLINE OFFERS HOSPITALITY AND CARE ON LAND AND IN THE AIR

OFFER RECEIVED

The Government Printing Press has received an offer for 2000 Micro-Metal plates, 500x650x2.0 mm from Ball Metal & Chemical Co. Greenville, USA, CIF Kabul, at 14,180 dollars, to be delivered and insured upto Kabul. Local and foreign firms who can supply at lower price and on better terms should come to the Secretariat Office on September 27.

(3-1)

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(3-1)

THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY AFGHAN CARPETS DIRECT FROM NAWROZ OF KABUL:

- They have always more than 30,000 sq. m. of Afghan and Beluchi Carpets in stock.
- They have Antique, old and new Carpets. Also antique copper dishes and antique rifles.
- They have Washed or Unwashed Carpets.
- They have all sizes of Carpets from Saddle-Bags to 30 sq. m.
- They have more than 60 types of Carpets with different designs in stock for your immediate orders, at competitive prices.
- They have a full range of qualities.
- They have a large selection which will enable you to find the Carpets you desire.
- They make the best Hand Woven pure Wool and Silk Carpets using antique designs with natural dyes.
- The Nawroz Cottage Industries is served by 500 Weavers and are capable of palatial orders.
- They have a personal service which includes helping their clients in clearing of customs.
- They provide a Packing Service.
- They will arrange your hotel accommodation.

If you need Carpets consult MR. NAWROZZADEH of THE NAWROZ CARPET CO. LTD
SHAHR-NAW (Opposite Mosque) KABUL AFGHANISTAN
Cable: (NAWROZ) Office Tel: 31051-32035 Residence Tel: 32635.
(95) 65-5

Man can reverse desertification process

Kordofan province in Sudan is a perfect example of the process of desertification. Every town or village is surrounded by a completely stripped area. Not a blade of grass, only an occasional spiny bush whose growth dwindles the more one approaches to a human settlement. Everything has been devoured: the grass itself has not even had time to form the seeds necessary for its own regeneration. Virtually everything has been burnt, even the shrub Acacia senegal, source of gum arabic, which is the leading world export. (Exports of gum arabic have dropped in value by about 30 per cent between 1970 and 1975. They represent eight or nine per cent of all Sudanese exports). Only ten years ago the inhabitants of Kharoum used to go a matter of six miles from the town to cut the trees they needed. Today they would have to go 50 or 60 miles.

Until the beginning of this century, the rhythm of life in sub-desert Sudan derived its pace from a cultivation cycle of some 30 years. Each peasant burnt the natural vegetation from a strip of land and grew crops on it for four, five or six years. At the end of that period, the plot was allowed to lie fallow for about ten years which enabled various kinds of thorny vegetation from gum arabic for largely the Acacia senegal. The peasant then made his living from gum arabic. Next followed a new period of lying fallow for some ten years, but the plot was protected against the depredations of animals by all the natural thorny shrubs. Thus both soil and vegetation had time to regenerate before a new cycle of 30 years began. There was enough room for each peasant to have permanently at his disposal fields necessary for foodstuffs, strips producing gum arabic for sale of which brought him considerable revenue) and pasture for his animals. Today the effect of re-

aphic pressure has been considerably to shorten the cycle: longer periods of cultivation, shorter fallow periods, a decrease in gum arabic production and loss of earnings, so that he is obliged in turn to extend his land under crops.

Sudan is one of the rare countries subject to the process of desertification which is doing something about the problem, and it is a major problem. With the help of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Sudan has been studying ways and means of combating desertification since 1971.

A dramatic array of figures have been marshalled in preparation for this rescue operation. In the Kordofan alone the number of heads of livestock had already quadrupled, between 1961 and 1973 the yield per feddan (1 feddan is 1,038 acres) dropped from 935 pounds to 420 pounds in the case of sorghum, that of maize from 733 pounds to 339 pounds and that of millet from 1,102 pounds to 156 pounds.

The Sudanese authorities are affected to the same catastrophic degree: between 1961 and 1973 the yield per feddan (1 feddan is 1,038 acres) dropped from 935 pounds to 420 pounds in the case of sorghum, that of maize from 733 pounds to 339 pounds and that of millet from 1,102 pounds to 156 pounds.

Other food crops have been affected to the same catastrophic degree: between 1961 and 1973 the yield per feddan (1 feddan is 1,038 acres) dropped from 935 pounds to 420 pounds in the case of sorghum, that of maize from 733 pounds to 339 pounds and that of millet from 1,102 pounds to 156 pounds.

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and experts do not blame the climatic conditions for their country's woes: desertification is due to the misuse of nature by man and only he can struggle to prevent it. But everywhere—whether in nomadic stock rearing—must be engaged in the battle against the desert's advance. The whole population therefore has to be shown how vital this struggle is and convinced of the need to take part in it. That will not be easy since, to start with, the task is that the peasant farmers must not see further than the immediate constraints which such a battle must impose on them: forbidden zones, limitations on the holding of cattle, changes in farming methods. But it is to be hoped that the population will rapidly appreciate the middle and long term benefits of the struggle against the desert.

This is already the case at El Bashiri, a village of 500 families (some 2,500 inhabitants) lying 60 miles from El Obeid, where a pilot project covering 674 acres has been in progress since 1970. El Bashiri nest-

after the plane took off from Jakarta for Surabaya east Java. A crewmember who was not on duty sitting behind the man with the pistol attacked and disarmed the young man. Police later found a letter in Triyudo's pocket containing the demands. It is not clear whether the man described by a report as mentally deranged, was actually planning to hijack the plane.

COLOMBO, Sept. 8. (AFP)—A twelve year old boy was killed and his two young brothers seriously injured when a world War Two shell exploded Monday.

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COLOMBO, Sept. 8.



Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalal and Bulgarian Ambassador to Kabul Stoyan Radoslavov signing the agreement on between the two countries.
(See story on page 1)

Animal feed relief supply to provinces

According to final report gathered by the Ministry of Agriculture in the northern provinces of the country, and some other parts, did not have sufficient snow and rainfall last year giving rise to drought conditions there where a large population of cattle specially karakul sheep is faced with the shortage of food. "said a source of the Utilization and Coordination of Cattle Protection Program in an interview with daily Jamhouriyyat regarding the distribution of animal feed in the provinces.

The Ministry of Agriculture has assigned the cattle protection committee to look after the necessities of livestock for animal feed specially karakul sheep in the northern provinces of the country and to prepare a crash program to meet the shortage of fodder. The committee has at hand a program to distribute fodder to farmers and livestock for their cattle, the source added.

The crash program, prepared by the committee for the provinces of Fariab, Jauzjan, Balkh and Baidk to save the cattle from dying and thus inflicting great loss on the cattle holders, was approved by the cabinet and is now being implemented.

The source further added that because the Ministry of Agriculture cannot, single handedly, carry out the whole program it has sought cooperation of the Ministry of Mines and Industries and cotton companies. The oil-cake and husk reserves of the cotton companies were assessed and the following amounts were sanctioned for distribution to the afflicted livestock holders.

Oil-cake, 13080 tons; husk, 6000 tons; 10980 tons, by the end of the current year (3916 tons of oil-cake and husk will be distributed among the livestock holders to be produced in the country.

To boost up its reserves the Ministry of Agriculture through the Ministry of Planning has sought aid from friendly countries to meet out the requirement and as soon as the relief supplies arrive they will also be distributed among the needy livestock holders.

The Ministry of Agriculture has taken the decision that relief supplies reach the stricken farmers as soon as possible and as far as possible. Therefore the relief committee has selected the agricultural cooperatives of every district in Jauzjan and Balkh provinces to shoulder the responsibility and the job has been assigned in Fariab to the Afghan Chemical Fertilizer Agency. The animal feed will be sold to farmers on easy terms.

The list of the needy livestock holders and those who are severely stricken is compiled by the Agriculture Extension Department of every district in cooperation with the Agricultural Department of every province and is submitted to the

BY A REPORTER

Governor's office. After the review and approval of every list by the governor oil cake and husk are distributed by responsible authorities to the livestock holders.

The ministry has also decided, in order to expedite the work, to enable all the deserving livestock holders to register their names at their district offices instead of the centre of every province. This on one hand will help them get the relief supplies soon, cutting short the long process involved, if they apply to the provincial centres, and on the other hand will help the authorities single out the most needy livestock holders. This is also a step towards the elimination of mal-practices and exploitation.

The governors of every province have been given the authority to investigate and find out if the traders and shopkeepers have hoarded excess amounts of oil-cake and husk and if the amounts are discovered they should be purchased from them at government prices. Also if vehicles are found carrying husk and oil-cakes to the afflicted provinces without proper documents the stock should be treated as smuggled.

The Ministry of Agriculture's oil-cake and husk distribution and sale policy aims at helping the small cattle holders on large scale. The distribution and sale policy has the following categories:

1. Livestock holders that have less than 100 cattle heads have the top priority.
2. Livestock holders with 100 to 500 cattle heads.
3. Livestock holders with 500 to 2000 cattle heads.
4. Livestock holders with more than 2000 cattle heads.

The quota of oil-cake and husk to every province is determined on the basis of the number of sheep in the province specially the karakul sheep. Provinces with higher number of sheep get larger amounts of animal feed. Fariab province will get 2,440 tons of oil-cake and 1000 tons of husk. Jauzjan will get 6050 tons of husk and 2500 tons of oil-cake and Balkh will get 4580 tons of oil-cake and 2500 tons of husk.

The transport of oil-cake and husk to the affected provinces will continue till the end of Sunbula (September) of the current month.

Hitherto, oil-cake used to be exported to foreign countries, and husk was usually used as fuel, but the government has taken the following decisions as regards oil-cake and husk which formulate staple animal diet:

1. Export of oil-cake has been banned.
2. Use of husk as fuel has been banned temporarily.
3. Until the crash program ends sale and purchase of husk and oil has been banned in open markets.

Financing small and medium size industries

By M. Masoud Mojahedzadeh

"Considering the paramount role of small scale industries in the sector of industries in the developing countries, the Industrial Development Bank after three years' experience as an industrial investment bank in Afghanistan is now well-equipped to assist small, medium and large scale enterprises in the country," said the president of investment Promotion and Encouragement Department of the Ministry of Planning Mohammad Younus Rafiq.

Realising the importance of small industries which constitute the foundation of the future large industries, the scheme for financing small industrial enterprises was recently prepared and approved by the cabinet and signed by the President of the Republic.

The scheme is mainly designed to expedite the all-round growth of the national economy, and is prepared by the Ministry of Planning with the cooperation of Industrial Development Bank in accordance with the provision of Article 17 of the Constitution.

The President of the Republic has stated that small scale industrial activities should be undertaken by the private sector, and the Constitution considers participation of the private sector in development and expansion of cottage industries and small and medium size industries as desirable and permissible.

It also contributes to creating employment and improvement of traditional skills. On the other hand, the technology needed for small enterprises is better fitted to the economic and social conditions in the developing countries.

No doubt, the medium scale project of the future will derive from amongst the small industrial entrepreneurs.

According to Rafiq, keeping in mind the economic and social conditions in the country, investment in the small scale industries is counted as small scale industry. These industries could grow into medium scale enterprises and investment amounting more than 4 million, and in the long run operate under Foreign and Domestic Private Investment Law.

For providing adequate finance to small scale enterprises, a Development Assistance Fund will be opened within the Industrial Development Bank. This fund will have resources to finance small scale enterprises making a relatively large contribution in relation with their needs.

Following is an illustrative list of different types of small industries prepared by Industrial Development Bank considered appropriate for Afghanistan:

1. FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS
2. Textile
3. Biscuit Factory.
4. Bottled Citrus Juice.
5. Ice cream.
6. Grape and tomato preserves.
7. Bottled soft drinks.
8. Prepared animal food.
9. Baby food.
10. Unfermented grape juice.
11. Cheese and Dairy products.
12. Dehydrated fruits and vegetables.
13. Canning fruits and vegetables.
14. Starch from potato and corn.
15. Confectionary.
16. Cold storage houses.
17. Nut processing.
18. Agriculture.
19. Milk recombining and fresh milk processing.
20. Ice making and refrigeration plants.
21. Instant noodle making.
22. Rice milling.
23. TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
24. Thread manufacturing.
25. Knitting.
26. Terry cloth.
27. Cotton rolled-edge mattresses.
28. Rope and twine making.
29. Cotton for Medical use.
30. Hand loom and indigenous power loom's cloth.
31. Bathing cloth.
32. APPAREL AND FOOT WEAR
33. Shoe making.
34. Knitwear.
35. Socks.
36. Cotton towel making plant.
37. Men's dress shirt making plant.
38. JUVENILE CLOTHING
39. Paper bags.
40. Exercise books and flat files.
41. Chalk making.
42. Pencil making.
43. Ballpoint pen manufacturing.
44. Ink.
45. Sign pen making plant
46. V. CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:
47. Dyes.
48. Paints and varnish manufacturing.
49. Screen.
50. P.V.C. pipes.
51. Tissue paper.
52. Powder granular BHC making plant.
53. Plastic processed products such as bottle caps, buttons, lamp shade, etc.
54. VI. ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES
55. Bolts and nuts making.
56. Utensils.
57. Agriculture implements.
58. Conduit pipes (metallic).
59. Insecticide dusters and sprayers.
60. Welded wire mesh.
61. Screen and wire net making.
62. Wood screws.
63. Building hardware.
64. Centrifugal pumps.
65. Low power diesel motors and generators.
66. Foundations.
67. Hurricane lanterns assembly.
68. Drums and barrels.
69. Tin containers.
70. Textile Mill spare parts and auxiliary equipment.
71. Manufacture of hand looms and indigenous power loom.
72. VII. ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS
73. Domestic electric appliances.
74. Coolers.
75. Fans assembly.
76. Assembly of loud-speakers.
77. Low cost radio receivers.
78. Electroplating plant.
79. Mosquito Coil Making Plant.
80. VIII. AUTOMOBILE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
81. Automobile radiators.
82. Exhaust mufflers.
83. Auto leaf springs.
84. Seats for bus and trucks.
85. Trucks and bus body building.
86. Automobile repairing plant.
87. IX. MISCELLANEOUS
88. Lapidary.
89. Tar-Board Factory.
90. Concrete Block Making Plant.
91. Rayon Cap Making Plant.
92. Sports Goods Making Plant.
93. Bicycle tyres and tubes.
94. Mirrored Glass.
95. Embroidery on cloth and leather.
96. Silver work.
97. Brass and copper decorative work.
98. Wood carving.
99. Furniture.

15 killed in 'class' collapse

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8. (Reuters).—Fifteen school girls aged between eight and 11 were killed yesterday near Jaipur, capital of the northwestern Indian state of Rajasthan, when the roof of their class room collapsed.

Samachar news agency reported that the girls were killed on the spot.

There were more than 50 students in the class when the incident occurred and people from nearby areas came to rescue the trapped boys and girls, it said.

Kabul Jalalabad highway opens

KABUL, Sept. 8. (Bakhtar).—The clearance of debris for full opening of Kabul-Jalalabad highway still continues. The road was partly opened to traffic last evening.

Bakhtar correspondent reports that as a result of heavy rain in Sarobi on Monday sand and stone coming down the hills, and on the road blocked the highway 25 kms from Kabul disrupting traffic flow.

The source added that the road clearing operations still continue.

The volume of stones and sand on the road was estimated more than 6000 cubic meters. Eleven culverts and road embankments were also damaged.



Clearing the debris on Kabul-Jalalabad blocked by a landslide.

Afghanistan marks Nat'l Press, Int'l Literacy Day

KABUL, Sept. 10. (Bakhtar).—With the message of the President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud, read last Thursday night over Radio Afghanistan by Information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Nevai and the National Press and International Literacy Day was observed throughout the country.

The newspapers and weeklies in the country and provinces published the text of the message of President of the Republic issued on the occasion and in their editorials and articles expounded on importance of literacy and role of press in speedy development of societies and economic growth in accordance with the requirements of the modern time.

Radio Afghanistan broadcast a special programme to mark the occasion.

Since the establishment of the auspicious Republic in the country, useful and effective measures have been taken to wipe out illiteracy, popularise literacy in the country and to enlighten the people through press.

The National Directorate of Adult Education and Functional Literacy of the Ministry of Education in line with the policy of the Republic state in eradicating illiteracy and to popularise literacy courses have been established in the centre and provinces and thousands of people have benefited from these programmes.

A source of the Department said that so far 957 functional literacy courses have been established in the centre and provinces and thousands of people have benefited from these programmes.

SOWETO POLICE FIRE AT STUDENTS

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 10. (Reuters).—Police Soweto yesterday fired over the heads of stone-throwing students who were continuing their protest against government educational policies in black schools.

Soweto police chief Gen. David Kriel told Reuters his men fired one shot on two occasions in the township outside Johannesburg to disperse crowds of stone-throwing students. He said no-body was injured and there were no arrests.

General Kriel said secondary school students who were in Soweto last week in an attempt to impose greater discipline on the students, who have been operating a classroom boycott for more than a month.

The government insists that parents must accompany their children to register at the schools but less than 10 per cent are reported to have done so.

Justice Minister James Rutherford, speaking at a congressional session of the National Party yesterday blamed political agitation for the trouble in Soweto.

Date set for UN meet on disarmament

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 10. (Reuters).—A 53-nation Preparatory Committee yesterday approved plans for a five-week special session of the UN General Assembly next year on disarmament.

The General Assembly decided last December that at the session should be in May and June, 1978. The Committee agreed on the period May 23-June 28.

The idea of a special session on disarmament was advanced as an alternative to Soviet proposals for a world disarmament conference, which the United States and the United Kingdom oppose.

The plan and is the only one of the five permanent members of the Security Council which is not serving in the Preparatory Committee.

Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina is committee chairman.

CHINA DEFENDS ASEAN POLICY

PEKING, Sept. 10. (Reuters).—China expressed its support for the "third world countries" of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and attacked ASEAN opponents.

A commentary carried by the New China News Agency (NCNA) noted that Asian-Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines had called for the "establishment of a zone of peace freedom and neutrality" in the region, and that the United States and the Soviet Union and the United States, and their military blocs.

Last week, China's leaders in talks with President Tito of Yugoslavia had expressed their support for Yugoslavia's "non-aligned policies and the non-aligned movement, Yugoslav sources said."

It said the immediate reason for criticism of ASEAN was the second Asian summit conference was held early last month in the Malaysian capital.

The commentary noted the ASEAN leaders had also met the prime ministers of Japan, Australia and New Zealand for talks which were "fruitful to a certain extent."

The summit meeting, it said, "has strengthened unity and cooperation among Asian countries and broadened ASEAN's influence in the world."

Parliament Day observed

KABUL, Sept. 10. (Bakhtar).—Yesterday Sunbula 18 (Sept. 9) was the parliament day in the country.

The newspapers in the centre and provinces in their last Thursday's issues front-page the photo of the Founder of the Afghan Parliament the late His Majesty Monammad Nadir Shah and in editorials and articles threw light on this historical day.

Two killed in road accident

CHARIKAR, Sept. 10. (Bakhtar).—Two persons were killed and ten injured when their vehicle collided with a crane near Charihar city on Wednesday.

A source of the Health Department of Parwan said that the three injured were in precarious conditions while the rest were satisfactory.

The case is under investigation.

DPRK marks Nat'l Day

KABUL, Sept. 10. (Bakhtar).—The embassy of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in Kabul observed its National Day in a reception last Thursday night.

The reception which was given by DPRK's Ambassador Kim Ryogun at the embassy building was attended by Minister Incharge of Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah and some high ranking officials and members of diplomatic corps residing in Kabul.

Likewise, international seminars and commemorative meetings on lives of renowned scholars of the country were held and greater efforts and attentions were paid to preservation of historical monuments and ancient relics of our cultural heritage.

Congratulatory telegrams sent

KABUL, Sept. 10. (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of National Day of People's Republic of Bulgaria a congratulatory telegram has been sent by President Mohammad Daoud to President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and Chairman of Ministers of Councils Stanko Todorov, the Information Department of Foreign Ministry said.

Also a congratulatory telegram has been sent by President Mohammad Daoud to DPRK's President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of National Day of that country. The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reported.



Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of Peoples Republic of Bulgaria. Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Revelation anniversary of Holy Koran observed

PROVINCES, Sept. 10. (Bakhtar).—The anniversary of the revelation of Holy Koran was observed in functions by the Information and Culture Departments in Ghazni and Parwan provinces at the congregational mosques of Charihar and Ghazni on Thursday.

In the function held on the occasion at Charihar, after recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran the function was opened by the head of Information and Culture Department and attended by Parwan Governor and President of Parwan court. Some scholars spoke on the instructions, guidance, greatness and directives of the Holy Koran and the virtues of the Holy month of Ramadan.

Bakhtar correspondent adds that the function was also attended by heads of departments, judges, scholars, local officials and a large number of Charihar citizens.

Similarly, in the function held on the occasion at Ghazni congregational mosque was attended by Ghazni governor, commander of army garrison, heads of the departments, scholars and a great number of Ghazni citizens.

At the function some speeches were delivered by scholars on the revelation and guidance of the Holy and divine book.

Bakhtar correspondents report that during the function recitation of the entire Holy Koran also took place and at the end the people prayed to the Almighty for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The military leader of Pakistan during his two-day visit to Saudi Arabia, will meet the Saudi Arabian King, Malik Khalid. He will return to Pakistan on Sunday.

Radio Pakistan in another report said that the Elections Commission confirmed last Thursday the statement of Mian Mohammad Baqir, the candidate of Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), that the candidacy of Ghulam Mustafa Khan from the fourth zone of election constituency is illegal. Thus the Elections Commission, composed of five members, has announced the candidacy of Ghulam Mustafa Khan as invalid and void, as against Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan from the same constituency.

A BBC report says that the Central Council of PNA held a meeting in Karachi last Thursday to review the political situation in Pakistan following the arrest of Bhutto.

After the meeting the PNA spokesman Prof. Ghaffar Ahmad said the authorities of military government.

Mazar Gin, oil makes afs.38,400,000

MAZARI SHARIF, Sept. 10. (Bakhtar).—During the five months of the current year the Edible Oil factory of Mazar and Press Enterprise of Mazar Sharif has made more than 38,400,000 afs. from the sale of soap and edible oil.

A source of the Mazar Gin and Press said that the plant produced 40,000 soap cakes and 890 tons of edible oil in the last five months which were sold on local markets.

Graduated land taxes

PROVINCES, Sept. 10. (Bakhtar).—The distribution of declaration forms began in the centre of Pakhtia province for determining graduated land taxes.

At a ceremony arranged on this occasion in Gardez city the Governor of Pakhtia Mohammad Gul spoke on the role of graduated land taxes and called on the land owners to fill the forms honestly. The meeting was attended by a large number of farmers of Gardez city.

Also the distribution of declaration forms started in Pasaband woleswali of Ghor by the commission of Finance Ministry for fixing graduated land taxes.

The Auditor General of the province addressed the farmers on the occasion.

Meanwhile the work on fixing the graduated land taxes in Sheikh Ali Alaqadari of Surkh Parsa woleswali of Parwan province ended Thursday, and the farmers started paying taxes.

The auditor of the province said that the distribution of declaration forms and fixing of graduated land taxes continues in first and second of military forces in the future should be only defence of Pakistan.

In another report BBC adds that Maulana Kauser Niazi the information secretary of Pakistan People's Party (PPP) has announced the names of those persons who will join to lead the party in absence of Bhutto.

These persons are Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, former minister of Sindh province, Ghulam Mustafa Khan, one of former advisers of Bhutto, Abdul Hafiz Pirzada former Finance minister and Mir Afzal Khan, one of the former ministers.

The BBC report adds that the names announced show that Shaikh Mohammad Raza, who was elected as deputy chairman of the PPP has been omitted from the five-member committee taking over the party leadership.

According to a report of AFP news agency the military authorities in Pakistan have instructed all banks in the country to freeze the banking accounts of Bhutto and his wife.

(Continued on page 4)



Minister Incharge of Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah shaking hands with the Ambassador of DPRK at a reception held by DPRK embassy to mark its National Day.

Rich, poor split at desertification meet

NAIROBI, Sept. 10. (Reuters).—Rich and poor nations split dramatically yesterday on how to find global plan of action to halt the worldwide spread of arid lands.

The United Nations conference on desertification adopted the 26 recommendations in the plan only after Sudan moved and won by a floor vote an amendment calling for establishment of a special UN Fund to Finance the plan.

Britain immediately said it would not contribute directly to such a fund, but would continue to channel aid through such organizations as the World Bank and the UN Development Programme. The United States spokesman said his country "argued with the sentiments" expressed by Britain.

The goodwill which had pervaded the previous two weeks at the conference broke down on the final day.

The last-minute dispute surprised most of the delegates from 100 nations because a committee of all the

Somalia ousts Ethiopian diplomats

NAIROBI, Sept. 10. (DPA).—Somalia has ordered Ethiopian diplomats to leave the country after breaking off diplomatic relations with Addis Ababa.

The Somali government told the Ethiopian Charge d'Affaires in Mogadishu of the decision Thursday.

Ethiopia broken off its relations with Somalia on Wednesday.

Both countries have been locked in conflict for the past three months.

A radio Mogadishu broadcast Thursday night mentioned here said the Somali Government "deeply regrets" the Ethiopian move.

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Knowledge is more than equivalent to force.

(Samuel Johnson)

Modernisation of animal husbandry

Livestock is raised and marketed in the Republic of Afghanistan today mostly as it was hundreds of years ago.

We need to modernise this sector for a variety of reasons, the most pressing of which is stemming from grazing. Mal-utilisation and mal-use of forests has resulted in runaway denudation of the forest lands, and attempts made by the Republic to turn the tide have yet to produce effective results. The damages done in weeks, will take years to undo.

Overgrazing is a more recent phenomenon which began with the rapid rise in the population, higher income of some segments of the population resulting in greater meat consumption, and the traffic of sheep across the frontier, can be potentially more hazardous as grazing lands cover a larger part of the national territory.

The major animal husbandry projects launched by the Republic state will

set in motion a process of modernisation in the rat, Kandahar, Badghis and Ghor, all major sheep producing areas, but too stuck with conventional and traditional processes and practices. Another sheep raising and slaughtering project is envisaged in Ghazni, a major sheep producing area.

But the greater part of the sheep population and other livestock are held by the nomads who roam over the pasture lands of the country with their flocks.

Meat has been fetching ever greater returns, and the sheep herds are enlarging proportionately. There are two options: depending on the common sense of the breeders and helping them to plan growth of their herds, and to obtain larger returns from smaller herds.

Sheep are fattened in mere five to six months in advanced countries, but a considerable number of sheep are kept and

fed for as long as four years in Afghanistan. The average sheep is kept at least two years. Considering the fact there is grass on the pastures for only part of the year, that grasslands have no year round rains, and are not needed and irrigated and fertilised otherwise, keeping the sheep for an any length of time not necessary is a pure loss.

Imparting knowledge on the rudiments of modern animal husbandry to the settled and nomad population should not be too difficult. They all listen to the radio, and extensive radio programmes, coupled with on the spot demonstrations and contacts can work miracles.

Establishment of a few modern feed plants by the government, at the first place, and encouraging the private sector, especially cooperatives, to enter the field, will be certain to put an end to the threat of dangers created by the present practices and processes.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT. In this morning's issue the paper comments on cultural activities in the Republic of Afghanistan, and the importance of these efforts in raising standards of education, science, the arts, and aesthetics.

Yesterday, Sunbula, 17, was the National Day and the International Literacy Day, and the day was marked throughout the country. The President of the Republic and the Leader of the Revolution issued a special message on the occasion which was read over Radio Afghanistan Thursday evening by the Minister of Information and Culture Prof. Dr. Abdur Rahim Negin. In this message the National Leader of the Republic of Afghanistan emphasised the importance of literacy as a foundation of advanced and specialised knowledge, and the relationship which exists between literacy and the press.

The President of the Republic expressed the hope that the concerned organisations in the Republic, especially the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education, and the Ministry of Information and Culture, through co-ordinated activities, will pursue the objectives of the Republic in the sphere of culture and education and training of the younger generation more diligently, and score greater successes in the future.

Both papers devoted their editorials in Thursday's issue to the anniversary of the establishment of the parliament in Afghanistan, and the National Press and International Literacy Day. Parliament, as we know it today, is a relatively new phenomenon in the life of nations and states. The tradition of consultation and councils, however, is deeply rooted in the national life of the Afghan people. Our village councils have been instrumental in maintaining order among people, in devising rules and conventions that are willingly abided by the people. Even in this modern age we have found pertinent uses for these councils. The peace councils organised by the High Council of the Judiciary to tend to the disputes among the people of the nation, and this service is valued immensely by the entire public. As we celebrate the International Literacy and the National Press Day, we express the hope for birth of rigorous and dependable press, and ever greater successes in promotion of adult education and functional literacy.

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WORLD PRESS

SEOUL, Sept. 10. (Reuters).—South Korean businessman Tongson Park said here yesterday he was surprised and very disappointed by indictment in Washington on charges of bringing American congressmen.

He reiterated that he had

no intention of returning to the US to answer the charges.

Park spoke about 70 Korean and foreign journalists as he emerged from a two-hour questioning at the Seoul district prosecutor's office for the second time in 16 days.

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MALARIA RESURGENT ACROSS S. ASIA

NEW DELHI.

Shortages of insecticides and drugs, along with early rains this year in several parts of the Asian subcontinent, have aggravated the already serious problem of malaria in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Malaria, a mosquito transmitted disease causing high fever, dehydration, anaemia, and on rare occasions death, has been recurring across Asia over the past few years, and international health officials say malaria incidence will increase significantly again this year.

According to international malaria authorities, India officially recorded about six million cases of malaria in 1976 and authorities estimate that about the same number of cases went unreported.

Already this year there have been at least 90,000 cases of malaria officially recorded among the five million residents of New Delhi, compared to 10,000 cases reported for the same period last year.

"There is no question that malaria has made extensive

inroads in India and in the region," said one official of the World Health Organisation (WHO). "Although the malaria outlook is bleak, international authorities are finding some encouraging signs. As in recent years, few people are doing of malaria this year. Also government of south Asia no longer need to convince the people of the need for malaria expenditure."

A WHO spokesman said supplies of chloroquine, the main preventive and cure for most forms of malaria, are adequate in India this year—unlike in years past when the surrounding countries are not reporting major shortages.

But governments of south Asia do not have enough funds to promote widespread use of chloroquine, a preventive basic, officials say.

Primaquine, another quinoline-based drug used to treat malaria, is however in short supply.

Hindu is a brief country by country look at the malaria situation on the subcontinent, based on information from international

authorities:

—India in 1976 showed a 14 per cent increase in malaria incidence over 1975. The year 1975 had a 60 per cent rise in reported cases. Officials hope to contain the spread of malaria this year to about the same 14 per cent rise of last year. The change in governments following the March parliamentary election has slowed the malaria programme, officials say.

Supplies of drugs and insecticides are adequate, but far from sufficient to protect all of India.

Early monsoon rains in northern India and heavy flooding over the past two months have severely set back malaria control efforts.

There has also been a moderate increase in reported instances of mosquito-borne diseases showing resistance to DDT. This problem too is under investigation.

—Pakistan is having the serious difficulties with its malaria control effort.

In 1975 statistics showed malaria afflicted one-eighth of Pakistan's 75 million people and last year's malaria

problem was said to be far worse.

One official estimated that in every five Pakistanis could be afflicted during this year's March to October malaria season.

"The cities are especially bad," one official said. "If you want malaria, go to Karachi."

—Bangladesh in 1976 recorded 45,000 cases of malaria, but officials say the total was several hundred thousand. Despite an intense programme, this year's outlook isn't much better.

—Nepal recorded 10,000 official malaria cases last year. The figure is expected to decrease slightly this year.

—Sri Lanka recorded 300,000 official malaria cases in 1976, down from the 400,000 cases recorded in 1975. This year's programme has been slowed by the change in governments and a slight increase is expected.

—Burma and Thailand both recorded several hundred thousand malaria cases last year and officials expect no major improvement in this year.

NEW U.S., PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

Baxter, a professor at the Harvard Law School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is Editor-in-Chief of the American Journal of International Law and author of "The Law of International Waterways" published in 1967.

The representatives of the United States and Panama signed two new Panama Canal Treaties September 7, it will not be the end of the process for the United States. Steps must be taken to permit ratification of the Treaties by the United States and to give internal effect of the new arrangements. The new Treaties will involve the dismantling of the complicated structure of agreements that now govern the rights and duties of the two countries regarding the Canal.

These agreements and others will be superseded by:

(1) A Treaty providing for the permanent neutrality of the Canal, and

(2) A basic Treaty governing the operation and defense of the Canal which will extend through December 31, 1999.

The basic Treaty will be supported by separate agreements in implementation of its provisions concerning defense and operation of the Canal.

The constitutional implications for the United States of concluding the new Treaties began with the problem of the form that the Treaties would take under the U.S. Internal, National Law. The United States speaks of "Treaties" in two senses—in the international law sense, when it means any agreement between two countries which is governed by international law, and in its meaning under United States law.

The Constitutional Law of the United States requires that a Treaty must receive the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate before the President may deposit the instrument ratifying the agreement—that is to say, giving the final approval of the United States to the Treaty.

Many "Treaties" (in the international sense) are concluded in the form of "Executive Agreements" or, as they are more accurately called, "International Agreements other than Treaties." These International Agreements other than Treaties, which range from the most formal of instruments to simple exchanges of notes or working-level agreements signed by relatively junior officials of the United States government, have proliferated in numbers.

From 1946 to 1972, the United States concluded 368 Treaties and 5,590 other international agreements.

BY R. R. BAXTER
Prof. of Law, Harvard University
PART I

The President's power to conclude "International Agreements other than Treaties" comes from both statutes and the United States Constitution. The Congress authorizes the President to conclude certain types of agreements in order to carry out authority granted to him by statute. The President's power to conclude "International Agreements other than Treaties" is based on a statutory authorization.

Besides the powers conferred on him by statute, the President also claims the right to conclude "International Agreements other than Treaties" without Congressional participation. His constitutional powers as Commander-in-Chief permit him to enter into agreements relating to the deployment of United States Armed Forces in time of war. His power to "receive Ambassadors and other Public Ministers" allows him to conclude agreements extending recognition to foreign states. His responsibility for the conduct of foreign relations would be the basis for the conclusion of an agreement waiving claims against another state.

How is it determined whether an international agreement will be concluded as a "Treaty" which must receive the approval of the Senate or an "International Agreement other than Treaty" which the President may conclude on his own?

Shortly afterwards 19-year-old truck driver Domenico Condello was attacked by gunmen and died on a nearby road. His brother, Francesco, who was travelling with him, was gravely injured.

Police suspect a Mafia vendetta or personal revenge, as possible motives for killings.

The regional government is to hold a special session on September 16 to discuss the crime wave.

Early this morning, fruit seller Domenico Muratori was riddled with bullets when he was parking his small truck near the central fruit market Reggio Calabria.

They said they found heroin in whisky seized in Wednesday's raids when they unearthed 17,000 dollars (10,000 sterling) worth of the drug.

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was simply concluded by the Governor of the Canal Zone and the Secretary of State of Panama, was replaced in 1914 by a boundary treaty submitted to the Senate for its approval, and the agreement providing for an access corridor to the City of Colon was likewise submitted to the Senate. But when the United States wanted to make engineering surveys for a possible sea-level canal, the arrangements were made through exchange of notes or "International Agreements other than Treaties" concluded in 1906 and 1909 by the President without Congressional participation.

Most of the citizens including those with frozen pipes go to the Turkish baths, the warm air, the steam, the massage, the running hot and cold water and pieces of special mud used to cleanse the hair.

WARMTH
The warm air is provided through an ingenious way. The hammam's floor is built

on a series of holes filled with smoke. The furnace is fed by burning wood or bushes. Adjacent to the furnace lies the huge boiler providing the hot water. As the flames pass underneath the boiler, the smoke goes its way to the last part of the maze-like structure which leads to the chimney. Usually the chimney is closed not to allow any of the precious smoke to get out.

Thus not only the water is heated but also the floors of the whole building is warmed up with as little fuel as one can manage. Americans who are alarmed by the thought of another Arab oil embargo should learn how to build hammams and "tawa khana", the latter being heated by burning coals or stones anywhere. Hammams are attached to their work-conveniences, provision has been made in almost every part of our towns for the many citizens who do not care about or afford private baths and the few who have these, but have them frozen up.

And this is epitomised by a series of domes whose window panes on the ceiling are misty through the oozing steam and whose moist walls echo the gasps, the whispers and the hummings of the entire clientele as an odd symphony understandable to no one.

Water is drawn from the rather deep wells either through water-pumps or another ingenious method. Water-pumps without their automatic switches are liable to be spoiled either through careless handling or overloading. But this local method is almost fool-proof. A long pole is mounted on top of the well in a way that its narrow end is located above the well. One or two huge rocks are tied to the broad end and the centre of the pole is fixed somewhere. Someone lowers the narrow end with the empty water containers attached to it into the well and then leaves the 'draw'

the client's body is an expert. He asks him to adopt all sorts of postures so that he may conveniently rub his limbs in search of layers of grime especially if he has not been massaged for the past few months. One year-old grime may produce leathery pieces from your back and arms.

The cost of one massage is Afs. 20 and that of a bath in private room Afs. 6 and in the public Afs. 5. You don't have to tip the wardens or whatever you may call them if you don't want to. However, since they bring you a sharp razor, a piece of light brown mud known as "tala sarshoh" to cleanse your hair or a cake of soap if you have forgotten to bring your own from home, each of them deserves something, at least the change.

Gile sarshoh comes from a number of quarries in various provinces leased to private entrepreneurs by the Ministry of Mines and Industries. Large amounts of this peculiar clay with streaks of calcium are supplied to local shops by wholesalers. And the dry pieces find their way into homes and hammams through the local grocers' shops around the corner.

The clay is soaked in water inside a bowl for 10 or 15 minutes. Then the

In the old days when pick-pockets were not so much advanced in their techniques, they carried a razor each with which they cut off the pockets of unsuspecting souls, mostly native villagers coming to towns to do some shopping. These people usually have their pockets bulging with money and this easily gives them away.

At any rate, the professional who applies kisa to

GOING TO THE "HAMMAM"

By A. H. Waleh

ing of water which is the more strenuous part of the operation to the other end. The weight of the rocks at the other end press up the water containers which, upon their emergence from the well, empty onto a gutter leading to the water tanks. The sea-saw movement is eased by a lever with which the pole is fixed.

THE STEAM

The steam is generated by heating up both the water and the moist floors and walls. And it helps soften the layer of grime which the messenger removes with his coarse sack, locally called "kisa" which literally means a "pocket". That is why a pick-pocket is called a "kisa bur", the one who cuts off one's pocket.

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Needed

Land Reform Authority needs one complete Toyota Station-wagon jeep.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply should send their applications until September 18 to the Service Section. Specifications and sample can be seen.

(438) 5-2

WANTED

The United Nations Development Programme wishes to employ an Afghan national as Secretary Typist. Candidates must have training as well as work experience in the field of Secretarial work and Office procedures. Excellent command of English as well as excellent typing speed is essential. Knowledge and experience in shorthand is desirable.

Applicants should submit a resume as soon as possible but not later than 15 September 1977 to the following address:

UNDP Personnel Office
P.O. Box 5
Kabul.

(102) 2-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Shansab Service has offered to supply three million Polyethylene bags for Thermo-Power and Chemical Fertiliser Plants for US\$299.30 per thousand to be delivered upto Factory.

Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should come on 10 am. by September 18, 1977 with their offers to the Ministry of Mines and Industries Conference Hall. Specifications can be seen and securities are required.

(443) 2-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Police and Security Office has received an offer for 25,000 new jute bags (double threads) made in Bangladesh for Afs. 35.47 per bag and at total of Afs. 886,750 from market.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should come at 10 am. on October 16 to the Logistic Purchasing Department. Specifications can be seen and securities are required.

(437) 5-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Government Printing Press has received an offer from Fry's Metals Ltd. Co. of London for ten tons monotype metal at the total price of 13425 pound sterling insured CIF Kabul.

Local and foreign firms who wish to provide the above at lower price should come by October 1, 1977 to the Secretariat of the Press.

3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

The Government Printing Press has received offers for 2000 Micro-Metal plates, 50x50x2.0 mm. from Ball Metal & Chemical Co. Greenville, USA, CIF Kabul, at 14,100 dollars, to be delivered and insured upto Kabul.

Local and foreign firms who can supply at lower price and on better terms should come to the Secretariat Office on September 27.

3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

The Government Printing Press has received an offer for zircographical equipments from Hth & Hohlux GmbH Co. West Germany, FOB Hamburg, at DM 30029.00.

C'wealth ministers to meet Sept. 21

LONDON, Sept. 10, (Reuters)—Commonwealth finance ministers will meet in Barbados on September 21 and 22 to prepare for the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) annual session in Washington later in the month.

Most of the finance ministers will go to Washington for the World Bank and IMF talks, the 35-nation Commonwealth Secretariat announced Thursday.

At their annual meetings, Commonwealth finance ministers review world economic trends and consider other economic and financial issues.

Plans for enlarging the capital of the World Bank to enable it to increase its support for development will be discussed, the announcement said.

It added that discussions on the IMF would centre on measures to improve its capability specially to assist countries that are not oil producers in meeting the balance of payments deficits.

PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 1) in view of the investigations he is undergoing.

The AFP report adds that Bhutto's credit accounts in Larkhana and PPP funds in Karachi which Nasir Bhutto the wife of former prime minister of Pakistan had the authority to use it have been closed.

Loaded freighter allowed to burn itself out

SINGAPORE, Sept. 10, (Reuters)—A Singapore-registered freighter was allowed to burn itself out after its cargo of rubber and Aswan timber caught fire while in anchorage at the Singapore harbour yesterday.

The 1,646-ton Mesong was still ablaze, belching smoke over the waterfront more than 10 hours after fire broke out on board. All the 25 crew were taken off safely, a port authority spokesman said.

The ship has developed a heavy list to portside and fire fighting efforts have been ordered to stop pumping water into its holds to prevent the vessel from rolling over, according to the spokesman.

"However, water jets are being directed on the hull and other exposed areas to cool down the hull. Dampening operations are expected to go on through the night," he said.

