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FOR SHEER DELIGHT
TOBLERONE

THE KABUL TIMES

ROAMER OF SWITZERLAND
...the swiss quality watch of worldwide reputation

VOL. VII, NO. 243 KABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, ~~1968~~ 1969 (JADI, 22, 1347 S.H.) PRICE AF. 4

THANT IS AWARE OF U.S., SOVIET MIDEAST TALKS

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 12, (Reuter).—Secretary General U Thant said yesterday he was aware of consultations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the Middle East situation but declined to offer any evaluation of them.

U Thant told reporters he was aware of "consultations on a bilateral basis" between the two big powers but asked if he thought they were fruitful, he said he preferred not to comment.

The Soviet plan conveyed to the U.S. in a note on December 30 suggested collaboration with Washington to promote the peace mission of UN envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring. It calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the establishment of a UN force in the area.

Meanwhile, President Johnson will send a provisional answer next week to the Soviet memorandum on a Middle East settlement.

The American reply which is now being prepared, will request from Moscow additional clarifications on the peace plan Soviet ambassadors handed to the U.S., British and French governments.

The American note will not commit the Nixon administration and will only aim at keeping on the U.S.-Soviet dialogue on this major issue pending a definite answer by the future U.S. government.

With only a week to go before he steps down from the presidency it would be difficult for President Johnson to adopt a definite policy toward the Middle East, a problem his successor, President-elect Richard Nixon, will have to solve.

Although informed circles here refuse to adopt any kind of public attitude toward the Soviet memorandum, the impression prevailing among them is that the proposed formula is not yet considered a sufficient basis for a settlement but that it is a step in the right direction.

According to some experts the Soviet plan is still too similar to various other proposals made after the June 1967 war. The fact remains that President Johnson's request to Moscow for further details will be a constructive step enabling a solid dossier to be established on which Nixon can rely for future discussion.

Pravda denies secret deal on Mideast solution

MOSCOW, Jan 12, (AFP).—"Pravda" yesterday denied that the Soviet Union might conclude any secret agreement for the solution of the Middle East crisis without the knowledge of the Arabs or which would not include the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories.

In an article written by commentator Yevgeni Primakov, the official Communist Party daily said, as quoted by Tass: "The USSR has always taken a firm position of supporting Arab peoples who are victims of aggression".

It termed "malicious" and "absurd" rumours alleging that "the Soviet Union may agree to some behind-the-scene steps without the Arabs, in hammering out a decision for the liquidation of the Middle East crisis".

It denied there was any "new approach" to the question of the withdrawal of Israeli forces and stated: "without the evacuation of Israeli troops, there cannot be and will not be any peace in the Middle East. The Arab peoples will never put up with the loss of their territories as a result of Israel's attack. This just position of Arab countries naturally is being supported by their sincere friends".

LBJ to present state of union message in person

WASHINGTON Jan. 12, (Reuter).—President Johnson will break with tradition and deliver his final State-of-the Union Message in person to a joint meeting of Congress next Tuesday evening, the White House spokesman announced yesterday.

The spokesman, George Christian, added that the two other messages the president must deliver before he leaves office on January 20 will come following the State of the Union Message.

No date has yet been set for presentation of the President's new budget, for the financial year beginning next July 1.

The State of the Union Message will be broadcast live from Congress. It will come just six days before Johnson leaves the White House. Traditionally outgoing presidents send their final State of the Union address to Congress in writing, rather than delivering it in person

The message historically recalls accomplishments and failings of the country the past year and proposes programmes for the coming year.

Differing from his previous State of the Union messages, this time the President probably will only spell out the broad areas of movement the United States should take in the next 12 months.

Previously, Johnson has laid down specific programmes, in such areas as civil rights national defence and urban affairs.

The President promised earlier that the budget he proposes for the next year will be balanced, but a decision on the surtax—dropping it, reinstituting it, or pegging it at five per cent—must be made before final budgetary figures can be arrived at.

Arab defence ministers meet secretly in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 12, (AFP).—The defence ministers of Jordan, Syria, Iraq and UAR have been meeting for the last three days in Cairo, reliable sources disclosed here yesterday.

Officers of general rank were also taking part in these meetings.

Official sources here remained absolutely silent on the talks, and no one seemed to know even where they were being held. The arrival of the various delegations had not been announced.

It was recalled here that after the Israeli raid against Beirut airport, several of the Arab countries had proposed the re-activation of the joint Arab general staff and common defence planning.

Meanwhile other Arab meetings were being held here on a technical level. One was devoted to an Arab policy on oil and the other to Arab civil aviation problems.

Representatives of eight Arab states opened their three week conference on aviation, aimed at drawing up a unified charter of Arab civil aviation. The countries concerned are: The UAR, Jordan, Sudan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen and Lebanon.

Home briefs

KABUL, Jan. 12, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi was received in audience by His Majesty the King at 11 a.m. yesterday.

KABUL, Jan. 12, (Bakhtar).—National Defence Minister Gen. Khan Mohammad met Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Grechko Friday. The military attache at the Afghan Embassy in Moscow Abdullah Rokai Sulaiman was also present at the meeting.

Gen. Khan Mohammad also attended a reception given in his honour by Grechko.

According to a despatch from Moscow the Afghan defence minister left the Soviet capital for Tashkent. He was seen off at the airport by the Afghan Ambassador in Moscow Gen. Mohammad Aref, members of the embassy, and Soviet generals.

KABUL, Jan. 12, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Hussein Negahban, director of the Programmes Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries left Kabul yesterday for Bangkok to participate in a seminar on industrial research sponsored by ECAFE.

Protocol on telephone link with Tehran is signed

KABUL, Jan. 12, (Bakhtar).—A protocol on the establishment of telephone and telegraphic communications between Iran and Afghanistan was signed here at 6 p.m. yesterday.

The protocol was signed for Afghanistan by Eng. Mohammad Nasim Alawi, president of the Telephone Department, and for Iran by Eng. Azizullah Khakadi, Eng. Mohammad Taki Mohammadi, and Eng. Ahmad Motamedi, high ranking officials at the Iranian Ministry of Communications.

In accordance wth the protocol one carrier channel between Kabul and Tehran two carriers between Herat and Mashhad, and four telegraph channels between Kabul and Tehran will go into operation.

Until the time the carrier system of Iran is extended to the Afghan border direct contact between Tehran and Kabul will be maintained by wireless telephone.

Radio telephone contact between Iran and Afghanistan will be maintained on Sundays and Wednesdays from 10.30 in the morning until 12 noon.

With the establishment of carrier telephone links between the two nations the fee for a single call unit, three minutes, will come down from Af. 700 to Af. 170, a source of the Communications Ministry said.

The fee for telegraphic transmissions will also come down as a result of the direct links established with Iran the source said.

Yesterday noon the Iranian communications delegation was the guest of honour at a reception held in Baghe Bala restaurant by Eng. Alawi.

Saigon security alerted to increasing guerrilla attacks

SAIGON, Jan. 12, (Reuter).—Saigon's military governor, Major-General Nguyen Van Minh, yesterday ordered increased security precautions to prevent guerrilla attacks in the capital.

Troops and police were ordered to increase checks of motorists following the assassination on Monday of education minister Dr. Le Minh Tri and the wounding of three civilians in a bomb attack near the central market.

Police will increase the number of one-the-spot roadside checks of youths on motorcycles—the commonest form of transport in the city and a favourite getaway vehicle for terrorists.

The increased surveillance also follows charges by the South Vietnamese government that a Hanoi-directed suicide team is terrorising Saigon university students and professors.