Afghan Seeds Co. to build godowns

The Afghan Seeds Company to undertake the construction of a number of projects in Tarnak, Marja, Sardar and Larkhah farms with a total cost of 229 million afghanis. The projects which will be completed within two years will include construction of 654 staff quarters, four laboratories for seeds experimenting, four seeds processing plants, two cotton, gin and press plants, four office buildings, four workshops and four club buildings, said President of the Company Shah Mohammad Sherzoi in an interview with the Kabul Times.

Out of 229 million afghanis, 65 per cent will be financed from the 14 million dollars credit of the Asian Development Bank while the remaining 35 per cent will be met by the government.

In order to provide the farmers healthy and clean seeds the Afghan Seeds Company (ASC) has plans to construct the above farms, continued Shah Moh-

Mao Tse Tung's mausoleum opened

PEKING, Sept. 10, (Reuters)—China yesterday formally opened the Mao Tse Tung mausoleum at a brief ceremony marking the first anniversary of the great revolutionary's death.

His successor, Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng, declared that the square, cavernous structure was a symbol of the Maoist line of revolution to follow Mao's line from generation to generation.

Heads bowed as Hua and numerous party and state chiefs filed through the glass doors of the mausoleum on the square of heavenly peace.

Official news papers were filled with articles and photographs lauding Mao, on the streets of Peking and Shanghai, China's largest city, shops and restaurants were crowded throughout the day.

There were no signs of emotion, not even among the groups paying joyful colour paper wreaths around the martyrs' monument and along the walls of the forbidden city.

Hua's speech alluded to the moderate programme China has pursued since Mao's death at the age of 82.

Mao's line was now being implemented comprehensively and correctly on all fronts," he said.

This was seen as criticism of old radical policies which overemphasised revolution and ideology.

Chairman Hua acknowledged the political struggles since Mao's death, blaming the trouble on the purged "Gang of Four" radicals—among them Chiang Ching, Mao's widow.

"We have felt deeply the grave difficulties of being heirs of our great leader Chairman Mao. But we have lived up to (his) expectations... we have stood the severe test," he said.

Chairman Hua stressed the goal of the state—China was to develop the country into a powerful, modern socialist state.

Three new hotels to be built in provinces

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

There are 130 hotels all over Kabul and the Hotel Enterprise owns 16 hotels throughout the country, but the Enterprise foresees to build a large number of hotels across the country during the Seven Year Development Plan and during 13 years on a modern hotel will be begun in Islam Qala, Mazare Sharif and Qandahar, said the President of the Hotel Enterprise, Abdul Manan Qudous in an interview with the daily Kabul Times.

The Hotel Enterprise aims at providing boarding and lodging facilities to thousands of tourists visiting Afghanistan. The hotel run by the Enterprise maintain a good standard service and provide quality food.

Since the creation of the Hotel Enterprise in 1974, the hotel under its management have been improved and employees working in them are well trained and are mostly graduates of the Hotel Management School of Kabul.

In view of the ever booming tourist industry and the absence of good hotels in many provincial centres where foreigners could stay in comfort the Enterprise has decided to build as many hotels as possible in the centre and the provinces to meet the demand.

The enterprise has also included in its plans repair and renovation of many hotels under its management. All these hotels will be upgraded and will maintain a set standard.

Afghanistan, every year, used to lose a number of tourists due to lack of good hotels. However, since a tourist in Kabul who wanted to go to visit historical sites in provinces refrained as he could not find a hotel which could cater to his basic needs.

The Hotel Enterprise is independent and has no links with the Hotel Management School which is run by the Ministry of Education. Of course, the enterprise recruits Hotel Management.

In response to another question Sherzoi said that storing capacity of Tarnak farm, will be 3516 tons wheat seeds and 1090 tons cotton seeds, Marja 6072 tons wheat seeds and 1090 tons cotton seeds, Larkhah 5845 tons wheat seeds and 1110 cotton seeds and Sardar 5676 tons wheat seeds. Thus the four farms will store 27,553 tons of seeds.

The Tarnak farm covers 860 hectares land, Marja 1500 hectares, Sardar 200 hectares and Larkhah 2000 hectares but the construction

15 Ugandans convicted of conspiracy executed

NAIROBI, Sept. 10, (Reuters)—Fifteen Ugandans including 13 men convicted of plotting to overthrow President Idi Amin, who was reported by Ugandan authorities to be in a coma following an operation Thursday, no official bulletins have been issued since.

The radio said earlier that 12 of those executed at the clock tower in central Kampala were a group including three high government officials convicted this week of plotting against the president.

It said the others were an army officer whose crime was not disclosed, a murderer and a post office technician convicted of sabotaging equipment.

President Amin earlier rejected a plea for clemency for the men from President William Tolbert of Liberia. He said he was bound to obey the unanimous decision of the supreme defence council to carry out the executions.

The President did not have time to respond publicly to other mercy calls including one from President Bongo of Gabon, the current President of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

"Life President Amin has warned that anyone indulging in subversion, be he a minister or a high-ranking civil servant, will actually be committing suicide," the radio added.

GOING TO THE "HAMMAM"

(Continued from page 3)

In other words, everything is too simple to be wrecked. The pipes have no faucets, both hot and cold water keep flowing into an oval water container and mixed there on their own accord. The client fills his bowls from the container and splashes around. Much precious water is wasted through this method.

Before the establishment of the Enterprise in 1974 attention was paid to repairing the building and furnitures and buying new lawns for the hotel rooms.

The Afghan Construction Unit is carrying out the responsibility of repair and building of new hotels.

The Enterprise also has plans to send some of its outstanding employees to foreign countries for further training in Hotel Management. It should be added here that the enterprise runs independently and receives no foreign aid or aid from local bodies.

Government hotels in the past were run by contractors or by unqualified personnel as a result of which most of the furnitures, beds, sheets, blankets, towels etc. and the buildings were damaged, worn out. After the establishment of the Enterprise in 1974 attention was paid to repairing the building and furnitures and buying new lawns for the hotel rooms.

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Illiteracy rate in world increasing

PARIS, Sept. 10, (AFP)—The number of people in the world who can neither read nor write keeps increasing and has reached 800,000,000 John Fobes, director-general of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), said yesterday.

One adult out of three does not know how to read or write or even do the most elementary calculations on paper," he said in marking the 12th International Literacy Day at UNESCO headquarters.

But what is even more serious is that in many societies the younger age groups form a big percentage of illiterates. Fobes said "if this trend continues, the number of children between 6 to 12 years old who do not go to school in third world countries will reach about 134 million in 1985, including 50 million in Africa, 30 million in Asia and nine million in Latin America."

The best thing taken after hammam is of course "qaymaq chai", a mixture of cream and a special tea served with hot breads similar to pancakes. But a bit of green tea can also do some justice to you if you should like to taste the specialties.

Sheikh Yamani told a visiting Japanese parliament delegation here yesterday that the two conditions involved peace in the Middle East and the transfer of advanced technology to Saudi Arabia.

"If, on the one hand, peace is achieved in the Middle East and Israel accepts its 1967 frontiers (which did not include the West Bank of the Jordan, the Syrian Golan heights, and the Egyptian Sinai), and on the other hand, if we get the technology needed for the transition to the post-petroleum era, it would be easy for us to produce oil."

"Japan has a pressing need for Saudi oil, and Saudi Arabia in order to avoid depending entirely on exhaustible resources is in search of Japanese technology to develop its industry," he said.

"Japan should therefore negotiate directly with the Saudi kingdom under conditions set by the Saudi government, in order to ensure being supplied with crude oil."

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11 (DPA)—The Indian government has rejected a request by the American government to allow the use of Indian capital and Indian nationals in their management if they want to continue activities.

According to the agency, the Indian government gave them three months time to adjust itself to that Indian law.

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Anniversary of Holy Koran revelation marked nationwide

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The function was attended by Justice Minister Wafullah Samayee, members of the High Judiciary Council, some high ranking officials and a number of scholars and Kabul citizens.

According to another report, the anniversary of the revelation of the Holy Koran was held by the General Directorate of the High Afghan Administration in Balkh with the cooperation of Balkh Information and Culture Department in the congregational mosque of yesterday morning.

Bakhtar correspondents report that the anniversary of the revelation of the Holy Koran has also been observed at the centers of other provinces, wolewals and villages on Friday, Friday night and yesterday.

ATHENS, Sept. 11, (AFP)—Greek railway workers called off a scheduled 48-hour strike yesterday after an arbitration panel was named to review the problems.

The strike, begun Friday was to back demands for an overtime bonus and holiday and night differentials.

Oil seed cakes rushed to Fariyab sheep breeders

MAIMANA, Sept. 11, (Bakhtar)—The distribution of oil seed cakes for protection of cattle and sheep has been started in three distribution centers of the center and wolewals of Sheer Tagab and Andkhot in Shere Tagab has been sold to the livestock breeders.

The source added that 111,600 kg oil cakes have been transported from Herat Cotton Co. to Andkhot 360,227 kg oil cakes from the Best Enterprise to Sheer Tagab and 6,480 kg oil cakes have been transported from Herat Cotton Co. to Maimana.

According to the programme 2,000 tons oil cake share of Maimana and Andkhot from Herat Cotton Co. and 446 tons oil cakes share of Sheer Tagab from the Best Enterprise will be transferred to the above-mentioned centers, the transportation of which continues.

Home news round up

KABUL, Sept. 11, (Bakhtar)—On the proposal of the Central Statistics Department, approval of the cabinet and endorsement of President of the Republic, the following appointments have been made in that department:

Abdullah Siddiq Amir (rank 4) as President of Statistical Analysis Department (rank 2), Ehsan Zia (rank 5), as vice president of Census Project (rank 2), and Sher Aqa Keshawar (rank 3) as advisor to the census project (rank 2).

KABUL, Sept. 11, (Bakhtar)—The non-resident ambassador of Peoples Republic of Hungary Dr. Jozsef Miko met Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Abdullah Omar yesterday morning and exchanged views with him on the technical cooperation of his country in health projects in Afghanistan.

KABUL, Sept. 11, (Bakhtar)—A part of Kabul-Jalalabad highway which was closed by the stone falls and landslide following a heavy rain, was completely opened to the traffic last Thursday evening.

Japanese fishermen plead against new restriction

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, (Reuters)—Representatives of Japanese fishing interests said yesterday their country's fishing industry could be imperiled if new restrictions on foreign fleets are imposed inside the 200-mile U.S. fishing limit.

The leader of a delegation now in Washington for talks with government officials said a special conference that the Japanese fleet was being virtually "frozen" out of United States and Soviet fishing zones.

Tomomichi Kamanaga, a member of the House of Councillors (Senate), and President of the Japan Fisheries Association, said his government had already paid about \$50 million dollars in relief to its fishing industry.

He charged that new U.S. regulations now being considered were highly discriminatory and added that if fresh restrictions were imposed on foreign fishermen "perhaps we would not find the fishing industry viable."

The resolutions adopted by the conference denounce Namibia's illegal occupation by the South African troops and the policy of ban-tuization conducted by the Pretoria racist authorities, which one of serious cases of the advance of deserts.

The final document of the conference stresses that it is necessary to start immediately the implementation of measures for combating the advance of deserts envisaged by the plan.

DPA added: The conference ended here Friday after twelve days with the adoption of an action programme designed to stop the spread of the advance of deserts by the end of this century.

However, the representatives from 96 nations failed to reach agreement on the creation of a "special account" for the global fight against desertification.

Third world countries voted to set up such a fund.

QALAI NAU, Sept. 11, (Bakhtar)—Distribution of declaration forms to determine the graduated land taxes began in Ghoramgolewals of Badghis province last Thursday by the authorised commission of Finance Ministry.

During the distribution of forms the head of the group spoke about the importance of graduated land tax and called for cooperation of land owners.

KABUL, Sept. 11, (Bakhtar)—Dr. Mahmoud, Head of Women's Tuberculosis Clinic left Kabul for Tokyo for participation at the Tuberculosis seminar sponsored by Colombo Plan will be held in Tokyo on September 12.

KABUL, Sept. 11, (Bakhtar)—The President of Food Procurement Department of the Finance Ministry Mohammad Asif left for India to participate in the wheat seminar which is scheduled to be opened in Bombay today.

The Afghan delegation during its stay in India will also inspect the workshops and wheat storages.

South Africa prepares for eventualities

WELKOM, SOUTH AFRICA, Sept. 11, (Reuters)—South Africa is stockpiling large quantities of oil and other essential supplies ready to meet any foreign economic pressure, according to economic affairs minister Chris Heunis.

Heunis told a businessmen's group Friday night: "We have stored a wide variety of strategic minerals, crude oil and fuel in all forms to see the country through any eventualities for a considerable period."

The government plans to make South Africa completely independent of foreign suppliers of certain strategic goods, he said.

The minister said the government was well aware of planned action by groups inside and outside South Africa to bring the country to its knees, but it was prepared to withstand the onslaught.

A new oil—from-coal complex is being built near the town of Transvaal, the managing director, J.A. Steynmann, told a meeting in Bloemfontein yesterday night. The project would save 350 million rand (230 million sterling) in foreign exchange.

A plant in Sasolburg, south of Johannesburg, has been making oil from coal for some years.

U.S. to help Asean in regional development

MANILA, Sept. 11, (AFP)—The United States desires to participate with five Southeast Asian (ASEAN) nations in regional development in addition to bilateral aid being extended to individual countries.

It also indicated it was willing to facilitate investment which would contribute to ASEAN member countries' development objectives.

British drivers lead on London-Sydney rally

SINGAPORE, Sept. 10, (Reuters)—British drivers snatched the lead in the London to Sydney motor rally yesterday after a Polish penalised veteran Polsh penalised veteran law Zadsa for a technical mistake.

40-year-old Polish champion and twice winner of the European rally trophy had been put back to ninth place for not checking in his car at the Singapore Automobile Association Thursday morning by the specified time.

Zadsa said later that he had lodged a strong protest and expected the steward's ruling to be overturned because he had no knowledge of the check-in at the Automobile Association.

"At least I hope so," he told Reuters.

The new leaders are Anthony Fowkes and Andrew Cowan, winner of the 1968 London-Sydney rally, both in Mercedes 280s.

Neither driver was immediately available for comment, but Colin Malkin, Cowan's co-driver, said they were pleased with the change in their position, but not the way it had happened.

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Jordan reports new cases of cholera

TEHERAN, Sept. 11. (AFP)—Iran yesterday announced tighter border controls on its borders in connection with an outbreak of cholera in the Middle East.

The health ministry said Iraqis travelling abroad would have to be vaccinated, but no overall inoculation campaign was planned. Although isolated cases of the water-borne virus have been reported by unofficial sources in Iran, the ministry made no mention of any outbreak.

It said only that persons showing symptoms of the disease should make themselves known to authorities.

First yacht-woman to sail around world

DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND, Sept. 11. (Reuters)—Housewife Naomi James, who admits to suffering from seasickness, set out Friday in an attempt to become the first yacht-woman to sail single-handed around the world.

A joke telegram from yachtman Chay Blyth in the Bahamas said: "Take three left turns, one right and you're home".

Naomi, 28, also received a good luck cable from her husband Rob, the skipper of Great Britain II in the current round-the-world yacht race.

Her start was twice delayed by engine trouble on her 60,000 sterling express cruiser, which she had never before sailed alone.

Naimo, a New Zealander who now lives in Britain, hopes to complete the 30,000-mile trip and be back here next April 30.

She said before leaving: "It will be fun to get in the record books, though I am not a public person, I go for the high-risk, high-gain situation".

A confident Naomi said: "People seem aghast at what I have undertaken. But my answer to the doubters is that actions speak louder than words."

"I have been put in unique position of having the opportunity to do it. I am doing this for myself—for the sense of achievement I will get from it. And I know I will enjoy it."

Asked how she would cope with loneliness of eight months or more on her own, she said: "I like being by myself—especially as there will be plenty to do. I have very good radio equipment on board and I have birds, my young kitten, for company."

BEIRUT, Sept. 11. (DPA)—Kuwait has not cancelled its arms agreement with Britain, Interior and Defence Minister Saad Abdallah said yesterday, according to a radio Kuwait report monitored here.

The radio did not say whether arms Kuwait was receiving from Britain.

Blitz forecasts arrest of Mrs. Indira Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11. (AFP)—Rajiv Gandhi, elder son of former prime minister Indira Gandhi, may have received nearly one million dollars in commission on the sale of Boeing aircraft to India, the English-language daily Indian Express reported yesterday.

The paper said the director of India's Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) currently was touring Sweden and West Germany in an attempt to dig up evidence of suspected foreign accounts maintained by the Gandhi family.

Quoting a top CBI official who visited Washington recently to investigate the alleged payoff, the Express said the deal was disclosed in a statement by Boeing to a US Senate Committee.

The sum was said to have been paid to Rajiv Gandhi as commission for aircraft valued at more than 90 million dollars purchased by India from Boeing during the sale of Boeing aircraft to India, the English-language daily Indian Express reported yesterday.

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Meanwhile, in Amman, Jordan health officials reported new cases of cholera, but said that no deaths had been caused by it since the outbreak ban, apparently in June. The latest report brought the number of acknowledged Jordanian sufferers of the disease to 144. Most were located in Amman the Jordan valley town of Karameh and Zarqa.

Also hit in Jordan was the northern Palestinian refugee camp at Bakaa, health officials said.

In Ankara, Turkish authorities reportedly took steps toward closing its borders with Syria, where the worst outbreaks were said to have occurred.

The newspaper Cumhuriyet said that no visits between members of families living on opposite sides of the border would be allowed for the families marking the end of Ramadan next week due to the epidemic in Syria.

More than 3,000 cases of cholera are known to government officials in Syria.

(Health Ministry sources have reported more than 100 deaths, though the government has been slow to confirm them because of what it considered the political embarrassment.)

Cumhuriyet said that in the past few days 35 persons have sought medical attention for "intestinal infections" in the Turkish town of Kilis, close to the Syrian border.

Traditionally families living in the border region are permitted to cross the boundary twice a year to celebrate Muslim holidays.

The trolley cars project will become operative by middle of next Afghan year, and so far 86 out of 100 trolley cars have arrived in Kabul.

Thirty percent work on the project has been completed and 136,000 tons of different equipment of the project has reached here.

The vice-president of the Millie Bus Eng Abdul Wahid said in an interview with the Kabul Times reporter said with the operation of the trolley bus project in the capital city more than 500 people will get employed.

As is now some 1258 workers, officials and wage earners including the drivers are on the payroll of the Millie Bus and a total of 480 buses running on different city routes provide public transportation services. The Company obtains Af\$ 214,405 every day from the bus fares.

During the rush hours extra buses are put on service to commute the city servants and students, he added.

The Millie Bus at present has a fleet of 131 Mercedes Benz (302) assembled in Iran and two Super Deluxe bus and 175 Indian Tata buses.

An agreement was signed earlier between the Afghan and Iranian authorities for import of 200 Mercedes Benz buses of which 133 have arrived in Kabul and the remaining 67 are to reach here in future.

Of the 175 Indian Tata buses are in Kabul, said Eng. Naimo.

The Millie Bus serves independently ten different routes in Kabul and on other routes its buses are running jointly with the privately owned buses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. (DPA)—Illness or accidents have been killed, and 35 people were injured in a tractor-trailer overturned while returning from a hill resort in the western state of Gujarat, according to police.

The accident took place in the Mehana district Saturday night, Samachar news agency reported. The victims were a group of villagers who had gone on a pilgrimage to a temple in the Taranga hill resort.

ROME, Sept. 11. (ANSA)—The Italian "sirius" satellite started its scientific experiments yesterday with the first transmissions from the high-frequency "SHIP" relay on board.

The fucino space station, one hundred kilometers from Rome, began relay tests on a 12-18 giant-hertz frequency.

The satellite moved into its final position earlier this week at an altitude of 35,786 kilometers over the Gulf of Guinea.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Sept. 11. (AFP)—A woman who was a high school principal in the U.S. was hospitalized after a heart attack, said a doctor. The woman was on board the plane and demanded one million dollars.

The Jumbo Jet had 298 passengers and 6 crew on board.

PANAMA

(Continued from Page 3) Warfare was submitted to the Senate in 1926 but was not acted on. The President withdrew the Treaty in 1947 but, in the face of renewed interest in the Treaty, resubmitted it in 1970, and the protocol was finally approved by the Senate and ratified in 1975—a half-century after it had been drawn up.

The whole process in the United States could be completed in months or it could (but probably) take years, depending on the degree of public and Congressional support for, or opposition to the new arrangements for the Canal. The process is complicated because of the amount of legal restructuring to be done.

But detailed Congressional consideration of the Treaty and public debate about its terms are necessary aspects of the democratic process. In the long run, they are the best possible guarantees that the Treaty, once negotiated, will be fully accepted and faithfully executed by the United States of America.

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AFGHAN

During the week Afghanistan marked the National Press and International Literacy Day. The observance of the two interrelated occasions, important elements for social and economic growth, on the same day is no coincidence given the fact that the growth of press in a society depends on the rate of literacy.

Another important event of the week has been the friendly and official visit to Afghanistan of the Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who stayed for four days in Afghanistan at the invitation of the Minister-in-Charge for Foreign Affairs Waheed Abdullah. Vajpayee is the first high ranking Indian official to visit this country since the 1975-76 war.

The government plans to improve the printing facilities in the country through modernising the equipment and machinery. Since the establishment of the National Press and International Literacy Day, the country has seen some old publications have been revived and new publications have made their debut. Greater attention is being focused on publishing books authored by Afghan writers.

The award of press prizes every year to outstanding books is also part of the effort to promote literacy. In an effort to popularise and raise the rate of literacy in the country, the Republican state established the National Directorate of Adult Education and Functional Literacy (ND-AE) in 1975. The President of the Republic has time and again stressed the need to "eliminate illiteracy among the masses and to bring about cultural changes on the basis of national and progressive culture."

So far the Project has employed 42 officials and 91 wage earners working under the supervision of a number of Czechoslovak and Afghan engineers. The Millie Bus is planning to fully meet the needs of the public transportation in the city. At present 480 buses run in the city and the problems of shortage of public transportation can be solved when the number is doubled, said Eng. Naimo.

The Millie Bus meets 30 per cent of the public transportation needs in the city, he added.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The time of life is short, to spend that shortness wisely were too long. (William Shakespeare)

Arresting the desert spread

The 12-day UN-sponsored world conference on desertification, the process whereby the desert creeps and swallows fertile and forested lands, more often than not enhanced by man, despite the scuffles over what to do about it and how, was a worthwhile success.

Whether to establish a special fund and a special organisation to combat the desert creep, or to use a disconcerting rift and scuffle among the industrialised nations of the North, and the poorer nations of the South. But an action plan for arresting the spread of the desert after all was adopted, and the representatives of the richer nations, amongst the 120 delegations of the member states of the United Nations Organisation pledged adequate support through bilateral accords and through existing channels for administering international aid. There is a great deal at stake, and the action plans, when implemented in time, by the

year 2000, and effectively, will mean weeding and security to nearly seven hundred million people of whom well over 60 million are already in the grips of starvation or near starvation. During the past several months a flurry of reports threw light on what the desert spread means, how much as the deserts encroached on arable lands since the turn of the century, how much more fertile and forested lands will be claimed by it if the process goes unchecked, and what will take to halt the desert creep, first, and then to reverse it.

The delegates who came together acquired new insights on the problem when research, carried out by the United Nations were put before them. This is one area where decisive action, without any shadow of doubt, will help the poor and the rich nations, equally. Desertification knows no boundaries, and it is con-

fined in no continent and no region. No alliances, and no doctrines can stand in its way except a determined and coordinated international action. The individual nations, of course, as before, will have to bear the brunt of the expenses, and must devote all the resources they can scrape to prevent land deterioration. But what resources, especially human resources, knowhow and equipment, they cannot muster should be put at their disposal.

Researchers and scientists are of the opinion that the problem can definitely be surmounted, regardless of its magnitude, in the event there is the political will. Collectively the United Nations has both the technical and financial capability to realise the objective of the action plan adopted in Nairobi. It is hoped that the words of promise spoken there will be backed by the willing and determined

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT

In this morning's issue the paper discusses the performance by the devout Afghan nation, and the rise of fasting, which is an exercise in selflessness, self denial, and self-discipline. The social significance of keeping fast is perhaps greater than its religious significance. To keep fast, it means for the rich to feel the gangs of hunger, felt day in and day out by the poor. The alms given by the devout people during the holy month of Ramadan have special ramifications, in that they have come to be an institution. The believers are awarded by Almighty God for their act of worship and abstinence by the word of God in many ways, in this world, and in the next.

This is the holy month during which the Holy Koran, has been revealed to the followers of the Holy Islamic religion. To do good unto others, especially unto less fortunate Moslem brothers and sisters, is seen by the Almighty God, as the most commendable act. The paper expresses the hope that the nation of Afghanistan will have the strength to perform their religious duties, and as a part of the Islamic nation and 'Omat' will prosper together with their sisters and brothers of the Islamic world in the years ahead.

ANIS. In yesterday's issue the paper comments on the welcome news coming from Nangarhar province in as much as efforts to eradicate malaria is concerned. Nangarhar and Laghman with their subtropical climate

are, the encroachment of the monsoons in the provinces, the humidity, and the effects of rice cultivation, in the past were more prone to malaria spread. There was a saying in the past that if you want to die go to Kunduz. Kunduz is another major rice producing area of Afghanistan, where the weather is warmer and moister, and the malaria mosquitoes thrive under such conditions. But the situation was almost the same in Nangarhar and Laghman.

According to a new despatches published recently malaria cases detected during the past several months were about 92 per cent less than those found in the corresponding period of the last year. At a time that many countries of the world, especially those in the region are suffering from the surges of the diseases and its agent, the mosquito, it is a highly welcome news to hear that efforts of the personnel of the malaria eradication campaign, which has been working with various national and international organisation, to wipe out the disease in Afghanistan are producing good and satisfying results.

The paper notes that Afghanistan has been fighting the disease for some twenty years, and the progress achieved during this time, albeit at huge cost in terms of money, equipment and supplies and human efforts, are worth our while. To build up upon the results achieved, and derive maximum benefits from them, it is highly important that we keep a vigilant eye on the disease, and take every precautionary measure.

World press

PARIS, Sept. 12, (AFP). —Lebanese Socialist Leader Walid Jumblatt warned that the Middle East was increasingly in danger of being split into tiny religious states like Israel in an interview in the latest issue of the Arab weekly Al Nahar Arabic in International, published in Paris.

Jumblatt, who succeeded his assassinated father, Kamal Jumblatt as leader of the Druze religious sect as well as of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, said Lebanese Christians were unfortunately turning away from their historic role of unifying all Arab-speaking peoples regardless of religious differences.

ADS. RATES

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FOREIGN

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U.S., Soviet Union step up arms race again

LONDON:

The existing strategic arms limitations agreement due to run out on October 3, and no new agreement to replace it in prospect, both Russia and America are hard at a new arms race.

The Military Balance 1977-78, published recently by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, says that while Russia is fast replacing its strategic nuclear weapons, the US is concentrating largely on improving existing ones.

During the past year the Soviet Union has introduced 80 new intercontinental ballistic missiles of the SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19 types—some of them with multiple independently targeted warheads (MIRV). Each was more accurate than the SS-9 and SS-11 types it replaced, the SS-19 reportedly having an accuracy accuracy

of 1,054 1,550 Minuteman IIs, each with 3 MIRV warheads: 450 singlewarhead Minuteman IIs and 54 Titan IIs), but procurement of a new MIRV warhead and guidance system for Minuteman III promised greatly improved accuracy.

By the end of the decade the second generation 6,000-ton Trident submarine is under development—and work has begun on adapting the 2,000-tonal missile

to destroy enemy missile ships. A further improvement will come if an 8-10 MIRV mobile intercontinental missile, the MX, replaces part of the Minuteman force in the 1980s. (Some components of this missile are already being developed).

The report says construction of the first 24-missile Trident submarine continued and testing of the 4,000 nautical mile Trident I C4 missile started. When it becomes operational next year the C4, with eight MIRV warheads, will nearly double the effective range of American submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and improve accuracy.

A second generation 6,000-tonal missile for the Trident submarine is under development—and work has begun on adapting the 2,000-tonal missile

Tomahawk naval cruise missile for ground launch. A comparison of the strategic forces of the sides shows the US with 2,063 intercontinental ballistic missiles and long-range bombers—over 200 fewer than 10 years earlier but with twice as many warheads (over 11,000). When the Trident force becomes operational in the early 1980s warheads will approach 14,000.

Soviet strategic missiles and bombers, in contrast, increased over the same 10 years from 637 to 2,521 with a warhead capacity of roughly 3,800. With the replacement of older missiles by new ones with MIRVs, warhead totals will rise to 7,500 in the early 1980s but with individual warheads having significantly higher yields than those of the United States.

OFNS

SAUDIS TO JOIN IMF'S INNER CIRCLE

WASHINGTON:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which has become the second largest creditor of International Monetary Fund, is likely to acquire its own seat on the IMF executive board late next year.

It will be a significant first step in bringing new powers, especially those in the Arab world, into the inner circles of decision-making in international economic affairs.

A high U.S. Treasury official told the Washington Post that the U.S. welcomes the Saudis to a new and more significant status in the IMF. They play such a major role in the recycling of their (monetary) surplus, it makes sense for them to be on the board he said.

At present, there are 20 executive directors of the IMF five of whom are appointed by member countries who make the largest quota contributions to the fund. In order of quota size, these countries are the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, France and Japan.

The other 15 are elected by groups of the other 126 countries in the International Lending Organisation. One group generally link countries on a geographical basis. In some, the largest country in the group regularly names the director. In

others, the honour rotates. Saudi Arabia is currently one of 14 Arab or Muslim states whose executive director at the moment is Mohammad al-Atrash of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Under IMF rules, if the two largest creditors of a country are not included among the appointed five directors, a creditor left out is entitled to his own seat.

The United Banker for the IMF and until recently, West Germany had been the second.

With the introduction of the so-called oil facility—a special pot of money loaned to the IMF beginning in 1974—Saudi Arabia replaced West Germany as the second largest creditor. In July the Saudi further entrenched their position as lender second only to the U.S. by committing themselves to a loan of \$2,400 million out of a total of \$10,000 million to the IMF. The fund to relieve balance of payments deficits.

According to well-placed IMF officials who have discussed the matter with representatives of the Saudis their government will be ready next year to claim their own seat when executive directors are selected in a routine biennial vote.

If things develop that way, Saudi Arabia would become, in effect, one of a new "big six" at the IMF, potentially outranking so-

me of the others in real power. In terms of monetary reserves, for example, the Saudis now hold \$24,700 million only to West Germany's \$29,400 million, and substantially larger than the U.S., Japanese, British, and French reserves.

IMF officials think that in its new role, the Saudis can be counted on to assume a greater responsibility for preserving the stability



Social sciences commitments to health care

Health planners in the Middle East increasingly need the skills and insights of social change on the nature of disease and the consequent need for a reconceptualisation of health care, more attention is being given in medical circles to the potential of social sciences, which provide the basis for the competent handling of human factors by health professionals.

This was the general feeling at the working group meeting, as WHO supporting advisers focussed on the enlightened contribution that the social and behavioural sciences can make to health care in a region undergoing swift social change.

Dr. E.M. Backett, a WHO consultant who is Professor of Health, Community Health at the Nottingham University, saw the social sciences as being involved in the assessment of basic changes on the health care horizon, "change in disease prevalence, in our understanding of causes and in the response of disease to care; changes in health services organisation;

changes in medical and allied education". Dr. Backett said sudden changes in affluence and ways of living have already brought "epidemics" of diabetes, motor vehicle accidents, some forms of cancer, cardio-vascular diseases and perhaps mental illness to parts of the Middle East.

"Prevention of these chronic diseases and accidents", he further pointed out, "involves changing habits. These educational features of medicine and the determinants of behavioural changes, which must be part of any control programme, are just beginning to be understood; they are rarely taught in medical schools and only occasionally the subject of research."

"Keeping abreast of such changes requires a blend of epidemiological, behavioural, economic and social skills which, if this trend continues, will soon become as important to the doctor and other health workers as their clinical skills", Dr. Backett noted.

The contribution of social science to the formulation of an alternative model of health care—away from the widely adopted Western model of little relevance to health conditions in developing countries—was outlined by Dr. Backett on page 4)



HAVE A BUS RIDE WITH US!

Buses are a recent phenomenon in this country as compared with the few Dodge automobiles and trucks imported toward the close of the 19th Century.

Following the Second World War, the Bus Service Company (Shirkate Servise) was founded as a joint stock concern with the Afghan National Bank (Bank-e Milli Afghanistan) holding the majority of shares. And it was this company which supervised the running of a number of buses imported from the United States. These commuted between the centre of town and Karth Char and Darul-Aman, then the only two suburbs of the capital.

Provincial towns and centres were connected with Kabul through a number of trucks with makeshift seats. Kabul was linked up with Peshawar by the Post Office buses and the latter was the only outlet Afghanistan had at the time with the outside world.

In 1955, the Soviet Union presented 10 buses to Kabul Municipality which were supervised by the Kabul Traffic Department. Afterwards, the need for buses grew fast to the extent that the Jangalak Industrial Plants originally established by the Afghan Textile Company to manufacture tile machine tools began, after their nationalisation, to build bodies over trucks, primarily for the Defence Ministry and later on for other customers.

Now a number of small

private metallurgical works over all sorts of trucks serving in the capital as well connecting it with provincial centres.

After the Bus Service Company diversified its operations by representing such giants as the Fiat, it was replaced by the Milli Bus Company and a number of private firms is in no position to meet the demand especially during the rush hours.

A few taxi cabs standing along each main cross-road waiting for four or five passengers to share the fare are indeed a great help for those who lack the energy and strength to squeeze themselves into the crowd and be able to survive the pressure at the journey's end.

However, since bus overcrowding is not something unique in this country or capital taking into account the situation in other developing countries under similar conditions, the public complains but does not groan or swear.

WELSHING

Among the passengers each way, say between Kabul and the University, there are at least 10 school or other kids who consider themselves totally exempted from paying their fares. There are other persons, men and women, who excuse themselves for not having any money on them. They actually say because they cannot afford to pay their way twice daily, they think they should also be treated like children. One or two men who are either overlooked by the bus conductors or jump on to the wagon too late to be detected get away with the fare.

This may happen frequently on the Milli buses rather than on private ones though the latter also do not charge a few kids and low-paid persons. But be-

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This may happen frequently on the Milli buses rather than on private ones though the latter also do not charge a few kids and low-paid persons. But be-

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Now a number of small

private metallurgical works over all sorts of trucks serving in the capital as well connecting it with provincial centres.

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A few taxi cabs standing along each main cross-road waiting for four or five passengers to share the fare are indeed a great help for those who lack the energy and strength to squeeze themselves into the crowd and be able to survive the pressure at the journey's end.

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Typhoon Babe France, Poland to discuss disarmament uproots trees in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12, (Reuters).—Hundreds of trees were uprooted Saturday night in Shanghai when the east Chinese industrial city, felt the force of typhoon Babe, but no other damage was visible. Heavy rains, accompanied by typhoon force winds further flooded the already waterlogged fields in the Shanghai area. Winds eased by noon yesterday although there were still strong gusts and moderate rains. (Typhoon Babe hit southern Japan Saturday leaving one person dead, at least 90 people injured and more than 2,200 houses destroyed.)

(In Hong Kong, a spokesman of the royal observatory said at midnight Saturday night typhoon Babe was about 65 nautical miles east of Shanghai. It was centered about 35 nautical miles northeast of the city at noon yesterday.

Have a bus ride with us!

(Continued from Page 3) 2—Keep your ticket until you get off otherwise a bus inspector may catch and fine you Afs. 100. He may also fine the conductor for almost one-tenth of his monthly salary. 3—Keep your cash ready.

There are many absent-minded people who either do not carry any cash or produce banknotes of varying denominations. The writer has sometimes seen passengers producing Afs. 500 or Afs. 1,000 notes. They may use these as a pretext for wishing but there are conductors and conductors. And some of them change these out of spite so that people may not commit this offence again.

NIGHT FARE

Buses running at night charge Afs. 2 per passenger which is twice as much of the daily fare. Since most of the buses can hardly make ends meet, especially those belonging to the Meli Bus Company due to the rising maintenance costs, it is really a hardship to run at night. For instance, at 7 p.m. amidst the drizzle or blizzard from the centre of town for Afs. 2 only you could spend at least Afs. 50 on petrol if you drove a low-class car. But in the case of all buses, accidents do happen. One of the Kabul-Jalalabad commuters, a mini-Toyota carrying a group of local pilgrims was involved in an accident near Mera, plunged into the Daroonta Lake a few years ago, merely 6 kilometers or so from Jalalabad. Only one escaped drowning by miracle to tell the local authorities about the tragedy.

Many buses on the road between Kabul and Kandahar and Kabul and Mazar either run into one another or skid off the road especially in winter on icy patches. Some accuse the drivers of using drugs, particularly of smoking hashish. Others blame them for not checking their vehicles before starting the strenuous journeys. Still others who have been aboard suggest that those driving as long as 8 or 10 hours continuously ought to be helped by at least one assistant half way and there must be a garage at equidistant spots along the main roads where the drivers could check their vehicles and replenish their oils, if necessary.

May be all these factors should be taken into consideration by the General Transport Department which is responsible for the smooth transportation of passengers and cargo along all the roads in the country. Also attention should be paid by the Highway Department to the condition of the roads.

PARIS, Sept. 12, (Reuters).—France will probably outline its new proposals for world disarmament to Polish Communist leader Edward Gierek who arrives here today on a three-day official visit, French officials said.

Gierek was due to have three sessions of talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

France has remained aloof from arms limitation talks since the early 1960s but President Carter of the United States in April and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in June, has been preparing a new policy initiative.

Officials said he would shortly send a message to the subject to the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Britain.

The detailed proposals for general and complete disarmament, including nuclear weapons, would also be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament next week.

His talks here and in Warsaw next week with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will be the main East-West meetings before the conference resumes in Belgrade on October 4. Preparations for the conference, which will review progress in East-West dialogue since the 1975 Helsinki conference.

For his part, Gierek, making his second official visit to France in five years, was expected to sound out French leaders on the chances for a successful conclusion to the European security conference.

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ki agreement, centred on arguments over how closely eastern Europe's record on human rights should be scrutinised.

Gierek and M. Giscard d'Estaing will also discuss ways of boosting trade and technical cooperation between their countries with a view to doubling the volume of business over the next five years, French officials said.

The conference at present is co-chaired by the United States and the Soviet Union.

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Saudi Arabia, IMF

(Continued from Page 3) That report, written by economist Fred Bergsten, now Assistant Secretary of Treasury for International Affairs, in effect said that the nations now dominating the power structure must face the facts of life about the post-1975 shift in the world's wealth and economic development.

Bringing other countries into the top of the economic decision-making process, the Trilateral Report said, would avoid the risks that outsiders can disrupt the system.

It suggested including Saudi Arabia into the rich nations group of ten, long viewed as a steering committee for the western-dominated international financial institution, and inviting Iran, Brazil, and Mexico to join the 24-nation Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris.

A new Saudi IMF seat, however, would create some potentially touchy administrative problems, because it might force a regrouping of the 15 clusters of smaller countries into 14, adding one executive director off the board.

An alternative solution would be to expand the executive board to 21—a step the U.S. has always opposed.

The group at the bottom of the ladder at the moment (not giving effect to the 6th quota increase) consists of a number of West African countries, whose director is Samuel Nani-Sinkam of Cameroon. Only fractionally larger, in terms of votes, is a group of Latin American countries, whose executive director is Dante Svoine of Argentina.

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Social sciences

(Continued from page 2) Cynthia Nelson, Professor of Anthropology at the American University in Cairo.

The "participatory healing model", as Dr. Nelson calls her community-based approach to health care, aims at bringing back the patient into the community's social and moral order. This type of health care, distinct from the purely curative model, involves the shared participation of healers, patients, relatives and friends, borrowing much from the developing countries' inherited traditional systems of medicine.

Focusing on the sizeable spheres of influence that female health workers hold in Egypt, Dr. Nelson pointed to the worthwhile contribution that can be made at the primary level of peripheral health services by the well-introduced traditional midwife (daya), her professional counterpart (hakima) and the university trained nurse (mummarida).

"All three are of paramount importance in dual societies such as Egypt, where two or more traditions thrive and where those who provide medical care may be of different cultural and social background than their clients," Dr. Nelson commented.

CHARIKAR, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—The Multi-purpose rural development project in Ghorband, Farwan province envisaged in the Seven Year Development Plan of the Republic of Afghanistan has been launched by the Rural Development Department (RDD).

The project, among the most essential regional development projects, will be built at the cost of some twenty million afghanis.

The President of RDD Eng. Mir Mohammad Sadeq, accompanied by officials of UNICEF and United States Agency for International Development (AID) met and held talks with Farwan Governor Abdul Razaq on the project.

A concerned source said the Ghorband project includes extensive developmental activities in the fields of settlement of landless families, extension of agriculture and livestock, popularisation of cooperatives as well as development of handicrafts, provision of health services, education, potable water and improvement of feeder roads.

Rural multi-purpose development project begins

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Ethiopia

(Continued from page 1) But the Ethiopian media yesterday said that the fight for Jijiga still rages and that the Ethiopian army has seized Jijiga.

Jijiga, with a radar station and tank base, stands at the start of Ethiopia's mountainous heartland. With the nearby towns of Harar and Dire Dawa it could provide a base for the Ethiopian to launch a counter-offensive into the Ogaden.

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World news round up

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12, (Reuters).—A car driven by an 81-year-old man ran out of control and ploughed into a crowd of nursing home pensioners here, killing two and injuring 21, police said.

Leo Schulte of Indianapolis, had just visited his eye doctor and was driving away when he lost control of his car and careened onto the lawn of a health care centre.

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Khuram visits provinces

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram left for western and south western provinces of the country yesterday afternoon.

During his tour, Planning Minister will see the projects in the framework of the Seven Year Development Plan.

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Badghis gin press plant to cost 1,666,000 dollars

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—An agreement pertaining to the supply of machinery and equipment worth more than 1,666,000 dollars for Badghis gin and press factory was signed with American Lummus International Sales Corporation in Kabul yesterday.