Most of the barbed wire and concrete barricades that sprang up in the city during the February and May offensives have disappeared.

But South Vietnamese troops—on a 50 per cent alert for several months now—melt into the shadows of trees along the city's main thoroughfares after dark, and barbed-wire roadblocks are in place during the midnight-to-6 a.m

All vehicles taking Vietnamese into the capital are subject to intensive scrutiny and lorry-loads of goods are searched at special check-points just outside the city limits for concealed ammunition and weapons.

Meanwhile, South Vietnamese and American troops found caches containing more than 63 tons of food and equipment in 24 hours, a military spokesman reported yesterday.

Government troops found the biggest cache yesterday 24 miles west of the central highlands city of Pleiku, a South Vietnamese spokesman said.

He said the cache held more than 61 tons of rice, more than one ton of sugar, 30 cans of cooking oil, powdered milk and khaki uniforms.

Other government troops sweeping through an area in the Mekong Delta 54 miles southwest of Saigon reported finding 31 rifles, 31rocket grenades and three cases of rifle ammunition.

Saigon army to help rebuild nation after war

SAIGON, Jan. 12, (AFP).—South Vietnam's soldiers, now totalling about 800.000, will become uniformed peasants when and if peace returns to the country, a government minister said here yesterday.

For the armed forces are to play one of the major roles in rebuilding the country and in restoring the war-scarred countryside, according to professor Vu Quoc Thuc, minister of state and chairman of the "post-war planning group".

"If peace is ever restored, the soldiers will become less and less like soldiers and more and more like peasants" he said.

His group, after a year's work, has drawn up a report on "possible projects of economic development for the post-war period".

One of his assistants left for the United States this week to mull over the report with U.S. economists.

Meanwhile, the English-language "Saigon Sunday News" last night front-paged under a banner headline a report that a team of Japanese technicians were expected here later this month to explore possibilities of Japanese post-war investments in South Vietnam.

Japan and the United States would both invest heavily in the country once peace returned, Vietnamese industrialist Truong Van Quy was quoted by the paper as saying.

Paks accept Shah offer to mediate with Indians

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 12, (AFP)—Pakistan yesterday welcomed Iran's week-old offer of mediation in Indo-Pakistan disputes.

A foreign office spokesman said the "statesman like" offer of good offices made by Shah Pahlevi during his visit to India last week was "a positive initiative induced by his genuine desire to reduce tension and avoid further conflict in the neighbouring area."

He said the government of Pakistan also reiterated their willingness to cooperate in any effort aimed at a peaceful and just settlement of all outstanding disputes between India and Pakistan.

Shah Pahlevi made the offer at a New Delhi press conference when he said he would be the happiest man in the world if he could do something to improve Indo-Pakistan relations.

The foreign office spokesman also expressed the government's "deep appreciation" of the Shah's "anxiety for the improvement of Indo-Pakistan relations and for the peace and stability in this area."

The spokesman added that such an improvement can only be achieved through an honourable and equitable solution of the dispute over the future of Jammu and Kashmir.

FRG to help Pakistan with communications

KARACHI, Jan. 12, (DPA - West Germany and Pakistan signed an agreement here Saturday on technical cooperation and the setting up of three schools for telecommunications technicians in Pakistan.

West Germany will provide grants of technical equipment and advisers for the schools, which will turn out 250 trained staff annually.

At the same time 24 Pakistanis will train in West Germany to take over teaching posts from West Germans in Pakistan.

The new agreement follows talks between Pakistani communications minister Sobur Khan and his West German counterpart during a recent visit to Bonn.

Israeli jets hit Jordan two times in one day

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12, (AFP).—Israeli aircraft struck for the second time yesterday at Jordanian positions on the east side of the River Jordan, authoritative military sources announced here.

Yesterday afternoon's attack was in the Abdalla bridge area "to silence Jordanian batteries firing against Israeli troops", the sources said.

Yesterday morning, an Israeli military spokesman reported that Israeli aircraft had bombed Jordanian positions situated opposite the northern part of the Beisan valley after the Jordanians fired on an Israeli patrol.

In Amman yesterday morning, a Jordanian military spokesman said that four Israeli fighters bombed farms and fields in the northern Jordan valley, strafing the area and dropping napalm.

Extensive damages was caused to crops but there were no casualties, the spokesman said. The raid lasted more than an hour, he added.

Yesterday's two Israeli air raids were the first since the recently-announced French embargo on arms to Israel.

An Israeli military spokesman said the Abdalla bridge area ground firing was a two-hour artillery duel between Israelis and Jordanians.

An Israeli soldier was slightly wounded in the duel, which the Jordanians had begun, the spokesman said.

Israeli jets crossed the river Jordan early Saturday and attacked Arab guerrilla posts on the east bank immediately after an Arab attack on an Israeli military patrol, according to reliable reports.

An Israeli military spokesman here said the guerrilla posts were pounded, but did not specify the use of aircraft.

Reports from the region said a limited number of aircraft were used in the relatively small's scale raid confined to the immediate vicinilty of the guerrilla posts which mounted the attack on the patrol.

The spokesman, reporting the attack on the patrol, said bursts of firing came from across the river near the village of Gesher, scene of numerous Arab attacks in November and December.

The spokesman said the patrol was attacked at about 7.30 a.m. during a morning tour just west of the river. He said there were no Israeli casualties.

British coloured community plans 'march for dignity'

LONDON, Jan. 12, (Reuter).—Extra police are being drafted into London to deal with today's "march for dignity", the biggest demonstration yet planned by Britain's 1,250.000-strong coloured community.

The organisers, the Black People's Alliance formed from over 55 immigrant groups, have hired coaches to ferry West Indians, Pakistanis, Indians and Africans from central and northern England to join compatriots in the British capital.

An alliance spokesman told newsmen it was protesting against racial discrimination, slum housing and police brutality. He claimed it would be the first mass multi-racial demonstration here.

The marchers are likely to join forces with another protest being held at the same time in London against the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia.

This is aimed at occupying Rhodesia House in the strand and expelling the present occupants. It may meet a counter-demonstration from a right-wing national front body.

The marchers route from Hyde Park will take them to Downing Street where the leaders will hand in a protest letter at British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's London home. The return journey to the assembly point will be past Rhodesia House.

Alliance leader Jagmohan Joshi said he hoped there would be no violence but he added: "If the authorities fail to protect us we will have to protect ourselves".

He also said, "we feel that the time has come when no more sweeping of racial discrimination under the carpet should be allowed".

The organisers hope 10,000 marchers will take part. It is timed to coincide with the Commonwealth summit conference now halfway through its discussions here.

The anti-Rhodesia demonstration today is planned by the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) solidarity committee which claims the support of more than 20 political and radical student bodies.

An organiser said: "Rhodesia House is owned by the rebel regime. It has been allowed by this (British) government to function as the embassy of a regime convicted of treason, rebellion and murder. This is intolerable".

A Rhodesia House spokesman said they would not be taking any special security precautions.

The national front, who advocate a ban on black immigration and the repatriation of coloured immigrants plan to be on the scene.

July 15 set for Apollo-11 flight

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, (Reuter)—America's Apollo 8 astronauts, the adulation of the nation's biggest city ringing in their ears, pushed on with their triumphal tour yesterday as three other spacemen prepared to take up the standard of moon exploration.

Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders, feted and feasted here Friday, were leaving yesterday to receive the keys of the city of Newark across the Hudson River.

Then they will travel on to Miami where today they will be guests of honour at the Super Bowl football game between the New York and the Baltimore Colts.