The agreement was signed by the Acting President of Industries Department of Ministry of Mines and Industries Eng. Ahmad Ali Abawi and the representatives of the corporation Bala Murghab.

The source added that the factory will be built on three hectares of land producing 11,000 tons of cotton.

The project is financed by World Bank and Industrial Development Bank of Iran.

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Bagrami textile output increases

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—The Bagrami Textile Co. has made more than Afs. 151,900,000 from the sale of textile during the last five months of the current year.

A source of the Bagrami Textile Co. said that from the beginning of the current year until the end of August more than 8,875,000 meters cotton and rayon cloth, worth more than Afs. 151,900,000, was produced by the factory and sold in the center and provinces.

The source added that the production in the last five months was 1,341,250 meters more than the same period last year.

MAZARI SHARIF, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—During the last five months of the current year ginned cotton worth more than 30,000,000 afghanis was supplied to the local textile factories by the Mazari Sharif Textile Co.

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Palestinians give cool reception to U.S. statement on representation

BEIRUT, Sept. 13, (AFP).—The Palestinian resistance movement has given a cool reception to a declaration by US State Department yesterday saying that Palestinian representation at the Geneva Middle East conference is indispensable.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) itself made no immediate response to the American statement, but a spokesman for the democratic front for the liberation of Palestine, asking to take part in the negotiations in an independent way and on the same footing as the other parties.

Moreover, in spite of American encouragement, the PLO refuses to acknowledge resolution 242, which advocates recognition of Israel within secure frontiers and does not mention the PLO.

In Palestinian circles the tendency is now more toward a harder line than toward compromise. The Palestinians note that the State Department failed to discuss questions the PLO considers essential, but stressed that the Palestinians would first have to recognise Israel's right to exist.

In a formal statement read to reporters, State Department spokesman H. R. Hodes said that the PLO had been invited to participate in the Geneva talks.

The Arab states have insisted that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is the official representative of the Palestinians, but Israel has flatly rejected PLO participation in Geneva.

"This issue cannot be ignored if the others are to be solved," he said. "Moreover, a peace agreement must be positively supported by all the parties to the conflict including the Palestinians."

This means that the Palestinians must be involved in the peace-making process. Their representatives will have to be at Geneva for the Palestinian question to be solved," he added.

PLO to hold policy-making meet in Syria

BEIRUT, Sept. 13, (Reuters).—Leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are to hold a policy-making meeting in Damascus next weekend, their second in less than a month, PLO officials said here yesterday.

The 55-member Palestine Central Council (PCC), will convene in the Syrian capital on Saturday and is expected to review the main strategy prior to the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly, the officials said.

The PCC is a liaison body between the Palestine National Council (PNC)—the Palestinian Parliament—in exile—and the PLO executive committee, the organisation's 15-man "cabinet".

The officials said the executive committee began meeting here Monday night in preparation for the PCC conference.

News of the meeting came as signs of a hardening of Palestinian attitudes in the Middle East conflict.

In a speech here Monday, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat reaffirmed his organisation's rejection of a reported US proposal for a demilitarised Palestinian state, and said: "Now we welcome war."

ABIAK, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—A relatively strong earthquake was recorded in Abiak center of Samangan province at 2:05 p.m. yesterday.

No human or financial loss has been reported yet.

Shelling continues in embattled S. Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 13, (DPA).—Shelling continued yesterday in the southern suburbs of Beirut. Lebanese Premier Salim al-Huss said that Lebanon could not run the slightest risk and had to secure the chance for success in the civil war.

The host office of the Palestinian command centre Nabateh and several houses were destroyed in the exchanges.

The civilian population of Nabateh has mostly fled to another center from fighting that has been going on ever since the ceasefire in the rest of Lebanon. Lebanese with conservative militia and leaving and Palestinian forces both using artillery, missiles and mortars.

Earlier yesterday a man was killed when a bomb exploded in his car in another eastern suburb.

There has been a spate of bombings here recently.

The most serious, on August 25, killed eight people in a central vegetable market.

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Brezhnev, Waldheim hold talks

MOSCOW, Sept. 13, (Tass).—General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU central committee, Andrei Alexandrov, assistants of the United Nations Secretary-General Arkadiy Shevchenko and Roberto Guyer.

At the meeting a four-member delegation composed of Mrs. Nasrat Bhutto, Abdul Hafez Pirzada, Dr. Ghulam Hussein and Masrur Khan met with Gen. Ziaul Haq the martial law administrator of Pakistan.

In a statement a few days ago Gen. Ziaul Haq invited all leaders of the political parties to get together for meeting with him to discuss and exchange views on observing regulations governing the next elections.

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Three rice varieties to be distributed among farmers

BAGHLAN, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—Some 775 local and foreign varieties of rice have been cultivated for research purposes.

A source of Puzeshan farm said that out of the 775 varieties of rice under experiment since seven years three varieties are now being distributed to rice cultivators for propagation purposes.

The source added that also 120 varieties of local and foreign vegetables (mash), 20 kinds of sugar-beet and other vegetables, are under experiment for propagation purposes.

The farm is equipped with a complete meteorological station for research on the crops and trees, the source further added.

King Hussein, Giscard discuss Mideast issue

PARIS, Sept. 13, (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan yesterday had last-minute talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the Middle East issue.

The King, who said last week that the Arab countries had almost reached the limit of their capacity to make concessions in the interest of peace, made no statement on leaving the Elysee Presidential palace after the four-hour-long talks.

King Hussein arrived here last Monday on a visit as part of an Arab campaign to enlist western help in halting the spreading of Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan.

Mrs. Bhutto chairs party meet

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—According to a report of Radio Pakistan, the Spokesman Board of the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) met Monday night chaired by Mrs. Nasrat Bhutto.

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KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Everything nourishes what is strong already.

(Jane Austen)

THE MONTH OF FASTING

Today is the last day of the Holy Ramadan or fasting month, one of the five tenets of Islam. The Muslims observe the Big Feast or Eidul Fiter tomorrow.

The Holy month of fasting is one of the most outstanding months of the year for faithful Muslims. It incites them to recall their social obligations. In fasting, Muslims reign their vicious and lustful proclivities. Fasting is an exercise in selflessness, self denial and self discipline. Thus social significance of the month of Ramadan is far greater than its religious significance.

The holy month of Ramadan occupies an important place in the history of Islam. It was during this month that the Holy Koran was revealed to the Prophet of Islam. Fasting not only means to remain without food and water from dawn to sunset but Muslim has many obligations to perform. Readiness to fast in the name of God and to undergo sacrifices for the sake of Almighty is an important way of reforming personality and creating positive social thoughts.

If fasters really devote

one of their meals which they voluntarily forfeit to the poor and the needy, the value of fasting will automatically increase. The month of fasting in better words, is the month of giving and sharing one's table with the less fortunate fellow human beings. In today's circumstances these tenets can be translated in terms of their larger ramifications. Giving of alms is no more sufficient.

Giving should assume more and more the form of sharing, through productive use of resources at one's disposal, through employment creating activities, through strengthening philanthropic organizations, through promoting research and development not only in matters such as health, environment, education, but also in technological and agricultural development.

During this holy month, Muslims came closer to each other meeting and exchanging views on religion during Taraweh prayers in congregational mosques and just as the month ends at Eid prayers in much bigger mosques where thousands

of worshippers come in contact with each other.

The month of fasting from the scientific and health point of view has a direct effect on one's health. As the fasters leave out one meal which has a soothing effect on their bodies and the digestive system is given a rest for a brief period. Scholars of Islam and the rest of the world have studied this and talked about its effect.

The devout nation of Afghanistan has always been much more generous especially in the month of Ramadan. It has always tried its best to uphold the teaching of Islam in its true spirit. The Afghanistan has always been a nation staunchly believes in the teachings of the sacred religion of Islam and endeavours to distribute more alms to the needy during this month.

While the devout Muslim nation of Afghanistan performs its holy duty and awaits tomorrow for the Great Fast may Almighty God help it also in promoting the real purpose of this tenet-promotion of the well-being of fellow citizens and Muslims brothers.

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper comments on the negative and absurd traditions practiced by people and stresses the need for campaign against such traditions.

Some traditions have become part and parcel of our national culture, however we have to differentiate between our national culture and awkward practices which have found way into our culture.

The paper recalls that in the old days when some one died in a village a relative or close friend prepared food for the bereaved family during the mourning days. However, this practice has now become sort of fashion among the villagers and entails exorbitant expenditures which hardly people can afford unless they borrow money.

Likewise, in the days gone by when two families entered friendship through engagement of their sons and daughters, the bridegroom's parents usually sent simple gifts to the fiances of their sons. This practice today has become very extravagant and under the name of Eid and Brati (present for feasts) the parents of boys have to prepare expensive clothes for the girls on the eve of Eids and other religious feasts.

The paper says that such absurd traditions and practices which damage the economy of the families should be stopped. The people and families should realize the realities of life and spend money within the limits of their incomes.

Today we live in a condition that we should collectively and jointly work to prevent the economic and financial wastages and this end can be achieved if we abandon some of the traditions and practices which serve no purpose but weaken the very economic structures of the families.

The holy religion of Islam advises us against extravagance and calls upon for moderate life living, adds the paper.

HEYWAD: In its yesterday's editorial the paper comments on the Id Feter which will mark the end of the Holy month of Ramadan.

The devout Afghan nation and the rest of the Moslem world leave behind another month of fasting, one of the five tenets of Islam. In Afghanistan there is a three days public holiday, during which the devout and dedicated people express their thanks to Almighty God for performing successfully one of Islam's tenets.

During the Eid days the people have an opportunity to express their friendship and brotherhood to each other. On this occasion the people forget their enmity and personal feuds and embrace each other as a sign of unity and brotherhood.

The paper expresses the pleasure that the nation of Afghanistan had the strength to perform their religious duties as part of the Islamic nation.

JAMIGOURIAI: In its today's issue the paper comments on the importance of education and literacy.

Since the establishment of the Republican regime in the country commendable measures have been taken towards popularization and promotion of literacy in the country. As it said today and again the Republican state places high priority in mass education and eliminating the illiteracy from the country.

The paper enumerates the measures taken by the Republican state in development of education, enlightenment of the public through drawing up and gradually implementing the adult education and functional literacy courses throughout the country.

The paper notes that the all-out efforts and cooperation of public will help the Republican state to achieve its objectives in promotion of literacy in the country.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, (Reuters)—Four people were injured and 11 arrested over the weekend when violence erupted at a rally staged by whites protesting against racial integration of schools here, police said.

ADRS. RATES Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letters Afs. 20. Classified: 6 Lines per column 9 point letter Afs. 40. Display: Column cm. Afs. 30.

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Address enquires to the Kabul Times, Ansari Watt, Kabul, the Republican State of Afghanistan

FRENCH GOOD TASTE GETS THE CHOP

PARIS, AP. Guillotine pendants are slicing into the Paris razor blade trade in what appears to be a new escalation of punk warfare against capital punishment.

Sales figures aren't available, but a sidewalk vendor outside a big department store reported selling out his entire stock of decorative head-choppers after the satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné ran a photo of the item with the following caption:

"This stylish pendant you won't find in just any peddler's bag, but at La Samaritaine, which offers it along with other baubles known as 'Souvenirs of Paris'—the opulent and the chic on the Rue de Rivoli. Not expensive: five francs (one dollar) for the gilded model, only three francs (60 cents) for silvered metal, including the ring."

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"To wear on the neck like a medallion. Something like a fashion trend, and kids who weren't even on drugs wore them," he said.

"I don't know why there should be such a fuss over guillotine pendants. After all, hundreds of millions of people wear a cross, the worst of all torture instruments."

"They explain it as a symbol of their faith and so on, but the way I see it, and I'm an atheist, is that people have always been fascinated by death and torture."

The salesman said he lacked precise figures but estimated he sold "hand-reds" of the inch-high, half inch wide guillotine pendants since they last appeared last year. He declined to name the manufacturer.

"Punk style, according to various observers of the phenomenon, surfaced in London last year among

devotees of punk rock music and quickly spread to other world capitals.

Shock, anarchy and deconstruction are key elements of the philosophy, whose fashion symbols include safety pins, nails, razor blades, beanie chains and swastikas.

The latest addition is a miniature of the machine promoted by Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotine after the French Revolution of 1789 to eliminate suffering on the part of the condemned, who up to that time either were axed or hanged.

Since then the 132-pound blade has taken at least 4,600 heads. Jerome Carrein, a convicted child killer, was executed in the northern city of Douai in June, touching off a new national debate on capital punishment and the obnoxious machine that metes it out.

When UNICEF first came to Afghanistan in 1949, it was involved primarily in assisting the establishment of health services for children and mothers. Later, the UNICEF programme was broadened to provide a wide range of services not only in the health sector, but later in the field of education as well.

By the end of the 1960's, UNICEF was providing a considerable input into the Government's training programmes for primary school teachers. In the early 1970's UNICEF responded to the emergency caused by the severe drought and entered into the field of the provision of safe drinking water through a programme of well-drilling.

All UNICEF-assisted programmes involve transportation. Since the early 1970's UNICEF has been assisting the Government in establishing a Transport and Equipment Maintenance Organization and providing advisory services as well as necessary supplies.

The present Master Plan of Operation for preparing a programme of inter-related services to children—that is to be signed today, is designed to assist the Government through its various Ministries and Departments, improve and develop programmes to the UNICEF priority groups of children and their mothers. The present one year plan is in the nature of an interim assistance pending a long-

term five year programme of assistance to be submitted to the UNICEF Executive Board at its 1978 session. However, already increasing attention is being given to more areas of development.

The programme for 1977-78 (A/1356) consists of six components:

1. Rural Development (Basic Services for Children).

2. Delivery of Health Services.

3. Education.

4. Support Activities.

5. Development Activities.

6. Development Activities.

The Government has recently finalized its first Seven Year Economic and Social Development Plan and the UNICEF assistance is designed to assist the Government within this general framework.

UNICEF is currently working intensively with the government developing a Five Year Programme of Assistance which will strengthen and further develop the activities in the current programme.

Along with the Government priorities as expressed in the Seven Year Plan, UNICEF policy also focuses its attention on the development of rural areas and assistance to the population who lives there. The UNICEF programme is designed to strengthen the existing infrastructure and reach out further to provide services in health education and safe drinking water to mothers and children, eventually even in the most remote villages of the country.

UNICEF, over the years, has developed a good basis for working with the Government to meet the needs of children and their mothers. UNICEF works actively with the various Ministries and Departments of the Government and coordinates its plans under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning.

Only in Britain ironically is there at present any hint of growing support for a party led by men with a

(Continued on page 4)

Is Euro-Fascism reviving?

(Continued from page 2)

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UNICEF IN AFGHANISTAN

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was created by the U.N. General Assembly in 1946. UNICEF has been active in Afghanistan since 1949.

During the period 1949 through 1974, UNICEF provided assistance, including emergency assistance, to the value of U.S. \$10.5 million (that is an average of \$0.42 million per year). For the two year period 1975 to 1976, UNICEF stepped up its assistance to U.S. \$2.6 million from general funds with an additional \$0.34 million from special donors (at an average of \$1.5 million per year). The present Master Plan of Operation signed by the Minister of Planning on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan, represents a major development in UNICEF assistance to Afghanistan with a programme of U.S. \$2.8 million from the general resources of UNICEF, with another \$44.000 expected from special bilateral donors (A total of U.S. \$3.4 million for one year).

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3. Rural Water Supply.

4. Education.

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OFFER RECEIVED

Ministry of Communications has received an offer for one unit PABX a hundred lines telephone switch-board and one unit PABX two hundred lines telephone switch-board with their equipments and spare parts, CIF Kabul, via USSR by containers at total price of DM-209,979 from Siemens Company.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers to the Foreign Supply and Procurement Department. Technical specifications can be seen. (451) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Industrial Development Areas Dep. has received an offer for 78-poles for two sides of street with their lamps, cables and other equipments at total price of DM-471,3820 from B.B.C. Company, CIF Kabul.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers to the above department at family Block No. 1, apartment No. 12, Nader Shah Mina and be present by September 28 for bidding. Specifications can be seen. (450) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Paikand has offered to supply following reinforcing steel with following specifications for Marble Carpentry and Concrete Works:

1-18mm reinforcing steel 12metres, Afs. 25 per kilo.
2-16mm reinforcing steel 8, 84 and 9 metres, Afs. 25 per kilo.
3-12mm reinforcing steel 8, 84 and 9 metres, Afs. 25 per kilo.
4-6 circles reinforcing steel Afs. 27 per kilo.
5-4 circles reinforcing steel Afs. 45 per kilo.
6-One mm wire Afs. 67 per kilo

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the above at lower price should send their applications to the Planning Department of Marble Carpentry and Concrete Works at Puli Charkh Specifications can be seen and securities are required. (446) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Ministry of Education has received an offer for one unit Gestofax machine and two Gestetner machines with other four items from market.

Local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should come within ten days of publication of this advertisement to the Service Department of the Ministry of Education. (445) 3-3

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

Black furore over Luther King film

ATLANTA, NYT. The production of a television movie about the life of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has stirred an acrimonious debate about the slain civil rights leader's character and his place in history.

The film, to be shown in two prime-time segments early next year by NBC, has rekindled smoldering animosities between Dr. King, widow, Coretta, and aides who took over the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) when he was assassinated in Memphis in 1968.

They differ over whether the movie accurately depicts Dr. King, themselves and the Atlanta-based conference, the main spearhead of the historic drive for racial equality. They also are at odds once again over whether King's legacy should be carried forward by the conference, now disorganised and desperately short of funds, or by the Centre for Social Change that Mrs. King is building in downtown Atlanta next to her husband's tomb.

Conference officials who have read the

KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Learn to live, and live to learn, ignorance like a fire doth burn. (Bayard Taylor)

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The all purpose and multi-faceted rural development project which is launched in Ghorband is part of a large scheme, included in the Seven Year Plan of the Republic, that covers several provinces.

Ghorband, in the nearby province of Parwan, is the most logical point to start.

The transport links to Kabul and other parts of the country are good. The completion of the small irrigation and power generation project has created new possibilities for settlement of the landless, and establishment of small workshops and plants.

A drinking water project has already been completed in the area, and the school and public health centres networks are already functioning.

The people of Ghorband are highly adept at fruit growing and marketing, and produce some fine handicrafts. However, the amount of land available and the relatively high population density create problems, and the influx of the people to other parts of the country, especially to Charkhar and Kabul is rather large.

Although the standards of living and income in Ghorband are definitely better than in Charkhar, Badakhshan, Kunar, and some other parts where such multipurpose schemes will be implemented during the plan period, there is room for enormous improvement.

The greatest resources available are manpower, soil and water. Water is found in abundance, but the terrain limits its use. Providing the people with labour saving, improved working implements will make the process of irrigation and land reclamation, and laying out of orchards much easier. The 20 million, or so, which will be spent during the next six years in Ghorband, partly coming from UNICEF and the USAID, will create immense new potentials for agricultural production. When the Rural Development Department was established in the country, it was a quarter of a century ago, attempts were made to build a model village. A considerable amount of money and energy was spent to change the environment and way of life and work in Shewaki, about 20 kilometres east of Kabul. The investments had their returns, but the purpose that it will set off a process of change in other villages in the provinces was not achieved.

Now that a whole watershed, rather than a village is taken for launching and implementing an all purpose rural development effort, the results will certainly touch many other rural communities.

The Rural Development Department by its presence enhances change in many points, but taken the country as a whole, the impact of this work as a catalyst, aiding and accelerating the process of change elsewhere is perhaps even more important.

AFGHAN PRESS

ANIS: In Tuesday's issue the paper discusses the arrival of Eidul Fitr, and the end of the holy month of Ramadan.

Keeping of fast during the month of Ramadan manifests the strength of the conviction and firmness of the belief of the followers of the holy religion of Islam. The holy month of Ramadan is the month during which the God's message to the Moslem Omat was revealed, and it is a month God bestows upon the Moslems and the Moslem world immeasurable blessing and grace. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the noble Afghan nation accomplished the tasks prescribed by the Holy teachings of Islam during the month of Ramadan, and welcomed Eidul Fitr with the satisfaction that it deserved.

The Eid days were the days of enormous jubilation, conciliation for the people of Afghanistan, and together with the rest of Islamic Omat, they celebrated the holy occasion with all elation.

HEYWAD: In Thursday's issue the paper discusses the production and trade of karakul pelts. Afghanistan is one of the world's

three most important producers and exporters of this all time fashionable pelt. Karakul sheep herders in Afghanistan have achieved a rare measure of competence in producing and processing this pelt, and the reputation of Afghan pelts on the international markets is cause for pride to us all.

The Republican regime, since its inception, has been offering new incentives, help and guidance to both producers and traders through the Ministry of Commerce, and a number of other organisations.

The Karakul Trade Development Institute has been playing a formidable role in improving the quality of Afghan karakul pelts, and the measure of success of these efforts is reflected in the earnings of karakul exports, which has been rising from year to year.

Some years ago prolonged droughts reduced the karakul sheep herds by as much as forty per cent or more. But the flocks have been all replenished, and quantitative improvements have also been achieved along with successes in quality control.

This year some karakul

producing areas were again hit by drought, but timely measures were adopted to prevent losses. Quantities of feed have been rushed to all drought hit areas, and additional preventive measures are being planned to ensure the stability and viability of this trade.

JAMHOURIAT: In an editorial entitled material and spiritual unity, the paper in today's issue notes that the noble nation of Afghanistan consist of many peoples who have a common destiny, and lived through the ages together, fought together, and rejoiced together.

Our strength lies in our unity, and as the President of the Republic has said, we shall reach our national goals only with complete in thought and action. Under the banner of the revolution and the Republic all the people of Afghanistan are now forging ahead towards the bright future that awaits us and our children. We are fortunate that concord, and concerted action are the hallmarks of our national struggles for the security and wellbeing that our posterity deserve, and we owe them.

Aware of potentials and problems we are working in a manner that should yield the greatest results, in the shortest possible time, and with the least efforts and inputs, this of course is not as easy as said, but determination is the first condition for success, and the Afghan nation in the light of the wise leadership of the revolution, is firmly determined to achieve its national goals and reach its national targets.

ADS. RATES

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FOREIGN

Yearly Dollar 60

Half yearly Dollar 35

WORLD PRESS

CAIRO, Sept. 17, (DPA). —The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has protested to the League of Arab states over last week's handling of the Ethiopian-Somali and Eritrean issues by the Arab Foreign Ministers Conference, it was learnt here Thursday.

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LIFE CHEMISTRY IN OUTER SPACE

BY EDWARD ASHPOL

An intimate study of the outer planets and their moons may be our only hope of understanding the beginning to understand life as a phenomenon in the universe.

With no signs of life on Mars and the biological experiments on the Viking landers finally turned off, the outer planets have become the most biologically interesting objects outside the Earth. Thus the current Voyager spacecraft which will both fly by Jupiter and Saturn and their moons and Voyager 2 which, if all goes well, will go on to Uranus and Neptune, have gained a significance beyond their mission.

For the next two decades the major interest of space exploration is going to be the organic chemistry of the outer planets and, possibly, of one or two of their moons.

Why is this? It is because they offer an opportunity to see the results of four and a half billion years (the age of the planets) of organic chemistry outside the Earth.

We know that in something like half a billion years

on Earth such chemistry produced life. So what is it done in the ocean-like atmospheres of the outer planets in four and a half billion years?

These planets are gas giants. They have no surface, and the gaseous layers of atmosphere where pressure is high as a liquid consistency, ocean-like environments for organic chemistry. They are also very hot, and the temperatures are in the thousands of degrees Celsius. They are also very dense, and the pressure is in the millions of atmospheres.

There are obstacles to the origin of life there. However, each gas giant has its own internal source of heat, releasing more energy into space than it receives from the Sun. This is a source of energy which can be clearly seen in the Pioneer probe photographs of Jupiter's atmosphere. Any organic molecules building up in the atmosphere would therefore survive only until they were carried downward in a convection current to increasingly higher temperatures.

This process is greatest in Jupiter—the radiates twice as much heat as it receives from the Sun—

SMITH WILL PRESS ON TO FAILURE

By David Martin

DAR ES SALAAM. Over a week ago in the Union Buildings which dominate the Pretoria skyline, South African Prime Minister John Vorster appeared to the British Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen, just how much (or how little) help he would give to the latest Anglo-American proposal for a Rhodesian settlement.

There was an erroneous belief, Vorster observed that he would press the Rhodesian white minority leader, Ian Smith into acceptance. But, Vorster stressed, what was unacceptable to Smith was also unacceptable to his South African constituency.

Vorster was unhappy with the proposals, particularly the idea that the Zimbabwe National Army would "be based on the liberation forces". Nevertheless, he did not reject them. He would, he told Owen, accept what the demands of the guerrillas and Smith. But in the final analysis it has accommodated no one.

After the appointment of Field Marshal Lord Carver as Resident Commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, Britain and the United States propose to place before the United Nations Security Council the plan for the Zimbabwe independence constitution and the administration of the colony during the transition.

The UN is heavily involved in this transitional arrangement. The Security Council will be asked to approve the establishment of a UN Zimbabwe Force and the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary General to work with the British Resident.

But, as senior African UN officials point out, the Security Council would not want to become involved in the "charade of approving a peace-keeping force and

appointing a Special Representative unless it was certain that Smith would go. Whatever the views of the various African groups inside and outside the UN, and after clarification and discussion with the "front line" States it is possible that the Patriotic Front may consider the proposals more seriously, the simple fact is that if Smith refuses to step down then Britain and the United States have little hope of getting Security Council endorsement.

(Continued on page 3)



Issue of the language law splits Quebec

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, N.Y.T. Open defiance and civil disobedience are underway and a court battle is looming following the adoption last month by the Quebec Assembly of a law designed to assure the primacy of French in public and private affairs.

The reactions thus far made it apparent that Premier Rene Levesque's appeal for a fair trial for the law was being rejected as far as English-speaking minorities were concerned. The law was made essential to protect and promote the interests of the French-speaking majority and the split was symbolised in the public galleries when French-speaking nationalists cheered the vote while English speakers donned black mourning bands.

In extreme north Quebec, part of the province's 4,000 Inuit Eskimos are so angry that they cut off water supplies to Quebec government buildings and demanded that the officials leave. The Eskimos were upset because the law traditionally used English in their dealings with white author-

The Protestant school board and citizens groups in the English-speaking community sought to uphold the principle of freedom of choice in schools which the Quebec government has rejected. They demanded that the Federal Government challenge the constitutionality of the Quebec law in the courts.

The reaction to the Quebec law in the rest of Canada has been generally hostile and Trudeau is consequently under pressure to react.

There were reports that as a reaction to events in Quebec Trudeau still was considering the calling of a general election this fall instead of next year.



Education Ministry's school building projects

BY A REPORTER

With increase in population and demand for acquiring education the Ministry of Education has undertaken to prepare the ground for absorbing more and more school-age children through providing modest school buildings.

Stating the above in an interview with the reporter of daily Jamhouriat the President of the Construction Department of the Ministry Eng. Fazl Ahmad said the Ministry in the light of educational reform and for implementation of lofty objectives of the Republic state and to overcome the shortage of school buildings in Afghanistan has designed a plan which envisages constructions of school buildings to house, primary, secondary and vocational schools as well as living quarters for non-resident teachers.

Since mid-1953 the Department has launched completion and construction of 354 school buildings under the World Food Programme in different parts of the country.

The Deh Dana school building and the related teachers' quarters is among the 38 approved projects for Kabul city which was recently completed.

The construction work on the school began in August 1955 and completed in August this year. In completion of the school mostly local materials are used, as

part of the effort to economise the expenditures. For instance the Deh Dana school building, with eight rooms and living quarters for teachers has cost only Afs. 542,000. Twenty-five per cent of this amount was financed by World Food Programme and the remaining through state budget, said Eng. Fazl Ahmad.

The school building will enroll 320 students in two sessions.

The construction work of the schools was carried out by skilled personnel of the Construction Department of the Education Ministry under the supervision of the provincial education directorates, in collaboration with the governors in the respective provinces, he added.

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SOUTH AFRICA

(Continued from page 2)

That is why Vorster's position on Monday was all important. Smith has certainly been briefed on the position the South African leader took and, buoyed by his overwhelming election victory and the knowledge that Vorster will not push him out, he is in no mood to surrender.

For Smith the next step is to proceed with his plans for an "internal settlement" with black leaders inside Rhodesia. South African sources say that he plans to begin talks on a constitution with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Reverend Ndabingi Sithole and the tribal chief in the very near future. But they have openly rejected Smith's move.

The plan is to push a constitution through by the end of the year and no doubt Smith will try to argue that it includes substantial elements of the Anglo-American constitutional proposals. Thereafter, early next year.

A black government would take power and some

OFFER RECEIVED

Ghulam Kader has offered to supply one thousand sheets sand-paper and 130 roles sand-paper for machines under a contract for Afs. 614,500.00.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should come on October 1 to the Afghan Tarkany Enterprises at Jangalak. Sample and specifications can be seen. (455) 3-1

NEEDED

Road Construction and Maintenance Department of the Ministry of Public Works needs 6 pieces of Sludge Pump three inches for muddy water. Finance from World Bank credit 49/AF.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who wish to supply the same should submit their sealed offers, from publication of this advertisement until November 28, 1977, to the Off-Shore-Procurement of the Road Construction and Maintenance Department of Ministry of Public Works.

Specifications and relative list can be obtained free of charge. (454) 3-1

OFFER RECEIVED

Industrial Development Areas Dep. has received an offer for 78 poles for two sides of street with their lamps, cables and other equipments at total price of DM-47,38.20 from B.B.C Company, CIP Kabul.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who can provide the same at lower price should send their offers to the above department at family Block No. 1 apartment No. 12 Nader Shah Mina and be present by September 28 for bidding. Specifications can be seen. (450) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Ministry of Communications has received an offer for one unit PABX, a hundred lines telephone switch-board and one unit PABX two hundred lines telephone switch-board with their equipments and spare parts, CIP Kabul, via USSR by containers at total price of DM-209,978 from Siemens Company.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should come until September 27 to the Foreign Supply and Procurement Department. Technical specifications can be seen. (451) 3-2

THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY AFGHAN CARPETS DIRECT FROM NAWROZ OF KABUL:



- They have always more than 30,000 sq. m. of Afghan and Beluchi Carpets in stock.
- They have Antique, old and new Carpets. Also antique copper dishes and antique rifles.
- They have Washed or Unwashed Carpets.
- They have all sizes of Carpets from Saddle-Bags to 30 sq. m.
- They have more than 60 types of Carpets with different designs in stock for your immediate orders, at competitive prices.
- They have a full range of qualities.
- They have a large selection which will enable you to find the Carpets you desire.
- They make the best Hand Woven pure Wool and Silk Carpets using antique designs with natural dyes.
- The Nawroz Cottage Industries is served by 500 Weavers and are capable of palatial orders.
- They have a personal service which includes helping their clients in clearing of customs.
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Cable: (NAWROZ) Office Tel: 31051-32035 Residence Tel: 32635. (95) 65-10

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

Needed

Afghan Government Monopoly needs aluminium liquid for petrol reservoir tanks painting.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply should send their offers until September 28 to the above Department. (449) 3-2

OFFER RECEIVED

Radio Afghanistan has received an offer from Philips Co. for 136 items receiver equipments at total price of 8924.00 Holland Guilder CIP Kabul.

Firms and companies who can provide the above items at lower price should submit their applications by September 21 at the Services Department of Radio Afghanistan and be present at 2 p.m. on the same date for bidding. (447) 3-3

АЭРОФЛОТ Soviet airlines

SHORTEST AND MOST CONVENIENT TRANSIT ROUTE FROM KABUL VIA USSR TO EUROPE. AMERICA - JAPAN. THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRLINE OFFERS HOSPITALITY AND CARE ON LAND AND IN THE AIR



EVERY THURSDAY

Dep. Kabul	11.50
Arr. Tashkent	14.45
Dep.	16.00
Arr. Moscow	17.05

For Further Information Contact

AEROFLOT OFFICE Zarghoona Wat Tel. 22030 (98) 20-7

Offer received

Offer has been received for 7 Olivetti typewriter 47 cm carriage each for. Afs. 29,200 from market.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply at lower price should send their offers to the Service Department of Ministry of Agriculture and be present by September 27 at 1 p.m. for bidding. (447) 3-1

Needed

Institute for Industrial and Hotels Management of Teachers Higher Training Institute needs 29 items electric equipments.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply should send their applications to the Supply and Purchasing Department of Ministry of Higher Education, and be present by September 28 for bidding. Specifications can be seen and securities are required. (448) 3-2

Needed

Housing Construction Department needs one hundred tons reinforcing steel 3, 4, 6 and 10 mm.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply should send their applications to the Secretariat Section and be present on October 2 to the Service Section at Khujia Mullah. (452) 3-1

Offer received

Lajeer Co. Ltd., has offered to provide one Toyota Corona Deluxe model 76 for A 400,000.

Afghan Raisins Export Development Department. Local and foreign firms who want to supply should send their applications to the above department and be present by September 28 for bidding. (453) 3-1

Needed

Ministry of Education needs 3 items sports appliances, local and foreign firms who want to supply should send their applications within ten days of publication of this advertisement to the Foreign Procurement Department. List and specifications can be seen. (456) 3-1



A scene of yesterday's fire at Salang Wat.

(See story page 1)

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

PEKING, Sept. 17, (DPA).—International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Lord Killanin arrived at a friendship visit here Wednesday, it was officially disclosed here Wednesday.

Killanin, an Irishman, was welcomed at the airport by the leading member of the All-China Sports Federation Lu Ching-Tung and the federation's general secretary Sung Chung. No details about Killanin's programme have been revealed.

CAIRO, Sept. 17, (AFP).—Somali President Siad Barre left here for Damascus, Syria, Thursday after

ter a 24-hour visit to Egypt.

He met Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Ismailia for talks on the Somali-Ethiopian dispute over Ogaden and the general situation in Africa.

NIAMEY, Niger, Sept. 17, (Reuters).—Uranium-rich Niger is to invest 13 billion CFA francs (about 300 million sterling) in development projects next year, it was officially announced here Friday.

The government daily Le Sahel said this was a 65 per cent increase on last year's investment programme.

The money represents

just under one-third of the land-locked country's budget for 1977-1978 which was adopted Thursday by the military government of Lieutenant-Colonel Seyni Kountche.

The 43 billion CFA francs (970 million sterling) budget is almost entirely financed from uranium sales abroad.

BEIRUT, Sept. 17, (DPA).—Kuwait's national oil corporation has ordered that Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from Kuwait must in future be exported aboard LNG tankers flying the Kuwaiti flag, according to reports Thursday.

The conclusion of new LNG supply agreement is being delayed because Kuwait so far does not own LNG tankers. The first four are under construction on French shipyards.

Some 15 per cent of Kuwait's natural gas exports to Western Europe while 40 per cent are shipped to the US.

France takes part in Arab arms project

BEIRUT, Sept. 17, (DPA).—France has "definitely" concluded an agreement with the Arab Arms Industry Organisation for production of war planes in Egypt, the Beirut Information Service "Middle East Reporter" said yesterday, quoting diplomatic sources.

The only question still not definitely decided is the amount of the French participation in the project.

According to the "Middle East Reporter" France wants to participate with only 7.5 per cent in the 4,000 million dollar project, while the Arab side demands a 15 per cent participation.

Reports from Paris last week said the start for the new arms industry was however delayed because the Arab side had not yet decided if it wanted the French Mirage—F1 plane or the German-French co-production "Alpha-Jet".

Egypt is already receiving 36 Mirage three planes, financed by Saudi Arabia, while the supply of 200 "Alpha-Jets" has been agreed upon.

Due to West German restrictions on the supply of arms to crisis areas, West German firms cannot participate directly in the Alpha-Jet deal, but will supply parts and material to France which then will officially export the planes.

Khuram

(Continued from page 1) During the visits the minister was accompanied by Kandahar Governor Mohammad Ayoub Aziz, Commander of the Armed Garrison General Mohammad Azim and some heads of departments of Kandahar province.

Top EAR official starts African tour

CAIRO, Sept. 17, (DPA).—Egyptian Vice President Hosny Mubarak flew to Dar Es Salaam yesterday at the start of a tour of several African countries meant to document Egypt's interest in the politically most important regions of the continent.

He is being accompanied on his tour of group of Africa experts of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

Observers here believe that his visit in Tanzania and the succeeding visits to Mozambique and Zambia will mainly be concerned with the Rhodesia problem.

In Somalia—whose President had talks here on Wednesday—and in Djibouti Mubarak will demonstrate Egypt's interest in the events round the Horn of Africa and its support of Somalia in the latter's dispute with Ethiopia.

A visit to Sudan is also aimed at supporting Egypt's policy against the regime in Addis Ababa.

A short stopover in Uganda is taken here as a visit to the most active pro-Arab African leader, whom Egypt would like to break away from the sphere of influence of certain powers in and outside the region.

Anti-Libyan sentiments may also be behind the planned visit to Chad, which is facing Libyan territorial claims.

Five-nation talks on Namibia next week

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 17, (DPA).—Five western powers will start a third round of talks with South Africa in the middle of next week on issues that threaten to block any political settlement in Namibia.

The South West African Organisation (SWAPO) was demanded a full South African troop withdrawal from Namibia as a precondition for the proposed general elections for a constituent assembly.

Another SWAPO demand is the release of all Namibian political prisoners by the South African authorities. A third issue is how the UN can act as an observer in the elections.

The Pretoria government has said it will only withdraw its troops if and when such a demand is made by the Namibian government to emerge from the

Nigeria backs UK-US plan for Rhodesia

BELGRADE, Sept. 17, (AFP).—Implementation of the Anglo-American plan for Rhodesia would be of considerable help in getting an acceptable solution, Nigerian External Affairs Commissioner (minister) Joseph Garba said in a joint communiqué issued here last night at the end of a 48-hour official visit to Yugoslavia.

The same was true of the initiative by the permanent western members of the United Nations Security Council to get a negotiated settlement in Namibia, he said.

With his Yugoslav counterpart Milos Mincic, Garba said in the communiqué that African countries should settle their disputes on the basis of the charter of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and of the basic principles of the non-alignment movement.

The two ministers voiced concern at the situation in the Horn of Africa and in Southern Africa. The unresolved situation in both regions increased the danger of foreign interference and threatened the very existence and independence of African states, they warned.

NATO advises Britain on defence spending

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17, (Reuters).—NATO yesterday told Britain it should use some of its North Sea oil Revenue to restore a proposed 230 million sterling cut in defence spending next year.

In a toughly worded official letter to British Defence Minister Fred Mulley, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said the cutback would have an adverse impact on Britain's armed forces.

The letter said that any further cuts by Britain "would not be understood by its (NATO) allies or find any measure of support on their part".

Dr. Luns said he considered it essential that Britain use part of its North Sea Oil Wealth to make up not only the latest cuts but also part of earlier reductions in its defence spending.

Sounding an optimistic note about the improving state of the British economy, Dr. Luns referred to reports that the government hoped to use part of its growing oil revenue to reverse some of the public

spending cuts.

When that happens it is essential that the defence sector not merely reverts to the levels set by the United Kingdom defence review but recovers part at least of the savings which, in our view to a disproportionate extent, it has been forced to carry.

Britain announced last December that it would slash 230 million sterling from its 1978-79 defence spending, though the reduced total of 5.4 billion sterling remains one of NATO's highest as a percentage of Gross National Product (GNP).

Dr. Luns' letter said alliance solidarity would not be helped by the fact that Britain announced the cutback shortly after NATO defence ministers agreed at a formal meeting to try to achieve closer coordination between national defence plans and those of the alliance.

The British cuts followed a decision in April last year to prune defence spending by 2.8 billion sterling up to 1980.

Egypt to ask US for PLO recognition

CAIRO, Sept. 17, (Reuters).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi said today he would ask the United States to recognise the

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as a prelude to the resumption of peace talks in Geneva.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram quoted Fahmi as saying a few days before his scheduled talks with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington that this demand would be raised there.

Fahmi leaves on Sunday for Paris on his way to Washington. He is scheduled to meet President Carter on Wednesday, Al-Ahram reported.

The newspaper said Cairo and Washington were in contact on how to resolve the problem of the Palestinian representation in a resumed Geneva conference, which Israel has so far rejected.

A State Department statement last week stressed the participation of the Palestinians was essential to a successful Geneva Middle East peace talks.

Another American statement on Thursday suggested a single Arab delegation could be an option to overcome the obstacle of the Palestinian representation.

Palestinian

(Continued from page 1)

With the Palestinian leaders being so far apart in their opinions it is only natural that heated debates are being expected at the forthcoming PLO Central Council meeting in Damascus this weekend, observers here said.

The Council at its August 25 meeting in the Syrian capital had reaffirmed the PLO's rejection of the United Nations resolution 242.

OPEC chief on oil prices for 1978

VIENNA, Sept. 17, (Reuters).—OPEC Secretary General Ali Mohammad Jaidah said Thursday night it was too soon to predict crude oil prices for 1978, but warned that inflation was still cutting into oil-exporting revenues.

The OPEC official said "some adjustment" in prices would have to take place if the 13-member organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries faced a continuing drain on purchasing power resources.

Jaidah said it was premature to say whether OP-

EC's economic commission, meeting in November, would recommend price increases for 1978.

"We have not yet done our homework on the minor details, he told a press conference at OPEC headquarters here.

OPEC prices were raised by 10 per cent this year, and next year's prices will be fixed by OPEC oil ministers at a meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, starting on December 20.

The Secretary General said short-term price rises should be gradual and should

Eminent Maulavi dies

KABUL, Sept. 17, (Bakhtar).—Maulavi Fazalhuq, an eminent figure of the country died at the age of 70 on Wednesday.

A large number of employees of Justice and Education Ministries and friends and relatives of late Fazalhuq attended the funeral ceremony on Wednesday. He was laid to rest at family graveyard.

Somalia blasts OAU over border problem

LUSAKA, Sept. 17, (AFP).—Somalia has accused the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) of showing "no interest" in the border problem between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Making the accusation here Wednesday, Somali roving ambassador Ahmed Mohammad the OAU must adopt a new stand and tackle problems affecting the continent of Africa.

"It is high time the OAU faced problems and studied each of them seriously. We should stop burying our heads in the sand, otherwise we shall never solve any of our problem", he said.

Ahmad Mohammed said that although his country was faced with many problems, "Mogadishu is one hundred per cent ready to render any possible assistance to Zambia in views of the constant attacks by racist regimes in Southern Africa".

Schmidt confers with aides on kidnapping

BONN, Sept. 17, (DPA).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt yesterday again conferred with his advisers on the kidnapping of industry spokesman Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Schleyer is being held by terrorists demanding the release of eleven anarchist prisoners from West German jails. The government, which has imposed a news blackout on the case, apparently has not decided whether to agree to the exchange.

Chancellor Schmidt yesterday postponed a visit to Poland scheduled for next week due to the Schleyer kidnapping. The visit is to be made at a later date.

In Geneva, the office of lawyer Denis Payot, the intermediary between Bonn and the kidnappers, again declined to give any information. Overnight, Payot's office informed the terrorists through the mass media that a new message from the West German Federal Criminal Investigation Office (BKA) was awaiting them.

Official sources in Bonn declined to deny or confirm a report by the daily "Die Welt" alleging that the security authorities had received a new videotape from the kidnappers showing Schleyer reading recent press clippings.

Carter, Barre discuss world econ.situation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, (AFP).—US President Jimmy Carter and French Premier Raymond Barre reviewed at length here yesterday the world economic and energy situation.

Carter first invited the French visitor to analyse the situation and to suggest ways for bringing order to world trade and attempting to stimulate industrial recovery.

The two leaders, both backed by full delegations, agreed that priority must be given to an energy-saving program, US and French sources said here.

They also agreed on the need for developing the use of nuclear energy, provided there were guarantees against the use of atomic power installations for military purposes.

They also examined the fields of defense and disarmament.

In this connection, Barre told the National Press Club that France intended to press for "real, general,

non-discriminatory, and controlled" world disarmament when the subject came up at next spring's disarmament session of the UN General Assembly.

Disarmament must be real, meaning a limitation on armaments and not simply a slowing of their growth the French Premier said. It must be general because no nation could afford to lower its guard if the big powers did not do likewise. It must be non-discriminatory because no one could agree to disarm unless the super-powers first gave the example. And it must be controlled because effective control techniques are available today, Barre said.

The White House issued a statement saying Carter had confirmed to his visitor that he remained in favor of a 16-month trial period for the Concorde at New York's Kennedy International Airport. The President hoped such a test for the Anglo-French supersonic plane could begin promptly.

SOUTH AFRICA

(Continued from Page 3) group, said by sources to number well over 5,000 have completed training at Nachingwea in southern Tanzania and are about to join in the war. Their places in the training camp will be taken by a new group from the 40,000 potential recruits in Mozambique and Zambia.

Clarification is necessary about the Tanzania group. They were erroneously described in an American news report as being a "4th force" loyal to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and as being neutral. They are in reality members of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) who recognise the Patriotic Front as their political umbrella but who have not yet become unbroiled in the factionalism which continues to prevent true military and political unity within the Patriotic Front.

The danger is that the conflict could involve others. If South Africa were to make any troop commi-

ment to Smith foreign combat troops could be drawn in, as they were in Angola after South Africa's 1975 invasion. But for the moment Vorster seems unlikely to commit his country to this fateful course although it must be remembered that over a quarter of white Rhodesians are of Afrikaner stock.

Smith may find the Anglo-American proposals more palatable in some months' time after the war has escalated. But what is on offer today is unlikely to be acceptable to the Africans in a year's time.

Three years ago Smith could have got away with a qualified franchise. Two years ago he could have probably settled and kept his army intact. All those opportunities have now been lost and in a year's time the Africans may demand the dismantling of his police force. By 1980 there might be no place for whites in Rhodesia at all.

— OFNS

ISSUE (S) MISSING

NOT

AVAILABLE

UN Assembly likely to have heated debate this year

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 19, (Reuters).— This year's U.N. General assembly, opening on Tuesday (1900 GMT), is likely to be heated and stormy, with the spotlight on southern Africa and the Middle East.

Also helping to raise the temperature in the assembly hall will be the continuing dispute between developed and developing countries after their inconclusive economic dialogue which ended in Paris last June.

The 32nd assembly's agenda has more than 120 items.

These include perennial issues such as decolonisation, human rights, Cyprus and disarmament, which has also been singled out for detailed attention at a special session next spring.

The 32nd General Assembly opens here with two new members, Vietnam and Djibouti scheduled to take their seats.

Their admission brings United Nations membership to 149.

The agenda for the three month session is already long with 126 questions marked down for discussion. In particular delegates will be called upon to deal with the diplomatic initiative to reach a settlement in the Middle East, and southern Africa, Namibia notably.

More than 100 Foreign Ministers will be present in New York during the first few weeks of the assembly session. On October 4, U.S. President Jimmy Carter is scheduled to give a detailed foreign policy speech at the U. N. and will for the first time be available for diplomatic consultation at U.N. headquarters for 48 hours afterwards.

President Carter's speech will be preceded by talks in Washington and New York between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the Foreign Ministers of Israel and the leading Arab states.

Vance is also expected to meet the Director of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yasser Arafat, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Egypt has tabled a motion called for condemnation of Israeli policy in the occupied territories. The assembly debate on the Middle

East is expected to reflect closely progress in top level consultations scheduled to take place between now and then. Syrian also wants to convene a meeting of non-aligned nations to discuss the problem.

Namibia is also likely to be a priority issue during the new session. This week, the five western members of the security council, France, the United States, Canada, West Germany and Britain, will resume negotiations with South Africa on the withdrawal of South

African forces from Namibia and their replacement during the transition to independence by a U.N. peacekeeping force.

Delegates may be called upon to approve the mandate of a U.N. representative to be nominated by Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to act as deputy administrator in Namibia during the transfer period.

There is also expected to be some tough debating over the slow progress towards a settlement in Rhodesia.

Fahmi arrives in Paris on way to Washington

CAIRO, Sept. 19, (Reuters).— Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi arrived in Paris yesterday on his way to Washington for talks with the Carter administration on the Middle East.

President Anwar Sadat met Fahmi Saturday and briefed him on Egyptian plans for achieving peace in the area.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said the strategy was based on the approval of the principle of complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

It also called for full recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

ISTANBUL, Sept. 19, (Reuters).— Three prisoners were wounded by gunfire in fighting between rival political groups in Istanbul prison Saturday night, officials said yesterday.

Riot police who surrounded the prison after fighting broke out also came under fire but no-one was hurt, they added.

Police finally entered the prison and quelled the fighting.

Officials said the violence broke out after groups of rightist and leftist detainees began chanting slogans and shouting insults at each other.

A prison spokesman said yesterday quiet had been restored.

The authorities were unable to offer an immediate explanation of how the detainees obtained the pistols used in the clash.

Gen. Zia assures justice to Bhutto, associates

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 19, (Bakhtar).— According to a report of Radio Pakistan, Gen. Ziaul Haq the martial law administrator of Pakistan in a statement Saturday night said that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto chairman of People's Party and some other leaders of that party will be justly tried by military tribunal.

He said that the arrest of Chairman and other leaders of PPP was deemed necessary to prove whether they are guilty or innocent before the next elections.

Gen. Ziaul Haq added that all responsible persons are instructed to complete the related process in shortest possible time before the start of next elections.

The martial law administrator of Pakistan said justice requires to give the former prime minister and his colleagues an opportunity to defend themselves.

Gen. Ziaul Haq added that Bhutto himself had demanded trial before the elections and his demand was accepted.

Radio Pakistan in another report said that full political activities for elections began in that country as of yesterday.

According to the recent directives announced by martial law administrator during the political activities holding of public rallies are allowed and streets demonstrations are banned.

Disarmament committee ends meeting

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, (Tass).—The special United Nations committee for the world disarmament conference ended its work here on Friday and submitted a report to the 32nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, opening here on September 20, on the question of convening such a world forum.

In particular, the committee supported the inclusion of the question of the world disarmament conference into the preliminary agenda of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, which it is intended to hold in New York in May-June 1978.

As it is pointed out in United Nations circles, advance in this crucial direction of struggle for peace and ending the arms race depends immensely and primarily on coordinated efforts by all countries.

France has confirmed its interest in holding a world disarmament conference. The French delegation has voiced the desire that the necessary conditions for convening such a conference, in particular the accession of all nuclear powers, be ensured in the nearest future.

Britain has stated that the participation in the world conference of all militarily important states, including all nuclear powers, is an imperative condition for holding such a forum.

The United States will also give the government of Afghanistan within one year 1,166,000 dollars for financing fifty five rural projects and improvement of two small irrigation schemes.

US gives over 6 m. dollars to Afghanistan

KABUL, Sept. 19, (Bakhtar).— The United States of America will give Afghanistan five million dollars in connection with the third project of Agriculture Development and 1,166,000 dollars for financing rural construction projects as grant-in-aid.

The agreements pertaining to these grants were signed and the related documents exchanged here for Afghanistan by Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and Deputy Chief of Mission of U.S. embassy in Kabul Bruce J. Amstutz yesterday morning.

Under the agreement the American side will give the government of Afghanistan five million dollars as grant-in-aid in connection of the third project of Agriculture Development Bank to be used the Bank in extending agriculture loans.

The accord is supplementary to the agreements of 12 million dollars credit of World Bank and five million dollars credit of government of Canada concluded earlier between the representatives of government of Afghanistan and World Bank.

In accordance with the agreement, the state will put the above amounts, under separate agreement, at the disposal of Agriculture Bank on easy terms loans to be utilised for distribution of chemical fertiliser, improved seeds to farmers and agriculture cooperatives in the form of short-term loan.

The United States will

Waldheim sees no change in ME situation

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, (Reuters).— UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said in a television interview yesterday that unless there was a breakthrough this year in Middle East peace talks the situation would deteriorate dramatically next year.

Waldheim also said that the Middle East debate in the UN's annual general assembly, which begins on Tuesday, would be "rather explosive".

Asked if he stood by a statement made in January that he believed there would be another Middle East war in two years unless there was a breakthrough in negotiations this year, Waldheim replied.

"I wish I were wrong with my statement, but I must say that nothing has really changed. The situation has not improved... and I'm indeed afraid, if no breakthrough will be achieved this year, that the situation next year will be deteriorating dramatically."

"That doesn't mean that we will have immediately another military confrontation, but we must be aware that the situation will deteriorate, and could lead to a very serious situation again."

Rhodesia plans to invade Mozambique, says Cotoi

MAPUTO, Sept. 19, (AFP).—Rhodesia is preparing to launch another major military offensive against Mozambique, Information Minister Alfonso Cotoi said here Sunday. He said Rhodesian forces had prepared planes, armoured cars, arms and troops for the attack, and added that similar attacks were being prepared against Botswana and Zambia.

He said he had recently studied Mozambique's military situation to counter any further Rhodesian invasion and had checked out the number of Mozambique troops in the various operational areas.

Cotoi said that the attack would probably be launched by "forces loyal to Jorge Jardim" a former Beira business tycoon who fled this country a year before independence two years ago.

Meanwhile President Samora Machel Sunday received a special message from President Anwar El Sadat of Egypt. Official sources did not say what the message dealt with.



Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and Deputy Chief of US Mission in Kabul exchanging the documents.

SIX HELD FOR KIDNAPPING

KABUL, Sept. 19, (Bakhtar).— The Governor of Kabul, Abdul Hakim, yesterday spoke to Bakhtar News Agency correspondent on abduction of Mirwais, son of the late Gen. Abdul Razak, former Commander of the Military Academy, and other rumours circulating here of late, creating public anxiety.

Answering a question the governor, while the police and security commander of Kabul province was also present, said the Kabul police from the very outset, understanding the importance of the incident and the spread of the rumours set off by anti-national elements for the confusion of public opinion launched a wide-scale search and investigative operation.

As a result of these efforts

orts a band consisting of six people came under suspicion. But no arrests were made until ample and unassailable evidence came to hand.

The six were arrested after the kidnap and robbing of Ghulam Sediq, a junior in the college of engineering, University of Kabul, and planned two other operations.

The band members, Nour Mohammad alias Nour Paghmani, hardened criminal, formerly sentenced to 16 years in prison. Sultan Mohammad, a 12th class student of Paghmani high school, Mohammad Anwar, auto mechanic, Khalil, driver and owner of taxi no. 1456, Mohammad Asef, earth mover operator at Khanabad Project, and Ghulam Sakhi, a wrestler, were introduced to the

Attorney General's Office for interrogation.

Answering another question Governor Abdul Hakim said the accused have admitted to the crimes in the course of investigations, and their statements are being analysed.

The Governor added that at the outset the accused admitted to the kidnapping of Mirwais, but later stated that it was only a bluff. They did not withdraw other admissions.

The Governor said the money, goods and equipment found in the homes of the accused were returned to their rightful owners.

The Governor and the Security Commander of the province thanked for the sincere public cooperation, and stated that in no country the police can perform (Continued on page 4)

3 convicted murderers hanged

CHARIKAR, Sept. 19, (Bakhtar).— Three persons, convicted for murder of six people and sentenced to capital punishment by the primary, appeals and cassation courts were hanged here yesterday.

The premeditated murders took place in Jaraf village, Sheikh Ali Alakadari, Sorkha Parsa woleswali, of Parwan province.

The murderers, Hussain Ali, Bakhsh Ali, and Mohammad Ebrahim were from the same village, they killed a family of five and their farmhand with knives and axes in the context of a family dispute.

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There is a history in all men's lives. (William Shakespeare)

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS

Last year Afghan farmers received nearly 800 million in credits from the Agricultural Development Bank, and the demand for credits is increasing rapidly.

This rise in demand is indicative of changing attitude and approach of the Afghan farmers to land use.

While they were content in the past to follow the footsteps of their forefathers, and see subsistence farming as something natural and inevitable, today they are turning to modern practices, techniques and inputs. For this trend to gather momentum and to cover increasingly larger areas of the country, and the farming population, it is important that credit and cooperative services expand proportionately.

To replenish the funds of available to it, the government of the Republic of Afghanistan is providing additional credits to the Agricultural Bank, part of which will come from a five million dollar US grant.

AFGHAN PRESS

HEYWARD:

In yesterday's issues the paper comments on the measures adopted by the government to promote animal husbandry, and to protect livestock around the country.

Animal husbandry in Afghanistan remains undeveloped, and losses are unacceptably high due to ineffective feeding, sheltering and breeding.

The Republican government has launched several livestock breeding projects which should give a decisive impetus to further, sustained growth and modernisation of this vital sector.

During the current year some parts of the country were hit by rather severe droughts, affecting both the farmers and the livestock breeders. The economy of the north and northwest is rather heavily dependent on sheep, and by products of sheep such as karakul pelts, casings and hides and wool, fetch a considerable portion of foreign currency earnings of the Republic of Afghanistan. To offset losses to the breeders and to the national economy the government has taken wide ranging measures to reduce the losses suffered during the droughts of 1970-72 should not recur.

Exports of by products of edible oil extraction plants such as husk and seed cakes were stopped, and supplies rushed to drought affected areas, especially Balkh, Jauzjan and Takhar provinces.

During the last few months several thousand tons of these materials have been despatched to the three abovementioned provinces for distribution to live-

stockers. Measures are adopted so that the supplies are sold to the breeders at prices they can afford, and that distribution is not restricted or rendered inconvenient and difficult by excessive red tape.

The paper notes that there is hope that the measures adopted by the government already and those in the pipeline will ensure safety of the karakul and regular sheep herds, and the adverse impact of the droughts will thus be lessened.

JAMHOURIAT:
In this morning's issue the paper welcomes the support and encouragement and guidance offered by the government of the Republic of Afghanistan to the private sector so that it can develop and contribute to promotion of employment opportunity, and the success of export diversification and import substitution drive undertaken in the country.

The administrative investment committee works in close collaboration with investors and entrepreneurs so that all investments prove profitable to the investors themselves, to the public and to the national economy.

The new Investment Law offers new incentives and guarantees, and the scheme for financing industries in the private sector recently approved by the government is an added assurance.

Presently Afghanistan imports virtually all its consumer goods need for a developing country. It is important that much of the consumer supplies be produced at home, especially when the capital, the lab-

our, and the raw materials are found in abundance. The government will offer all the encouragement to small and medium industries in this sector, and at the same time it will be able to concentrate on more expansive and long term projects needed for building up the infrastructure essential for general economic growth.

ANIS:
In yesterday's issue the paper in an editorial recalls the attention of the readers to the fact that a country's success depends on the degree of collaboration and concert of effort of its citizens. As citizens we enjoy special rights, and with these go commensurate obligations.

Realisation of the objectives of the Republic, and the cherished wishes of the masses of the Afghan people makes it incumbent upon us to exercise our social and patriotic responsibilities with a sense of sacrifice, and absolute selflessness, putting always the interests of the nation, over and above our own personal interests.

World press

KUWAIT: Sept 19, (Reuters).—Jordan has agreed to send a military mission to train the North Yemeni army, the newspaper Al-Naba said here yesterday.

In a report from Amman, the newspaper quoted official sources as saying that the first of 80 Jordanian officers, among them several pilots, had already left for Sanaa under the terms of an agreement reached with Saudi Arabian help.

The Jordanian officers were due to spend tours of six months each in North Yemen, it added.

ADS. RATES

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Developing countries, environment problems

Each country, especially those in the process of active development, should establish a top-level coordinating council on the environment because the traditional approach involving uncoordinated actions taken by separate ministries is no longer sufficient. This is the basic recommendation of a World Health Organisation (WHO) symposium—attended by environmentalists from 20 countries—which has just concluded its work in Geneva.

Participants came from: Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Thailand, USSR, and the United States of America.

The symposium felt that the proposed councils should be established at cabinet level, and that they should carry sufficient authority to cut across organisational barriers which have hampered progress in the past. The WHO should be drawn from health and other disciplines and their findings and recommendations should be heard and heeded by the chief executive of the country.

These councils would be

responsible for developing an overall environmental policy to replace existing piecemeal laws and regulations. Such a policy would in turn require comprehensive legislation firmly committing the country to specific goals. The proposed councils would also have responsibility for improving the standards governing national plans for economic development.

The Inter-Regional Symposium on Consideration of Environmental Quality in the Policy and Planning of Developing Countries was convened by WHO to examine ways of accelerating the slow progress made by most countries in acting to safeguard the environment. Its members included legislative, administrative and planning reforms are badly needed before such programmes as water supply and sewage disposal, food safety, air pollution and vector control can be launched and sustained.

Citing as an example the US experience, Prof. Maynard Hufschmidt, WHO consultant from the University of North Carolina, noted in a paper presented to participants: "Adoption of a national policy statement on environmental quality and creation of the Council on Environmental

Quality in 1970 were crucial first steps toward focusing national attention on environmental problems and issues". Pointing to the experience of the 1970s, the environmentalists commented that "sometimes leadership takes an unwarranted view that any form of readily available economic development, no matter how environmentally damaging, is desirable."

The group blamed the slow progress made so far on the "inadequate perception" by leadership of the severity of environmental problem. Besides the inadequacy of laws now on the books in most countries, the death of funds, other shortcomings cited were the lack of trained personnel to carry out environmental health programmes, and inadequate public understanding, resulting in poor public support of the key issues.

Papers presented at the symposium showed that community backing was vital to the cause of environmental health; the greater the public awareness, and vigour, the greater the government response.

For European countries and the United States, such public concern was essential in setting the pace since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was to be held in 1992.

It is 545 metres long and uses a 610mm-diameter pipeline in a continuous loop made up of four straight sections and four curves each of a different radius and with gradients.

While the history of the idea of transporting goods by pipeline can be traced back to the last century, then there were small schemes, some of them just demonstrations, in Britain, USA, USSR, Japan and France, spread out over the years.

But now has come the big breakthrough. A way has been found to boost the passing capsule and make a pipeline of unlimited length of a practical thing.

With the pilot pipeline now operating at Milton Keynes, the Government Printing Press has received offer from ASTCO Ltd. for a new transformer (630 KVA) with complete accessories and spare parts in accordance with the design, CIF Kabul, at DM 45,000.

Individuals and firms who can provide at lower price and better terms should come to the Purchasing Committee at the Government Printing Press on 27 September.

3-2
(Continued on page 4)

BULK FREIGHT CARRIAGE BY PIPELINE COMES CLOSER

By John William

LONDON: A novel way of transporting bulky freight across country or about cities without having to use road or railway, is being tested.

It uses a large diameter tube, in the manner of an oil pipeline. The freight is carried in long containers which run on small wheels, and they are propelled by the flow of air along the tube.

The most obvious advantages are that the installation of a freight tube is less complicated than laying a road or a railway, and quicker because the pipeline could go on the surface of the ground or be buried underground. There is also the advantage of it offering greater security from theft.

The idea cannot be claimed as an entirely new invention because over 100 years ago the British inventor and engineer Isambard Brunel experimented with an air-driven conveyance. Since then, in Britain and other countries similar systems have been tried. A major defect in Brunel's design was one which detracted from the efficiency of the others is that only limited distances could be covered. This is because the strength of the air's "push" grows weaker the further it proceeds from its source.

However, the pilot project now being operated by a consortium of British engineering firms has overcome that deficiency. The promise now is that pipelines can be built of any length to make their adoption a commercial proposition.

Indeed the consortium has been approached by several interested companies keen to use this pneumatic capsule type of freight in their normal business. One of the most interesting enquiries was to move waste from a coal mine, and

One of the secrets of the efficiency of the flapgate is that it does not rely on any external devices for sensing the correct moment to open. It is the change in air pressure caused by the approach and passage of the capsule itself which causes the flap to open and close. Then the centrifugal fan delivering 34 cubic metres of air a second pushes in the necessary air pressure boost.

The precise output of the fan is governed by inlet guide vanes controlled

by a small electric motor. So once overcoming the booster problem, the BHRA set up the pilot project at Milton Keynes aided by funds from the government's Transport and Road Research Laboratory.

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3-2
(Continued on page 4)

DROUGHT HITS CAIRO WATER PLAN

By Jan Guss

CAIRO, On the map of Egypt the Western Desert stretches out from the green strip which represents the Nile—a formidable obstacle brown except for a crescent of oases. Despite the heat and desolation, these oases are the manifestation of a vast reservoir of water that could, if extracted, create hundreds of thousands of square miles of agricultural land. Technically more accessible, and, if any- thing, more of a national priority than North Sea oil is for Britain, the water remains tantalisingly unobtainable because of a lack of investment.

The water lies in a bed of sandstone and its most likely origin is the mountain of Chad. Preliminary boring, which began in 1959, has combined with aerial surveys to suggest that the volume of water lies under an arbitrary area of 50,000 square miles and is constantly recharged at a rate of 130 million cubic metres a year.

These estimates appeared to offer the Egyptian government an opportunity to break out of the economic and psychological stranglehold imposed by the Nile valley, and the delta (where 98 per cent of all Egyptians live in only 3 per cent of the country's area). So the new valley project was initiated with President Nasser's blessings in 1960. It covered the three southern most oases of Kharga, Bahariya, and Farafra.

The administrative centre was the town of Kharga, which lies 170 miles from the Nile. In ancient times, Kharga was relatively prosperous. But in the middle ages it declined, until the British made an attempt to arrest its slumber and built a railway from the Nile valley.

Tarmar road reached Kharga in 1960, the year the railway was abandoned because its gauge was too narrow. Today, the town of Kharga has a population of 30,000 of whom at least a quarter are government officials and their families.

Since 1960, the new valley project has sunk 160 wells—a third of them powered by diesel pumps, around Kharga, and 140 wells and 17 wells have been sunk in the neighbouring oases of Bahariya and Farafra respectively. The total amount of agricultural land created amounts to about 16,000 acres.

This land has been divided up into parcels of between two and four acres and given in Fallahin (peasants) who previously owned less than one tenth of

an acre in the overpopulated areas of Assiut and Siut in the Nile valley. After 40 years of tenure, the family takes ownership. Some 50 per cent of the agricultural produce is sold at a fixed rate to the government. Credit Bank after the cost of seeds and fertiliser has been deducted. This facility goes into the national kitty of the government.

But Gihah is beset by sand moving in at a rate of 60 metres a year. The picture shows a fringe of date palms, its houses are squeezed and whitewashed like Mexican adobe. Inside they are cool and well kept, befitting a small town which was once the centre of an oasis economy. Even today, the pace of life is gentle, as one would expect of a community which depends upon dates, lemons and lemons for its livelihood.

But the new valley project remains very much on the defensive. For every acre which is reclaimed, at huge expense from the desert, another half an acre slip back. Of 15,000 acres reclaimed, 6,000 acres have been abandoned, and what agricultural land there is throughout the oases is under constant assault from the sand—and desertification.

Gihah a small village 30 miles from Kharga is one example. It is surrounded



"WOULDN'T YOU SAY THE FILM WAS BETTER THAN THE TV VERSION BUT DIDN'T MEASURE UP TO THE ORIGINAL COMIC BOOK STORY?"

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

BELFAST Sept. 19, (Reuters).—A farmer with five bullets in his back fought off two guerrilla gunmen who ambushed him at the gates of his farm near Dungannon 40 miles (65 kms) north of here, police said.

The 29-year-old victim, a part time soldier in the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), used his revolver to shoot his assailants after being shot five times in the back.

Police said the man's wife drove him to hospital where he was in a critical condition. It was the fourth attack on UDR soldiers in the province since the start of the

Alps, admitted Saturday that they are probably the oldest party ever to tackle a Himalayan mountain. But Wright said: "We'd like to think of ourselves as experienced rather than old".

Expedition leader Ben Stroude told Reuters, "We would stay at the base camp for the last few days. The eight men paid 600 sterling each to finance their Himalayan expedition after thinking of the venture at their club in Western Cheshire."

As he flew off Saturday Tom said: "The Himalayas don't worry me. After all its only just rocks and ice".



Needed

Housing Construction Department needs one hundred tons reinforcing steel 3, 4, 6 and 10 mm. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply should send their applications to the Secretariat Section and be present on October 2 to the Service Section at Khujas Mullah. (452) 3-3

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Dept. of Ministry of National Defence needs 48 items electric equipments. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the lower price should come at 10 a.m. on November 8, the last date of bidding, to the above department. List and specifications can be seen and securities are required. (462) 3-1

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence needs 43 items water supply and electric equipments. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their applications and be present at 10 a.m. on November 5 to the Logistic Purchasing Dept. Specifications and list can be seen. Securities are required. (461) 3-1

Needed

National Defence needs 66 items technical equipment. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their applications to the bidding committee and be present by November 1 at 10 a.m., the last date of bidding, to the Logistic Purchasing Dept. List and specifications can be seen. Securities are required. (460) 3-1

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence needs 4 items physiotherapy equipments and 8 items medical equipments. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers to the purchasing committee office and be present by October 31, the last date of bidding, to the Logistic Purchasing Department. List and specifications can be seen and securities are required. (459) 3-1

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Rector of Kabul University Abdul Salam Azimi, delivering his speech at the function held on the occasion of the opening of a book exhibition of Federal Republic of Germany at Kabul University library.

Water plan

(Continued from page 2) million a year, and more than 20 new wells were sunk annually, today the budget has shrunk to less than \$2 million.

There are 63 pumps in operation in the Kharga oasis, but the need for diesel pumps is on the increase. 70 million cubic feet of water is being extracted each year. This lowers the pressure underground and means that the wells will have to go deeper, to extract water. "Beyond a certain depth," explains Renaud Re, a French engineer with Food and Agriculture Organisation who is preparing a feasibility study for a government, "the wells will simply not be economical".

Already they are viciously expensive for a government which is under acute economic pressure; pumps cost \$120,000 to install and running costs are anything above \$100 an hour, depending on the depth. This explains the government lack of commitment to the project.

The road which snakes out from Kharga to the oasis is breaking up into its original segments from a lack of bitumen, the wells themselves lack the gravel needed to pack around the filter's 70 agricultural extension centres, designed to show cautious farmers how they can double yields of wheat and bread beans by using new seeds have been abandoned.

Will the project ever fulfil its potential? Fumidable obstacles would remain, even if the government was committed to seeing it through—particularly communications. Kharga is still uncomfortably inaccessible from the Nile valley.

Above all, the new valley project will continue to falter until the investment matches the hopes it originally inspired or until a decision is made to cut losses and pull out.

OFNS.

Six held for kidnapping

(Continued from page 1) their duty without such wholehearted and sincere cooperation. "Beyond a certain depth," explains Renaud Re, a French engineer with Food and Agriculture Organisation who is preparing a feasibility study for a government, "the wells will simply not be economical".

In regard to other rumours the Governor said in developing countries unfortunately the ground is more fertile for spreading of such rumours by anti-national elements and subverts.

The governor said he also heard these rumours, and in each instance established contact with the families involved. All rumours were groundless, and the families involved felt highly disgraced. No names shall be mentioned, he said, with due regard to the integrity of these people, the Governor said.

The Governor assured the public that except cases and incidents mentioned above there has been no other such case, and the rumours are fed by anti-national elements who are criminals themselves, or think that can achieve anything by doing so.

He said Kabul police, and other security officers are studying and analysing such actions, and it is strongly hoped that the noble and patriotic people the rumour mongers shall also be brought to justice, and some are already under suspicious of the law, and confusing the public through such rumours.

He said he is still gathering evidence about such persons, and arrests will be made when this is on hand.

OFNS.

World Energy meet opens in Istanbul today

ISTANBUL, Sept. 19, (Reuters).—Delegates to the 10th World Energy Conference (WEC) opening here today will discuss problems of finding more energy reserves and making better use of them.

Papers will be presented on the development and conservation of energy sources and energy-using methods. Discussions will cover nuclear energy as well as the possibilities of solar, geothermal, tidal and wave energy and the use of wind power.

Special attention will be given at the five-day conference to increasing known energy reserves, improving technology for using them, and finding better ways of putting energy to domestic and commercial uses, transport and agriculture.

About 3,000 delegates from 50 countries will attend the meeting.

In addition to 137 papers submitted by member countries for study and discussion, 20 papers are being presented by a dozen international agencies.

They visited Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama in an effort to strengthen ties with its former colonies.

Spanish newspapers said the 10-day tour had been successful and had placed cooperation between Spain and Latin America on a more realistic basis.

OFNS.

West German book exhibition opens at KU

KABUL, Sept. 19, (Bakhtar).—The book exhibition of the Federal Republic of Germany was opened by cutting a ribbon by the Rector of Kabul University Prof. Abdul Salam Azimi yesterday afternoon.

The opening ceremony was attended by some deans of colleges, some professors and students of Kabul University, high ranking civil officials, Charge de Affaires of the Embassy of Germany to Kabul, some members of the diplomatic corps residing in Kabul and members of Goethe Institute.

At the beginning the Rector of Kabul University spoke on the importance and benefits of exhibitions and said that holding such exhibitions will expand contacts between the institutions and strengthen cultural ties between the two countries.

Afterwards the Charge de Affaires of the Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany spoke on holding of the exhibition and described it as a means to strengthen traditional and cultural ties between the Republic of Afghanistan and Federal Republic of Germany as a valuable.

A source of Kabul University said that 2,500 books in German, English and French languages are being displayed at the exhibition which will last for two weeks. After the exhibition some of the books will be presented to Kabul University.

The exhibition has been divided under three titles. The first title covers science and technology subjects including: masonry, architecture, civil engineering (road construction), chemistry, physics, and biology.

The second title covers cultural linkage of Afghanistan and Germany and literary and social sciences works.

The third title covers child literature.

TURIN, Sept. 19, (Reuters).—A bomb exploded near the main entrance of the headquarters of La Stampa, one of Italy's leading newspapers, shortly after midnight, police reported yesterday.

The blast slightly injured seven newspaper workers, ripped a hole in a wall, smashed windows of neighbouring buildings and damaged several parked cars, a spokesman for the newspaper said.

It was the first attack against an Italian newspaper since several journalists were shot in the legs earlier this year by urban guerrillas who branded them as "tools of capitalism".

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Bulk freight

(Continued from Page 3) Keynes, the capsule carries a load of about one tonne.

The testing is proceeding along a two-year programme. The first year, ending in November 1977, is being devoted to refining the booster flapgate functioning, the development of a viable capsule design, and measurement of energy demands.

There is continual assessment of the condition of the different materials used to form various sections of the pipeline. They are steel, cast iron and concrete.

Main advantages of pipeline transportation seen by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory include low noise emission, it operates in all weathers, cargoes are weather-proof, and the risk of theft in transit or derailment is impossible, labour content is low, and the operation can be controlled automatically.

They suggest that transport situations which may favour the pipeline over other systems are carriage of bulk materials, routes across hilly or broken terrain or environmentally sensitive areas, and where there are no existing road or rail facilities, pipelines are cheaper to install.

Waldheim, for settling acute problems

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, (Tees).—United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim expressed the hope for speedy settlement of the most acute problems of our time. Speaking at a press conference in the United Nations headquarters he said that the 32nd session of the United Nations General Assembly that opens today in New York is faced with extremely complex and responsible tasks whose positive solution would promote the strengthening of international peace and security.

Pointing to the persistent need to end the arms race, the United Nations Secretary General came out for solving problems of disarmament that would be in the interests of further improvement of the international situation and removal of the threat of a war. Kurt Waldheim emphasized particularly the importance of achieving progress in the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks for ensuring world peace.

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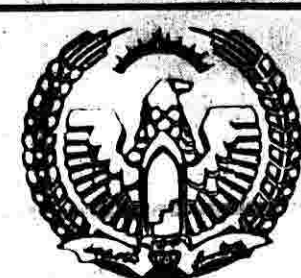
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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There is a history in all men's lives. (William Shakespeare)

Pakthia development project

Development efforts in Pakthia began, under a regional development plan, with the cooperation of the Federal Republic of Germany, nearly 20 years ago. During this period a great deal of work has been done aimed at diversifying of the economy of the area, and preservation and judicious use of the province's greatest wealth forests. The facilities established at Mandir and the services rendered there have provided many insights to the population on how to use the forest resources so that they derive maximum benefits without the depletion of the resources. Elsewhere in the province also many nurseries were established, and people were taught how to fell trees, and produce charcoal and cut timbers more economically and efficiently. In the area of irrigation, land reclamation and intensive farming, through implementation of numerous small schemes the people are familiarised with modern farming and irrigation and soil preservation techniques.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT

In this morning's issue the paper in an editorial underlines the importance of the public cooperation with the government in implementing socio-economic development plans, and securing the main objective of the Republican regime which is the improvement of the standards of living, working and income of the masses of the noble Afghan people.

Every single citizen, in order to be able to live a decent, prosperous and secure life, must make his own contribution for the promotion of the causes. The success of the government can only be what the people wish it to be. It is the people who devise the measure of success of the government by the help and contribution, material and spiritual, that they render to it.

To enjoy such cooperation, of course, the government, the leadership, and the regime, must be trusted by the people. Fortunately the Republican regime is established in the country by the express will and wish of the people and the leadership of Afghanistan enjoys the full confidence of the Afghan nation. This is the prime prerequisite for meaningful national struggle for the achievement of the cherished wishes and aspirations of our people, and for achieving the objective of building a secure, strong, and prosperous Afghanistan.

HEYVAD: In yesterday's issue the paper commends the efforts of the Public Health Editor

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Saudi Arabia may use oil weapon again

BAHRAIN, Sept. 20. (Reuters)—Saudi Arabia's decision to cut back on oil production seems to reflect its frustration at the failure of President Carter's efforts to persuade Israel to withdraw from occupied territories. But its decision to curb production also comes conveniently at a time of sluggish demand when oil industry sources are reporting that some Saudi oil is being offered at a discount and the country is having to reduce its output temporarily for technical reasons.

Nonetheless, Saudi Arabia feels that its decision—primarily aimed to impress Carter—is a long-term one and that the US President is worried about the American energy situation to take it seriously. Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani told a group of Japanese parliamentarians in Jeddah last week that Saudi Arabia is reimposing an 8.5 million barrels a day ceiling on its oil production. This ceiling was removed nine months ago when Sheikh Yamani said his country was willing to

produce as much oil as the world needs. A report in the Saudi newspaper Al-Madina said Sheikh Yamani told his Japanese visitors that two conditions must be met before the ceiling is lifted: Peace must be restored in the Middle East and Israel must agree to live peacefully within their pre-1967 borders.

Saudi Arabia has always supported the Arab demand that Israel must withdraw from all the territories it occupied during the 1967 war—Syria's Golan Heights, Egypt's Sinai Peninsula and the West Bank of the Jordan. And this is not the first time that it has attempted to use its control of 25 per cent of the world's oil reserves to achieve its political aims.

After the 1973 Middle East war the Arabs slapped an embargo on oil supplies to the US and other supporters of Israel. This led to widespread energy shortages, speeded up an economic recession in the west

and created an atmosphere in which oil exporters were able to quadruple their prices within three months. Sheikh Yamani told his Japanese visitors that two conditions must be met before the ceiling is lifted: Peace must be restored in the Middle East and Israel must agree to live peacefully within their pre-1967 borders.

He was even firmer in an American television interview on August 31, when he said the way to avoid disaster was peace in the Middle East. "If we do not have it," he said, "I assure you that the whole world will pay a price which you will never forget."

During a visit by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd to Washington in May he promised President Carter that Saudi Arabia would not impose another oil embargo against the US but he also said he wished to see the US pull its weight with Israel to achieve a Middle East peace on terms acceptable to the Arabs. An apparent deadlock in efforts to achieve this settlement, especially the failure of US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to narrow the gap between Arabs and Israelis during a Middle East trip in August, appears to be the behind the Saudi decision to try the oil weapon again.

Repeating a widespread Arab belief that Israel is totally dependent on American support, Sheikh Yamani told his Japanese guests that "Israel cannot survive a single year without western support."

He said he believed the Carter administration is interested in a Middle East peace.

Since Prince Fahd's visit to Washington, President Carter has come out in favour of the establishment of a Palestinian homeland and Israeli withdrawal from occupied lands. But he has not been able to achieve much real progress, especially after the election in Israel of a right-wing government apparently intent on retaining most of the Arab territories occupied since 1967.

(Continued on page 4)

57 years of apartheid in Namibia melting away

By Robin Wright

WINDHOEK. The taxi was clearly marked "For Whites Only." But sitting in the back was a black passenger, being driven by another black. The sign outside a Windhoek spa warned, "Rights of Admission Reserved"—one of the more subtle indications of segregation that but inside all races splashed together in the mineral baths.

Above the main post office entrance, a sign noted "Europeans only." When a black, brown and white line up together for stamps. These signs have obviously not caught up with the times in South West Africa, the disputed territory that is administered by South Africa approaches independence, 57 years of apartheid are melting away.

It is a slow and awkward transition. No one is sure what he can do or how far he can go. Legally Namibia is in a twilight zone. Blacks and white, dance cheek-to-cheek in nightclubs in the capital, now that doors have been opened to all races and now that people are accepting and implying multi-racialism. But the immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act are still in force.

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan draws its inspirations primarily from the noble Afghan people, and all the action plans of the government under preparation or at the implementation stage are aimed at securing the benefits of the people, and ensuring a better future for the coming generations.

The tasks ahead of us are immense; but the nation and the government and the leadership of Afghanistan are determined to accomplish their national missions, and to this end they will do everything in their power.

World press

LONDON, Sept. 20. (AFP)—Anglo-American proposals for a Rhodesian settlement were attacked yesterday by the bishop of Salisbury, the Rt. Rev. John Da Costa.

In a letter to the Times newspaper, the bishop drew an analogy between events in Rhodesia and the troubles in Northern Ireland.

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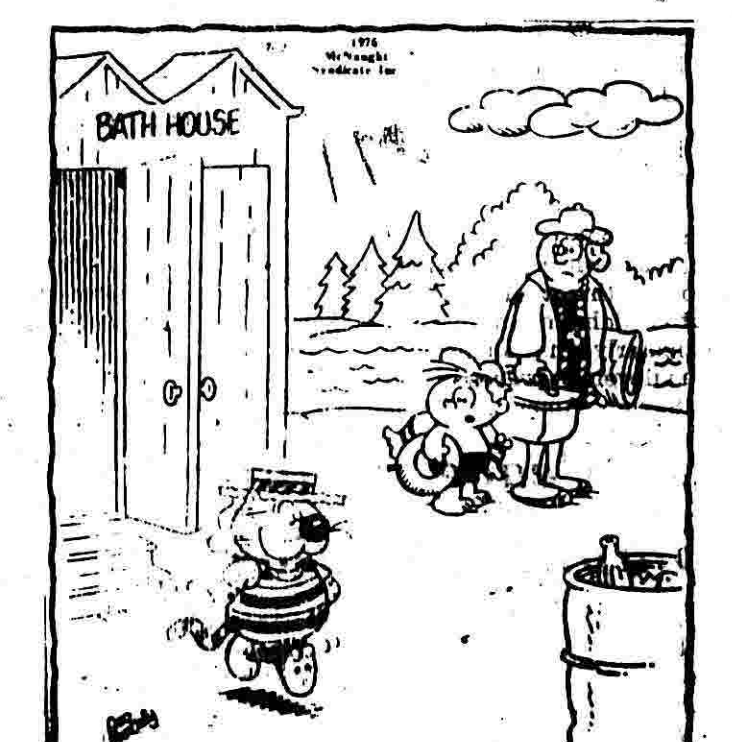
IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

LONDON, Sept. 20. (Reuters)—A branding iron used in a television play about torture was so realistic that it may result in a skin graft for British actress Sarah Badel, a spokeswoman for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) said Sunday.

Miss Badel was rehearsing a BBC play called "The Fei Among Thieves" in which she is threatened with the iron.

To make the iron smoke visual effects experts used a mixture of ammonia and acetic acid. But when the torturers waved the iron at her a drop fell on her cheek.

Make up on her face hid the scar but Miss Badel is discussing with skin specialists how to operate.



"WE OUGHTA GET HEATLIER AND NEW BATHING SUITS, GRASSHOPPER!"

was previously based on statistical studies alone. Rutin is also found in various vegetables, such as potatoes and tomatoes, but the researchers believe it moves much more easily into the blood-stream from the lungs than as a result of digestion.

BANGKOK, Sept. 20. (Reuters)—The crime rate in Thailand dropped by about one third in the first three months after the military takeover here last October, police said yesterday.