After the weekend the latest of the United States' space pioneers will leave the limelight and return to routin at their homes in Houston, Texas.

Three of their colleagues there are already preparing to make use of the knowledge gained on their trail-blazing mission around the moon to take space exploration a giant step forward, by landing on the moon's surface.

If everything continues on schedule, Apollo 11 astronauts Edwin Aldrin and Neil Armstrong will become the first men to set foot on the moon on July 20.

They will touch down in the lunar landing module while fellow crewman Michael Collins whirls around the moon aboard the Apollo spacecraft waiting for the trip back to earth.

The first opportunity to launch Apollo 11 comes on July 15. The spacecraft would take three days to reach lunar orbit and a further day to ensure the lunar module works well in lunar orbit. The actual landing would take place on the fifth day of the trip.

It is hoped that television viewers on earth will see live pictures of the astronauts on the moon.

Besides sending back television pictures, the astronauts will also collect samples from the parched dusty surface of the moon and deposit scientific instruments during their two hours outside the module.

Should anything go wrong on landing on the moon Aldrin and Armstrong will put "emergency drill into effect, taking off instantly to reunite with the orbiting spacecraft.

The astroauts face about 900 hours of training for their mission, concentrating on the lunar landing craft and their work durig its 21 hours on the moon's surface.

Although July 15 is the first date for the moon blast—of at Cape Kennedy, the launch can be accomplished as late as July 22.

After that the moon and earth will no longer be in the right relative positions for the mission until August 14 to 23. The next opportunity would be September 13 to 19.

THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

War is a contagion.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Traffic hazards

With the heavy snow of the year today there will be a number of traffic accidents in the city and the provinces. The situation calls for a review of the activities of the traffic police, driving conditions and the roadworthiness of the vehicles. The Traffic Department under the present circumstances is hardly in a position to apply the existing traffic regulations even though the regulations need to be revised considerably.

First of all, it has very little mobility to chase a violater or a hit and run driver. It is a common thing for a diver crossing a red light simply to shrug his shoulders when the traffic police blows his whistle to stop him. The fact that most of the number plates are badly disfigured or covered with dirt makes it impossible for the police to trace him afterwards. Some of the traffic police may be unable to read digits even if the plate were visible. Under the circumstances it is highly important for the Traffic Department to have a number of patrol cars.

Although the department has recently announced that it will stop certain cars and check them for roadworthiness, until now anything with four wheels and an engine could enjoy the stretches of the Afghan roads and highways. The new announcement is unlikely to bring about much improvement. A better arrangement would be for the Traffic Department to make it obligatory for all vehicles to be checked properly before being certified road worthy for a limited period.

Right now cars and other vehicles with faulty brakes, horns, windshield wipers, lights and tires are on the roads causing traffic accidents. One particularly vexing problem is that some vehicles drive about at high speed at nights with only one headlight. Yet nothing is done to stop them in the interest of road safety. Observing speed limit is something unknown to the ordinary driver. Yet there is no way that he should be informed about his mistake. Cars overtake each other in the most congested parts of the city where two way traffic is allowed along narrow streets.

Similarly buses and cars are seen stopping right at the middle of the road blocking the on coming traffic for as long as five minutes. This highly dangerous and irritating problem is especially noticed when two buses coming from opposite directions stop parallel with each other leaving practically no room for even a bicycle to pass between them. By the time passengers get off and on traffic is at a standstill in both directions.

It is necessary for the Traffic Department to organise an educational programme preferably over Radio Afghanistan to advise drivers on the normal amenities of driving. The same programme could also deal with traffic signs which are hardly understood and observed by an average driver.

During heavy snow falls the Traffic Department in addition to refreshing the memory of drivers to check their brakes, lights, windshield wipers and see that they put chains on their tires. Efforts should be made to make the roads serviceable as early as possible during day. Usually clearing snow from the roads stars after 9 a.m. when the rush hour has already passed. Instead of clearing the snow with shovels the municipality should be advised by the Traffic Department to spray fine sand over the roads to make them less slippery.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial suggesting the introduction of hire purchase system. It is quite proper for developing countries, it said to study the ways and methods used in the advanced countries to provide facilities for both buyers and sellers.

One method which is generally accepted is the hire purchase system. This method is advantageous both to the consumers and the supplier, claimed the editorial.

Such an arrangement is urgently needed in Afghanistan. it argued. There are people who want to possess some of the modern amenities of life.

However, they cannot afford to pay for them in a lump sum. At the same time the suppliers not having enough customers will have to keep in storage their goods.

This means keeping their capital out of circulation. The introduction of hire purchase system could solve both these problems claimed the editorial.

In another editorial the paper stressed the need for inspecting the cars which are on roads for road worthiness. Some of the cars on the road are so delapidated that they are dangerous not only to its own occupants but also to pedestrians and everyone on the road. In winter when it is snowing the Traffic Department should lay down strict regulations that all cars must have chains and windshield wipers.

The lack of these contribute to traffic accidents. At night cars and trucks are seen without headlights or even more dangerous with one headlight.

It is difficult for the traffic coming from the opposite direction to distinguish what the one-eyed monster is. Is it car, a motor bike or bicycle.

Such misunderstanding can easily lead to a traffic accident. The Traffic Department should prevent such carelessness on the roads.

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial on the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference. This year's conference, it said, has a number of importing issues listed on its agenda of discussions.

But, it asserted, that the British government is trying to avoid the discussion of serious problems, afraid that serious questions might spoil the atmosphere of the conference. That is why the participants were requested at the beginning of the conference not to include the thorny question of immigration into Britain from Commonwealth countries as well as racial policies of certain members.

The editorial recalled that Britain had laid certain restriction on immigration from Commonwealth countries in Britain. This has created a lot of misgivings in some of the Commonwealth countries.

The Rhodesian question which was dealt with in a half hearted manner has also been vexing some of the Commonwealth countries. They were wondering why the Rhodesian flag was flying atop a certain building in London in spite of the fact that the Rhodesian prime minister has been defying the world public opinion as well as the authority of the British government as the administering power even after it unilaterally declared the country's independence in [illegible].

Another question of special interest is the future of events in South East Asia, after the British forces are pulled out of the region.

World Press

The authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said if Israel produced an atomic bomb, the Arab nations "will find the means to rectify the balance".

Al Ahram said that, despite reports indicating that Israel was in possession of a major part of the technical knowledge enabling it to manufacture the atomic bomb, she had neither the means nor the apparatus to manufacture it.

Another Arab newspaper, *Al Akhbar*, said Friday the reasons given by France for its decision to embargo the shipment of arms and spare parts to Israel were an indictment against Israel and were expected to have a great effect on Israel and its friends.

The paper said France had always been concerned about the security and existence of Israel and had long been supplying it with arms to defend itself. If France was adopting this attitude today, it was because of Israel's rashness, it said.

France made no "sugar-coated" statement about its desire for peace, avoidance of war and support of the Jarring mission without "any effective and decisive action, *Al Akhbar* said.

The Soviet men and women, at one with the peoples of other countries, are deeply convinced that the Tashkent declaration as a positive example of the settlement of differences between India and Pakistan through peace talks in present conditions is the only correct way in the development of relations between their peoples, *Pravda* says in an article devoted to the third anniversary of the Tashkent declaration. "Such a way, the article says, accords with the fundamental national interests of India and Pakistan and, at the same time with the interests of relaxation of international tension, strengthening of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Pointing out that in the past three years much useful had been done in the cause of normalisation of the relations of the two countries, the authors of the article recall "normal diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan were resumed on the basis of the Tashkent declaration, many problems were solved which were connected with the consequences of the Indo-Pak war, the trade up in the autumn of 1965 such as the exchange of the products of war, frontier skirmishes, establishment of contacts between official representatives of the two countries at various levels.