Deputy national police chief Lieutenant General Narong Mahanonda told reporters that murder, robbery, assault and arson decreased by 35.5 per cent from 15,000 to 9,600 cases in the period.



New bridges link Kunduz villages

BY A REPORTER

The Rural Development Department aims at elevating the standard of living of villagers throughout the country by building small bridges, culverts, canals, small irrigation networks, siphones, drinking water plants and roads. The Rural Development Department (RDD) has always made endeavours to build public utility projects in even far flung areas where access in the past was impossible. The Shah Ab bridge is also part of the RDD efforts to bring modernisation in rural areas, said Eng. Siddiq, President of the Rural Development Department in an interview with the daily Jamhuriat.

The Shah Ab canal bridge provides an important link between the centre of Kunduz province and Khawaja Ghaitan Baba, Kunarha Naurabab, Qaimaghchah, Koba, Saphla and Uliya and many other villages. More than 3480 persons living in these villages will make use of the bridge and have now found an opening for their agricultural products. They can easily transport their products as against in the past when due to lack of proper link with the main road most of the goods was sold at throw away prices to middle men.

The Shah Ab bridge is 43 ms. long and has a 12.30 ms. long arch which is 4.5 meters wide and 3.4 meters high. It has long embankments for safety of the traffic. The construction of the bridge supervised by RDD in cooperation of the residents of the area started in March this year and ended in July. The bridge is now in use.

The President of RDD speaking further said that expenditure of the amount, 234,457 afghanis and was financed jointly by RDD and USAID in Kabul. The residents of the area also cooperated in the construction of the bridge.

But the attitude generally is more hopeful. A young Rhodesian from Salisbury earlier this year, "Somewhere I think whites will have a chance here," he said, "Race relations are still healthy in South West Africa. Whites don't have a prayer in Rhodesia, and I want a stable future."

Washington Post.

Needed

Ministry for Higher Education needs 49 Dari type-writers, 22 Latin typewriters and three calculating machines (4 actions). Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same under the contract should send their offers to the Service Department of Ministry of Higher Education and be present on October 12 for bidding. (464) 3-1

Offer received

Water Supply & Sewerage Authority has received an offer for two sets 50 KVA transformers with their switches from Kiroloskar Company at US\$493 00, CIF Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers with - 3% security until October 3, 1977 to the Foreign Procurement Section of the above authority at Nader Shah Mina Block No. 22, Kabul. Specifications may be obtained from the above section. (465) 3-1

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Dept. of Ministry of National Defence needs 46 items electric equipments. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the items at lower price should come at 10 a.m. on November 8, the last date of bidding, to the above department. List and specifications can be seen and securities are required. (462) 3-2

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence needs 45 items water supply and electric equipments. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their applications and be present at 10 a.m. on November 5 to the Logistic Purchasing Dept. Specifications and list can be seen. Securities are required. (461) 3-2

Construction of diesel reservoir in Ghazni

BY A REPORTER

The Ministry of Water and Power on the basis of its development plan incorporated in the Seven Year Development Plan of the state and in order to strengthen electricity network in the provinces purchased 117 sets of diesel generators from the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. The agreement to this effect was signed last year between the two governments, said a source of Bishnava Moassasa in an interview with the daily Jamhuriat.

The source speaking further said that some of the generators have reached Kabul and are being installed in places where the acute need of diesel generators is being felt. The construction work on two diesel reservoir continues in Ghazni and two generators will be installed there.

The source replying to a question said that work on the diesel reservoir of the Ghazni electrical dept. began this month and will be completed within three months. After the installation of the diesel generators utilization of the reservoir will begin.

The diesel reservoir is being constructed on 197 sq. meters of land and the work is being supervised by the Electricity Department of the Ghazni province. A civil engineer of the Ministry of Water and Power and officials of the Ministry of Public Works are also guiding the construction work. The blueprint was also prepared by them.

The source added that the Ministry of Water and Power has purchased 117 generators which will be installed in a number of provinces after all of them reach Kabul. The diesel reservoirs will also be built in many provinces in near future and diesel generators will then be installed there.

(Continued on page 4)

Offer received

Radio Afghanistan has received an offer for 26 items of studio photographs equipment at total price of DM 3732.10, CIF Kabul, from EMT Co. and 18 items of equipments at total price of DM 5874.20, CIF Kabul, from Telenik Co. Local and foreign firms who can supply the above items at lower price should submit their applications by September 28 to the Services Department of Radio Afghanistan and come in person on same day at 10 a.m. for bidding. List and specifications can be seen at the Services Department. 3-1

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence needs 60 items technical equipment. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their applications to the bidding committee and be present by November 1 at 10 a.m., the last date of bidding, to the Logistic Purchasing Dept. List and specifications can be seen. Securities are required. (460) 3-2

Offer received

Water Supply & Sewerage Authority has received an offer for two sets 50 KVA transformers with their switches from Kiroloskar Company at US\$493 00, CIF Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers with - 3% security until October 3, 1977 to the Foreign Procurement Section of the above authority at Nader Shah Mina Block No. 22, Kabul. Specifications may be obtained from the above section. (465) 3-1

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Dept. of Ministry of National Defence needs 46 items electric equipments. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the items at lower price should come at 10 a.m. on November 8, the last date of bidding, to the above department. List and specifications can be seen and securities are required. (462) 3-2

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence needs 45 items water supply and electric equipments. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their applications and be present at 10 a.m. on November 5 to the Logistic Purchasing Dept. Specifications and list can be seen. Securities are required. (461) 3-2

CHINESE BUFFET

ON FRIDAY SEPT. 23RD, 1977

AT THE PAMIR RESTAURANT

FROM 12 TO 2:30 PM

FOR AFS 275 PER PERSON

CHILDREN UNDER SIX FREE

OF CHARGE

FOR RESERVATIONS PLEASE CALL

31851-54 EXT. 202/204



Needed

Housing Construction and Settlement Department needs 11 items laboratory equipments for soil testing. Local and foreign firms who want to supply should send their applications to the Secretariat Section Block No. 23 Nader Shah Mina and be present by October 27 to the bidding committee. List and specifications can be seen and securities are required. (457) 3-2

Needed

Logistic Purchasing Department of Ministry of National Defence needs 4 items physiotherapy equipments and 8 items medical equipments. Individuals, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers to the purchasing committee office and be present by October 31, the last date of bidding, to the Logistic Purchasing Department. List and specifications can be seen and securities are required. (459) 3-2

Offer received

Spinzar Company has received an offer for scales, for its branches and head office from Affry Company of England. Local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should send their offers until October 12 to the Head Office in Kunduz. Technical specifications can be seen in Kunduz. (458) 3-2

THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY AFGHAN CARPETS DIRECT FROM NAWROZ OF KABUL:



- They have always more than 30,000 sq. m. of Afghan and Beluchi Carpets in stock.
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- They have all sizes of Carpets from Saddle—Bags to 30 sq. m.
- They have more than 60 types of Carpets with different designs in stock for your immediate orders, at competitive prices.
- They have a full range of qualities.
- They have a large selection which will enable you to find the Carpets you desire.
- They make the best Hand Woven pure Wool and Silk Carpets using antique designs with natural dyes.
- The Nawroz Cottage Industries is served by 500 Weavers and are capable of palatial orders.
- They have a personal service which includes helping their clients in clearing of customs.
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GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The days that make us happy make us wise.

(John Massfield)

Training of extension workers

Although extension work is relatively new practice in Afghanistan, its popularity and effectiveness is growing from year to year. Together the Ministry of Agriculture, and some other concerned organisations have over three thousand people out on the fields, but the contribution they make to agricultural production is decidedly small. It is proportional to their numbers.

The Afghan farmer has come to accept working with the extension worker, exchanging views with him, and learning from him as something quite

natural, and this has proved a substantial plus in agricultural productivity. To portray the effectiveness of the few years of limited extension work in Afghanistan we might take production of the staple food of the country, wheat.

For over a quarter of the country, year in and year out, Afghanistan imports relatively large quantities of wheat. Part of these consignments

are in the form of grants in aid, but still a great deal of it was bought against hard currency. When a policy decision was made that we must attain self-sufficiency in this area, the extension workers were out on the front. It was not easy to persuade substance farmers to change their old seeds with improved seeds, to use chemical fertiliser, to irrigate and plough their lands differently. But through sheer hard work on the demonstration plots and out on the farmers' own fields convinced the farmers that they would gain from listening to them.

The assistance and guidance which the extension worker provides to the farmer and fruit grower is at the same time an incentive and a guarantee that innovation will pay.

We can capitalise on this climatic and geographic diversity, by maintaining greater diversity in agriculture providing multifaceted agricultural extension work becomes available to all farmers in all regions.

The Ministry of Agriculture and other organisations concerned are making all possible efforts to train the extension workers most thoroughly.

AFGHAN PRESS

HEYWAD: In yesterday's issue the daily Heywad comments on the current year grape yields, and the brighter prospects for grapes and raisins exports.

Last year the Republic of Afghanistan produced some two hundred thousand tons of raisins, of which over seventy thousand tons were exported. Export proceeds of raisins go a considerable length in financing Afghan imports, and in raising the standards of living of the producers.

Exports of grapes have also been rising during the recent years, and consumption at home is increasing at an even more rapid rate due to the rise in the standards of living and income of the people around the country. Economists and expert businessmen have established that Afghanistan can produce a lot more grapes and raisins, and the per ton sales proceeds can be considerably larger, by more meaningful, salesmanship and marketing, and better processing, packing and forwarding.

Some of the importers in the past have caused disturbing by not abiding to prior commitments, and last minute changes in their requirements. But the Export Trade Promotion Department is established by the government of Afghanistan with the express purpose of offering reliable protection to the producers, and to turn production and exports of raisins and grapes a mainstay of the national economy.

Nearly one hundred vintners in the past have caused disturbing by not abiding to prior commitments, and last minute changes in their requirements. But the Export Trade Promotion Department is established by the government of Afghanistan with the express purpose of offering reliable protection to the producers, and to turn production and exports of raisins and grapes a mainstay of the national economy.

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portance of all these three social institutions pulling in the same direction, and ensuring the healthy mental and physical health of the younger generation. Ironically the impression that the child comes to be in the family and the paved bicycle paths, which run parallel to the streets and motorways, and of better view the biker gets of the city, and the lush flat farms and the lush flat farms.

They insist that biking is healthy. That is a compelling argument, judging by the firm call muscles of the 30-year-old man who pedaled along the village streets.

But it is clear to any observant outsider that the real reason the Dutch have turned to the bicycles is for survival. They instruct their children in cycling almost as soon as they can walk.

"We start riding at the age of three or four on a three-wheel bike," Ellen de Munck Keizer, a high school girl at nearby Harven, said the other day. "Then we get our first two-wheel bike when we are six or seven. In the sixth grade, when we are 11 or 12, we have classes in bicycle safety and at the end we are sent out around town on our bikes, with numbers around our necks to pass an examination."

Her mother, Jun, said, "The bike is another pair of legs, everybody has a bike. It's not a luxury. There was a time when I would go shopping with two children on my bike, one in front and one behind me."

A great advantage of bicycling, Mrs. de Munck Keizer said, is that bike requires no license, no tax and, most important, no health certificate. A car driver like a boxer or a fighter pilot, must have a physician's certificate proving that he is fit to compete on the highways. Many bikers are retired motorists whose nerves and reflexes are worn out.

The statistics indicate that the Dutch are winning the race with the automobile. In 1955, just when the

motor car was firmly established, the Netherlands had only a million bicycles. Then the threat of the car became obvious, and the bicycle, in response, began to multiply. Bikers now outnumber cars more than two to one. The 13 million Dutch own 8 million bicycles.

For generations, the standard Dutch bicycle has been an uncomplicated single-speed machine distinguished by an enclosed chain (a device so obvious that it has even been copied by the Americans will adopt it, now that it costs \$20 a leg to have cotton trousers chewed and ruined by an open chain).

The Dutch bike, a story long, and its owner takes and it for life, as the Texan takes a horse.

W.H. Van Helzingen got his in 1939 when he ended a government career in the East Indies and returned to Holland. He still rides it everywhere, to his downtown club in the Hague, to visit friends, to the library. He is 89 years old and he expects the bike, because of its superior prewar quality, to last the rest of his life, even though its black paint is a little chipped and the built-in wheel lock is becoming contrary.

Bicycle sales increased here, as in some other places, after the Arab oil boycott of 1974. That was when Jan de Munck Keizer, Ellen's father, got his old bicycle out of the garage after 20 years of automobile addiction. Sunday motoring

Exodus from Rhodesia for battle and safety

FRANCISTOWN, Botswana. Four black Rhodesian guerrillas belonging to Joshua Nkomo's nationalist army reached a high level of readiness last week when government sources—hey held up a bus and used it to shuttle over 80 young recruits back and forth to Rhodesia's western border with Botswana. Rhodesia has not yet verified the incident.

An official close to Rhodesia's President, Sir Seretse Khama, said the men then trudged across into Botswana where they have been welcomed as refugees. Within three weeks, most of them will have been flown out of Botswana northwards to Zambia, where they will undergo guerrilla training in Nkomo's burgeoning ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) force. "It just shows what sort of control Mr. Smith has over these days," said the Botswana official.

The flow of young black Rhodesians into Botswana slowed down since the boom months of February and March, when as many as 500 were making the crossing per week. But the alleged bus hijacking shows that the pool of potential recruits

is as big as by no means dried up. As before, the emigrants are almost all single men between 18 and 25. Nkomo must now have more than enough personnel to put together an extremely potent force. Already the army has become a serious thorn in the Rhodesian security forces' flesh, even though the ZAPU offensive began not more than a year ago, whereas the ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) guerrillas who infiltrate from Mozambique in the east and are nominally under Robert Mugabe's control have been operating for almost five years.

Rhodesian military leaders appear to be uncertain in believing that Nkomo's fighters are better trained and more courageous than Mugabe's.

Although Nkomo and Mugabe are linked in a fragile alliance, the Patriotic Front, many observers reckon that the intensity of Nkomo's recruitment drive stems more from a desire to counter Mugabe's forces than from a cooperative understanding.

converted to the Nkomo cause simply in order to get out.

The camps are administered jointly by the Botswana Government, the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Botswana is at great pains to stress that as far as it is concerned the men who cross over from Rhodesia are simply refugees. None of them is permitted to be armed.

ZAPU is not allowed to establish guerrilla base camps in Botswana, a privilege granted to que. Nor is it allowed to operate on Botswana soil.

The legal armistice comes later. As many as 14,000 young blacks may have taken the trail this year—from guerrilla camps in Zambia and (reportedly) Angola as well. Omilikwini, with Ian Smith's white regime already stretched for manpower, the white exodus from Rhodesia is much the same size as the black one. The difference is that the blacks are leaving for battle, the whites for safety.

—OFNS

Pedal power—the art of survival in Holland

ASSEN, The Netherlands. Necessity is the reason for the enduring popularity of the bicycle in the Netherlands. It is only reasonably safe when the bicycle office and the grocery store.

The automobile is an instrument of aggression in this country, as in much of Europe, and even those drivers who survive are in no condition for normal activity when they reach their destination.

Walking is not feasible because the pedestrian lacks the speed and manoeuvrability to avoid the hurtling cars and buses. The only transportation that gives a sporting chance of arriving intact and sane is the bicycle.

The Dutch do not admit that is the reason they love their bicycles. They talk of how peaceful is the family and the paved bicycle paths, which run parallel to the streets and motorways, and of better view the biker gets of the city, and the lush flat farms and the lush flat farms.

They insist that biking is healthy. That is a compelling argument, judging by the firm call muscles of the 30-year-old man who pedaled along the village streets.

But it is clear to any observant outsider that the real reason the Dutch have turned to the bicycles is for survival. They instruct their children in cycling almost as soon as they can walk.

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was restricted during the boycott and de Munck Keizer had to use his bike to go to hockey games.

"Then my father was everywhere riding, Ellen said. He was having muscle aches in the beginning. But now he takes the bike on all his short trips."

The bicycle is used for all kinds of tasks from walking the dog to carrying large packages.

A man on a bike was seen here the other day reading through the growing trucks and cars with a 10-foot board on one shoulder.

A woman pedaled down a neighbourhood bike path carrying a child and two potted plants that stood 3 feet tall. One plant sat in basket on the handlebars and the other was in the back on the child's lap.

On evenings and weekends, lovers ride side by side with their arms around each other's shoulders.

Bikers in the Netherlands have almost conquered the automobile, but now they must deal with a new threat. The motorbikes, or mopeds, are becoming a problem.

(Continued on page 4)



"I'LL BE HERE AS SOON AS THEY FINISH HIS MAKE-UP."

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21. (Reuters).—The Israeli news agency said Monday night it had received numerous reports of flying objects appearing over the Tel Aviv area Monday evening.

Israeli radio also said many other phone calls were received with similar reports.

The objects were described as reddish or yellow balls, varying in size from a tennis ball to a football, mainly stationary, in pairs or fours, with some moving away slowly.

The Israeli air force said it had no explanation for the sightings which were not picked up on radar.

The meteorological service noted that two United States satellites passed over the area about the time of the reported sightings. Both could be seen with the naked eye in clear visibility.

The prisoners refused a request by Portuguese authorities to evacuate the governor, who suffered a leg wound in the fray, a wounded guard and the other informed prisoners.

In a telephone call to the state radio, the leader of the gang identified himself as Jozy Maria Pinto, and said he was serving a sentence for attempting to rob the bank of Portugal here last February.

Medical authorities said one convict had been shot during what at first intended as an escape attempt and had later died in a local hospital.

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In a telephone call to the state radio, the leader of the gang identified himself as Jozy Maria Pinto, and said he was serving a sentence for attempting to rob the bank of Portugal here last February.

Police earlier told reporters they thought 30 hostages were behind held, including five women employed by the prison's administration.

WHAT ARE YOU EATING? CHOCOLATE CHIPS. CHOCOLATE CHIPS. CHOCOLATE CHIPS. CHOCOLATE CHIPS.

THEY DO WHEN THEY ARE IN THE PRISON. CHOCOLATE CHIPS. CHOCOLATE CHIPS. CHOCOLATE CHIPS. CHOCOLATE CHIPS.

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1,500 old coins categorised by UNESCO at Kabul Museum

Some 1,500 gold and silver coins, belonging to five different eras in Afghanistan, were studied and categorised by UNESCO experts yesterday.

Inventory was taken of 633 relics in 1976 preserving at Kabul Museum and inventory of the rest still continues. Forty photos taken from Bamian cave by a delegation from Seijo University of Japan are of great interest.

A source of Kabul Museum stating the above in an interview with the Kabul Times said, on the basis of cultural policy of the Republican state the General Directorate of Museums has been carrying out great efforts in preservation, collection and introduction of ancient and historical relics and under a plan launched in 1975 remarkable achievements have been made since. As an example the source cited the renovation of Shitarak relics located 40 miles North-East of Kabul.

When the Baghrām civilisation was at its zenith Shitarak was one of the great religious centres in this part of the world. It is said that the Shitarak stupa was constructed during the second century A.D. to house the Chinese prince who are taken hostages by Kishishka. It looks as if the Shitarak temples were patronised by wealthy persons of Kapisa. A number of statues and sculptures carved out in stones were discovered through excavations in 1937 and are now being displayed at Kabul Museum, said the source.

UNESCO has been contributing towards development of museums in Afghanistan and a great number of relics and coins have been rearranged and reorganised on chronological basis. The UNESCO exhibits achievements have been made since. As an example the source cited the renovation of Shitarak relics located 40 miles North-East of Kabul.

entry into Afghanistan and until now).

Study of such coins, collected from different sources, are very important in throwing lights on history of the country in different periods. Some of the coins were discovered in excavations, some accidentally and some were purchased from individual coin collectors. Some 5,000 coins have been smuggled into the country and brought to the Museum.

A book about 1,500 coins belonging to the Mughol period was published by Prof. Dominique Sourd in 1955. However due to lack of technical facilities the coins were preserved without being categorised and catalogued.

In 1976 a group of UNESCO experts visited Kabul for a month at the invitation of Ministry of Information and Culture during which they were able to study and declare some 1,500 gold and silver coins minted during the reign of Amavid, Abasid, Saljokis and Ghori. They also recorded 783 coins at the catalogue of Museum. UNESCO is also expected to help Afghanistan in this work.

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(Continued on page 4)

BY A REPORTER

The different coins in use in different periods of Islamic history and minted in areas constituting today's Afghanistan are very important sources and references to study the ancient Islamic history of Afghanistan. The coins are divided in two major eras.

1—Pre-Islamic coins.
2—Post-Islamic coins (from the time of Arabs

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In 1976 a group of UNESCO experts visited Kabul for a month at the invitation of Ministry of Information and Culture during which they were able to study and declare some 1,500 gold and silver coins minted during the reign of Amavid, Abasid, Saljokis and Ghori. They also recorded 783 coins at the catalogue of Museum. UNESCO is also expected to help Afghanistan in this work.

(Continued on page 4)

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(Continued on page 4)

The court is scheduled to meet again next September.



KABUL, Sept. 22, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Vrebalovich, an American professor of aeronautics giving lecture at the Ministry of Mines and Industries on space pictures taken from different areas on earth. The lecture yesterday was heard by Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries Eng. Abdul Samad Sahlah and officials and geologists of the Ministry. Slides taken by satellites and important from view point of mines exploration were also shown.

Drinking water projects in Kabul, provinces

In an effort to eliminate the water-borne diseases through provision of clean drinking water the Environmental Health Protection Department of the Ministry of Public Health has intensified its work and scope of activities.

A source of the Department stating the above in an interview with the reporter of the daily Jamhuriat said that during the current Afghan year and on the basis of the Afghan National Health programme the Department has undertaken construction of potable water projects in Badkhashan, Ghazni, Uruzgan, Faryab, Herat, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Kabul, Nangarhar, Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Farah provinces and so far the following projects have been completed:

In Kabul the Alshar project of Darulamin has been completed and water continues on two other networks in Chelstoon and Qabily where deep wells have been sunk with the cooperation of the Water and Soil Survey Department.

In Badkhashan province the work on construction of centre of Keshm woleswal has progressed 70 per cent and is expected to be completed by the end of the current year. Likewise the engineering studies of Farezabad city potable water project have been completed and construction work will begin shortly.

In Parwan province the second phase of water supply project of Chardah Ghori has been completed and construction work on Jamal Agha and Soigard is progressing.

In Baghlan province the Dabane Ghori water supply project has been completed and is operating round the clock.

In Kunduz, Shorahak project and second phase of Dabani Archi project are scheduled to be completed by the end of the current year.

In Takhar province the project of centre of Chah Aab woleswal is scheduled to be ready for use by the end of the year. In Faryab province work will soon commence on Andkhiz potable water project and is expected to be completed by mid-1978.

In Bamian province work on water supply project of Sarayab village is planned to be completed soon and before the advent of winter.

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BY A REPORTER
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ready for use before the onset of winter. In Nangarhar province work has begun partly on Qarashki and Shamsa projects and the completion of works is scheduled by the end of the year and putting in the deep wells dug with the cooperation of the Ministry of Water and Power. Over one hundred manual water pumps have also been installed on shallow but hygienic different parts of the province, said the source.

In Helmand province the water supply project of centre of Greshuk, Masi Qala woleswal is planned to be completed this winter.

In Uruzgan province work on the centre of Dabani Archi project has progressed 80 per cent. Work is fast progressing on Chardah Ghori water supply project and is expected to be officially opened by the end of Mizan.

In Kandahar province two water supply projects are planned for this year: one in Shorab and another one in Spinbolkar where deep wells will be sunk.

In Ghazni province the water project of centre of Karabagh district has been completed and two deep wells have been sunk in Andar and Sharan woleswal and soon will be ready for use.

In Paktia province three water supply projects are planned for the current year and at present digging of deep wells in Zurtat district continues and work on other two projects will begin when the climatic conditions are favourable.

Last year three potable water projects were completed in Paktia.

In Wardak province work on water supply project in Maidan Shar will begin soon and is planned to be completed by the end of the current Afghan year.

In Logar province work is in full swing on Baraki Barak project and will be completed by the end of the year.

Amnesty Int'l reports on torture by Smith forces
 LONDON, Sept. 22, (DPA).—Details of three more alleged examples of torture by Rhodesian security forces were released yesterday by Amnesty International.

The disclosure coincides with the publication of a report by the Catholic Commission for peace and justice in Rhodesia which alleges the Rhodesian army has been guilty of torture and indiscriminate killing.

"Publication of this report," Rhodesia's propaganda war has been delayed for two weeks after the arrest of two of the commissions leading members under Rhodesian security laws.

Amnesty's Southern Africa Secretary, Malcolm Smart, said in London yesterday: "The accounts were from people who are presently detained without trial under Rhodesia's emergency powers (maintenance of law and order) regulations.

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Vietnam becomes 149th UN member

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Sept. 22, (AFP).—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh asserted yesterday, one day after Vietnam was admitted as the 149th UN member, that his country should have been UN member from 1945.

Trinh said this had not been possible because of the plague of war on his country.

But in the past two years, he noted, Vietnam had known a new era of peace, independence, national unity and socialism.

The Vietnamese People's chief goal, he added, was to enable for the reconstruction of the country, to heal the wounds of 30 years of war, to restore and develop the economy and culture and to leave behind poverty, economic and backwardness and foreign domination.

The Foreign Minister stressed that since the fall of Saigon in 1975 the Vietnamese people had implemented an unprecedented policy of mercy, reeducation those who had served as instruments of the aggressor against their homeland and giving back civil rights to most of them.

It should be noted that the above mentioned projects are financed through state budget and financial assistance of UNICEF and other international agencies and cooperation of local residents, added the source.

Fresh talks begin today on future of Namibia

PRETORIA, Sept. 22, (AFP).—South African leaders and western diplomats will meet here today and Friday for fresh talks on the future of Namibia (Southwest Africa).

The meeting is the third between South African Prime Minister John Vorster and the representatives of Britain, France, Canada, the United States and the talks follow Vorster's decision to transfer Namibian political prisoners from South Africa to Namibia to finish their sentences and his announcement Tuesday that Namibia would be excluded from South African general elections scheduled for Nov. 30.

South Africa has said it will release the Namibian political detainees if the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) also releases its dissidents said to be detained in Tanzania.

The Catholic Commission's report makes a number of allegations against the Rhodesian army which it backs up with a series of statements and colour photographs.

It claims individuals were tortured and it details the allegedly indiscriminate killing of black civilians during the hunt for guerrillas.

Rhodesian special branch officers effectively closed the commission down by arresting its four senior members.

They are chairman John Deary, vice-chairman, Father Dieter Scholz—who was already under orders to leave the country—organising secretary, Brother Arthur Dupuis and press secretary, Sister Janice McLaughlin.

Launching the report yesterday an executive member of the Commission, Mr. Smart, said in London yesterday: "The accounts were from people who are presently detained without trial under Rhodesia's emergency powers (maintenance of law and order) regulations.

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Non-aligned Pool has important role to play

LIMA, Sept. 22, (Tanjug).—The community of non-aligned countries—Pool—will not only usefully contribute to improving the reporting of news in the world, but is also a serious tool which, for the time being in a limited form, reporting the most important events in the countries to which these agencies belong. This is underlined by the Peruvian daily "La Cronica" in an article on the activities of the Non-Aligned news agencies' Pool.

World energy requirements in 2,020 to grow 3-4 fold

ISTANBUL, Sept. 22, (Tass).—The 10th world energy conference is under way here, officials of government institutions, energy companies scientists, economists and engineers from more than 70 countries came to Istanbul to discuss prospects of growth of the planet's requirements in energy, ways of the rational use of the available energy resources.

According to a report of the special commission, which was set up at the previous world conference, energy requirements on earth in 2020 will grow 3-4 fold, as compared with the present level. Scientists believe that by that time annual world consumption of oil, coal and other types of fuel can reach almost 20,000 million tons in terms of oil. Since the fuel reserves in bowels of the earth are far from unlimited, this forecast reaffirms the need of a three-fold increase in natural energy resources.

The formation of this information system should be considered a fundamental, vital part of the new world order in the field of information.

The daily points out that the vast regions of the world continue being consumers of reports, edited and transmitted from western centres, and everything that happens in those regions is learned mainly through the news agencies from the centers of world economic power.

A rational use of energy for everyday needs is also of great significance. Thus, broad introduction of effective thermal-insulation materials into practice of housing construction could largely reduce energy consumption in everyday life, which now accounts for at least a third of the world energy production.

Inter-school tournament continues
 BY A REPORTER
 managed to beat Naderia school by 2-1 in the first group-A match played last week. The match was played at Amami school ground before a packed crowd. The first goal from Amami centre forward came a few minutes before interval and the second goal was scored by Amami school 10 minutes after the second half. The Naderia school reduced the Amami lead 25 minutes from the end of the match.

The second match of the group-A football was played between Mahmoud Tarzi and Ghazi High School Teams. Tarzi School won by a solitary goal scored in the first half from a free-kick. The efforts of Ghazi school boys to find an Tari boys held their positions.

In the group-B football two matches were played last week. In the first match the Ghazi Mechanical School routed the Ibtisam school by three goals to nil. The Ghazi Mechanical School boys attacked the Ibtisam goal right from the start of the match and their continued pressure resulted in three goals. The Ghazi Mechanical School deserved many more goals but they had to blame to erratic shooting.

The second volleyball match of the Group-B was played between Afghan Institute of Technology and Mahmoud Tarzi High School. Mahmoud Tarzi School won the match 2-1. The first match was won by Mahmoud Tarzi school but the Ghazi Mechanical School team levelled the match at 1-1. In the third set Ghazi school boys were a different lot and easily managed to outplay their opponents.

In the football tournament which has been divided into A and B Groups, the Amami high school team

managed to beat Naderia school by 2-1 in the first group-A match played last week. The match was played at Amami school ground before a packed crowd. The first goal from Amami centre forward came a few minutes before interval and the second goal was scored by Amami school 10 minutes after the second half. The Naderia school reduced the Amami lead 25 minutes from the end of the match.

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chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. The first committee will also discuss such important problem as implementing the declaration on promoting international security, of an agenda of 126 points and distributing them among working committees. The main attention of the session will be focused on the urgent problems of today, whose positive solution is vital for strengthening the security of the peoples, ensuring durable and just peace and expanding cooperation among states.

High on the agenda are the questions of curbing the arms race and disarmament—there are more than 20 of them—which are to be taken up by the first committee (for political and security). They include proposal of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as initiatives aimed at universal and comprehensive ban of nuclear weapons, prohibition of the development and use of new types of mass destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons.

Carter meets Gromyko at White House
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, (Tass).—Andrei Gromyko, member of the politburo of the CPSU CC, Foreign Minister of the USSR, who is here at present, yesterday had a meeting with the U.S. President Carter at the White House.

In the course of talks the general state and prospects of Soviet-American relations were discussed. Both sides expressed a conviction that these relations should be improved in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and stronger peace.

Gromyko and Carter had a wide-ranging exchange of opinion on questions connected with the signing of a new Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement between the USSR and the USA. As so touched upon were a number of questions connected with arms limitation and disarmament, the Middle East and some other international problems of mutual interest.

Israel continues operations against Palestinians
 BEIRUT, Sept. 24, (Tanjug).—Israel continues large-scale operation against the Palestinian and pro-Syrian combatants in the South of Lebanon.

Several Arab and other countries have severely condemned the Israeli aggression, but the Israeli army continues crossing the Lebanese border and reinforcing the blockade at sea.

Official Tel Aviv mainly keeps silent or just occasionally denies, unconvincedly, information on Israeli aggression in the Lebanese South. Strict censorship has been imposed on domestic and foreign press reports, but several sources claim that Israel's infantry and armored units hold positions at several points in Lebanon.

Israel's artillery keeps active day and night in assisting the rightist forces

which in the last 24 hours were vainly attempting to capture Kiyam and the "Kadabra" brigades. These two are of an exceptional military-strategic importance.

It is generally believed that Syria is in the most delicate position because its soldiers make up the overwhelming majority of close to 30 thousand Arab "white helmets" in Lebanon. Following Israeli's warnings to official Damascus that it would not tolerate Syrian interfering in the present fighting in the South of Lebanon, the Syrian press calls on Arab countries for joint action.

Begin's government obviously holds that in the present distribution of forces in the Arab world and the Middle East Syria has its hand tied and that the military pressure in the So-

UN Assembly approves 126 point agenda

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, (Tass, AFP).—The 32nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly yesterday concluded the preparatory stage of its work by approving, at its plenary session, of an agenda of 126 points and distributing them among working committees. The main attention of the session will be focused on the urgent problems of today, whose positive solution is vital for strengthening the security of the peoples, ensuring durable and just peace and expanding cooperation among states.

High on the agenda are the questions of curbing the arms race and disarmament—there are more than 20 of them—which are to be taken up by the first committee (for political and security). They include proposal of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as initiatives aimed at universal and comprehensive ban of nuclear weapons, prohibition of the development and use of new types of mass destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons.

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Fertiliser sold to farmers Dr. Omar visits health establishments

CHARIKAR, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—During the last six months of the current year chemical fertiliser worth more than 14,000,000 was sold to the farmers and orcharders of Parwan and Bamian provinces on credit.

A source of the Parwan Agricultural Development Bank said that during this period 1367 tons chemical fertiliser worth Afs. 14,244,000 was given to the farmers and orcharders of the mentioned provinces on credit.

The distribution of chemical fertiliser on credit still continues in the above provinces.

Cuban Deputy minister leaves Kabul
 KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—Cuban Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Pellegrin Torres who had come to Afghanistan on a friendly visit left Kabul Friday morning.

At Kabul International Airport he was seen off by Deputy Minister for Political Affairs Samad Ghaus and some members of the Foreign Ministry.

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—To conduct education seminars, a group of 30 instructors, inspectors and supervisors of the Primary Education Department of the Ministry of Education left for Paktia, Logar and Wardak provinces on Thursday.

A source of the Ministry of Education said that the aim of conducting such a seminar is to guide and familiarise the teachers of the primary schools to the new education methods, in the light of the new training programmes and the new charters which are regulated in the light of education reform.

The source added that the seminar for more than 15,000 teachers, head masters, and inspectors of the primary schools have been held in different provinces and conducting such seminars still continues.

Amin bans suspicious organisations
 NAIROBI, Sept. 24, (DPA).—President Idi Amin of Uganda has said he banned 27 religious organisations this week "for the good of the nation".

Radical Uganda minister here, said Wednesday Amin said at a meeting with the Anglican archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Boga-Zaire, Silvanus Wani, and other church leaders he did not want to see confusion in religion.

He said he only wanted to see religion recognised by the government, adding: "We are all following one God although we take different channels".

The banned sects, he said, had plans originating in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and the United States aimed at bringing about subversion in the country.

Instead of preaching the word of God they had been preaching politics.

He said, however, he would have a meeting with leaders of three of the organisations, the Seventh-day Adventists, the Salvation Army and the Uganda Baptist Mission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, (AFP).—The House of Representatives voted almost unanimously Friday to ban private industry from forcing employees to retire before the age of 70.

The bill abolished obligatory retirement from government service on grounds of age.

Dr. Omar visits health establishments

CHAGHCHARAN, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—The Second Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Omar Mohabat met Parwan Governor Abdul Razaq Lala Thursday noon and discussed with him the improvement of education system and other related matters in Parwan.

The Second Deputy Education Minister also visited some schools in Parwan and spoke on the role of students and teachers under the basic educational reform.

The President of Primary Education Department and Vice-President of Planning Department of that Ministry also accompanied the Deputy Minister.

On his way to Ghore province, Paktia Health Minister also visited the basic health center and malaria eradication unit of Panjab Woleswal.

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—The President of Food Procurement Department Mohammad Asif arrived home Thursday afternoon after attending a seminar on prevention of crop damages and warding off natural catastrophes held in Bombay.

During the seminar which was sponsored by USAID and participated by US-AID and some officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, necessary decisions were taken on easing the terms of food aid provided by countries and international agencies.

The source further added that till now similar seminars have been held for more than 15,000 teachers, head masters, and inspectors of the primary schools have been held in different provinces and conducting such seminars still continues.

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Congratulatory telegram sent

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—A congratulatory telegram has been sent by President Mohammad Daoud to Saudi Arabian King Khalid Bin Abdul Aziz on the occasion of National Day of that country, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reported.

Prof. Omar opened the basic health center of Behsud woleswal on Wednesday. The Behsud basic health center has been built on 8,000 sq. m. of land with Afs. 2.5 million expenditure from the developmental budget of the government.

The opening ceremony was attended by the governor, head of departments of Wardak province, local officials and a large number of local people.

According to Bakhtar correspondent, Public Health Minister and his companions also visited Leprosy control center of Jalraze sub-district and the construction work of central Behsud hospital.

While visiting the health centers, Public Health Minister gave necessary instructions on better regulation of Leprosy Control Center and expediting of the construction works on the central Behsud hospital.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The days that make us happy make us wise.

(John Masefield)

HANDICRAFTS EXPORTS

Afghan handicrafts and works of art will go on display in Denmark soon at an international exhibition.

This is the first time that the country takes part in such an exhibition, and provided the organisers go prepared, it may prove a long awaited breakthrough in this trade. The handicrafts and cottage industries sector employs hundreds of thousands of people, on full or part time basis, and planned and controlled growth of this sector can bring in greater amounts of much needed foreign currency.

The nation's Handicrafts Development Centre has been in operation for several years now, the emporium it runs in Kabul, attracts buyers from all over the world. But much of the production is handled by private dealers and shop keepers, keen on quick profits. Many of these dealers disregard the producers' needs for fair prices, and insights as to the tastes of the potential buyers, raw materials and supplies.

The handicrafts development centre has a great deal of unfinished work. For one thing there should be more than one emporium in Kabul city, and one or two each in major other cities.

The goods sold in these Emporia should be priced so that prices on the local markets are stabilised. These additional quantities at home may more than double producers' income, but should not cost one more than it would on the local markets.

Standardisation of prices, of course, requires standardisation of the materials used in production, and the skills and amount and quality of work that go in a piece of handicrafts. In this regard the Norms and Standards Bureau will be able to offer very welcome services. Afghanistan's earnings on sales of handicrafts abroad and visitors at home, excepting carpets, and rugs, amount to about three to four million dollars now.

But experts predict that within only two to three years it can be turned into a 20 million dollars per year trade.

Still sizable quantities of wool, hides, and other materials that go into handicrafts are exported in unprocessed forms. Processing and finishing of these additional quantities at home may more than double producers' income, but should not cost one more than it would on the local markets.

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AFGHAN PRESS

HEYWAD:

The daily Heywad in Thursday's issue in an editorial comment on the development of physical education and sporting activities in the country. The progress made during the last four years, since the establishment of the Republican regime, says the paper, is phenomenal before 1952. Afghan sportsmen were in no position to challenge visiting teams at home, or play against foreign teams on visits abroad. There were only a handful of teams that performed during the Jashen celebrations, and interschool tournaments were a complete sham. There are scores of teams in the country now, each with some topnotch players that shine in international tournaments.

Afghan wrestling teams have bagged several gold, silver and bronze medals in regional games during the last four years, and the performance of Afghan football teams, playing against the Soviet Union, Iran, India, Pakistan, Turkey and China have been highly encouraging. Basketball, handball, hockey and athletics receive close attention of the authorities concerned, and attracting many young and women.

The National Olympic Committee, and the sports departments of the University of Kabul, the Military Academy, the Ministry of Higher Education each has special plans to cater to their sports enthusiasts, and the coming autumn tournaments are certain to draw many more thousands of eager spectators. The public has been supportive of these efforts by unabashed appreciation of the performers.

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Poverty no fact of Japanese life

By Kiyooki Murata

Foreigners who visit Japan for the first time invariably notice the safety of the streets in the cities and some have had the privilege of misplacing valuables and, after giving them up, having them returned.

One such recent visitor asked incredulously: "Aren't there some poor people, here, too?"

"Come to think of it," his Japanese host mused, "I haven't heard that adjective, 'poor,' for some time."

During the high economic growth era of the 60s the Japanese refused to believe that they were to believe that they were no longer poor. Even when their GNP was reputed to rank second in the free economy world after the United States.

They still argued: "GNP may be because our population is large, but in terms of per capita income, we are still poor."

For centuries, indeed, to the vast majority of the population, poverty was a fact of life and frugality a principal virtue. These notions seemed indelibly imbedded in the national consciousness.

But the economic growth continued inexorably, and there is nothing like the power of material comfort that comes with it. The nation of more than 100 million became its prisoners. Once this happens, the pattern of life is irreversible.

Now, there is statistical evidence that shows an over-throw to 15 per cent (9 per cent the last time).

These shifts in figures seem to mean, at least superficially, that the Japanese, not so seriously involved with their families as before, are becoming increasingly preoccupied with enjoyment of life on a personal, individual basis.

To this question: Are you content with your present life? as many as 64 per cent answered in the affirmative, an increase of 3 percentage points over the last poll, while those answering no decreased from 35 to 25 per cent.

This is the highest figure concerning the degree of contentment obtained in the last five years, returning to the level of 1968-69. A notable trend is found in the relative importance of shelter and other elements of life. Asked: "What aspect of life do you intend to devote more attention to now?" 25 per cent of the sample cited "housing." This is a drop of 5 percentage points from the corresponding figure in the November 1976 poll, and it is the first sign of decline in the trend that had constantly risen since November 1974.

It seems to mean that people today are less troubled by the housing shortage than before. On the other hand, the number of those citing "food" and "leisure" to the same question

was 22 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively. Both figures represent an increase of 2 percentage points since the last poll.

These figures apparently indicate that while housing, a problem as before, people's attention is turning toward enjoying better food and to how to spend their leisure hours, too.

Other statistics also corroborate this trend toward enjoyment. To the question, "What is your minimum expectation in your life in the future?" several options were offered. Those who picked "a life with most of the furniture and appliances (one wants)," dropped from 16 per cent of the poll of January 1971 to a mere 4 per cent. Likewise, "a life (in a home) equipped with an air conditioner" dropped from 14 to 6 per cent.

These figures indicate that electric appliances and other home fixtures have become widely accepted. The number of those who looked forward to "a life of enjoying leisure (17-syllable poem), music, painting, etc." sharply increased from 5 to 11 per cent, again showing a notable rise in the standard of living as such.