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Food and development

Third world agricultural problems

PART II

By Angela Taylor

Postwar shifts in the economy have altered the composition of the population in developing countries.

As a result, the proportion of people consuming marketable foodstuffs has risen at rates greatly exceeding the general population increase.

Cereals are the main foodstuff in developing countries of Asia and North Africa (two-thirds to three-fourths or more of total calories). Cereals also make up most of the increase in food consumption where there is any. But the level of output for the market is extremely low in newly-free countries. On the whole, grain production for the market amounted only to 25-30 per cent of the gross harvest in developing countries in Southeast Asia and the Far East on the threshold of the 1960s. This level is characteristic of an economy where the overwhelming majority of the peasants produce food for their own consumption and not for the market.

The marketable food balance in a number of developing countries rests, as it were, on two diametrically opposed socio-economic foundations. While the nation's marketable food requirements are determined by the social division of labour and the growth and consolidation of economic structures based on commodity production, the actual satisfaction of these requirements still depends on the influence exerted on the small producer by pre-capitalist forms of land tenure and caiptal and also by the state.

To advance agriculture and improve the life if millions of peasants, feudal and semi-feudal ownership of the land must be abolished. This is truism. But a land reform which actually redistributes the land in favour of the peasants substantially strengthens the small farms with their low market output. This leads to a considerable increase in food consumption by the peasants themselves. Thus, at the initial stage a land reform leads to a certain increase of the subsistence nature" of agricultural production. This is natural, because a land reform, changing property relations, alters in the first place the distribution of the product; its effect in expanding production is felt later. This is exactly what happened, for example, in the United Arab Republic.

Thus, the movement of marketable food remains unrelated to the change in the actual national needs for these foodstuffs. This is one of the fundamental reasons for the sharp worsening of the urban food supply in developing countries during the last ten years.

In these conditions the foreign market is the only possible sources for making up the mounting shortage in the food supply. Indeed, in the last ten years, especially in the 1960s, food imports (in the first place of cereals) of developing countries have been steadily climbing.

Imports are particularly significant for the food supply of urban wheer the most productive part of the population is concentrated (in a less developed economy).

But the efforts of the nations must be concentrated on solving the production problem, because that is the central link which restores the entire broken chain of the food supply.

To begin with, the scope of the tasks facing the developing countries must be clearly visualised. According to an ECAFE estimate, to regain the prewar level of per capita food consumption in the next few years in developing countries of Southeast Asia and the Far East, "an annual rate of increase in food output of about 5 per cent" has to be attained.

Space exploration

Looking at the earth from the moon

An aphorism that has been heard frequently in the last couple of years holds that "the medium is the message".

One hopeful aspect of its meaning was suggested in the remarks on the Apollo-8 astronauts at their reception in Washington on their return from man's first flight around the moon.

On their way back from their historic lunar mission, Colonel Frank Borman said he and his fellow-crewmates, Captain James A. Lovell, and Lt. Colonel William A. Anders, learned the conviction that in a few years we will have an international community of exploration and research (on the moon) much the way we have in antarctica".

The question, he added, "is no longer whether we will do these things, it's how long it will take."

This is just the sort of shaping of thought by technology that Marshall McLuhan presumably had in mind when he coined the phrase about the medium being the message.

Although he was talking particularly about such new means of communication as television, the great Canadian apostle of the electronic era meant, in essence, that the media through which men speak and act profoundly influence the content of what they say and do.

He is convinced that revolutionary changes in science and technology are in the process of bringing about revolutionary changes in all sorts of human values and institutions.

Certainly the Apollo-8 astronauts appear to have gained a particular view of international affairs, and possibilities of international cooperation, by looking at the world from the moon.

"When you get to 240,000 miles", as Colonel Borman told a joint session of Congress called to honour the three space pioneers, "it really isn't a very large earth". If a generation that grows up with space exploration comes to view the world in that same perspective, it should follow that mankind will indeed some day understand, in Colonel Borman's phrase, that "we are all ridders on the earth together".

In a sense, perhaps the medium is already beginning to convey this message. An awareness of the need to adapt practices of international relations to the new possibilities being opened up by space science has produced the space treaty, embodying the significant principle that the moon and other celestial bodies shall not be subject to claims of national jurisdiction.

Incidentally, as Colonel Borman indicates, that idea did indeed grow largely out of the antarctic treaty which the United States proposed in 1958—again in response to new scientific possibilities of exploration—to "freeze" territorial claims and regulate international research.

To be sure, scientific and technological change in itself does not automatically assure political progress. The instinct of national rivalry is deep, and it can even be argued that it has helped to spur both the United States and the Soviet Union toward the progress both have made in space exploration.

On the Soviet side, moreover, an ingrained secretiveness about any scientific work potentially bearing on military matters remains to be overcome.

But in time, an understanding of how small the earth has become and how much is to be gained by sharing knowledge should surely generate increasing pressures toward international cooperation.

In any event, it has become plain that the great need is to adapt man's will to the means now in his hands. As President Johnson put it, in seeking the "ultimate truth" in the Apoll-8 mission:

"There are few social, scientific or political problems which cannot be solved by men, if they truly want to solve them together".

International trade

Payments outlook remains bleak

Prospects appear bleak for restoring general equilibrium to the free world's balance of payments next year, according to an authoritative forecast made public in Paris last week.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, looking ahead into 1969 in the wake of last month's latest monetary crisis, also foresees a general slowdown in the growth rates for production and trade among its 21 member nations.

To be sure, the OECD report notes measures taken by France, West Germany and Great Britain to ease the waves from November's world monetary upheaval in 12 months should improve their own respective balance of payments position in the new year.

But these tax changes and other [illegible] departures from rules [illegible], held desirable", it asserts [illegible] taking them into account, [illegible] imbalances in international payments still seem likely to remain.

The OECD predicts the hectic pace of economic expansion in the United States will finally taper off [illegible] somewhat later than many experts had hoped. But "given the strength of inflationary pressures which have now built up", the report continues, Washington will have to restrain the U.S. money supply and maintain "at least the present degree" of fiscal control which would mean continuing the income tax surcharge tentatively slated to end July 1.

Collectively, actions taken by the major industrial nations to correct payments imbalances during the current year have been, the report flatly states, "inadequate". And this failing "reinforces the need for determined cooperative effort in the immediate future".

In calling for better cooperation, the OECD warns that unilateral steps by various nations at various times may help adjust their own imbalances without necessarily benefiting all fellow nations.

As an example, the Organisation cites West Germany's tax adjustment during the November crisis to trim its booming trade surplus. It was this surplus, coupled with uncertainties about the future stabilities of the French franc and British pound, that touched off last month's currency-market stampede.

Speculators and prudent money-managers alike, guessing the West German mark might be revalued upward while the French and British currencies might have to be cheapened by devaluation, switched billions of dollars of cash.

But the West German Government, largely motivated by domestic political pressures, refused to revalue the mark through an outright change in parity rate and sought to ease its trade surplus instead by putting higher taxes on exports and lower ones on imports.

The OECD comments that this modest move may help to head off a counter-vailing 1969 trade deficit for France, which at the same time took alternate steps of its own rather than devalue the franc. At the same time, however, West Germany's taxes may only further increase an already excessive trade surplus in Italy.

Meanwhile, Washington's continuing drive to bring U.S. payments out of deficit may contribute to curbing the German and Italian surpluses, but could make the anti-deficit goals of France and Great Britain all the harder to attain.