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(Continued on page 3)

Cancellation of U.S. B-1 bomber production

By Robert Lindsey

PART II

Smith said: "Basically, I think the industry faces a pretty good outlook." The Carter administration, he added, is not going to attempt to cancel some projects that the Pentagon would like to pursue, but he said Congress would probably keep pressure on the President to keep well ahead of Soviet Union in weaponry and among other things, to modernise forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Some of this pressure will be hard to resist, he said.

The cancellation of the costly B-1 bomber has touched off a gold rush at the Pentagon. The Army is trying to tap some of the money originally intended for the bomber for more helicopters and to contract for an expensive Chrysler-built tank. The Navy wants more ships, submarines and desegregated warfare equipment.

The Air Force is trying to divert some of the B-1 money to a project to convert the F-111, the fighter with a troubled history that was once known as the ITX, into a bomber using engines developed by the General Electric Company for the B-1, and, this project has some highly influential patrons—the Texas Congress-

ional delegation which has long looked after the General Dynamics Corporation and the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, which is trying to convince the Air Force to buy large fleets of its expensive troubled, but high-performing F-14 Navy fighter as, its next land-based intercept-

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At a middle level is the present city centre where the architecture is a mixture of modern office and hotel blocks and old, colonial-style houses, while on or near the canyon floor the suburban and country homes of the richer Potosinos. Here the climate is milder—and there is more air to breathe.

Similarly, La Paz's population falls roughly into three categories, the White minority—made up mainly of descendants of the Spanish colonists and the later German settlers, the Mestizos (those of mixed blood) and the indigenous Indians.

The latter have stubbornly resisted cultural pressures so that one of the two Indian languages, Quechua, is still spoken by about 60 per cent of Bolivians. For the Indian women the number of layers of colourful petticoats that they wear in the streets is a status symbol—although in recent years they have added what may be regarded as an incongruous sartorial touch by wearing a bowler hat.

The fact that in La Paz one can drink what is reputed to be the best beer in South America is attributed to the German influence as well as the character of the bars and restaurants.

Bolivia, established in 1825, was named after Simon Bolivar, the Venezuelan who liberated large parts of South America from Spanish rule in the first quarter of the last century. However, independence has been a thorny road for the republic. Before it was 100 years old it had lost most of its territory to five neighbours in a series

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WEATHER
Except the north southern
skies will be clear all
over the country during the
next 24 hours.
Kabul Temperature:
Max. tomorrow +29 C.
Min. tonight +6C.

Accord signed with USSR on ginning plants

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—The technical and economic report for the construction of three gin and press projects in northern provinces will entail an expenditure of 90,000 rubles during the next six months by Soviet Experts and will be delivered to Afghan authorities.

The agreement pertaining to the supply of the report financed by Soviet credit was signed and the documents were exchanged by the Acting President of the Industries Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries Eng. Ahmad Ali Abawi and the Vice-Counselor for Economic Affairs of Soviet Embassy in Kabul Yuriy F. Chubarov on Thursday.

A source of Mines and Industries Ministry after signing the agreement said that the above-mentioned gin and press factories will be built in Balkh, Baghlan and Takhar provinces with a total capacity of 30,000 tons ginned cotton each.

While signing the agreement present were also some officials of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

South Africa maintains that its troops—there are several thousand—are there at the request of the local inhabitants and are essential to maintain law and order and prevent SWAPO intimidation during the election.

One possible solution expected to be discussed would be bringing in a UN peacekeeping force, the source said. The western side also favours appointment of a UN representative to oversee the elections but South Africa has questioned his role, saying he should have only observer status.

Under present plans, the territory would reach full independence by the end of next year.

Schleyer kidnaps

(Continued from page 2)
aware of the ruthlessness of this particular group of urban guerrillas and must know that such a climb-down is extremely improbable.

One possibility which has been causing a lot of consternation in Bonn during the last few days is that the terrorists will go for a second hostage. The suggestion is that they could kidnap Schleyer and resume negotiations for the number two victim with their hand greatly strengthened by a demonstration of the

Mrs. Gandhi justifies state of emergency policy

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24, (DPA).—Former Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said that the proclamation of a state of internal emergency by her in June 26, 1975 until her ouster from power in March 1977 was absolutely essential.

"But for it, we wouldn't be sitting here today," she told news paper correspondents at a "meet-the-press" programme in Shrinagar, capital of the northern state of Kashmir, Thursday, night, circulated by "Samachar" news agency.

Mrs. Gandhi attributed the sufferings of the people during the emergency to the "wrong implementation" of policies which she implied were by themselves sound.

She defended the emergency by saying: "This country was never so strong economically and politically as it was in that period."

With wry humour, Mrs. Gandhi suggested that at least the Janata Party should be grateful for the emergency. "But for the emer-

gency, I would not have come to power."

Asked if she still feared arrest, Mrs. Gandhi said: "Fear is not word associated with Indira Gandhi in any country of the world. The two things don't go together."

Mrs. Gandhi said she was sorry for the wrong implementation of policies during the emergency and cited press censorship as an example.

The intention, she said, was that there should be gradual relaxation, but unfortunately this was not done.

"I know of no newspaper which is free to print everything," she said, adding that to her it did not matter whether the owner interfered or someone else did.

Ruling out the possibility of joining hands with the Janata Party in a national reconciliation effort, Mrs. Gandhi said she had a vision of the future of the country and would work for it as long as she was allowed to.

Corrupt officials arrested, prosecuted

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—The Chief of Security Office of Interior Ministry said the accused were arrested in early current Afghan month while giving a party contrary to norms of decency with the participation of some immoral women.

After completing the investigation the case was referred to the attorney and after consideration by judicial committee, the Chief of Security Office of Interior Ministry said the accused were sentenced to four years in jail and thirty others including a

Japan opens Tokai Mura nuclear plant

TOKYO, Sept. 24, (AFP).—Japan Thursday started up its first nuclear power processing plant, following last week's agreement on its operation between the United States and Japan.

The Tokai-Mura facility makes this country the fifth non-communist nation able to extract plutonium from nuclear reactor spent fuel.

Sosuke Uno, director of the Japan Atomic Energy Commission, said the plant, which produces more fuel than it burns.

Japan's first experimental fast breeder reactor, Joyo, started running this year and Japan plans to have a commercially viable fast breeder reactor running in the 1990s.

This programme appeared seriously threatened when the United States announced a new policy aimed at limiting the risk of nuclear proliferation.

President Jimmy Carter decided in April to indefinitely postpone all nuclear reprocessing between Japan and United States.

Japan was affected by this decision as the nuclear cooperation treaty between the two countries called for Japan to obtain US approval for transport and utilisation of nuclear fuel which Japan obtains exclusively from the United States.

United States opposition to the reprocessing of nuclear fuel came as a shock to Japan. The problem was temporarily solved by signing an agreement in Washington on September 12 allowing Japan to reprocess 99 tonnes of spent fuel in Tokai Mura over the next two years.

Ali-Shavers clash on September 29

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, (AFP).—Muhammad Ali and Earnie Shavers were both pronounced in "top physical condition" for their Sept. 29 world heavyweight title fight at Madison Square Garden after yesterday's examination by the New York Boxing Commission Doctor Harry Kleiman.

Kleiman told newsmen that both men were in excellent shape.

Ali is the more relaxed. But that's normal. He's the champion," said Kleiman.

After the examination Ali, who was reported to have suffered two knockdowns at training earlier this week, christened Shavers "the acorn."

In a torrent of words and gestures the world champion said: "It's September and the acorns are falling. I will crack the Acorn on the 29th."

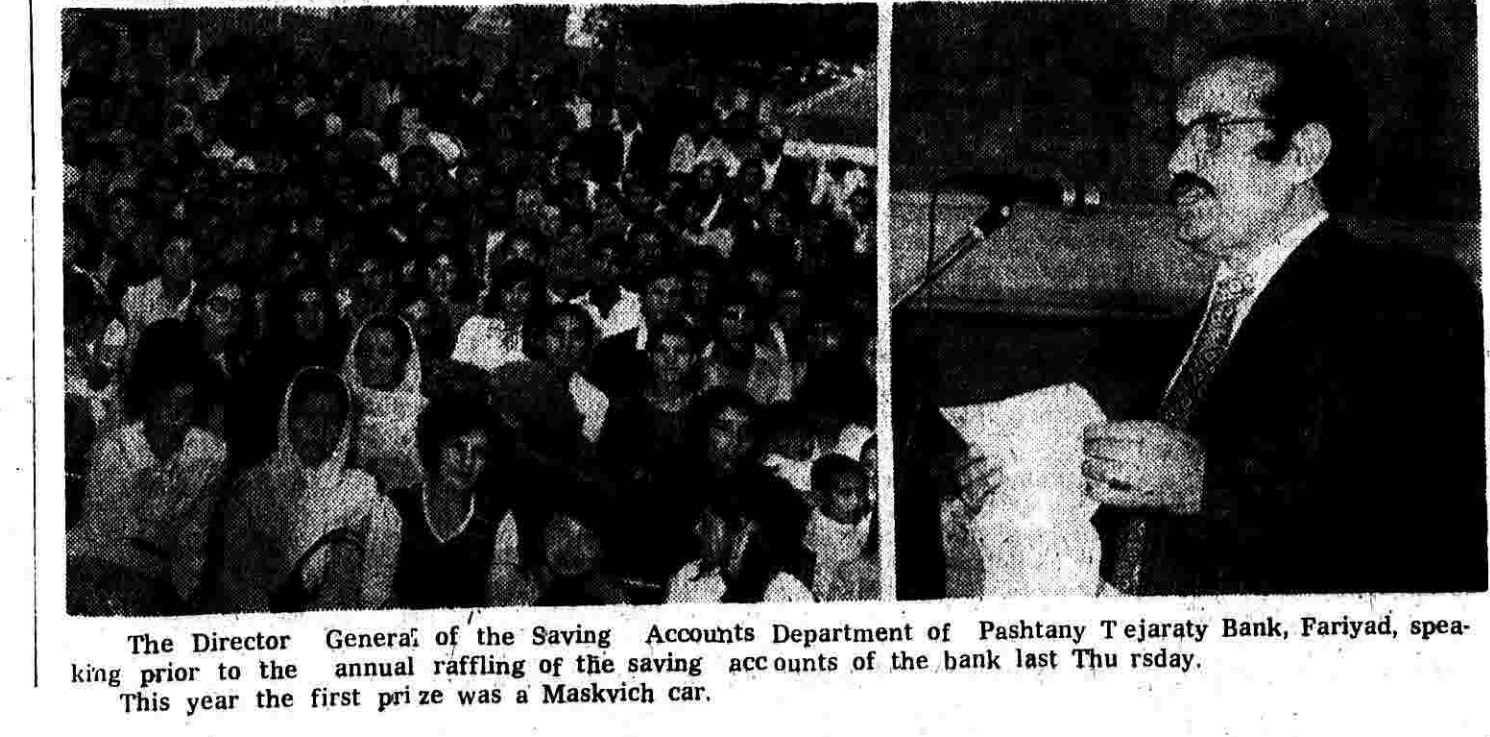
"I'm a professional. When the bell rings and the money is in the bank, I'm fighting. I'm finding a way to come through. The rest of the time I'm tricking you."

"That ugly bald-headed acorn don't even belong in the same ring as the greatest."

Shavers, a knock-out specialist (52 of his 54 wins have been inside the distance), was less eloquent but menacing.

"One shot will perhaps do it."

Shavers said he had trained harder for next Thursday's fight than any other in his career and after 225 sparring rounds during his preparation he was ready to go the full fifteen rounds.



The Director General of the Saving Accounts Department of Pashtun Tajarati Bank, Farid, speaking prior to the annual raffling of the saving accounts of the bank last Thursday. This year the first prize was a Maskvin car.

Carter to visit NATO, EEC Hqrs. in Dec.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24, (Reuters).—US President Jimmy Carter will visit the headquarters of the Atlantic Alliance and the European Common Market when he comes to Brussels on December 2, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

But the sources said no plans had been made for any major meeting of either NATO or EEC leaders to coincide with the President's visit.

A Common Market summit and a session of NATO foreign ministers are slated for Brussels in the week beginning December 5 and these dates are being maintained.

The President is likely to be in Brussels for less than 24 hours, the sources said. Common Market officials here played down speculation that the next western economic summit could take place during Carter's ten-day tour that will take him to four continents.

The likeliest date for another meeting of leaders from the United States, Japan, Canada and the four big EEC countries to assess the economic situation is late winter or early spring, the officials said.

Frontline heads adjourn summit on Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Sept. 24, (DPA).—The summit of frontline presidents and nationalist leaders of the patriotic front was adjourned late Thursday night here after a contentious analysis of the

Angola's President Agostinho Neto did not arrive for the summit as expected Thursday nor did he send a representative to the crucial meeting because, summit sources said, he has received a foreign delegation at home.

PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 1)
Four days before the rearrest of Bhutto the Lahore court released Bhutto on bail who was arrested on charges of involvement in assassination of Ahmad Reza Kausar's father. Instead the lawyers of Bhutto called his trial as unlawful in view of the fact that the Mushat Hussain one of the judges had taken oath of office.

Shoplifting

(Continued from page 3)
stealing, whether Boston, the two major stores, Jordan-March and Ellens's say they have adopted policies of 100 per cent prosecution and the Bonwit Teller stores there began prosecuting a year ago.

Many stores are beefing up their security precautions by adding new devices hiring more personnel, and expanding training programmes for employees. A highly visible security presence is currently considered a strong deterrent, probably the best. This is a marked departure from the traditional reliance on plainclothes security guards.

Somali guerrillas vow to liberate territories under Ethiopian rule

MOGADISHU, Sept. 25, (Reuters).—Somali guerrillas declared yesterday they will pursue their war in southeastern Ethiopia until government troops are driven back to within 160 km of Addis Ababa.

Abdullah Hassan Mohamed, Secretary General of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF), told a press conference that the old city of Harar is the next guerrilla target.

WSLF guerrillas fighting to separate the Ogaden desert region from Ethiopia are backed by the Somali government. But Somalia denies using its own forces in the war.

A Somali government official in Rome said on Tuesday that the front was preparing for ceasefire talks.

But the WSLF Secretary General, asked about peace moves, said yesterday: "No, there will be no talks until we have liberated all

our territory still under the Ethiopian colonialists."

The Secretary General said that, following the capture of Ethiopia's main tank and radar base at Jijiga, the front will attack Harar, then the railway town of Dire Dawa—the biggest settlement in eastern Ethiopia—and push on to Awash, 100 kms east of Addis Ababa.

He claimed all the rebel target towns as Somali territory occupied by the Ethiopian government's "colonial" troops.

"We have pushed the battle to the gates of Harar," he said.

"The biggest battle of the war will be fought for Harar and Dire Dawa. After that it will be a mop-up operation," he said.

"The war is now going on in our favour and the prospects for a total liberation of Somali territory are now very bright," he

Dr. Omar opens 20-bed hospital in Chaghcharan city

CHAGHCHARAN, Sept. 25, (Bakhtar).—Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Abdullah Omar, opened the 20-bed hospital and health insurance of the officials of Chaghcharan, center of Ghore province yesterday.

While inaugurating the hospital and health insurance, the Public Health Minister noted the public utility projects of the Republican state in ensuring the health service and described the opening of the hospital and health insurance another effective step

towards expanding health services for the local people.

The hospital which has been built in 8,000 sq. m. land in one story with 4.5 million expenditure contributed by the national budget of the government with the cooperation of the local people and UNICEF, the total length of the net pipeline, which beside Chaghcharan city will provide potable water for the neighbouring villages.

During his stay there he will discuss affiliation of Afghanistan Cartography Department with the War-saw Cartography Department and the signing of agreement on this affiliation.

Home briefs

KABUL, Sept. 25, (Bakhtar).—The President of Cartography and Cadastre Deputy Minister of Agriculture Fazl Rahim yesterday morning

At the opening ceremony of the workshop Rahim noted the role of agriculture credit and cooperatives and the facilities provided through it in improving the living standard of farmers and the special attention the Agriculture Bank and Afghan Chemical Fertiliser Ministry Agriculture Ministry will pay towards this end.

Fazl also noted that since the establishment of the Republic the role of agriculture credit and cooperatives have been opened in twelve provinces and more of such cooperatives are planned for the future.

In the series of his inspection tour of health projects of the central regions of the country, the Health Minister has arrived in Chaghcharan, center of Ghore province Saturday night.

Artillery duels continue in S. Lebanon

SIDON, LEBANON, Sept. 25, (Reuters).—Israeli-backed rightists bombed the main road to the strategic town of Khiam yesterday as artillery duels continued in South Lebanon, travellers reported.

Earlier reports said Palestinian commandos were still holding out in the shell-torn town.

There was heavy shelling yesterday in the eastern sector of the border area including Khiam, Elat and rightist-held Marjayoun in Nabatiyeh, Apnoun

and surrounding villages to the west. The people were reported wounded by the shelling.

The travellers said Palestinian anti-aircraft guns fired at low-flying Israeli warplanes in the Nabatiyeh area.

Bin Jebel, south of Nabatiyeh, and the main road leading to it came under artillery fire during the night, they added.

The latest flare-up of fighting, with reported Israeli involvement, has damaged hopes of an early solution to the problem.

Palestinian advanced positions in Khiam and Ibl Saki, under constant harassment, were still holding out. The Israeli army, which has started despite the absence of a national accord, would be speeded up when a nation-wide consensus of the political features of the new Lebanon was achieved.

Butros, who was due to leave Beirut for New York yesterday to attend the UN General Assembly, has postponed his visit to next week, following his meeting Friday with U.S. ambassador Richard Parker who returned to Beirut from Washington last Thursday.

Meanwhile informed Lebanese foreign ministry sources said that the American message delivered by Parker to Butros, regarding the situation in South Lebanon was encouraging, although it did not present the assurances Lebanon had requested.

Lebanon has asked the U.S. to mediate with Israel to avert the possibility of border incidents which are being held in the Lebanese-Palestinian Cairo agreement is implemented in South Lebanon.

For a week it has no longer been possible to reach either Ibl Saki or Khiam, both built on mountain over an hour-long rugged track which, in places, is under observation by the conservative forces.

The column leader constantly urges his men to hurry and, when the whistle of shells and rattle of machine guns come too close, orders those who are not already on the ground to lie down. Countless craters pockmark the trail, with mortar fragments still lying alongside unexploded 155 mm shells.

It is still possible to get to Ibl Saki in daylight, but to reach Khiam, two kilometers nearer the border, one has to go at night. Without being submitted to a massive artillery pounding, the Khiam and Ibl Saki area is constantly under sporadic bombardment, with 165 mm and 175 mm shells falling at any hour of the day.



The President of the Republic Mohammad Daoud receiving the credentials of non-resident Ambassador of Canada to Afghanistan at the Presidential Palace yesterday.

Ag. cooperatives workshop opened

KABUL, Sept. 25, (Bakhtar).—The agriculture credit and cooperative workshop was opened by caretaker Deputy Minister of Agriculture Fazl Rahim yesterday morning

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At the end of 14 hours of negotiations between Foreign Minister Abdul Ghafoor and U.S. counterpart Cyrus Vance, in which it became clear that no agreement can be reached quickly about a proposed new SALT treaty, because of differences over new weapons systems developed by both sides since the conclusion of SALT one in 1972.

The two ministers gave the assurance that their discussions had taken a positive course, but important points had still to be clarified.

Canadian envoy presents credentials

KABUL, Sept. 25, (Bakhtar).—The Presidential Office reported that the non-resident ambassador of Canada to Afghanistan William Frank Stone presented his credentials to the President of Republic Mohammad Daoud at the Presidential Palace, at 11 a.m. yesterday.

Present on the occasion were also Deputy Minister for Political Affairs of the Foreign Ministry Abdul Samad Chaus, and head of Presidential Office Mohammad Akbar.

Born in Athens, Ontario on February 21, 1923, ambassador William Frank Stone was educated at Queen's University, graduating in 1949.

He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1941 and served in the United Kingdom and North Africa and was discharged in 1945 as a Flight Lieutenant.

Ambassador Stone joined the Department of External Affairs in 1949 and was seconded to the Department of Finance in April 1951 until August 1952 at which time he returned to the Department of External Affairs.

Smugglers intercepted

KABUL, Sept. 25, (Bakhtar).—During the last week the anti-smuggling squad of Kabul province has seized seven items of different smuggled goods.

A source of the Police and Security Office said that the confiscated goods including narcotics, luxuries and sweets etc. were handed to the Kabul Customs House and the smugglers are under interrogation.

According to another report from Kandahar province 11 items of smuggled goods have been seized by the Kandahar police in Spinboldak wolesvali during the last week which was brought from foreign country.

A source of the Kandahar police and security office said that the confiscated goods includes toys and luxuries and textiles handed to the Kandahar customs house and the alleged smugglers are under interrogation.

Present at the opening ceremony were General Abdul Aziz, Chief of General Staff, some generals and high ranking officers of the army.

The Minister of Defence speaking at the opening ceremony said that "I have great pleasure to open the army sports which are line with the wishes of the leader of the revolution and commander-in-chief of the armed forces Mohammad Daoud aimed at expanding the sports in the country."

He said that the undeniable role of sports in keeping physical fitness of the youth needs no explanation and is quite obvious.

After the speech of the National Defence Minister Championship cups were awarded to winners of last year's spring tournaments.

The Minister of Defence also watched a march past of different divisions of the army.

New Chief Justice of Pakistan takes oath

LHORE, Sept. 25, (Bakhtar).—According to a report of Radio Pakistan, the new Chief Justice of Pakistan Anwarul Haq and other justices of the Supreme Court took oath of office yesterday.

The swearing-in ceremony was performed by interim Chief Justice Mushat Hussain.

According to another report of the same radio the election commission in a resolution has sentenced Abdul Hafeez Pirzada to six weeks imprisonment on charges of insulting the

Commission.

Another report of Radio Pakistan added that the Martial Law Administrator Gen. Ziaul Haq has said that provisionally military government has no intention to create obstacles against Pakistan People's Party.

BBC quoting a high level military government source of Pakistan said that the trial of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was referred to a military tribunal because to expedite that verdict is given before the start of elections in October 18.

KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Art is but imitation of nature. (Seneca)

CHAGHCHARAN HOSPITAL

Inauguration of a new hospital, and the health insurance service for the public employees of Ghor province will ease the difficulties which the people of this rather remote province face by an appreciable degree.

For several months in the year the communications links with the province are rendered virtually unusable by the heavy snowfalls and the severe cold which characterise the winters in these highlands. For some years the Bakhtar Airlines, Afghanistan's domestic air carrier, has been serving the province, but flights are infrequent and irregular, when they are most needed, during the cold winter and early spring months.

In 1971-72 when most of the country was hit by a prolonged drought, the losses and casualties in Ghor province were the heaviest. This was the only province where some people actually died due to the drought and shortages which ensued. The government plans for rushing relief supplies took so long to get off the

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT:

In this morning's issue the paper comments on the cultural and educational activities and objectives of the government of the Republic of Afghanistan. Preservation of cultural relics and values of the nation, and promoting the arts and literature is assuming ever greater importance in Afghanistan since the establishment of the Republican regime.

The Ministry of Information and Culture, the University of Kabul, the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Education, and various other organisations are working together to accomplish the directives of the leadership of the Republic, and the Republican regime. The reinstated press and cultural awards, and the various international seminars commemorating renowned Afghan scholars and literary giants of the past have indicated a great deal of research and writing, as a result of which scores of new books were published.

Special importance is also given to restoration and preservation of historical monuments. The Bamiyan Buddha statues among the largest in the world were restored, and work is now continuing on restoration of several other important monuments around the country. Afghan and friendly states' archaeologists have been working on sites in Kandahar, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Baghlan, and elsewhere bringing to light important finds, that reveal new aspects of the history of Afghanistan and of the region.

In the area of education the reforms instituted by

the Republican regime are creating new hopes and possibilities for the future. Science teaching and science studies, and research which lagged far behind humanities in the past are picking up at an accelerating rate. The Engineering College of the University of Kabul, admitted over one thousand freshmen this year, and other colleges offering specialised, technical and scientific training, are expanding their operations at unprecedented rates.

ANIS: In yesterday's issue the paper publishes an interview with the President of the Rural Development Department, Eng. Mir Mohammad Sediq on the multipurpose project recently inaugurated by the Department in Ghorband Woleswali of Parwan province.

The project which will be completed in about six years' time will be carried out jointly by the government of Afghanistan and some international organisations among which UNICEF stands out.

The aim of the project is reshaping social and economic life of the area in a manner that will serve as an example to other rural areas in the country. Some work has already been done such as the construction of small irrigation and power generation project, and implementation of some drinking water projects. During the rest of the seven year plan period modernisation of agriculture, expansion and development of education and health services, improving communications and transport facilities, and a number of other operations will be carried out in a coordinated manner.

The project takes into consideration all the local needs, and the aspirations of the local citizens, and is enjoying full public support and an essential element of its successful and effective implementation.

These efforts are making headways only because the objectives enjoy the full support and unqualified support of the people of Afghanistan.

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Bank of Japan reports gloomy picture of economy

In a much-heralded short-term economic report released recently, the Bank of Japan said the nation's economic activity of recent months remained in the doldrums and this forecastive cuts in the official discount rate and stepped-up public works spending.

The report, covering a sampling of 1977, said as of mid-August, said: "Sales sharply dropped while inventory adjustment was seriously delayed in April-June although production was cut back."

Many companies in manufacturing industries expected a continued weakening of demand until this autumn. Producers were more pessimistic than they were in May when the previous survey was taken.

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cent, contrary to earlier expectations. Central bank officials said producers would continue to hold down production in the second quarter of this fiscal year (July-September) in order to trim their excess inventories. More than 60 per cent of the 500-odd firms polled in the August survey replied that the supply glut would continue for some months.

Other points revealed by the survey were: — Export projections for fiscal 1977 represent an average increase of 8.4 per cent over fiscal 1976, a figure smaller than that estimated for the same fiscal year in the May survey.

— Profits were projected to drop 8.2 per cent in manufacturing industries in the first half of fiscal 1977 (April-September). A 20.5 per cent drop was expected in nonmanufacturing industries.

— In the second half of fiscal 1977, however, profits are projected to rise 15.1 per cent in manufacturing and 8.7 per cent in nonmanufacturing industries. (The Japan Times weekly).

As this French-aided project nears completion, research continues in many parts of the world into devising various forms of energy production which do not depend on oil-nov cost.

According to the German Federal Republic, scientists are convinced that solar energy can be harnessed by means of the photobiological or photochemical generation of hydrogen.

At a recent congress convened in Bonn by the German Research Academy, association, it was concluded that hydrogen generated in this way could well, in the long term, meet a substantial proportion of the world's energy requirements.

However, in an interview published in UMSCHAU IN WISSENSCHAFT UND TECHNIK, the Frankfurt review of science and technology, Professor Klaus M. Meyer-Albich of Essen adds that science still has a long way to go in this particular field.

In his view it is about as far advanced in this line of research as atomic energy was, say, in the mid-1930s. In 1932 the neutron was identified as the agent of nuclear fission, but the atom was not split until 1939.

Scientists who attended the Essen congress felt that

Whatever the outcome over the issue on foreign sales, the defence industry's outlook nowadays appears to be somewhat less buoyant than it was a year ago. There'll be little growth in the next few years," Demisch said, "but I think it will be quite modest."

— NYT

France, the Soviet Union and other countries move into the vacuum that would be left if American companies stopped selling abroad, but also there are political pressures at home.

There are 170,000 employees of United States companies in the defence industry whose jobs are related

Boeing is likely to account for considerably more than 60 per cent of this year's projected deliveries of \$4 billion worth of new jets, and next year it is expected to account for more than 70 per cent of deliveries totaling about \$5.2 billion.

Companies that get substantial amount of their income from overseas military sales have been stunned by President Carter's announcement of curbing weapons exports in hope of dampening the danger of overseas wars.

But Miss Neves, the Merrill Lynch analyst, and others who monitor the arms market say they are doubtful that the administration will actually be able to reduce arms exports substantially. Not only would

Except for the MX missile—which envisages putting a powerful intercontinental ballistic missile in a mobile launcher—the industry can't look forward to many big projects. In fact, the brightest spot in the industry is commercial aviation, although some companies such as McDonnell Douglas, the industry leader still have bright futures in armaments.

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Drinking water through solar project

A million-dollar solar energy project in Mali is reportedly expected to provide 10,000 people with drinking water, as well as irrigating agricultural land and running a reforestation plant.

The plant's site was chosen because of its remoteness. It is in the village of Dire, on the banks of the Niger River, and it is accessible by boat for only four months of the year.

There are 3,200 square metres of heat collectors at Dire. Some are on the ground and others are on buildings, including the roof of a tourist hotel.

The photobiological process, Professor Meyer-Albich explains, is comparable with photosynthesis in plants. Meanwhile, in China, increasing use is being made of methane (marsh) gas.

According to the Chinese press, it is already being burned in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. More than four million pits for the production of methane gas are reported to have been dug.

In Szachwan, China's most populous province, about 17 million peasants are said to be using the gas. It is reportedly burned for cooking, heating and lighting and to drive farm machinery.

The methane is produced through the fermentation of weeds, plant stalks and garbage together with animal and human waste matter. (Lion Features)

TEHERAN, Sept. 25, (AFP)—A conference on Asian electronics began here Thursday attended by Japan, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Australia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Iraq and Iran.

The ninth of its kind, the party ends on Sept. 27. The Shah of Iran said in a message that technical education needed boosting in developing countries as means of overcoming poverty in misunderstanding and other handicaps.

Offer received

Offer has been received from Haji Mohammad Yassin Co. at Zardard Market for crooked sheet metal and iron sheet for Ministry of Public Health's different projects in following specifications under the contract:

1—1255 Japanese iron sheets 90x180, 27 gauge Afs. 191 per sheet.

2—654 Japanese crooked sheet metal 80 x 180, 27 gauge Afs. 193 per sheet metal.

Businessmen, local and foreign firms who want to supply the same at lower price should come by October 5 to the Supply Section of Service Dept. of Ministry of Public Health.

Specifications can be seen and securities are required. (472) 3-1

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National Defence Minister Gen. Ghulam Haider Rasuli presenting a cup to one of the sportsmen of the Army of the Republic. (See story page 1).

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

HONG KONG, Sept. 25, (Reuters).—This British colony was yesterday bracing itself for the arrival of a severe tropical storm approaching from the south China sea.

Hong Kong's royal observatory said the storm, named Freda, was last reported 120 miles south of the Chinese mainland heading northwest at 16 knots.

It is expected to be closest to Hong Kong to midnight (local) and the authorities have told residents to take precautions to protect their property.

Several weekend sporting events and entertainments have been cancelled and ferry services to outlying islands suspended.

JAKARTA, Sept. 25, (Reuters).—Two passengers were killed when a light plane crashed on a beach in north Sumatra, an aviation spokesman said here yesterday.

The spokesman said the plane, on a private charter flight to the north Sumatra

China prepares to relaunch all-out scientific research

PEKING, Sept. 25, (AFP).—China is preparing to relaunch scientific research at all levels in view of the national conference on science to be held next spring.

Nuclear waste poses no future problem

PARIS, Sept. 24, (DPA).—Nuclear waste material poses no insoluble problem for the future, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said in a report issued here yesterday.

The expert study was said to show that current storage methods for spent nuclear fuel from atomic power plants are safe.

However, before such storage methods are used on a larger scale, there should be "stronger efforts" by scientific research and testing both at the national and international level, the report said. Such efforts, it added, must be given political support.

The OECD experts said it was necessary to get maximum use out of nuclear fuels which meant they must be reprocessed after utilisation.

It was relatively simple to dispose of atomic waste material of low radioactivity, could be dumped in the sea or underground.

However there had been less progress in the disposal technology for highly radioactive material which retained its dangerous properties for as long as 100,000 years.

So far the storage in deep-seated geological formations seemed most promising. Other, at the moment less developed, methods such as on the seabed or in nuclear transformation of the waste material, could play a role in the future, the report said.

an capital of Medan, crashed in bad weather after take-off Saturday from Lhokseumawe on the north-east coast of Sumatra.

The pilot was injured, but six other people on board escaped unhurt, the spokesman said.

The names and nationalities of the dead were being withheld until their next of kin had been informed.

CAIRO, Sept. 25, (DPA).—The President of Bangladesh Zia-Ur-Rahman arrived here yesterday for a three day official visit and talks with Egyptian leaders.

He was received at the airport by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and leading government officials.

In a message to the Egyptian people published in the Egyptian press yesterday, Zia pointed to the "close historical, cultural and religious ties binding the two countries since centuries."

Official talks between Zia

Canada in Egypt

(Continued from page 1)

—Second Secretary, Bonn from January 1953.

—Ottawa from March 1956 to August 1958.

First Secretary, Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva from August 1958.

—Ottawa from September 1961.

—Counsellor, Washington from July 1964.

—Career Assignment Program, Smiths Falls, from September 1967.

—Department of Environment from January 1970.

He returned to External Affairs in 1973, and served as deputy permanent representative and minister, permanent mission of Canada to the office of the United Nations at Geneva and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, August 1973. Ambassador Stone is married and has four children.

London-Sydney rally cars reach Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Sept. 25, (Reuters).—The leading competitors in the London to Sydney car rally began arriving here last night from Adelaide.

Rally organisers said first driver through the checkpoint at Melbourne's Tullamarine airport was Irishman Paddy Hopkirk, driving a Citroen.

But the overall rally leader was still Scotsman Andrew Cowan, driving a Mercedes.

Other competitors were still arriving early last night, they said.

Officials said competitors had kept at highway speeds and stayed within traffic rules on their drive from Adelaide.

Four new cholera cases in Jordan

HAMBURG, Sept. 25, (DPA).—Only four new cholera cases were reported in Jordan during the last 24 hours, as against six the day before, Jordanian Health Ministry Undersecretary Najib Rashdan announced in Amman yesterday.

This brought the total of all registered cases to 197 since the outbreak of the epidemic last June, the majority of which (354) have been released from hospital.

No deaths were reported from the disease in Jordan.

In Kuwait meanwhile a mass vaccination campaign has begun after three cases

5 DACOITS ARRESTED

KABUL, Sept. 25, (Bakhtar).—A band of five dacoits who committed a highway robbery last Wednesday night were apprehended last Thursday by security forces after a hot chase.

The dacoits had stopped a lorry heading for Charikar from Bamiyan near Ashkhabad bridge by firing shots. The dacoits then looted the passengers of the lorry on gunpoint and escaped with police pursuit.

According to a source of the Police and Security Office of the Ministry of Interior, the armed dacoits first robbed three geologists, their cameras, watches and cash, who were camping near the Ashkhabad bridge. The geologists belonged to the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

As the dacoits had looted the geologists the ill-fated lorry with number plate 123 belonging to Saleh Mohammad also appeared on the scene and was forced to stop on gun-point. The dacoits looted all the passengers of the lorry.

The Governor of Parwan Abdul Razzaq, said that on first information report the Commander of the Security Forces of the province, attorney and volunteers reached the spot and after pursuing the robbers caught hold of five bandits. The police recovered 39,000 afis, watches and cameras from the dacoits.

The band consisted of six dacoits of whom five have so far been arrested.

SALISBUR, Sept. 25, (Reuters).—A "secret army" is training in Mozambique to take over in conditions of civil war in an independent, black-ruled Rhodesia, a prominent nationalist said yesterday.

The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole told Reuters the army "belongs to Joshua Tongogara," one of the leading directors of the guerrilla forces against the white Rhodesia regime.

Tongogara is the Zimbabwe Peoples Army (ZIPA) was formed out of guerrilla forces fighting the fall of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, co-leaders of the patriotic front umbrella political organisation.

London-Sydney rally cars reach Melbourne

Later last night they head into the Australian Alps section, and were expected to move at a faster pace in some areas.

Cowan winner of the first London-Sydney rally nine years ago described the course as much tougher. Although the route is being contested by the two mountainous roads in the eastern states could still take their toll.

Third, 48 minutes behind is Australian Ross Dunkerton in a Peugeot. He displaced Hopkirk which the Irishman's Citroen was damaged in the ranges. Hopkirk dropped four points and is now fourth three minutes behind Dunkerton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25, (AFP).—An American nun expelled from Rhodesia Friday after three weeks in detention facing charges of "spreading alarm and despondency" during the guerrilla war said here Saturday she backed the African nationalists.

"I never personally met any freedom fighters but I support them morally," said Sister Janice McLaughlin, who was a member of the Catholic justice and peace commission in Rhodesia.

"For me, they are people fighting for a goal, for the freedom of their country," she said.

AFGHAN WEEK

Development of Public health services is among the top-priority projects envisaged in the Seven Year Social and Economic Development Plan of the Republican state.

Since the launching of the plan in 1976 a number of small-size but well equipped hospitals and several basic health centres have been opened in different parts of the country. The Afghan National Health Programme is also designed to extend the public health services to cover greater portion of the population.

In an effort to have a better insight of the progress of work in health centres and hospitals in the country the Minister of Public Health, Prof. Dr. Abdullah Omar last week began an inspection tour of central provinces of the country. During the tour the Minister also opened the basic health centre of first part of Behsood wotswali. The centre built over an area of 8,000 square metres with an expenditure of two and half million afghanias from state developmental budget is equipped for treatment and dressing facilities as well as serves as a centre for distribution of food stuffs for needy children and mothers, a pharmacy and residential quarters for the staff, have also been built.

The Public Health Minister also visited the work on 20-bed hospital of central provinces.

The grant which is a friendly and humanitarian gesture of the Japanese government will finance the construction and supply of the needed equipment of the Institute.

Britain attempts to save Geneva talks on sugar

BRIGHTON, ENGLAND, Sept. 25, (Reuters).—Britain yesterday made a last minute appeal to the European Common Market to prevent any failure of the current Geneva negotiations on a new international sugar agreement.

Foreign Office Minister of State Frank Judd said the Geneva talks were at a critical stage and that the collapse of the talks would be a disaster for the European Community.

Judd, who specially deals with Common Market affairs, added: "collapse of the international sugar agreement talks, or an agreement to which the European Community is not a partner, will not only hurt the third world, it will, I dare to prophesy, prove costly for the community as well."

"We keenly hope that even at this eleventh hour there will be a change of heart which will enable the community to face up to its responsibilities," he added.

Judd said failure to reach agreement at Geneva if it proved to be the fault of the European Community, towards the third world.

EEC faces with meat, sugar surpluses

HAMBURG, Sept. 25, (DPA).—First it was skimmed milk, then butter, and now the European Community is faced with mountainous surpluses of beef, pork and sugar.

Although embarrassing, the problem of food surpluses is nothing new to the Common Market which spends more than two-thirds of its 12,000 million dollar annual budget on the agricultural sector.

At the heart of the trouble is the increasingly costly market support system which subsidises some farmers while neglecting the neediest.

The policy guarantees farmers a minimum price for their produce and encourages them to continue planning and breeding the same crops and livestock regardless of whether they can sell them or not.

According to one West German agricultural expert the community is already producing more than it consumes.

A declining birth rate and changes in eating habits indicate the disparity is likely to increase.

This leads to steadily growing food surpluses and

REVIEW

From the onset the Republican state has committed itself to fight strongly against corruption and social evils and maintain public security.

During the week it was reported that three persons, convicted for murder of six people were sentenced to capital punishment by the primary, appeals and cassation courts and were executed. The premeditated murders had taken place in Farwan province north of here.

Similarly, during the week it was reported that six persons who are alleged to have kidnapped and robbed a college student were arrested and accused have admitted to the crimes in the course of investigations.

Al-Abram for supplementing resolution 242

CAIRO, Sept. 25, (DPA).—Egypt's semi-official daily "Al-Abram" yesterday publicly called for a UN Security Council resolution "supplementing resolution 242 of November 1967".

The paper said in its main editorial: "This would be the logical and sound political step in the light of the current international perspective on the Middle East and Israel's irrational defiance of peace efforts."

"There is an international consensus about the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination, to state of their own and to participation in Mideast peace-making."

"If this is the case then why should not the UN Security Council issue a resolution to this effect supplementing resolution 242 and stipulating the political aspect of the Palestinian issue," the paper added.

Resolution 242 is opposed by the Palestinians because it refers to them merely as refugees.

Meanwhile "Al-Abram" bannered a report that Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy has asked the United States to vote for an Arab resolution at the UN General Assembly which would denounce Israel's policy of creating settlements in occupied Arab territories.

JAKARTA, Sept. 24, (AFP).—Twenty-one families totalling 100 people of Moluccan descent living in Netherlands were given back Indonesian citizenship in a ceremony at the Indonesian Embassy, in the Hague last Tuesday, Antara news agency reported Thursday.

The destruction of thousands of tons of unsold farm produce each year.

Already there are 300,000 tons of butter in storage, three million tons of sugar remain unsold and warehouses are packed with a 400,000 tons mountain of meat.

Because of a glut of pork on the market earlier this year the EC headquarters in Brussels paid abattoirs to keep the meat in their freezers to stop prices from collapsing.

With unusually high stocks of beef already in storage, this move quickly led to a shortage of space in the freezer.

The policy guarantees farmers a minimum price for their produce and encourages them to continue planning and breeding the same crops and livestock regardless of whether they can sell them or not.

According to one West German agricultural expert the community is already producing more than it consumes.

A declining birth rate and changes in eating habits indicate the disparity is likely to increase.

This leads to steadily growing food surpluses and

Unusually wet weather

THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. XVI, No. 153, Monday, Sept. 26, 1977, Mizan 4, 1356, S.H.

PRICE AFS 6

Third seminar on women's movement opens in Kabul

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—The third seminar on women's movement entitled "Role of Afghan Women and Law" was opened with the speech of President of the Afghan Women's Organisation Kubra at the Zainab Nendari yesterday.

At the beginning of the function few verses from the Holy Koran were recited and the national anthem was played.

Afterwards the President of AWO in her opening speech expounded on women movement towards a better life and recalled with appreciation the measures taken and are being taken by the United Nations towards this end.

She referred to the historical background of the Afghan Women's new movement which was launched

18 years ago on the initiative of the founder of the Republic Mohammad Daoud and said that with the establishment of the auspicious Republican regime in the country our National Leader who is the founder of new order in the country once more endorsed the rights of women in all social, educational and political affairs and his valuable assertions more than before paved the ground for participation of Afghan women and girls in serving the country.