Thus the OECD renews its plea for cooperative and simultaneous adjustments by all nations concerned to bring international payments into proper equilibrium and prevent new crises of confidence.

The Organisation expects the total growth rate for gross national product in the 24 OECD members to be about 4 per cent next year, against this year's surprisingly high 5-plus per cent which was buoyed by strong demand in the United States and Great Britain. Such a rate would still exceed the 3½ per cent of 1967.

This slowdown, it predicts, should cause "a significant, but by no means disastrous" braking in the growth of world trade.

The OECD foresees exports and imports of its members both rising about 8 per cent in 1969 down from the estimated 12 per cent growth this year which itself was double the 1967 rate.

The United States and Great Britain are both expected to show "substantial improvement" next year on the current account side of their payments balances — in which trade is the largest single factor. Assuming the U.S. economy finally slows up, the OECD says its current account might swing from an estimated $400 million deficit this year to a $1.8 billion surplus in 1969.

The OECD experts still see reason for "disquiet", however, since this surplus would be well below averages for earlier years in the decade. At the same time, they predict the U.S. capital account, reflecting the flow of investment funds, will show less favourable results than this year at least in the first half of 1969. In fact, they say, a possible outflow of speculative foreign capital from the United States "cannot be entirely discounted".

For Great Britain, which has suffered a nagging trade deficit despite last year's devaluation of the pound, the OECD foresees the chance for a current account surplus at long last next year running between $ 250 million and $ 650 million. This would, however, be less than the level needed for the British to pay off their massive international monetary debts at a satisfactory rate.

(WASHINGTON POST)

Aryan drama company gives first winter play

By Amin Saikal

The first production of the Aryan company of the Culture Departmtnt this winter was "The Charm of a Woman". It was presented at the Pohani Theatre last Tuesday night. The play is about a charming but deceitful wife who cuckolds her husband, and the couple's honest and faithful servant who is helpless to prevent the injury done to the husband.

The play begins as the servant, Jano, comes on stage and begins to relate directly to the audience the story of his wife. When he reaches the time he was employed by Mrs Sharif and his wife Mahila he invites the audience to watch this episode played out on the stage. With this invitation the other characters enter and the action begins.

The audience soon learns that Mahila has fallen in love with a close friend of her husband, a man named Mohsin, and when her husband leaves to look after his harvests in Herat she plans a tryst with her lover.

The servant who is left at home to take care of the household affairs becomes suspicious but Mahila orders him to return to his own wife and, reluctant as he is to go and betray his master's interests, he is forced to heed the command of his mistress.

The servant is further grieved because he has tried to warn Sharif of his wife's deceit but the man is so beguiled by his wife he refuses to listen to his servant's admonitions.

Jano leaves wih misgiving one night and Mohsin comes to the house for a rendezvous with Mahila. While the latter are embarcing Sharif unexpectedly returns. He knocks on the door and Mahila hides Mohsin in the closet.

When she opens the door, Sharif is furious. He accuses her of adultery. She laughs at him and tries to wind him around her finger. But he continues to accuse her of deceiving him with another man and begins to search the house.

When he finds Mohsin in the closet he kills him. Then he denounces his wife and divorces her giving her Af. 500,000 and a beautiful house. At this time Jano returns and Sharif frees him and gives him a gift of Af. 100,000.

The play ends as Sharif is left alone without wife, friend or servant unhappily commenting on the general demoralisation of society. The servant then comes back on stage to finish off his tale and at the end pays to God to save him from the deceits of women.

The play was an adaptation by

(Continued on Page 4)

Saturday Evening Post dies

A general circulation magazine died in the United States Friday. There was no loss of real life, no body to be buried—just a group of businessmen deciding to scrap a failing business still, there was the emotion that someone loved had died.

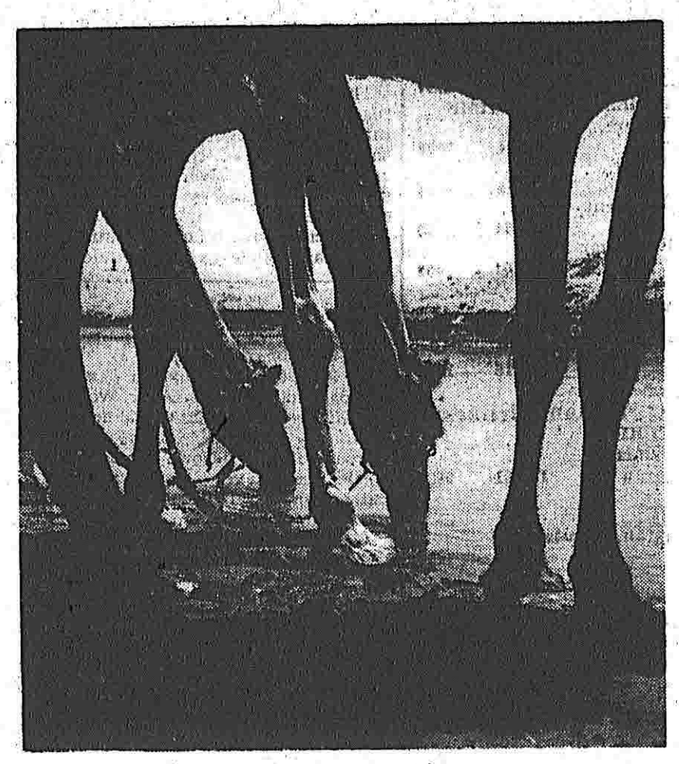
The Saturday Evening Post died at an age of 147 years. During its middle years, its prime of life, the Post featured writters unmatched anywhere in the world. The characters that floated off its pages and into the imaginations of millions and onto the screens and stages included Charlie Chan, Turboat Annie, Rungles of Red Gap. There were Ring Lardner's baseball stories. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's detective Sherlock Holmes, Bret Harte hard-bitten Westerners.

Many writters of 20 or 30 years ago had one goal: make the "Evepost". If a writer got published regularly there, he became famous, often wealthy.

The Post was owned by the Curtis Publishing Company, which also turns out two specially magazines, Holiday and Statu. In recent years the Post has been in financial trouble. Losses have been estimated as high as ten million dollars a year. Magazines in America live off advertising. The Post was not getting as much as it needed to maintain its economic life.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis bought the Post in 1897 for one thousand dol-

(Continued on Page 4)



These are two of the pictures by Yahya Asefi now on exhibit at the American Centre in Share Nau. The exhibition which opened Wednesday will remain on view until Tuesday.

A professional photographer with Afghan Films, Asefi's work most recently featured in a show at the exhibit hall at the Jashen grounds in August of 1968. This current one-man show, another in a series of exhibitions by Afghan and foreign artists at the American Centre, is his first at the Centre. Admission to the exhibition is open to the public at no charge.

Because of his skilled and Imaginative use of photographic equipment, materials, and techniques, Asefi might be correctly termed a photographic artist rather than a photographer. His studies of Afghanistan and the Afghan people are as much works of art as oil paintings or charcoal drawings would be. His pictures are stories without words. His compositions demonstrate not only a mastery of the photographic arts but a deep understanding and appreciation of his subjects as well.

PROTECTORS OF NAT IONAL TREASURES

With many ancient temples each with a history of 1,000 years, Kyoto is a comparatively quiet city for its population of 1,400,000. And in a corner of the Higashiyama quarter where roads are lined with old houses, mud walls of temples and trees, there is the National Treasure Repair Office adjacent to the National Museum of Kyoto.

Every year, several broken down Buddhist images and those of Shinto deities with facial features already due to corrosion are brought to the repair shop, and after some time, leave there covered with white bandage. Though visited by few people, the repair office has never ceased to give off the sound of chisels and the smell of lacquer for the past 70 years.

Japan abounds in cultural heritage because of its ancient history—not only in variety but also in numbers—such as Buddhist and Shinto images, swords, ornaments, pictures, writings and curios, let alone shrines and temples in all parts of the country. In 1929 the national treasure system was established to accord national protection to cultural assets of especially high cultural, artistic and historic value.

But the enemy of such cultural property is not limited to mischievous tourists and children alone. With the passage of time over 500 or 600 years, the connected sections of wooden images fall away and they are weathered and eaten by worms. Bronze images rust, corrode and become disfigured.

If our cultural heritage from our forebears is to be handed down to posterity both at home and abroad, constant repair is indispensable. And it is the "National Treasure Hospital" for important cultural property that is performing this role.

This "hospital"—that is, the National Treasure Repair Office of the Institute of Art has a staff of 20, including Director Kocho Nishimura. The task of these men is primarily the repair of wooden images. Buddhist and Shinto images brought to the repair shop are all aged more than five centuries. Some of them can no longed stand because of rooted pedestals, while the faces of others are pock-marked with traces of worm eating.

These are not usual cases, and there are even images with their heads detached and those which promptly disintegrate into 10 or 20 small wooden splinters, if touched by hand. The mission of the repair shop is to prevent these images from being damaged any further and to convey them just as they are to posterity.

When a new "patient" arrives, the first task is a conference of all persons concerned to examine the state of damage at great ective method of repair. The material, state of drying and repairs made in the past need to be studied and clarified, and the form of the repaired part determined.

For instance, let us suppose a Buddhist image with one of its legs gone is brought to the repair shop. The image cannot stand again unless provided with a new leg. What was the lost leg like? It probably was not much different from the remaining leg, but in what direction were the toes turned? This is surmised from the trace of the foot remaining on the pedestal as well as the shape of the clasp that linked the leg with the pedestal. At the same time, old records are examined for a clue.

Then a drawing of a new leg is made and proper wood material is chosen, followed by chiseling. The repair staff tries to make this chiseling work as close to that of the original sculptor as possible. The other sections of the Buddhist image are pockmarked with countless small worm-eaten holes. To stop eating by worms, plastic is injected into each hole with a syringe. The number of holes reaches several thousand sometimes, and the repair of a life-size Buddhist images takes even three to five years.

The techniques of painting and colouring are particularly difficult. That is, the colour must be made completely identical with that of other sections which have already spent hundreds of years. Moreover, the colour of the repaired part must be prevented from changing differently from that of other parts 10 or 20 years hence.

It totally defies prediction if the binding agent, considered best at the moment, would retain the same effect after a century. The reason why lacquer is still used for painting is that the existing works of art have proved that lacquer is durable for more than 1,000 years. The difficulty of the repair work is that the effectiveness of the present repair methods cannot be assesed until after 50 or 100 years. Sometimes, the repair staff comes upon an image once repaired 100 or 200 years ago. But the clamsiness of the ancient repair techniques makes them renew their determination never to leave repair work that might be laughed at by posterity.

Several members of the repair staff have already devoted half a century to the task. Seitaro Sakayori is one of them. For 50 years since he was 20, he has repaired several thousand ancient images. The "Sanju-sangen-do" temple, the biggest tourist attraction in Kyoto, has a spectacular array of one thousand and one Buddhist images. And all of these images have been taken care of by Sakayori. In a work room set up next to the temple, he spent every day with the Buddhist images covered with gold leaf.

During the last war, it was difficult to obtain gold leaf. After the war, Sakayori said, gold leaf was not obtainable without the signature of General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the Occupation Forces.

During the war, Sakayori and his fellow workers carried ancient images from big cities and suburban areas on their backs to the countryside to save them from air raids. As Japan recovered from the devastation of war and returned to normal Sakayori's repair work picked up speed and he finally completed the last Buddhist image of the "Sanju-sangen-do", in 1956 with the cooperation of fellow workers. And it was not until then that Sakayori became aware he was already an old man. In that year, an entry reading "Finished, Sanju-sangen-do, one of the selected repair objects" was made in the record of the Education Ministry responsible for the preservation of national treasures.

There are not a few young people who want to join the staff of the National Treasure Repair Office. But it takes at least 10 years before they master the required techniques. The first three years are spent in learning how to use tools and handle cultural assets. Then while deepening their knowledge of Buddhist images, they steadily acquire the basic techniques of chiseling, binding and painting. Judgment and analysis of ancient works of art can be done by means of modern science, but the repair work itself leaves no room left for the use of machines.

As techniques and knowledge become deeper and wider, the repairman becomes able to tell, at first glance, not only the kind of a Buddhist image brought in and the time of its completion but also where it is preserved and in what state.

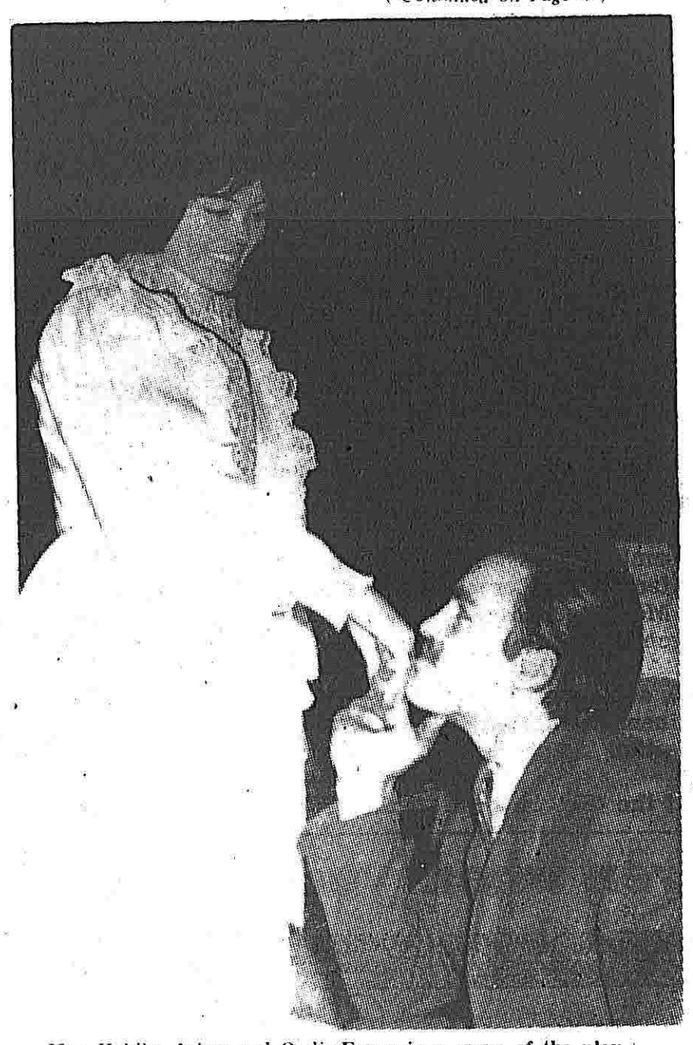
Needless to say, there are a great many cultural assets in Kyoto and Nara. But over the past centuries, many have been dispersed to various parts of the country through diverse channels or incidents. Not a few Buddhist and Shinto images are worshipped in coastal and mountainous villages as guardians for the local populaces.