The opening ceremony was attended by high ranking officials, Mayor of Kabul, some UN officials in Afghanistan and a great number of girls and women.

The opening session, ended at 6 p.m. after a short play staged by artists of Radio Afghanistan.

The opening ceremony was attended by high ranking officials, Mayor of Kabul, some UN officials in Afghanistan and a great number of girls and women.



Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram congratulates the National Day of Saudi Arabia to the Saudi Arabian Ambassador in Kabul.

Bhutto appears in Lahore High Court

LAHORE, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—According to a report of Radio Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who is accused of involvement in four different cases including political assassination of Nawab Ahmad Khan father of Ahmad Reza Kasori, appeared in the Lahore high court yesterday.

The AFP news agency reports that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has noted the excess of trials and has claimed that it is not possible for him to consult his lawyers.

In view of this request of Bhutto the judges of the court put off the proceedings until October 5.

Another dispatch of AFP says that the military authorities of Pakistan have made an amendment in the text of the oath of the Justices of Supreme Court under which the justices will not be obliged to declare allegiance in the name of law, but only in the name of law.

Israel agrees with PLO presence at Geneva

JERUSALEM, Sept. 26, (Reuters).—Israel last night agreed to let Palestinians attend Middle East peace talks under a four-point compromise plan put forward by President Jimmy Carter.

The first and most important point in the plan, a government spokesman said, was that Palestinians would be part of a United Arab Delegation at a purely ceremonial opening session of a resumed Middle East conference at Geneva.

If no consensus is reached there is a danger the entire negotiations could collapse.

With Greece, Spain, Portugal and Turkey all eyeing EC membership this could place unbearable pressure on the community's price support policy which would be required to subsidise farmers from these predominantly agricultural nations.

With West Germany likely to foot the lions share of these bills, and on record as not wanting to pay more, an enlarged European Community would spark a much-needed overhaul of the EC agricultural policy.

Oil cake, husks sold to farmers

MAZARE SHARIF, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Distribution of oil cake and husk to Balkh and Charulabk wotswali livestock breeders started on Saturday.

A source of the agriculture Extension and Development Department of the Agriculture Ministry in Balkh province said that 750 tons of oil cake from the Kof Enterprise of Helmand province and 500 tons of husk from Spinjar Co. of Kunduz will be sold to the cattle breeders.

The source added that till now 610 tons of oil cake and husk from Helmand and Kunduz has been transported to Balkh and the transportation, still continues.

The opening session, ended at 6 p.m. after a short play staged by artists of Radio Afghanistan.

The opening ceremony was attended by high ranking officials, Mayor of Kabul, some UN officials in Afghanistan and a great number of girls and women.

S. Arabia Nat'l Day observed

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—The Embassy of Saudi Arabia to Kabul observed National Day in a reception last night.

The reception which was held by Ambassador of Saudi Arabia Sheikh Abdulwahab al-Hababi at the Intercontinental Hotel at 8 p.m. last night was attended by Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram, Deputy Minister for Political Affairs of the Foreign Ministry Abdul Samad Ghani, some high ranking military and civil officials and members of diplomatic corps residing in Kabul.

Five killed in accidents

PROVINCES, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Four persons were killed and eight injured while their vehicle overturned in Dehori region, Spinboldak, of Kandahar province.

A source of Kandahar Public Health Department described the condition of the injured as satisfactory.

The case is under investigation.

Graduated land taxes

GARDEZ, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Distribution of declaration forms for determining graduated land taxes started in Sayed Karam district of Paktia province on Saturday.

The Auditor of the province in a gathering of the land owners spoke on the importance of graduated land taxes and filling of the forms.

A source of Paktia Auditor's office said that it is the third group which has started its activities in that province.

Fighting escalates in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 26, (Reuters).—The fighting between right-wing batteries were reported pounding Palestinian positions on Lebanon's war-torn South with renewed intensity yesterday following rocket attacks on Israeli settlements and the death of an Israeli officer.

Local residents in the South said that five people were wounded and several houses wrecked by Israeli 175 and 155 mm shells slamming into the villages of Kfar Roummannah and Habbouch near the deserted market town of Nabatieh.

The overall casualty toll over the past 24 hours was put at seven dead and 27 wounded.

The residents also reported heavy overnight bombardment of Khiam, a key stronghold of Lebanon's leftist-Palestinian alliance against the explosive frontier with Israel.

According to local reports, ground fighting involving machineguns and rocket-propelled grenades erupted by noon on the most important southern front, running between Khiam and Ibi As-Saqi and a right wing axis formed by Marjayoun and Kleya.

Palestinian officials in Beirut linked the escalated fighting to a series of rocket attacks on Israeli settlements early yesterday and the death of an Israeli officer in a Palestinian ambush on Friday night.

Palestinian and Israeli accounts on where the ambush had taken place differed.

Palestinian military sources said that the officer had been killed and three of his men seriously wounded while on a patrol near Meit, seven kilometres inside Lebanon's territory and just three kilometres east of Khiam.

Reports from Israel quoted an army spokesman as saying that the patrol ran into an ambush inside Israeli held territory. He confirmed the casualties.

Palestinian sources here said anti-aircraft guns had opened up yesterday on two Israeli combat planes overflying the Nabatieh area. And five Israeli armoured vehicles had entered Lebanon through one of the gates in the coiled barbed wire fence which forms the border with Israel.

The reported flare-up in

Cotton purchase begins

KUNDUZ, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—The purchase of cotton of the current year's yield from Kunduz, Takhar and Baghlan provinces, started by Spinjar Co. in Kunduz yesterday.

President of Spinjar Co. Eng. Abdul Malik in a gathering of cotton growers spoke on the importance of cotton in the economy of the country and said that in accordance to the Republican government programmes in agriculture sector, Spinjar Co. cotton purchase are worth afis. 1,500 million from the government credit in Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar provinces cotton growers.

He added that this year Spinjar has purchased 90,000 tons cotton from growers in the above mentioned provinces.

Courtesy call

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Kabul Huang Ming-tai, paid a courtesy call on Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram yesterday afternoon and had talks on friendly ties and economic co-operation between the two countries.

Dr. Omar in provinces

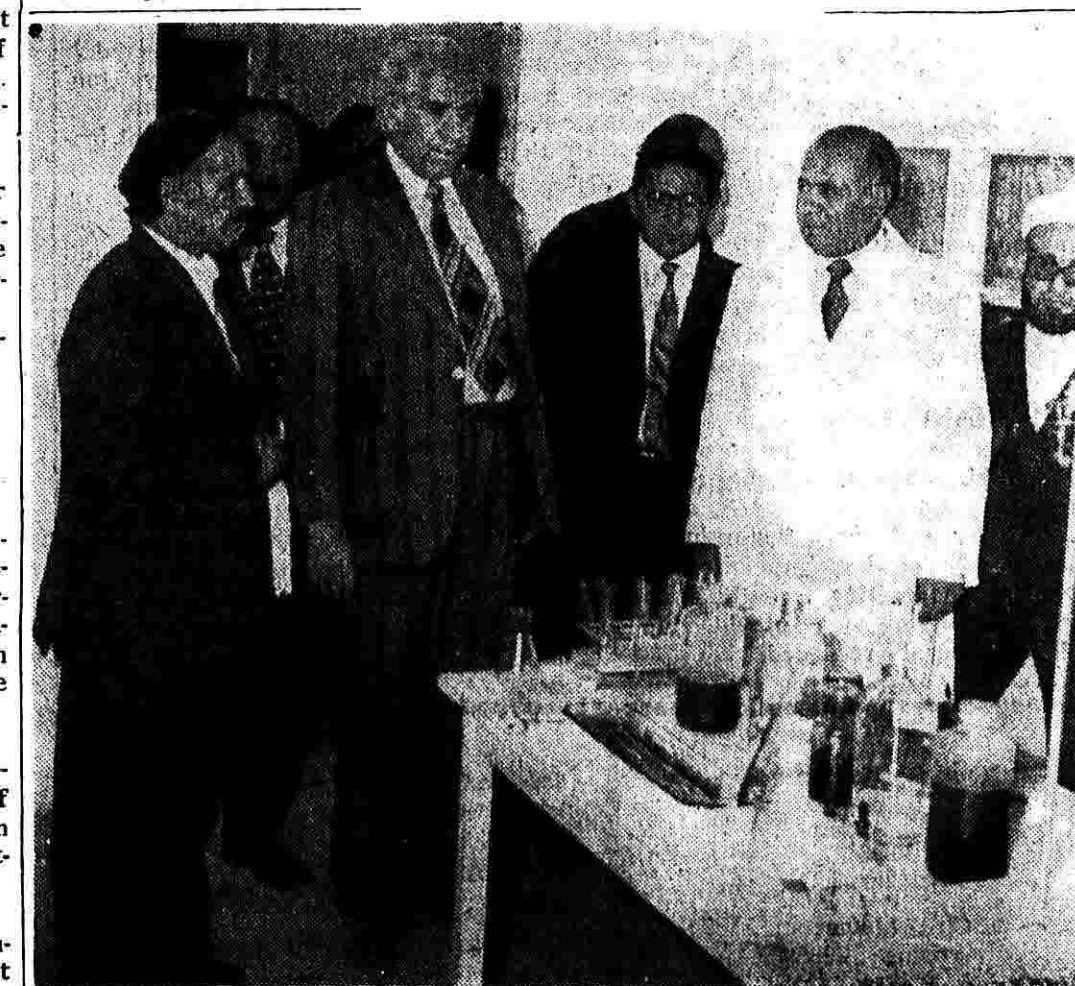
HERAT, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Abdullah Omar visited Obay wotswali and the construction work of Cheshet sub-district health center yesterday afternoon.

While visiting the health centers, Public Health Minister gave instructions to the concerned officials on expediting of the construction works of Cheshet health center, the work of which has progressed 90 per cent.

Science, math seminar opens in Balkh

MAZARI SHARIF, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—A seminar on science and mathematics was opened by Balkh Governor Mohammad Hashim in the High Teachers' Training Institute auditorium yesterday.

The governor of Balkh (Continued on page 4)



Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Abdullah Omar after opening the laboratory of Chaghcharan hospital of Ghor province.

THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Man is reasoning animal. (Seneca)

HIGHWAY SAFETY

During the last three months or so over a hundred people have died on highways, and many more injured and crippled. The General Directorate of Traffic in the Ministry of Interior, and Traffic Departments in various provinces in the past four years, have adopted some important and highly effective measures which have curbed traffic accidents and fatalities in the cities, but apparently there is more to be done to ensure greater safety on the highways.

Virtually in all instances accidents are due to overloading, speeding, carrying passengers on the roof of the vehicle or on cargo, and the use of technically faulty and exhausted vehicles. A special department to highway patrol has already been established within the framework of the General Directorate of Traffic. The department has a sizable trained and qualified staff, and a number of patrol

vehicles. If additional resources in manpower and equipment are needed to bolster the effectiveness of this department, it should certainly be provided to it. Carrying of passengers on the roof and over cargo is prohibited by the Interior Ministry regulations, but anyone who makes a trip to any of the provinces will invariably see it done. It can only mean that palm greasing on the part of drivers and vehicle owners is practiced.

Putting an end to this phenomenon falls fully in line with the objectives and the current campaign on the part of the government of the Republic of Afghanistan for eradicating the administration for graft and corruption. Two other aspects also required close concentration of efforts: institutionalizing roadworthiness checks, that are carried out effectively, and driver training, and tightening of the loose ends in license distribution.

AFGHAN PRESS

HEYWAD: In yesterday's issue the paper comments on the convening of a national seminar on agricultural credits and cooperatives now meeting in Kabul, attended by concerned officials of various organizations, and cooperative directors.

Under a project for agricultural credits and cooperatives the country has been endeavouring for the past several years to bring farmers and fruit growers and stock breeders together so that they can muster the resources necessary for more intensive farming. Due to lack of inputs, or inavailability of credits land remains fallow in many parts of the country. Accruing losses in areas where two or three harvests can be gathered from the same land during a single year are heavier.

The government is offering direct help through the Extension Department of the Agriculture Development Bank of Afghanistan, but such help on its own will always prove insufficient. While attempts are made to increase the resources available to organizations directing helping, and working with the farmers, endeavours are also made to expand and accelerate the cooperative movement. Where managed and organized properly, and functioning in accordance with the principles laid down by experts, such cooperatives have had a major role in boosting farmers' incomes and productivity, and the standard of living.

its members. The paper expresses the opinion that the current seminar in Kabul will generate new insights, guidelines, and approaches that will render the efforts of the government more fruitful, and will result in the achievement of the objectives of the project.

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper discusses the seminar organized by the Women's Organisation of Afghanistan on the New Women's Movement started when our National Leader, the Founder of the Republic, and the vanguard of the revolution, President Mohammad Daoud, served as head of government of Afghanistan.

Without such wholehearted cooperation, the government operations are hindered regardless of the area of activity. As an example we might take campaign against the security and welfare of the rest of the citizens, are harassed by others, the lawmen will find it considerably more difficult to bring these persons to justice.

In the past few days we witnessed the arrest of several hands of hardened criminals who resorted to killing, injuring and robbing citizens. Of course the police are dutybound to work and try round the clock to hunt such criminals and to be on guard at all places and all times against possible mischiefs and misdeeds of such persons.

But without the kind of extensive cooperation that the public rendered the security forces some or all of these persons could still be going about their horrible business, and free.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE fishing interests clash WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, (Reuters).—American-Japanese relations are in danger of deteriorating as the result of a growing dispute between the fishing interests of the two nations.

It is an issue that, although perhaps analogous in a limited way to a recent dispute over colour television imports, is a lot more important to the Japanese. You don't eat television sets, commented one Japanese fishing industry official who was here recently as part of a delegation.

The delegation called a news conference to say they are being driven out of virtually all needed fishing grounds through highly discriminatory U.S. actions designed to build profits for a small and already highly profitable U.S. fishing industry. The Japanese, who consume 80 pounds (36 kilos) of fish annually per capita, compared with about 15 pounds (six kilos) for each American, are angry.

This limit, Japanese industry sources say, they could live with. However, under the act the waters coast by the 200-mile zone were divided into eight regional management zones under the control of U.S. commercial fishing interests.

JAPANESE ECONOMY IN FISCAL 1976

PART II

A marked increase in prices of daily necessities is now making consumers nervous, threatening to slow down already depressed consumer spending. The Government adopted a series of extraordinary measures, including steps to increase public works outlays, on three occasions in fiscal 1976, the first in November 1976 and the second and third in February and March 1977.

The economy slipped into a lull in the summer of 1976, however, due to a delay in Diet approval of various price-like bills, including one for raising national railway fares.

In finance, long-term national bond offerings increased while private industrial debt issues decreased. The growth in cash in circulation and bank deposits began to slow down in the July-September quarter of 1976.

The economy still remains inactive with production le-

veling off and entrepreneurs remaining cautious. Steps should be taken, therefore, to revive structurally ailing industries and enable entrepreneurs to regain their business confidence.

There has been a wide difference between the total supply capacity of Japan's economy and its actual total demand, resulting in a great deflationary gap in this country.

In the high-growth period, sustained big increases in personal savings bolstered active industrial investments in plant and equipment, and personal savings and industrial investments were nearly balanced.

However, in the recession following the international oil crisis of October 1973, industrial investments in plant and equipment sagged and personal consumption spending also slowed down. Hence, there was a big excess in savings and deposits

and insufficient demand in the private sector as a whole.

Private investments in plant and equipment remain low as a whole in the current process of business recovery mainly because of very low operational rates of plants, slow recovery of business profits and weak and unstable domestic demand.

The fall in corporate profit rates is one factor in the chilled investment intentions. Business profit rates fell below the loan interest rates in the period from the latter half of fiscal 1974 to the latter half of fiscal 1975 and again in the latter half of fiscal 1976.

The economic recovery in Japan failed to give a boost to imports of raw materials, which normally increase in proportion to growth in industrial production in a recovery phase.

The growth in imports of raw materials was smaller than production gains, depressed by high inventories, and a sharp rise in the price of oil.

Most noteworthy was a substantial surplus in its trade with the United States and West European nations.

European imports from Japan rose 22.7% over the previous year, pacing the 13.1% percent increase in its overall imports.

In its foreign trade, Japan sold 23.9% more than in fiscal 1975, helped by growing demand abroad and Japanese firms' stepped-up export drive to make up for a slump in domestic demand. Another major factor in the rising exports was the competitive edge of low-priced Japanese products.

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Emperor Bokassa the First coronation on Dec. 4

PARIS, Sept. 27, (Reuters).—Fervent preparations are under way both here and in Normandy for the coronation of Emperor Bokassa on December 4 in Bangui on the banks of the Zaire River.

The former French colonial ruler, who was crowned emperor of the central African empire, is expected to arrive in Bangui on December 3.

Some 30 horses are being trained to carry other members of the imperial family. Emperor Bokassa has 30 children.

Veterinarians have advised sending the horses to Bangui as soon as possible to prepare them for the muddy weather of the African city. Some 15 tonnes of flowers will also be sent by air for the ceremony together with a crown and imperial costumes.

An entire "bungalow city" is being built to house the 5,000 or so invited guests from abroad and it will be transformed into a tourist centre after their departure.

One problem that remains to be solved is the wide press coverage which the emperor is said to have.

But he is extremely respectful about foreign press coverage of some of the more controversial aspects of his rule and is thought wary of coverage of his coronation.

Beginning with the 1978 fishing season, the management councils are responsible for recommending to the fisheries service the total catch limits on various sizes of fish.

We are not bound by these recommendations, a service spokesman said, but they will carry a great deal of weight in the limits we set.

For 1978, the recommended limits for foreign fleets are expected by the service to be down in some areas, although no firm figures have been made public.

The reason for the lower limits is that the U.S. industry is claiming it can process more and more of the available stocks itself. And the fisheries service is right, behind them. What would happen if the U.S. industry rose to the technological level where it could catch all of the available stocks in the various species of fish?

When it was pointed out

that the catch would be far more than Americans could consume and, in fact, would be largely for export, the official commented, "maybe we can trade them (the Japanese) fish for television sets".

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LONDON, Sept. 27 (APF). —As the London-Sydney rally enters its final phase last night (Monday) British drivers are set to claim the top three places, the organisers said here. There had been several reports of road signs deliberately turned in the wrong direction by local people. The final stage of the 30,000 kilometre (18,600 mile) rally, organised by Sir Peter Williams, starts early today with the leading car expected to cross the finishing line at Pokolbin North of Sydney in the final phase. When the field restarted from Adelaide on Saturday after a non-stop 6000 km drive in 74hrs, Cowan had a 4 min margin over Fowkes. On arrival in Brisbane this had increased to 8 min 4 secs. Meanwhile, Irishman Paddy Hopkirk in a Citroen moved up strongly. Claude Laurent of France in a Citroen improved from eighth to fifth place between Adelaide and Brisbane displacing West German Mercedes driver Alfred Kuntz and Herbert Klein in a Range Rover. Since Adelaide two major controversies have featured in the rally. To impose rally discipline, the confederation of Australian motor sport set up two radar speed traps in small hamlets, and 14 competitor teams said to have broken the 60 km limit through both traps and could possibly be excluded. This drew acid comment from many drivers who felt officials operating the traps had been over zealous. Said Paddy Hopkirk, who wasn't trapped: "there's no give and take with them. They are simply out to book as many people as they can".

Some 500 cancerologists and medical experts from 26 countries are attending the five-day conference formally opened yesterday morning by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. Dr. Hirayama warned that lung cancer was spreading at an alarming rate worldwide, parallel with the westernisation and urbanisation of life and the popularisation of smoking. The Japanese doctor, who presented his paper yesterday, also said he believes that air pollution increases the risk that cigarette smokers will develop lung cancer, an opinion contrary to the expert views. Cigarette smoking is the

Vegetables reduce danger of smoker's lung cancer

MANILA, Sept. 27 (APF). —A cigarette smoker who eats green and yellow vegetables is less likely to develop lung cancer than a non-vegetable-eating smoker, a Japanese expert told the third Asian cancer conference here yesterday. Dr. Takeshi Kirayama of Japan's National Cancer Center research institute said eating green-yellow vegetables "modifies" but does not eliminate the risk of lung cancer because they contain vitamins which fight cancer—inducing substances.

Some 500 cancerologists and medical experts from 26 countries are attending the five-day conference formally opened yesterday morning by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. Dr. Hirayama warned that lung cancer was spreading at an alarming rate worldwide, parallel with the westernisation and urbanisation of life and the popularisation of smoking. The Japanese doctor, who presented his paper yesterday, also said he believes that air pollution increases the risk that cigarette smokers will develop lung cancer, an opinion contrary to the expert views. Cigarette smoking is the

most important "risk factor" of lung cancer, increasing with the number of cigarettes smoked, he said. In addition, US studies show that a smoker is 15 times more likely to get cancer than a non-smoker if a blood relative of the smoker has previously died of cancer. The risk is five times higher if no blood relative has died of cancer. Dr. Hirayama said he said information and education campaigns, as well as legal action such as banning cigarette advertisement have led to a declining smoking rate in many countries, including the United States and Australia. He said that in Japan, the smoking rate is still as high as 75 per cent, he said. A conference spokesman said 12 countries have totally banned cigarette advertising, including Singapore, Norway, Finland and Hungary. Dr. Hirayama said there is a "remarkable reduction" of cancer risk in people who stop smoking. Japanese studies show that cancer risk among those who have not smoked for 10 years is almost as low as for non-smokers, he said.

World Bank, IMF meet opens

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (DPA). —Calls for better import access to the markets of industrialised nations for third world goods and for reflationary measures in West Germany and Japan marked the opening of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) conference yesterday. IMF managing director Johannes Witteveen opened recent measures by Japan and West Germany to reflate their economies but added that progress must be carefully monitored. Delegations from over 130 countries heard the keynote speeches at the opening of the five-day conference here. McNamara said development aid performance in the past 25 years had been positive and added that contrary to most expectations the short-term economic prospects of the third world had noticeably improved. He presented a three-point plan under which import tariffs would be reduced by 50 per cent by 1985, the industrialised countries would reduce non-tariff imports barriers and the developing countries would aim to improve their export potential, eliminating supply difficulties and other bottlenecks. Under present trading policies, export receipts of the developing countries would increase to \$4,000 million dollars by 1985 against \$3,000 million in 1975. McNamara said. The liberalisation he suggested would bring their export receipts up to \$11,000 million dollars. Looking back on developments since 1950, McNamara said developing countries had made "very considerable progress".

KABUL, Sept. 27 (Bakhtar). —On the invitation of Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society Deputy Frontier Affairs Minister and Vice-President of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, Mohammad Osman Wahedi left for Moscow yesterday. He will participate at the cultural relations conference of the Soviet Friendship Society with foreign countries which is scheduled to be held in Moscow tomorrow. His call was aimed to all countries with relatively strong balances of payments and low inflation. He painted a grim picture of the current economic situation in the industrialised countries. Witteveen said inflation in the industrialised countries would be about seven percent this year, still too high. He said there was "no simple solution" to the economic problems which demanded policies to end the uncertainty among the public about the short and middle-term economic strategy.

Role of Kindergartens

The Kindergartens Department of the Afghan Women's Organisation inspected eleven kindergartens last year in the centre and provinces and compiled reports for their further improvement and development. The department inspected the kindergartens from an all-round improvement and development of these centres providing added facilities both to teachers and children. As a result of the efforts made to improve both the teachers and the taught last year a number of refresher courses were organised for the kindergarten teachers to verse them with more effective and useful teaching methods which in the long run help groom the children for a brighter tomorrow. The teachers were provided both practical courses and lectures. All the teachers of kindergartens from the centre and the provinces attended these courses according to the time-table drawn for them. The teachers who had attended the course were given certificates after the successful completion of the course. On the other hand two booklets titled, "poems for children" and "kindergartens and how to help them" were published and distributed among the teachers. Following were the courses held for the teachers: First course: December 1975 with the participation of 14 teachers from Nao Kindergarten, 14 teachers from Hamid kindergartens, seven teachers Mehri kindergartens. (Total 26 teachers).

Second course: January 1976 with the participation of 10 teachers from Nao Kindergarten, 14 teachers from Central kindergartens and two teachers from House of Destitute kindergartens (total 26 teachers). Third course April 1976 with the participation of altogether 30 teachers belonging to Mir Wais Kindergarten (12), Daoud Kindergarten (six), Halima Kindergarten (9) kindergartens and Qargha kindergartens (three). The above kindergarten teachers look after children between three to six years. Fourth course: April 1976 with the participation of teachers from nurseries. In the nursery teachers courses seven teachers from Nadir Shah kindergarten. The Kindergartens Department holds garden parties to help the parents see the performance of their children. Open air parties are held by the kindergartens where the children perform different acts including singing, dancing, and reciting taranas. Such functions were held in all the 12 kindergartens of Kabul last year.

UAR against sending joint Arab mission to Geneva meeting

CAIRO, Sept. 28 (DPA). —Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy was quoted yesterday as saying that Egypt will reject the US-proposed concept of a joint Arab delegation for the Geneva Middle East conference unless it provides for "full Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representation". "Israel's announced consent to the American proposal is nothing but grand deception, and as far as I know the American proposal did not contain any conditions" like those laid by Israel, Fahmy said. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, in announcing Israel's consent Sunday, had insisted that the Palestinians who participated at such a joint Arab delegation should include no known PLO members. "The main purpose of the American proposal was to circumvent the problem of Palestinian representation."

15 die, 64 injured as JAL plane crashes in K'Lumpur

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 28 (Reuter). —At least 64 of the 79 people on board a Japan Airlines (JAL) DC-8 had a dramatic escape after the jetliner crashed and split in two outside this Malaysian capital last night. They said 14 people were still to be accounted for early today but most of them were presumed dead. The helicopter was ferrying the survivors from the crash site to the field hospital, from where they were taken in ambulances to hospitals. Eyewitnesses said that many bodies were charred or mutilated beyond identification. The plane was on its way from Tokyo and Hong Kong to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. It lost contact with the control tower shortly before it crashed. The rescue team reportedly reached the crash site, five hours after the crash which occurred about 1840 local time. Officials said rescue work was being hampered by poor visibility and inaccessibility. A Japan Airlines spokesman said the first clue to the location of the wreckage was a sighting by a commercial airlines of the burning plane. Japan airlines declined to publish the passenger list, but a spokesman said that there were 14 or 15 non-Japanese nationals aboard the ill-fated plane. The remaining 55 passengers and all the crew were Japanese.

Mazar fertiliser urea output 22,000 tons

MAZAR SHARIF, Sept. 28 (Bakhtar). —The Chemical Fertiliser Company of Mazar Sharif produced over 20,000 tons of urea during the six months of the current year which is 22,000 more than the same period last year. A source of the factory said that the factory produced more than 50,000 tons of chemical fertiliser during the six months of the current year. The source further added that the company during the same period exported more than 29,000 tons of urea to foreign markets and 21,000 tons of fertiliser has been sent to the Afghan Chemical Fertiliser Company. The export of fertiliser to foreign countries and Afghanistan has been continuing. Company continues according to the agreement which was signed earlier.

Five killed in road accident

KABUL, Sept. 28 (Bakhtar). —Two persons were killed and three injured in a traffic accident in Sorobi woleswali of Kabul province, a source of the Sorobi Traffic Department said that the accident occurred when a car crashed with a bus. The bodies of the dead were handed over to their families. The bus driver is under investigation. According to another report from Sorobi three persons were killed and three others injured in a traffic accident in Samangan province. The three persons were killed on the spot while six injured were transferred to Samangan hospital and are reported improving. The driver and the conductor of the lorry escaped, but the police is on their trail.

UN Assembly discusses Mideast, S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 28 (AP). —The UN General Assembly today met to discuss the Middle East and South Africa. The Assembly heard a report from the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East. The report said that the situation in the Middle East was still tense and that the UN was continuing its efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement. The Assembly also heard a report from the Secretary-General on the situation in South Africa. The report said that the situation in South Africa was still tense and that the UN was continuing its efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement.

Prof. Omar visits Kandahar health centers

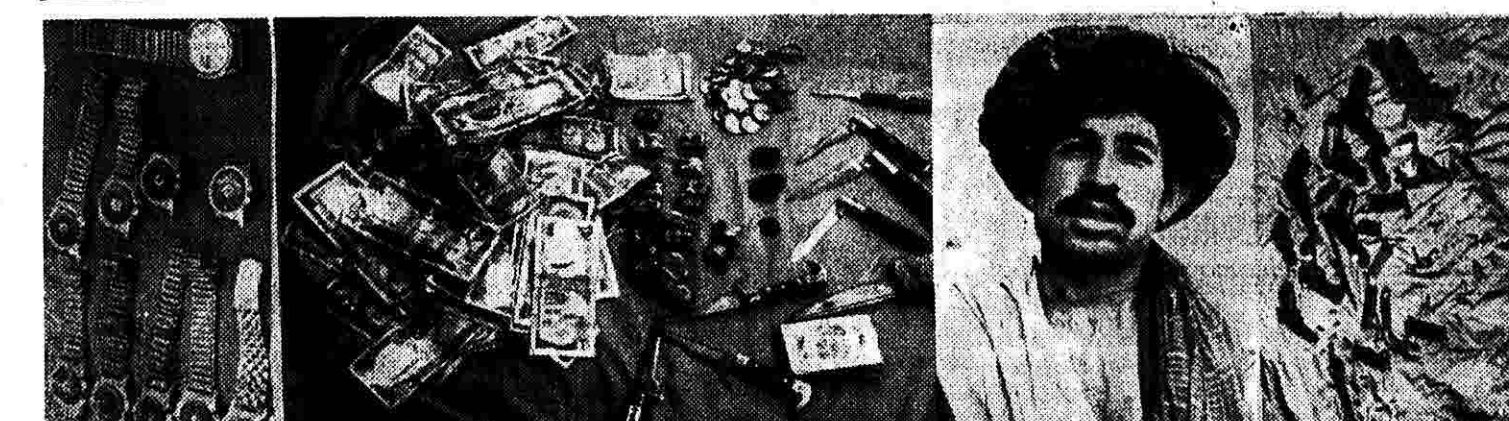
KANDAHAR, Sept. 28 (Bakhtar). —Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Abdullah Omar inspected the construction work of Mirwais Nika 250-bed hospital and midwifery nursing school in Kandahar yesterday. According to another report, Public Health Minister on his way to Kandahar inspected the operations of Malaria Eradication Unit in Farah and the construction work of Gereskh Regional Training Center in Helmand province on Monday. The acting Governor of Kandahar province Rasoul-din, the Commander of Armed Forces General Mohammad Azim, head of the Health Department and some other heads of central departments of Kandahar province accompanied the Minister during his tour.

Working hours changed

KABUL, Sept. 28 (Bakhtar). —A source of the Justice Ministry said that on the approval of the government the following amendments have been made in the working hours of the civil officials. In Kabul the working hours start from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from today. Mazar six until the end of Aqrab of the current year. With the beginning of Quas until the end of the current year the working hour will be from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. from today. The working hours for Thursdays are from 8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from the beginning of Quas until the end of the year from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. The working hours of the ministries of Education, Public Health and Higher Education will be regulated and announced by the concerned ministries.

Indira Gandhi, Women call for urban program implementation

KABUL, Sept. 28 (Bakhtar). —At yesterday's session of the third seminar on Afghan Women's New Movement held at Women's Organisation, speeches were delivered by representatives of Higher Education Ministry, Kabul Municipality and Family Guidance Association in relation to women's movement in the country and co-operation of enlightened women in implementation of urban programme and family planning. Likewise, the women's representatives of Herat and Parwan spoke on employment of women in their respective provinces and explained the activities of the AWO branches there. After the opening of the session Mrs. Mahboobah, representative of Higher Education Ministry, Dr. Mohammad Ismail Kabiri President of Health Affairs Department of Kabul Municipality and Dr. Farah representative of Family Guidance Association spoke on behalf of their related organisations about the women's movement, cooperation of women in family planning.



Looted goods, weapons and ammunition recovered from the highway robbers.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS ARRESTED

Two bands of armed robbers alleged to have been active in many areas of the province were arrested by Kandahar police last week. A police source said that the first group of robbers comprising of three persons were caught bearing weapons and ammunition. The Governor of Kandahar Mohammad Ayub Aziz accompanied by the Commander of the Security Forces gave details about the arrest and notorious operations of the robbers. The governor said that the robbers had a hand in different highway robberies and attacks on travellers. The police was after the robbers since a long time. A police source said that the first group of robbers comprising of three persons were caught bearing weapons and ammunition. The Governor of Kandahar Mohammad Ayub Aziz accompanied by the Commander of the Security Forces gave details about the arrest and notorious operations of the robbers. The governor said that the robbers had a hand in different highway robberies and attacks on travellers. 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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

It is a rough road that leads to the heights of greatness. (Seneca)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

According to a report just published the Mazare Sharif Chemical Plant, during the last six months, has produced over 50,000 tons of urea.

During the same period in 1976, the 105 thousand ton per year plant produced about 25,000 tons.

The chemical fertilizer and thermal power production plants in Mazare Sharif is the nation's first major modern industrial complex. Huge financial resources have gone into the construction of the plants, and there has been keen interest in its performance, and contribution to the national economy.

The fact that the plant now functions almost at peak production capacity is cause for encouragement in the future. The Seven Year Plan of the Republic of Afghanistan calls for the establishment of a sizable number of petrochemical industries, 500-550 thousand tons per year urea plant, and thermal power generation plants of the range 200-250 megawatts and

smaller.

The construction of the Mazare Sharif plants, and their operation during the last few years, should have provided ample experience to Afghan workers that may be utilized in undertaking and maintaining new projects.

Afghanistan needs for chemical fertilizer, other petrochemical products, for use at home, and for exports, and the need for electric power resources have now become industrial and economic growth, wherever and whenever possible on Afghan expertise, and by timely on the job and formal training of the personnel needed.

Industries of the size stipulated in the Seven Year National Development Plan of the Republic of Afghanistan, in view of the experience of other countries, should take anywhere from two to four years.

This affords us ample opportunity to have most of the personnel needed for the operation of the plant trained before the establishment is commissioned.

AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In this morning's issue the paper comments on the establishment of health centres in various districts of Afghanistan, and the contribution which they are capable of making to the promotion and improvement of public health services in the country.

During the last few days several new basic health centres were opened, some of them in remote parts of the country, by the Public Health Ministry who is on a tour of several provinces of central Afghanistan.

health, improve environmental conditions and hygiene, and in the fight against communicable diseases.

Continued strengthening of these centres and supplying to each one the qualified manpower needed, the equipment and supplies essential for effective services, is a major concern of the Ministry of Public Health.

In its operational and development budget, the Ministry of Public Health is allocating increasingly large sums to achieve this objective. However, for early realization of this aim, greater resources must be at hand, and the need and expectation for greater assistance from bilateral and international sources is keenly felt.

The services that each basic health centre or sub-centre can offer to the local population, is invaluable, and far exceeding the contribution of the major health institutions in the cities.

Work on the establishment of the basic health centres network in Afghanistan has started with great hopes, and the project is among the best in terms of their long term contribution to public wellbeing, and agricultural and economic productivity.

The initial task of building the network is almost completely completed. It now remains only to upgrade the qualification of the staff available to each centre, attract the kind of people through new incentives, and to make sure that each centre has all the equipment and medical supplies.

The women in Afghanistan, especially since the national health centre headed by the government of Afghanistan, and since the Revolution of July 27, 1973, are making a rapid new headway, and are playing an important role in the social and economic life of the nation.

It is important for the citizens and for the country as a whole to prepare the ground for unimpeded progress of women towards equality with men, and offering them all the opportunities for making to the society the contribution which they are capable of.

The paper expresses the hope that the coming years will be years during which the women's movement in Afghanistan will pick up new momentum, and the women folks in Afghanistan will attain successes in the economic and social life.

ADS. RATES

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Talks on Namibia end without tangible outcome

PRETORIA, Sept. 28. (AP)—Four days of talks here, between the South African government and the five Western Security Council member powers, to break the Namibian constitutional deadlock, ended Monday without any sign of a breakthrough.

The final day of talks, attended unexpectedly by black African deputy ambassador to the United Nations Don Mcherry, involved two sessions, one of them chaired by South African Premier John Vorster.

Mcherry, who headed the U.S. delegation, told newsmen after the meetings that we had a thorough exchange of views and we have to

have since April been trying to help negotiate a Namibian settlement acceptable to Africa and the United Nations, which recognizes SWAPO (Southwest Africa People's Organization) as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Chances for the success of the western initiative were slim, observers said, especially after a SWAPO leaders' meeting in Angola, where the organization is waging a guerrilla war against the South African Monday re-affirmed that South Africa's military withdrawal was a pre-condition for participation in the elections. This position is categorically rejected by the South African government which was understood to have presented counter-proposals to the western side. No details of these new South African proposals were disclosed.

Monday night the national South African radio SABC issued clear warning about the future of Namibia unless there is a return to reason by the western world.

The situation confirmed "long experience", the SABC commentary went on "a willingness by Pretoria to cooperate as interpreted abroad as weakness and each concession made evokes a new demand for more concessions. The experience comes to an end."

A major breakthrough into treatment of cholera

This article based on WHO survey views, describes a major breakthrough for research into the treatment of cholera and other acute diarrhoeas. The critical fluid loss which these diseases cause can now be remedied by giving the patient a specially prepared solution that can be drunk from a cup; the patient no longer has to receive the liquid intravenously.

As the sixth Cholera Pandemic petered out to a finish towards the end of 1923, the disease seemed to lose its public health importance except in a few countries where it was endemic.

Then in 1961, cholera reappeared in a big way catching much of the world by surprise and unprepared. That was the beginning of the Seventh Cholera Pandemic which is still continuing. Caused by an organism designated 01 for vibrio, it spread rapidly from the Far East to parts of Europe, and established itself in Africa where it had not been reported for nearly a century.

Prevention and control of the disease depends on safe water supply, proper excreta disposal and other sanitation facilities. While the one long-term undertakings require heavy financial investments and skilled manpower were continuing in many countries, research was undertaken to improve vaccination against cholera and develop better methods of treatment.

Today, while cholera remains a serious and internationally important disease, it has lost much of its ancient dread, thanks to some treatment techniques developed as a result of recent researches.

A typical case of cholera left untreated has no more than 30 per cent chance of survival, and in the past a large proportion of its victims died. The main cause of death is dehydration.

The loss of body fluid resulting from repeated discharge of watery stools equals one-tenth of the patient's body weight.

It is against this background that one can see the immense potential of the new simplified technique. For although originally developed as a tool against cholera, it is being applied equally effectively against the other acute diarrhoeas. WHO, therefore, through clinical trials, training courses and other means of communication, has been propagating its adoption in communities in the grip of endemic diarrhoeas.

Simple, inexpensive and easy to adapt to local circumstances, the new method consists basically in successfully replacing the body's fluid loss by solution.

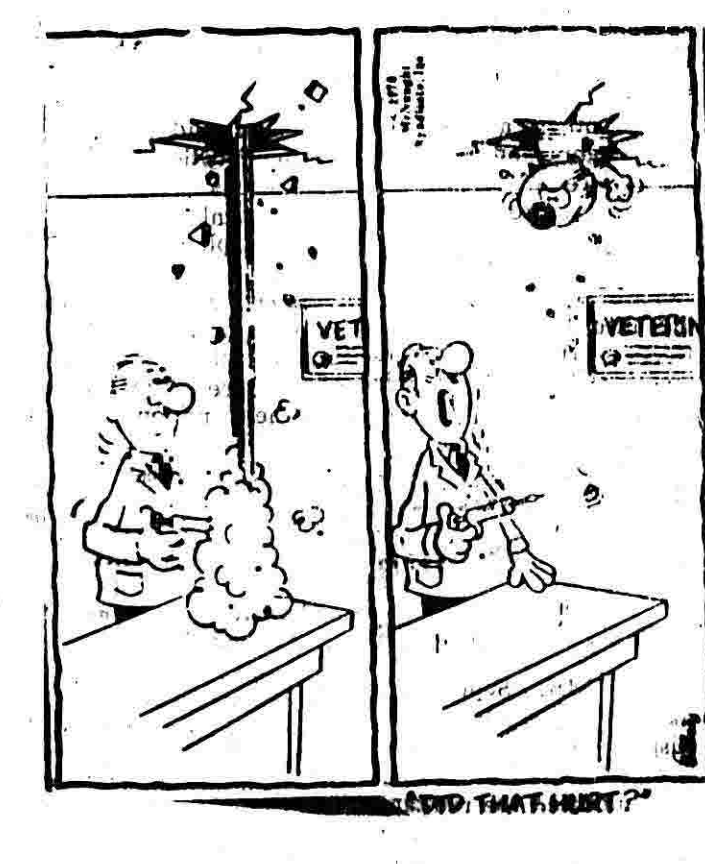
on which the patient can drink. Whereas until recently dehydration could be corrected only through the intravenous route, and expensive process and beyond the reach of populations not served by adequate health services.

Treatment by oral rehydration has not only proved effective for both cholera and other acute diarrhoeas, but oral fluid of the same composition can be given in all of these diseases and to patients in all age groups. This is a major breakthrough. It is now possible for these diseases to be treated and inexpensively in many parts of the world not only by nurses and auxiliaries, but also by volunteers and mothers with a few days' training.

The solution for oral rehydration recommended by WHO consists of sodium chloride (table salt) 3.5 grams, sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) 2.5 grams, potassium chloride 1.5 grams, and glucose 20.0 grams dissolved in one litre of potable water. Glucose is an important ingredient since it helps the salt, and makes this formulation available.

The efficacy of the technique was vividly demonstrated in a caliginous situation in India in 1971, when its severely stricken health services were confronted with an extensive outbreak of cholera and other acute diarrhoeal diseases among refugees who had

(Continued on Page 4)



IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

BREMEN, WEST GERMANY, Sept. 28. (Reuters)—Three men and a woman armed with machine-guns stormed a bank here yesterday and got away with 500,000 marks (125,000 sterling), police said here yesterday.

NICE, FRANCE, Sept. 28. (Reuters)—Seven men, including a 33-year-old karate expert, were charged with attempted robbery here yesterday after they were caught burrowing through sewers into the vaults of a bank.