Depending on localities, the staff goes to them for repair work. In most cases, however, such images must be carried to the repair shop in Kyoto. With the advent of winter after the end of farm work, villagers hault their guardian images out of temples on mountains by sleigh and deliver them to Kyoto. They entrust their precious images to the repair office, placing full confidence in its staff.

The staff has sperb skill and excellent knowledge and esthetic sense. But one thing agonises them. This is that they are absolutely barred from further improving the ancient works of art on the basis of their own judgment.

In repair work, individuality

(Continued on Page 4)



Mrs. Habiba Asker and Qadir Faruq in a scene of the play.

A most enduring kiss ... all to sell Tabu

New York (NYT) The violinist in the flowing tie clutched his well-rounded accompanist around the waist and planted a passionate kiss on her mouth back in 1898.

By 1941, he was kissing her for American magazine readers, and he's still at it for what is undoubtedly the longest commercial kiss in history. Although the advertisement doesn't actually say so, it is assumed that the lady is wearing Tabu perfume, a brew so potent it causes the man to forget both music and decorum.

The musician and the object of his ardent affections have been lampooned by cartoonists through the years and currently are reenacting the scene in a television commercial, to the laughter of sophisticates who think the idea pure camp. But the ads sell Tabu, a fact that pleases the Serra family, owners of the house of Dana perfumes.

Dana's founder, Javier Serra, a stocky man with the courtly manners of Spain, was 70 years old on Saturday. This week he officially banded over the presidency of the company to Javier Serra jr., his 33-year-old son. Waiting in the wings is Javier Serra 3d, a lively 7-year-old with big black eyes and extravagant eyelashes who is currently torn between growing up to be a policeman and "selling cologne". Dana is one of the few family-owned perfume businesses left, and it has all intentions of staying that way.

Tabu has been a phenomenon in the annals of perfume. It has been scorned by women who find it overpowering and not quite ladylike and adored by others who think it is sexy. It keeps seesawing for top place in the company's roster of seven fragrances, competing with Ambush and Canoe.

The latter started out as a man's fragrance but has become a unisex thing with teenagers, to whom smelling alike is one of the badges of going steady.

"Tabu peaked in the late 1940's but it's back strong now", says Javier Serra jr.

What delights him most is that Tabu is capturing a new young audience, who write in for samples and reprints of the Rene Prinet painting, which was done in 1898. (Letters addressed simply to "Tabu Violinist, New York" have reached the company).

Serra attributes the revival to the bolder aspect reproduced by Magazine; Copyright 1963 by HMH Publishing Co., Inc. of fashion. "If a girl is wearing three pairs of eylashes", he said, "she can't smell delicate and lilacy."

Also, he adds, women are competing with today's highly scented male. If a woman is going to assert her femininity, she's going to have to smell stronger than he does.

In 1941, when Tabu was first Javier Serra, above left, likes late-19th-century painting, so the passionate fiddler and his lady, above, became the symbol of Tabu, although it has been much poached, as in a 1963 Playboy. Introduced to this country, the situation couldn't have been more aspicious. For several years, travelling to the Caribbean, particularly Havana, had been bringing it back. Since it could not be bought in the United States, it developed a certain cachet of rarity. The name—implying that it is forbidden—also helped.

Airlines

MONDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES	FLIGHT	TIME
Kabul, Lahore, Amritsar	FG-304	1030
Kabul, Mazar	FG-115	1130
Kabul, Tashkent, Moscow	FG-604	1130
Kabul, Kandahar	FG-104	1400
ARRIVALS		
Kandahar, Kabul	FG-401	1100
Mazar, Kabul	FG-116	1500

Bakhtar Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURE		
Kabul, Bamian, Chaghcharan	BL-01	0830
ARRIVAL		
Chaghcharan, Bamian, Kabul	BL-02	1250

PIA:

DEPARTURE		
Kabul, Peshawar	PK-607	1150
ARRIVAL		
Peshawar, Kabul	PK-606	1050

TMA

ARRIVAL		
Beirut, Kabul	TL-203	1200

Pharmacies

Shahab Zadah Silo Street
Kabul Jade Maiwand Tel 20563
Anwar Karte Parwan
Nassim Karte Char
Nawi Jade Andarabi Tel. 20587
Maiwand Labe Daria Tel. 20580
Etefaque Jade Maiwand
Nader Pashtoon Jade Nader Pashtoon Tel. 23262
Nawi Hashemi Share Nau
Afghan Jade Nader Pashtoon Tel: 24137
Farid Asri Jade Maiwand Tel. 22919
Babur Shah Goargah
Mir Wais Sare Chouk Tel 20583
Pashtoonistan Shahi Watt. Tel. 20528
General Medical Depot in Karte Char Tel. 41252

Important Telephones

Police Station	—20
Traffic Department	—41700
Airport	—21283—20872
Fire Department	13
Telephone repair 29	
Main post office 24981	

Weather

Skies in over all the country are cloudy. Today at 11:00 a.m. Kabul, Shahrak, Lal, Jabul Seraj, Ghazni, Herat, Bamian, North and South Salang had rain and snow Today Herat had 9 mm rain, 40 cm snow, Kandahar 3 mm, Shahrak 14 mm, 96 cm, Lal 3 mm, 50 cm, Bamian 2 mm, 30 cm and Ghazni 35 cm. Yesterday the warmest areas were Laghman and Jalalabad with a high of 14 C, 57 F. The coldest area was Lal with a low of −35 C, −31 F with rain and snow. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:00 a.m. was 1 C, 34 F with rain and snow. Today Kabul had 26 cm snow Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 7 to 10 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	−2 C	−15 C
	28 F	5 F
Kandahar	9 C	2 C
	48 F	36 F
Herat	1 C	−9 C
	34F	15 F
Mazare Sharif	2 C	−9 C
	36 F	15 F
Ghazni	−1 C	−12 C
	30 F	10 F
Kunduz	−2 C	−12 C
	28 F	10 F
North Salang	−8 C	−20 C
	17 F	−4 F
Shahrak	−12 C	−22 C
	10 F	−7 F
Bamian	−5 C	−10 C
	23 F	14 F
Baghlan	— C	−4 C
	28 F	25 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 1½, 3½, 5½, 7½ and 9½ p.m. American colour film dubbed in Farsi **THE HAPPENING** with **Anthony Quinn** and **Robert Walker**.
Sunday at 7 ½ p.m. in English.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4½, 7 and 9½ p.m. American colour film dubbed in Farsi **THe GUN HAWK** Saturday at 7 p.m. in English.

Thais denounce U.S. article on embezzlement of aid

BANGKOK, Jan. 12, (Reuter) —Thai government officials have reacted angrily to accusations printed in an American magazine that members of the Thai government were diverting large sums of U.S. money into their own pockets.

The cause of official resentment is an article by Jack Anderson entitled "are they robbing us blind in Thailand"? Which appeared in the Sunday magazine of the Washington Post on December 29.

The article suggested that Thai government was using the Americans' need to have military bases in Thailand as an excuse to syphon off American funds for their own use.

A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman, in his reply to the article published in the English-language press of Bangkok Saturday said:

This is undoubtedly the case of so much good which has been accomplished by so many brave Americans soldiers, many competent American diplomats, educators and technicians, being undermined and jeopardised by only a few lowly and despicable elements of American society.

The spokesman said that Thailand did not ask for U.S. bases to be constructed on its soil or the U.S. troops to come to Thailand.

The Bangkok press also published extracts of indignant replies to Anderson's article by the Thai diplomatic missions in the United States.

The American ambassador to Thailand Leonard Unger, issued a statement yesterday dissociating the U.S. government from Anderson's charges.

POST

(Continued from page 3)

lars. By 1909, its circulation passed the one million mark. After World War II the Post witnessed the death of Liberty Magazine, Colliers and Coronet. It saw its own supremacy challenged by television and by a nation thirsting for reality, in its movies, news and fiction.

Circulation ebbed. Editors were switched. The Post de-emphasised fiction and plunged into journalism. An editor described the Post's new technique as "sophisticated muckraking". But circulation still fell.

As the Post became more in tune with the times it lured authors such as Saul Bellow, Arthur Miller, Graham Greene and John Hersey and it tried such devices as trimming its price and streamlining its circulation lists in an effort to lure affluent readers and, hence, advertisers.

But the image of the old Post was too deep in America's mind A person could not think of the Post without remembering Norman Rockwell's detailed, romantic cover illunstrations on an American that no longer existed.

Though the Post had a circulation of nearly seven million during its last year, it was not able to compete financially.

The fate of the Post was announced Friday afternoon at a news conference in New York.

The magazine will cease publication with its February 8 issue.

"Apparently, there is just no the need for our product in today's scheme of living", Martin S. Ackerman, president of the Post company said in announcing the death of the magazine.

Arian troupe

(Continued from page 3)

Abdul Latif Neshat and was directed by Mehdi Shifa, a student at the Moscow Art and Drama Institute. It starred Azizullah Hadif, a new discovery of the Aryan company, as the servant and veteran actors Abdullah Audel Shafyee, Mrs. Habiba Askar as the husband and wife and Qadir Faruq as the friend.

Although "The Charm of a Woman" is an adaptation of a foreign play it had the virtue of being more than a translation. The adapter not only gave his characters Afghan names but also gave the drama an Afghan atmosphere richly imbuing it with Afghan manners.

It illustrated the old Afghan maxim that money brings neither happiness nor good fortune and that an illiterate servant is better than his rich master as long as he is honest and has integrity.

restoration

(Continued from page 3)

must be completely supp[illegible] Moreover, even when a [illegible] missing from the [illegible] ddhist image, the repair[illegible] not allowed to add a [illegible] For his work is confined [illegible] "absolute minimum [illegible] the preservation of [illegible] quo" except, for instan[illegible] an image cannot stand unle[illegible] vided with a leg.

It is a duty to all [illegible] holes one by one [illegible] hibited to add even a [illegible] ord or finer. The repair [illegible] ks of art is indeed a [illegible] culiar work. For the rep[illegible] job must not be [illegible] work of art. But their [illegible] themselves may [illegible] rm of art.

Discarding their tradi[illegible] these men grapple with [illegible] Buddhist images with chisel [illegible] tinge and lacquer painting [illegible] just to serve as a bridge [illegible] en the past and the future [illegible] their atmosphere [illegible] and composure seems [illegible] the same quality as that [illegible] by ancient Buddhist images of various kinds and [illegible] round them.

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Afghan week in review:

Development plan for Kunduz, Khanabad

By A Staff Writer

Following the completion of broad based feasibility studies in the Kunduz-Khanabad area for agricultural development under the auspices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development an agreement was signed this week here with the United Nations Development Programme for launching a two year comprehensive survey.

Kunduz and Khanabad contain some of the most fertile lands in the country. While a large portion of cotton production and cotton industries are in Kunduz, Khanabad is a major rice producing area. The ministry of agriculture and irrigation hopes to launch a project here to utilise Khanabad and Kunduz river waters to irrigate a 20,000 hectar area.

Some of this land is already under cultivation but the supply of water is not adequate. The studies undertaken with collaboration with the UN Development Programme will include economic feasibility studies, studies on water and soil, and drawing up a project for investment.

During the week the Public Health Minister opened a 60-bed hospital in Faizabad, centre of the northeastern province of Badakhshan. Although it is only a little over 400 kilometres from Kabul to Faizabad Badakhshan has remained one of the least developed provinces.

Roads leading to it are inadequate, closed by floodings, landslides, and snow, and at best hazardous.

The provincial centre does not have the semblance of a city. Even government offices are housed in adobe structures. The only commendable step taken recently is to link Faizabad with Kabul through the Bakhtar airlines twice weekly flights.

There is no industry. Home crafts are stagnant because the products don't find their way easily to larger markets outside the province. In the province they do not have any market because what money there is spent on materials brought in from outside.

In the last two years that Gov. Roshan has taken over work has started on linking the various woleswalis to the provincial centre with roads, built in cooperation with the people.

But since the terrain is difficult unless the public works ministry moves in there in force the project will take years.

The opening of a new better equipped and better staffed hospital is of great importance in Faizabad. Getting the patients to Kabul or to nearer provinces due to the slowness of transport was a great headache for the people.

During the week Ariana Afghan Airlines had its second crash in its 13 years of operation. The company's only Boeing jetliner crashed near London resulting in 52 deaths. Three members of the crew, Captain Rahim Nauroz, first officer Mohammad Zaher Atayee and Eng. Mohammad Hussein Formuli escaped death.

They stepped out of the nose of the aircraft thrown over a hundred metres away from the rest of the debries of the plane.

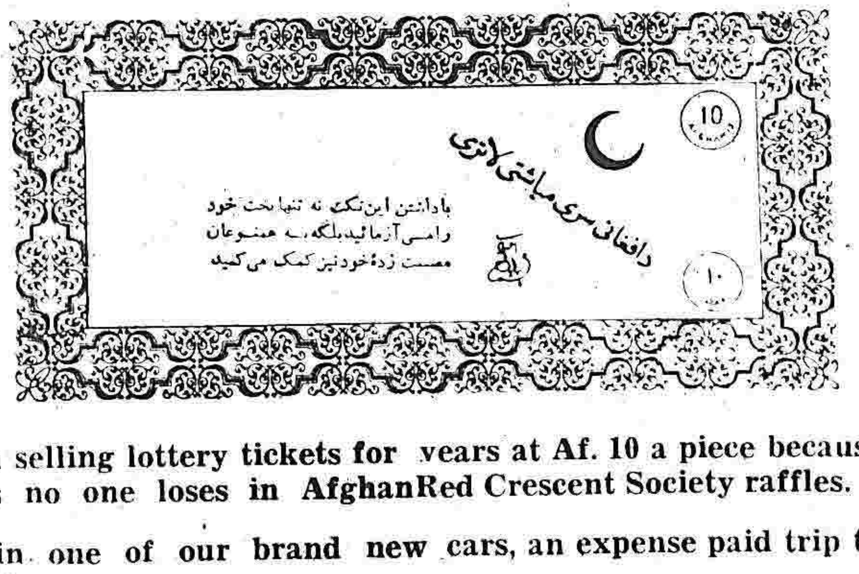
The company is now trying to charter a plane to replace the one lost although it has started to fly its DC-6 on the international routes flown by the Boeing.

Afghan and Iranian communications experts met this week and concluded an agreement on establishment of direct telephone and telegraph contacts between the two nations. Communications between the nations via Europe made the cost rather prohibitive.

THE GOETHE INSTITUTE
presents:

The Mehring Troupe ensemble consisting of eight mimes (actors) of the Mandragone theater in nnie different scenes without words.
A mimic drama entitled Metam orphoses
Under the personel management of
WOLFRAM MEHRING
Time: January 13th 1969, at 8. p.m.
Place: Zainab Nandari Cinema, Share Nau, Main Street.
There will be a silver collection the proceeds of which will be donated to the Mother's Fund.
Tickets are available at the Goethe Institute free of charge.

Be a winner even when you lose.



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

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