Police said the men were caught in the act last Saturday at a branch of the Societe Generale Bank in the Riviera city. A silent alarm system was triggered off and the men were unaware that their presence had been detected.

A 33-year-old karate teacher, Pierre Lashovary was suspected of being the leader of the gang, police said. He was also believed to be a member of an extreme right-wing group, they added.

LONDON, Sept. 28. (Reuters)—By digging into the muddy banks of the Thames in London archaeologists hope to find the remains of the Golden Hind, the first English ship to sail round the world.

Sir Francis Drake took four years to guide the three-masted galleon round the world and to its Thameside dock in 1581 to the acclaim of Queen Elizabeth I, who said it should be preserved for posterity.

But, after lying as a rotting riverside curio until the middle of the 17th century, the vessel was recovered over when its dry dock was filled in.

The dock's position was pinpointed recently with the discovery of old maps.

The dig will begin next week to see how much of the galleon has survived burial for centuries in mud.

MIAMI, Sept. 28. (Reuters)—The U.S. coast guard said yesterday one of its patrol vessels had intercepted a coastal freighter carrying about 400 bales of marijuana estimated to be worth several million dollars on the American black market.

A coast guard spokesman the Yosu, he added, said officers from the cutter steamed, boarded the 65-foot (20 metre) freighter near the north-western tip of Haiti, he said.

The freighter was being escorted to Miami, the spokesman said.

The flags of Honduras, Panama and the Netherlands were found on board along with expired registration papers for a vessel named Yosu.

ON FAMILY GUIDANCE

By A. H. Waleh

If a nation has a limited population, say 2 or 3 million, but all its adults are highly educated to the extent that many of them are capable of firing missiles or piloting sophisticated aircraft, it is evidently far superior to a nation of ignorance, food, with a 50 million population. So the more educated a nation, the more prosperous and the more capable in self-defence. And why not this be the state of all Muslim nations in the future through birth control?

So far, the Family Guidance Association does not offer information to a nation-wide audience on general terms but in the main it asks the women who suffer most from unwanted births to approach its nearest clinic for technical advice and aid. I would like to suggest that an illustrated pamphlet be published by the association in very simple language for the general public to read and understand birth control methods. Also oral contraceptives, he made available in sufficient quantities to married women to use on doctor's advice whenever needed.

On the basis of experience gained in India, the simple operation in the case of men would not work in Muslim nations for years to come because this has a discouraging connotation. In the past, despotic rulers used to have young men castrated to turn them into eunuchs fit to serve in harems where they were trusted with a large number of wives, most of them sex-starved.

So this operation is associated with becoming an eunuch though there is much difference between the two because the man who is thus operated on does not lose his virility. He is only in a position to impregnate a woman. That is all. How to bring home to the masses the difference between vasectomy and castration is as a formidable problem as getting across the difference between rights and obligations of each individual in society. And it must be tackled with enough tact and stamina.

The writer believes the way in which women discarded their veils in Kabul in 1959 could serve as an example. It so happened that only a few girls working with the then small radio station were told to attend the studios unveiled. After a few days, a few air hostesses and nurses were encouraged to follow suit. Then school teachers and secretaries began to appear unveiled. People were rather amazed than shocked. However, since the move was gradual, it did not overwhelm the public. When time came and every precautionary measure was taken by the government, most of the educated women poured into the stadium to watch a football game while the entire cabinet ministers, accompanied by their wives were there. Nobody dared to raise an eyebrow.

Then discarding the veil became fashionable everywhere, I mean in all towns, as women in the country were unveiled anyway. However, the trend is not very encouraging in some towns now but because the government had not coerced any woman in the outset to discard her veil, it does not frown upon those who may put their cars in the reverse gear, so to speak, or refuse, to open up at all. It is their own business. And surely one day they will realise that a woman who is veiled is handicapped and therefore her productivity is hampered. And since we are living in age in which everyone is evaluated on the basis of production, the fact will soon dawn on many a reactionary to grant their spouses the same

rights as they themselves enjoy. But it will certainly take time till they realise their own rights. This is where comes legal education. People ought to be enlightened about their rights and obligations on the basis of the Civil Law in simple language. For instance how to treat one's neighbours or use public property.

MOBILE UNITS

The above may not have any direct bearing on the subject but it can give us an idea about approaching the question of getting across to the masses a delicate matter as birth control. It is not only delicate. It is sensitive. It can be fraught with danger. But tackling it the right way can bring about marvellous results.

A long-term program is needed to educate the public, in gradual stages, about the need to keep the number of children in each family limited, how to go about it in a simple and subtle way not to irritate or infuriate the reactionary elements, how to stress the importance of quality as compared with quantity and so on and so forth.

Often two essential elements composing a whole may seem and seem times are contradictory. You cross to the masses a delicate matter as birth control. It is not only delicate. It is sensitive. It can be fraught with danger. But tackling it the right way can bring about marvellous results.

(Continued on page 4)

ENJOY THURSDAY EVE SPECIAL BUFFET

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EVERY THURSDAY FROM 8 P M AT THE PAMIR SUPPER CLUB

SON FOR AFS. 300 PER PERSON RESERVATION 31851 54 OR 31841-45 EXT. 202/204

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Long Vata s/o Karmard resident of Pakia wants to install on their Benz 220 car with number plate 3416. Instead of engine No. 180-940-10-015290 one unit machine No. 121-940-10-048333. Individuals, and offices who have any dealing with the car should come within three days of publication of this advertisement to the Kabul Traffic.

(475) 2-2

Offer received

Galdip Company Ltd. has offered to supply three Photo-Copy model 213-R machines made in Japan each for Afs. 92,000, without year guarantee. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers to the Administration Department of the Ministry of Justice and be present by October 5 for bidding.

(474) 3-5

Offer received

Radio Afghanistan has received an offer from Luft Mack Company for 62 items receiver equipment at total price of DM 2430.00 CIF Kabul. Firms and agencies who wish to provide the above items at lower price should inform the Services Section until October 8 and be present on the same day for bidding at 2 p.m. List and specifications can be seen.

(476) 3-2

Needed

Trolley Buses Department of Millie Bus needs one crane and two platform vans and two dump trucks with 22 items electric measuring equipments. Local and foreign firms who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers by October 9 to the Procurement Section. List and specification can be seen at the above office. Securities are required.

(476) 3-2

Needed

Ministry of Communication needs three Russian two-door Jeep or three Russian Waz car. Individuals, local and foreign firms and government offices who want to provide the same at lower price should send their offers until October 16 to the Foreign Procurement Department.

(481) 3-1

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(481) 3-1

Except the north southern
over the country during the
next 24 hours.
Kabul Temperature: +28C.
Min. tonight +8C.



A scene of yesterday's reception by Kabul Mayor in honour of the members of women movement seminar. (See story page 1)

5.75 percent increase in ATC sale

The Afghan Textile Company produced 28,573,240 meters of cotton and rayon cloth during the last five months of the current year. Compared to the corresponding period last year this year's production was 1,507,879 meters more showing an increase of 5.75 percent in the income, said Eng. Amannudin Amin, Executive President of the Afghan Textile Company in an interview with the daily Jamhuriat.

The President of the Company speaking further said that ATC made 478,701,705 Afs from the sale of its five months production this year. The textile produced by ATC is of many kinds.

1. COTTON TEXTILES: Plane cotton, white cotton, single breadth cotton, cloth, double breadth cotton cloth, taffa, printed cotton, flannel, plain, striped flannel, checked cotton textile, striped cotton textile, jetan ordinary for use in military uniform, gamas kot, malaysia, single, double breadth, tarpaulin waterproof, fireproof, tents, blankets, blue jeans and many other kinds of cloth.

2. RAYON TEXTILES: Plane rayon in different colours and quality, printed rayon cloth Sheri and Marina.

The Afghan Textile products are sold at the local market through retail shops in the centre and provinces and fixed prices. The prices of textile of ATC patients were brought to the treatment centre within a period of eight weeks, two-fifths under age. Of these 1355 died (half of them before intravenous fluids could be administered) giving a case fatality rate of three per cent while the rate for the refugee population as a whole was 30 per cent.

The new technique was developed in the Calcutta Infectious Diseases Hospital and the Dacca Cholera Research Laboratories as the fruit of years of research, in which a number of visiting scientists, particularly those from the Johns Hopkins University and the Centre for Disease Control in the USA, collaborated with local experts.

WHO has just published a guide on the management of dehydration in diarrhoeas explaining in detail the techniques of oral rehydration. It is being given wide distribution as part of WHO's programme to develop and disseminate simple and effective health technologies that could be adopted by Member countries engaged in extending primary health care to their under-served rural and urban communities. The exact manner of introducing the new measure of the local level will be governed by the available health facilities and the cultural beliefs and traditions of the communities concerned.

(WHO sources)

Radio plays as well as dramas enacted in regular theatres can be of much importance to the promotion of this cause. While we are going to take care of school and college students who will refrain from having many children in future, we should cater to the present parents or those on the verge of becoming husbands and wives to enter this serious stage with their eyes fully open. This is only done through audio-visual means. The mobile units commencing between various small townships ought to be showing inoffensive films on family planning with interpretations in the vernacular so that the illiterate audiences may grasp the meaning of what they are shown pictorially.

The writer believes the part played by such mobile units will be tremendous providing these are fully equipped and operated on a higher standard.

BY A REPORTER

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As aforementioned 80 percent of the raw material is arranged locally while the rest of the 20 percent is imported. To produce artificial cotton it needs a large plant with massive investment. If artificial cotton is produced on mass scale in the country it will be profitable. It will find little use in the industry at present. Therefore artificial cotton is imported for synthetic cloth production.

No retail shop is allowed to sell at more than the fixed prices of the company, be it in the provinces or in the centre. The company sells the textile to the retail shopkeepers, particularly those from the Johns Hopkins University and the Centre for Disease Control in the USA, collaborated with local experts.

The ATC besides its retail shops in the centre has 20 agencies in the following provinces:

Badghis, Bamian, Badakhshan, Pakhtia, Pule Khumri, Parwan, Taloqan, Chaghcharan, Shiberghan, Ghazni, Farah, Moqor, Zabul, Kanduz, Gulkhara, Girdik, Mazare Sharif, Maimana, Nangarhar and Herat.

ATC will open new agencies in other provinces and provincial centres according to the needs of the people and production volume of the company. The number of ATC mills will also increase in future and by the end of the Seven Year Economic and Social Development Plan of the country the production and sale of the company will also rise.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28, (DPA).—B.M. Abbas, head of the Bangladesh delegation, which conferred here with an Indian government delegation on the sharing of the river Ganges following the construction of the —nif, Cplie hrdlu h mifmwv Parakka barrage in the Indian state of West Bengal, left for Dacca yesterday for consultations with his government. He is expected back here today with fresh instructions from his government. The draft agreement which has emerged after week-long discussions.

KABUL, Sept. 28, (Bakhtar).—A ten member delegation of Ministry of Justice left for Saudi Arabia yesterday for an official invitation of the Justice Department of that country.

KABUL, Sept. 28, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Water and Power Eng. Mohammedi and his companions returned to Kabul last night after inspection of the construction of Khanabad and Gawanjan water project and the survey work of Kalafza water and power project.

WSLF captures 97 p.c. Ogaden desert

Ways sought to halt fighting in S. Philippines

ZAMBOANGA CITY, PHILIPPINES, Sept. 28, (AP).—Military authorities here yesterday in a bid to halt renewed fighting in the southern Philippines.

Fighting flared here last week, between Government forces and the guerrillas, who want measure of autonomy in the heavily Muslim south.

Laurent leader Thani Manjorsa told newsmen that yesterday talks would be based on the 1976 Tripoli agreement, which established a ceasefire in the five-year-long fighting.

Dr. Manjorsa said the Moro Liberation Front had submitted a copy of alleged truce violations committee

by he army in several southern provinces. He said the clashes erupted as a result of infiltration by government troops into guerrilla-controlled areas in the southern islands, where 20,000 people have died in the hostilities.

This picturesque port city, 800 kms south of Manila on Mindanao Islands, is the headquarters of the south command, the government's main fighting arm against the guerrillas.

Populated by both Christians and Muslims, it has been placed on full military alert since last Tuesday, when the government began staging what it termed retaliatory operations against the guerrillas.

There were unconfirmed reports that discontented soldiers, driven back by Somali forces in the Ogaden desert, are also calling for an end to military rule.

The Somali Republic, which supports ethnic Somali secessionists in the Ogaden region, has been sending its own forces into the war, has broadcast reports of trouble in the Ethiopian army.

"A civil war between the peasants (militia) and the regulars is expected to break out," radio Mogadishu said Monday night.

The sources in Addis Ababa said that there was bad feeling in the army because regular forces, using older weapons feel that recently-raised peasant militias are better equipped, with new rifles.

The nine-year-old war in southeastern Ethiopia is Somali build up their forces at one end of the strategic Marda Pass, and the government masses troops at the other end.

The sources in Addis Ababa said the government is rushing men to the area to defend the mountain fortress towns of Harar and Dire Dawa.

Normal life returning to southern Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 28, (DPA).—The ceasefire in Southern Lebanon was holding yesterday and civilian life was gradually returning to normal, reports from the area said.

Sources close to the Lebanese government and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.) spoke of a "partial" pullback by the Palestinian commandos from advance positions around Israel's northern tip.

Observers here believed that PLO leader Yasser Arafat's supporters could bring the "rejectionist" commandos into line, if Arafat wanted to act as police for the truce.

Between 1,500 and 1,800 regular Lebanese troops are standing by awaiting orders to move into south to maintain law and order and establish a buffer zone between the combatants.

The force—equipped with light arms and armoured personnel carriers—is expected to move soon, although no date is yet known.

According to informed sources the troops will first enter the port of Tyre and the market town of Nabatieh and then move on to the Christian held towns of Marjayoun and Khiam.

All these locations are beyond the Litani River, say Israeli as a red line beyond which is would not tolerate the Arab deserters.

Informed western sources in Beirut said the Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon followed pressure from the U.S.

Western and other diplomats are, however, of premature optimism as to an early end of the clashes.

Christian leader Gamille Chamoun said he also preferred to wait and see if the ceasefire would hold.

Press awards dept. exhibits 500 works

In the last two years 500 art works and books by Afghan writers and artists were exhibited by Cultural and Press awards Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

This year 23 works of Afghan writers and artists won prizes and in 1955, 18 works of writers and artists of grade four to six received prizes. Every year such prizes are given to encourage the writers and artists of the country.

A source of Press and Culture Awards Department said, in accordance with the cultural policy of the Republican state prizes are given to the best works of Afghan authors and artists aimed at encouraging potential writers and artists as a token of appreciation for scientific, literary, art and press works.

In 1955 topics relating to economic, social, educational, political, historical, literary research, equality of women's rights, child education, ways to develop the mentality of children and other subjects pertaining to arts and fine arts were selected and published for information of writers and artists and were invited to write on the field of their interest and send their creative art works.

In the same year some 30 works including compilation and translation in journalism, literary research, folklore, history topics etc. were sent for assessment to the authorised commission and the works worth prizes were selected.

The same process was repeated in 1956 as a result of which 155 works of writers and artists were entered in the competition in different subjects and thirty were selected for prizes.

Women children protest against Addis Ababa govt.

NAIROBI, Sept. 28, (Reuters).—Women and children in Addis Ababa have staged a series of demonstrations against the military government, informed sources in the Ethiopian capital said yesterday.

Amid secessionist wars in the north and southeast of the country, the military rulers are facing increasing internal opposition, the sources said.

There has been a marked increase in the number of troops patrolling the streets, but they made no attempt to stop the small demonstrations which began on Friday, the sources said.

The demonstrators demanded civilian government and the release of jailed opposition leaders.

There were unconfirmed reports that discontented soldiers, driven back by Somali forces in the Ogaden desert, are also calling for an end to military rule.

The Somali Republic, which supports ethnic Somali secessionists in the Ogaden region, has been sending its own forces into the war, has broadcast reports of trouble in the Ethiopian army.

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The Department also arranged an exhibition during the same year in which 250 art works were displayed.

In an effort to build up

KABUL, Sept. 28, (Bakhtar).—Certificates were distributed to the participants of literacy course at the Government Printing Press by a delegation of National Agency for Campaign Against Illiteracy yesterday.

A number of workers and employees of the Government Printing Press attended the first and second courses successfully.

The minister did not specify when the plan, worked out by Lebanese Palestinian and Syrian leaders last July, would be enforced.

Foreign Minister Fud Butros said Tuesday with further contacts between Lebanese, Arab and international parties were necessary before the agreement could be implemented.

U.S. ambassador Richard Parker meanwhile left here for Washington yesterday to report on the latest attempts to restore a definitive peace in the area.

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First census in Afghanistan in Aug. 1978

KABUL, Sept. 29, (Bakhtar).—The full census in Afghanistan is planned to be conducted in August 1978.

The pilot census of Afghanistan will begin October 10 with the cooperation of United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

A source of the Central Statistics Office said of all the census procedures and is aimed at evaluation of methodology such as questionnaires and forms, feasibility and efficiency, of the census publicity and communications programme, census field organisation and techniques and equipment going to be used in data processing.

Based on this evaluation the census personnel will be able to bring improvement in the procedure and methodology to be used in full census.

The first census as in other countries, consist of three main phases such as planning and preparatory phase, enumeration, and data processing and publication of the results, said the CSO source.

Then census in Afghanistan began in 1975 and is still in its preparatory phase.

The preparatory phase includes activities such as establishment and organisation of different offices, mapping and cartography work, preparation of household pre-list, preparation of questionnaires and manual instructions, and finally testing the questionnaires.

The pilot census project will cover Kabul, Badakhshan, Bamian, Ghazni, Farah and Laghman provinces, added the source.

Representatives speak on women's movement

KABUL, Sept. 29, (Bakhtar).—Yesterday's session of the third seminar on Afghan Women's New Movement was chaired by Pohnam Alia Hafez, speeches were delivered by representatives of Information and Culture and Commerce Ministries and representatives of Reformatory School on role of press and mass media in enlightening the public and attracting the cooperation of people in expanding and developing handicrafts and reforming the juvenile delinquents.

Afterwards the participants of the seminar began discussion and debate on issues in the agenda and answered to questions raised.

The session was also addressed by representatives of women from Ghazni province who expounded on importance of holding such seminars and activities of Women's Organisation branch in Ghazni.

The session ended at around 12 noon. A delegation of the seminar attended a luncheon reception given in their honour by Association of Afghanistan's Private Industries at Kabul Hotel yesterday.

At the reception the President of the Association spoke on activities of the Association aimed at encouraging and promoting private investment and industries.

The Soviet delegate said it was nuclear potential had not joined the treaty, singling out South Africa for particular condemnation or, said, actually opposing the treaty and conducting nuclear preparations for nuclear tests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, (Reuters).—Weary senate marathon session lasting 22 hours 15 minutes to break a deadlock over President Carter's energy programme.

Taking occasional naps on beds set up outside the chamber, they went through the information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Nevin at 9:30 a.m. yesterday.

KABUL, Sept. 29, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of People's Republic of China to Kabul Huang Ming-ta, paid a courtesy call on Information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Nevin at 9:30 a.m. yesterday.

He also disclosed that the work on the projected railroad tunnel under the Boshor will start in 1978 and that feasibility studies were being made for another railway line in the south, where Palestinian-leftist forces have been battling Israeli-backed rightists.

An embassy spokesman in Beirut said the U.S. was expected to stay in the U.S. for about two weeks.

His departure followed intensive talks involving Lebanese and Palestinian leaders, and discreet U.S. contacts with Israel.

The ambassador has conferred with President Elias Sarkis and Prime Minister Selim al-Hoss, as well as with U.S. officials since the ceasefire took effect on Monday.

Dr. Hoss in turn held talks with commando leaders, including Palestine Liberation (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat.

The U.S. has meanwhile been acting as an intermediary to secure assurances from Israel that it would not block the peace plan.

Under the terms of the accord, fighters on both sides would withdraw from certain positions in the south and be replaced by units of the Lebanese army.

Cotton purchase begins

KABUL, Sept. 29, (Bakhtar).—The purchase of cotton from the current years yields from Herat, Badghis and Farah provinces started yesterday by Herat Cotton Co.

A source of Herat Cotton Co. said that in line with the government programme based on expansion of agriculture and strengthening of the cotton growers, Herat Cotton Co. this year will purchase cotton worth Afs. 260,000,000 from the government credit in Herat, Badghis and Shindand, woleswalis of Farah province.

The source added that the company will purchase 17,000 tons cotton from the cotton growers of the above provinces by its representatives in 15 division.

Next they would take off for a destination they did not name, releasing the remaining hostages at various airports on the way.

In Tokyo, chief cabinet secretary Sonoda said the Japanese government had told the hijackers it was impossible to meet their earlier deadline—that the nine imprisoned radicals be flown to Dacca within 10 hours of the release decision being announced.

Earlier hijackers who seized the airliner over India yesterday threatened to blow it up unless their demands for the release of three jailed Japanese Red Army guerrillas are met, a spokesman for Japan Airlines (JAL) said in Bangkok.

The JAL DC-8, with 142 passengers of several nationalities and 14 crew on board, landed at Dacca, Bangladesh, a few hours after being hijacked after takeoff from Bombay on a scheduled flight to Bangkok.

A JAL spokesman said the plane had been refuelled in Dacca last night, but there was no word as to whether or when it would take off or what its destination would be.

The JAL spokesman said that with full tanks, the DC-8 would be able to fly for about eight hours before refuelling again.

He said there were believed to be three or four hijackers on board the plane.

A 25-member Japanese negotiating team was expected to arrive in Bangkok early today on its way to Dacca.

But airport officials said plans for them to fly to Dacca via a chartered Thai international jet had run into problems because a pilot could not be found.

JAL officials identified one of the three red army men whose unconditional release from jail in Japan

25 arrested in Pakistan for train derailling

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 29, (Bakhtar).—According to a dispatch of AFP, twenty five persons have been arrested by military authorities of Pakistan in connection with the derailling of a train.

The train was derailed near Dado 100 kms South of Larkana, native place of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, in which two persons were killed and three were injured.

According to a report of BBC the Lahore High Court postponed its hearing on complaint of military government as regards the release of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto on bail. The decision was taken after an appeal from lawyer of Bhutto who wants more time to study the case.

Under the terms of the accord, fighters on both sides would withdraw from certain positions in the south and be replaced by units of the Lebanese army.

Japan bows to hijacker's demands

DACCA, Sept. 29, (Reuters).—Japan today bowed to demands by guerrillas as holding 156 hostages aboard a hijacked Japanese airliner at Dacca airport and agreed to free nine prisoners as well as paying a six million dollar ransom.

The red army guerrillas, who had threatened to kill an American passenger if their demands were not met in full, later told the Japanese government they wanted their released comrades and the cash in Dacca today.

They would then free Indians, Pakistanis, women and children among the 142 passengers at Dacca airport, the hijackers said in a radio message.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published everyday except Friday and public holidays.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

After the verb "to love" to help is the most beautiful verb in the world. (Charles Swain)

APPLIED RESEARCH

The Research Centre of the University of Kabul is almost 15 years old, but it has yet to make any tangible headway in the way of realising the objectives it set out to achieve. The Research Institute, as other institutions have been grappling with problems caused by manpower, financial, equipment and supplies limitations, but nonetheless there has been room for improved and more expansive performance.

Under the educational reforms now under implementation by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, pure and applied research will also be expanded, so that they can be potent arms of national development.

The Research Institute was established at a time when the University had only two to three thousand students, and offering of graduate degrees was a rather distant programme to offer more advanced training. At the same time hundreds of businesses and industries and institutions of social services, are in need of expert advice

and consultation, and research facilities.

Bolstering of the capacity for applied research at the KU Research Centre, and in colleges offering specialised training, thus, has assumed a vital importance.

The performance of the KU Research Centre, and the engineering consulting arm of the College of Engineering of the University of Kabul, during the first two to three years of their operation, gives us cause to be certain that more extensive research and offering of more extensive consulting services should at the same time, promote and improve opportunities for training of the students.

Which the experience of the Research Institute, and the College of Engineering, and the College of Pharmacy and the College of Medicine, and the College of Agriculture, can each be a venue for applied research and a source of consulting services needed directly by private and public institutions throughout the country.

Along with the KU Research Centre the Kabul Polytechnic Institute, the College of Science, the College of Pharmacy and the College of Medicine, and the College of Agriculture, can each be a venue for applied research and a source of consulting services needed directly by private and public institutions throughout the country.

Since the promulgation of the Investment Law scores of new industries have been established in Afghanistan some of which have had difficulties to stay afloat not to mention attaining any degree of growth. Whether these were ill conceived, or whether they failed altogether, or failed to grow because of lagging management and ineffective marketing and customer service, availability of pertinent consulting services from a dependable source would have made real difference.

The country has now huge public enterprises, which are tied thousands of millions of Afghans, and expensively acquired capital goods. Whether they realise it or not, their performance needs improvement, and here again KU economists and their student assistants can make tangible contributions.

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AFGHAN PRESS

JAMHOURIAT: In an editorial in this morning's issue the paper discusses service to the nation and to the society, and social responsibility of the citizens.

Every citizen has rights that must be ensured by the state and the nation, but the state's competence and capacity to offer such security is determined by the support and backing which it receives from the citizens themselves. To strike an optimum balance between what the state may be able to do for the citizens, and vice versa, it is essential that citizenship should be looked upon as a serious business. Ostensibly citizens choose and perform jobs to make a living, to provide for their families, and to have something to fall back upon during the rainy days. But the collective work done by these citizens given to the national efforts meaning and direction.

Thus work should not be solely a means for securing income, but at the same time, it should be looked upon as the contribution which the citizen makes to the nation, and the support which he gives to other fellow citizens.

Real work, and real service to the society, holds the key to a bright future for the entire nation, transcending the day when each and every single will be able to enjoy a decent standard of living, that is a right of every single member of the noble Afghan nation.

HEYWAD: The daily Heywad in yesterday's issue welcomes the progress made by Housing and Town Construction Authority of the Ministry of Public Works aimed at planned urban growth, and improving amenities offered to urban dwellers.

The authority has prepared development plans for practically every city and town in the country, and in many of these cities construction is going on for the implementation of these plans at a vast scale. The twenty five year development plan of the capital city of the Republic of Afghanistan was revised in accordance with the requirements of the time, and the demographic changes, and in several parts of the city buildings, erection of which is stimulated in the plan are rising.

Building as so designed to reflect the age old Afghan architecture and building techniques on the one hand, and to offer all the conveniences and facilities that modern architecture has come to mean.

A deliberate attempt is made to curb the use of agriculturally productive lands for building construction. In the past urban construction in many cities claimed large tracts of lands, placing a heavy burden on the national economy by reducing agricultural production. Land reclamation in the Republic of Afghanistan in view of the expensive structures needed for collecting, conserving, and channelling irrigation water is a highly expensive undertaking, and every attempt should be made to curb the use of agriculturally productive lands for building construction.

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THINGS LOOK BLEAK IN CYPRUS

By William E. Farrell

NICOSIA. The prospects in the near future for any improvement in the stalemate talks between the Turks and Greeks of Cyprus are regarded as almost nil by ordinary islanders as well as by official and foreign diplomats.

The prevailing view, according to interviews conducted in recent days, is that the time from now to February, when Greek Cypriots hold elections, will be marked by internal politicking as Greek Cypriot leaders seek a replacement for Archbishop Makarios as President.

The leader's death of a heart attack shocked the islanders Greek Cypriot Greeks, who made up nearly 80 per cent of the population of 600,000.

In addition, the pre-election period is expected to raise a question whether a new government is headed toward a separation of church and state or whether the powerful Greek Orthodox Church will continue to exercise a strong and direct role in the island's politics.

Archbishop Makarios, a powerful autocratic figure who left no clearly designated political heir, was both

a spiritual and political leader. But a growing number of Greek Cypriots now feel that the time is at hand to foster a separation between the wealthy and powerful church and the apparatus of government.

At present, the island's political parties, ranging from Communist to right wing, have united and backed Syriotes Kyprionou, a former foreign minister, as President to fill the remaining five months of the Archbishop's term.

This demonstration of solidarity averted a special election scheduled for this month. In the view of officials and observers, it was prompted primarily by the internal political disarray and shock caused by Makarios's death as well as by a fear that Turkish troops occupying the northern part of Cyprus might make a military move on the Greeks in the south if they appeared enfeebled by party squabbles.

The trauma of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1964 remains a very real one. It split the island geographically, giving the Turks almost 40 per cent of the territory—

from which 200,000 Greek Cypriots fled to the south.

The months ahead are expected to produce manoeuvring among the Cypriot Greek political organisations Kyprionou can hold together the coalition of diverse opinions, that made Makarios a dominant figure at the polls.

At present, the 44-year-old Kyprionou, who has a heart condition, is generally conceded as having the edge in the February election, primarily because he has the advantage of incumbency. But that could also work to his disadvantage if he should fumble a major issue.

Other names being mentioned as possibilities for the presidency are Tassos Papadopoulos, the chief Greek negotiator at peace talks, and Glafkos Clerides, leader of a party called the Democratic Rally. Clerides served as acting president of Cyprus in 1974 when Makarios was in exile after a plot against his life.

In the last election, Clerides

was elected president of the island, through some agile political manoeuvres by Makarios.

Some political analysts have even seen a possible situation in which no candidate of the four main Greek political parties could win a majority and in which the party leaders would then decide to back "a man above politics" to avoid political turmoil.

In some quarters, the man mentioned for this role is Poulis Poulides, an ambitious and prosperous businessman.

The installation of Kyprionou as President prompted the Turkish side of the island, led by Rauf Denktaş, to try to persuade the international community to recognise Kyprionou solely as the leader of a Cypriot Greek government, rather than as head of a Republic which includes Turks who will have nothing to do with it.

But this attempt failed as

(Continued on page 4)

The disease afflicting Indian Congress Party

PART I
By Arun Chandra Guha

The Indian National Congress—the mighty national organisation, the biggest mass party in the world up to this century—has

hardly any care for the stability and vitality of the organisation. Now the Congress President, Mr. Reddi, had to beg of Mr. Desai to allow the AICC to continue to function in the present house on Rajendra Prasad Road paying a rent of about Rs 10,000 a month. Another piece of land was got allotted for the Congress by the Congress Works and Housing Ministry, the requisite money was deposited to the government but the deed was not finalised. It was sheer lethargy, moral and intellectual, that the deal was not formally finalised. A building fund was collected, I think of about Rs 92 lakhs. But that was not considered sufficient for construction of the palace for the Congress, the organisation whose mission all along has been to serve the starving millions of India. The AICC had under its possession two or three other houses for which market rent was being paid. A total house rent of about Rs 15,000 was being paid every month. 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The participants of the third seminar on Afghan women's new movement at the Kabul Hotel luncheon reception. (See story page 1)

Girl asking 800,000 af's ransom held

KABUL, Sept. 29, (Bakhtar).—A sixteen-year old girl was arrested this week after being found to be

Gromyko calls for debate on detente, nuclear war

MOSCOW, Sept. 29, (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko yesterday asked United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to schedule debate on Soviet resolutions on detente and on ways of preventing a nuclear war during the current session of the General Assembly, Tass News Agency reported.

The request was contained in a letter to Waldheim.

The letter was accompanied by two draft texts—one for a "statement" on strengthening and deepening international detente, the other for a "resolution" on preventing the threat of nuclear war.

Gromyko added that it was "absolutely clear that in the present circumstances there was 'no reasonable alternative' to a policy of detente, Tass said.

Things look bleak in Cyprus

(Continued from page 2) major countries such as the United States and Britain accorded Kyprianou recognition since he was installed in office under terms of Cyprus's controversial and contested constitution. Denktash was interviewed at his office on the Turkish side of Nicosia, a city divided by the Turkish side of Nicosia, a city divided by

Patent medicine

(Continued from Page 3) is performed in the provinces by provincial health departments, said the source. Those who violate the rules or overcharge the customers or sell old and outdated and faked medicines will be dealt with seriously.

The Ministry of Public Health at present is paying special attention to popularise the use of generic medicines which are more economical and same have the effect as that patent ones. In some instances the price of a patent medicine is double that of generic.

As is now some ten million dollars worth of medicine is imported annually and if the same amount of medicine is imported in the generic form it will cost only four million dollars.

The Hoechst Afghanistan Company functioning with the cooperation and contribution of Hoechst company of Federal Republic of Germany is meeting some of the local needs as far as medicine is concerned, said the source.

The retail prices of medicine is determined by the Ministry and the pharmacies are notified through a price list and then it is seen that the pharmacies strictly adhere to the price list, added the source.

threatening her father on telephone and demanding a ransom of 800,000 af's from him. The girl was arrested while still holding the receiver of the telephone.

A source of the Kabul province speaking to the Bakhtar News Agency said that an employee of the Construction and Mortgage Bank called the police office and said that an anonymous caller had demanded a ransom of 800,000 af's for the release of the daughter of one of the bankmen.

The police on receiving the information trapped the caller by tapping the bank telephone. The telephone call was made from the flower shop of Azizurrahman son of Haji Jan Mohammad of Jade Maiwand. The caller, the sixteen year old daughter of the bank employee himself, was caught red handed while still on the line and speaking in the receiver in changed tones.

The girl named Sheela is the daughter of Ghulam Sakhi resident of Darakht Shang Kabul and escaped her house two days before the incident and her father had filed a report with police complaining that his daughter was lost. The girl

confessed to her crime during the investigations.

In another case reported by police an 11 year old boy was rescued from a would-be kidnapper while still in the taxi in which the kidnapper Kamaluddin son of Jamaluddin of Shakardarah was trying to sneak.

The kidnap bid was frustrated by the taxi driver in which the boy and the kidnapper were travelling. The taxi driver realising a foul-play stopped his taxi near the duty police in Quwai Markaz area in Kabul.

The kidnapper made a vain bid to runaway as soon as the taxi came to a halt but was overpowered by the police and another taxi driver. The case is under investigation and the taxi drivers have been given cash rewards for their sincere cooperation.

Sadat for 10 year USSR moratorium on debt

CAIRO, Sept. 29, (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat yesterday called on the Soviet Union to grant Egypt a 10-year moratorium on its multi-million dollar military debt.

This was Egypt's only alternative, he said in an address to the nation.

Egypt's military debts are secret but its total military and civilian debt to Moscow is usually estimated at nine billion dollars.

London meet seeks ways for new int'l wheat accord

LONDON, Sept. 29, (Reuters).—Representatives of some 20 countries opened a 10-day meeting here yesterday to seek common ground for a new international wheat agreement.

Discussion was expected to centre on a United States proposal calling for the building up of reserve stocks of wheat to ease fluctuations in world supply and production.

Under the plan, drawn up earlier this month at Washington, a price-trigger mechanism would show when extra stocks were needed to prevent shortages causing unduly high prices.

A conference spokesman described the present meeting as the first in a series leading to a full-scale negotiating session, perhaps next January. The present wheat agreement is due to expire in June 1978.

Exporting countries attending the preparatory meetings here are Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United States, the Soviet Union and Spain.

Importer/exporter and solely importer nations attending include European Common Market countries, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, India, Japan, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Norway, Malta, Korea, Sweden, South Africa and Trinidad-Tobago.

From —NYT

Marcos orders his men to meet Moslem rebels

MANILA, Sept. 29, (Reuters).—President Ferdinand Marcos yesterday ordered his southern military commander to meet Moslem rebel leaders to try restore a nine-month-old ceasefire shattered by a new upsurge of fighting in southwestern Philippines.

He hoped the meetings between Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon and the rebel leaders, including their field commanders, could take place within the week.

The President order came after Marcos had discussed with his military council on the deteriorating situation in southern Philippines where government troops are battling rebels in two fronts for the past week.

The discussions are taking place against a background of reported heavy fighting on the southern islands of Basilan and on Jolo, 160 km further south.

Marcos disclosed little detail of what was discussed with his top military advisers, including under-secretary of defence Carmelo Barbero, he said, however, that he had received a cable from the secretary general of the Islamic nations conference, Ahmadou Karim—Gaye, the text of which is to be released later.

The Islamic nations conference has tried to mediate in the conflict between the government and the rebel Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), battling over the past five and half years for an autonomous region in the southwest for the largely Christian country's Moslem minority.

U.S., USSR resume work on new SALT agreement

GENEVA, Sept. 29, (Reuters).—United States and Soviet delegations resumed work yesterday on a new Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) agreement following Tuesday night's surprise meeting in Washington between President Carter and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

It was their first reported plenary session for nearly two weeks.

It followed Gromyko's statement Tuesday night that the two super-powers had made further progress towards a new SALT pact that would curb their nuclear arsenals.

Yesterday's meeting, in the Soviet diplomatic mission here, lasted one hour and five minutes.

As usual, negotiators in Geneva disclosed no details of the talks. But conference sources said they agreed to meet again in plenary session next Wednesday.

Gromyko met President Carter for nearly two hours in Washington Tuesday night and told reporters after the hastily arranged talks: "Some further progress has been made in narrowing the differences between the two countries on questions related to conclusion of a new agreement limiting strategic arms".

Gromyko added that both sides firmly intended to work towards conclusion of the new accord. But neither he nor White House officials would say whether the new pact could be concluded before an existing interim five-year SALT agreement runs out next Monday.

Both the US and the Soviet Union have said they will continue to abide by the present pact after it expires.

The Council, a 12-man panel of medical specialists, said other measures to stop the spread of cholera would be futile if the pilgrimages were allowed.

Leaders of one of the coalition parties, the strongly Islamic National Salvation Party (NSP) of deputy premier Necmettin Erbakan, have already voiced vehement objections to any such ban, observers noted.

An estimated 150,000 Turks joined other Moslems last year in the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. This year's pilgrimage season, fixed by the Islamic calendar, will fall mainly in November.

The council cited the "outbreak of cholera in some neighbouring countries and in Saudi Arabia" in its recommendation to impose the pilgrimage ban.

PRETORIA, Sept. 29, (DPA).—South African police fired shotguns and teargas at about 500 rampaging youths at Dimbasa, near King Williams town, yesterday.

The firing followed the ransacking of government offices in Ciskei, a Bantu homeland.

The number of injured has not yet been released. Police had great difficulty preventing the youths from attacking the local industrial area.

New German books on view at KU Library.

By Masoud Mojahedzade

A collection of 2,500 books has been put on exhibition at the Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan Hall of the University of Kabul library by the Ausstellungen- und Messe GMBH des Borsenvereins des Deutschen Buchhandels Frankfurt Buchmesse of Federal Republic of Germany with the cooperation of Kabul University Library and Goethe Institute Kabul.

The director of West German book exhibition Ronald Weber in an interview with the Kabul Times, stressing the importance of book exhibitions in international relations said that the books are categorised under titles: First, the writings of West German writers on Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, oriental studies, new German literature, a collection of books on Federal Republic of Germany, children and youth literature, hobbies and German language and literature.

The second category consists of books on science and industry, agriculture, engineering, handicrafts, medicine, petrochemical industries, mass media, environment, architecture and construction, technical and scientific dictionaries and encyclopedias etc.

The third titles includes chemistry, physics, mathematics, geology, and the fourth consists of sociology, economics, social sciences, history, psychology and education subjects.

The first part of the exhibition is devoted to the dialogue and cultural links of Afghanistan and Federal Republic of Germany.

This part of the exhibition present a number of

books on culture, literature, history and different aspects of life in Afghanistan.

For the first time an interesting book on the contemporary Afghan writers with their literary works has been published and put on display in the exhibition. The publication includes some translations from Pashtu language and presents information on the life and thoughts of different groups in Afghanistan for the German readers.

The other part of the exhibition on science and technology with a large number of specialised books has been attracting numerous visitors.

On the occasion of the holding of the exhibition a series of literary writings of Afghan and German are read out by the Afghan and

Britain views underground nuclear tests

LONDON, Sept. 29, (Reuters).—Britain is studying a Soviet announcement that Moscow is ready to suspend underground nuclear weapons tests for a certain period but there is no big power agreement on this yet, British officials said yesterday.

They had been asked to comment on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's announcement at the United Nations General Assembly Tuesday about Moscow's intentions on this issue.

The officials expected the whole question to come up at the resumed negotiations in Geneva on Monday between the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

The British would like such a comprehensive ban to include all underground blasts covering both explosions for weapons tests and for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Britain would also want such a ban to be under adequate inspection and control to ensure that no side is cheating.

The present 1963 nuclear partial test ban treaty prohibits explosions only in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space but not underground where there is no risk of nuclear fallout and pollution.

China and France have not signed the 1963 treaty.

Enemy ships can pass Panama canal in war time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, (DPA).—Enemy warships would have the right to pass through the Panama Canal in time of war, the chairman of the US joint chiefs of staff, General George Brown told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday.

But, the General advised the Committee, that neutrality provisions require solely passage for belligerent vessels "through the canal".

They do not guarantee passage to the canal. Brown said the United States would seek to prevent enemy ships from reaching the canal in the event of war.

The Senate panel also heard the general in command of American troops stationed in the canal zone testify that the new treaties "adequately protect" the 51-mile waterway although General D. P. McCalliffe, chief of the southern command, admitted that he would require additional troops in the event of a major threat.

Both General Brown and McCalliffe, acknowledged that the canal could be temporarily closed by sabotage and Admiral James Holloway, chief of naval operations, testified that the cooperation between Panama and the United States provided for under the new treaties "will substantially assist the United States in the defense of the canal against internal threats."

The military officials followed US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and negotiator Sol Linowitz in testifying before the Senate panel where Vance Tuesday depicted the canal treaties as the foundation of a new era of cooperation between the United States and its neighbours in the western hemisphere.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown led yesterday slate of Pentagon witnesses and assured the senators that the United States would have a "unilateral right" to intervene militarily in defending the canal after its transfer to Panama. He also claimed US warships would enjoy "preferred position" in passing the waterway. His views are in apparent contradiction of those reportedly held by some Panamanian negotiators.

German writers in German and Dari languages and some films are displayed with the cooperation of Kabul University and Goethe Institute at the Kabul University and Goethe Institute.

The opening of such exhibition not only present a treasure of fresh knowledge to the scholars and interested circles, but also contributes to the further cultural contacts between the two friendly countries.

According to Ronald Weber similar exhibitions have already been held in Iran. After the end of the exhibition most of the books will be presented to the Kabul University library.

The exhibition which was opened on Sumbula 28 will remain open until Mizan II.