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Afghanistan

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MAY

President Daoud returns home after Iran visit

HERAT, May 1, (Bakhtar).—President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Herat yesterday afternoon from an official and friendly visit to Iran.

President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud left Kabul for Tehran on April 26 for a four-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of HIM Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran.

The Bakhtar correspondents report that the plane carrying the Head of State and Prime Minister of Afghanistan landed at Herat airport at 5:10 p.m. President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud was welcomed near the plane by Herat Governor Abdul Tawab Asefi, Commander of Armed Forces of Herat Lt. Gen. Serajuddin, Commander in Chief of Police and Security Forces Abdul Qadir, Chief of Presidential Office Mohammad Akbar, Commander of the Guard Ahmad Zia, and Badghis Governor Abdul Salam. Two children presented bouquets of flowers to President and Prime Minister on behalf of the residents of Herat.

The President accompanied by Commander in Chief of Armed Forces of Herat province inspected the guard of honour and the national anthem of the Republic was played.

Afterwards the President shook hands with the heads of department, officers of the army and General Consul of Iran in Herat.

The motorcade of the President then left for his official residence.

Bakhtar reporters add that the 17 km. route of motorcade of the President was lined by over 100,000 people who expressed deep sentiments by raising slogans of "long live our national leader", "long live the Republic", and welcome home the President.

The Bakhtar correspondents report that amidst the warm and rousing welcome accorded to President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud by people of Herat on the routes from airport to residence took the motorcade two hours to reach the official residence.

The President stayed in Herat last night.

Bakhtar correspondents add that President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud after visits to the historical sites in Isfahan and Shiraz returned to Tehran yesterday morning and had lunch with HIM Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran at the Niavaran Palace.

After the lunch Head of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud accompanied by Shahanshah of Iran left for Mehrabad airport by helicopter. At the Mehrabad airport the President and

Afghanistan, Iran sign aid memorandum in Tehran

HERAT, May 1, (Bakhtar).—On the basis of the protocol signed on Saratan 31, 1353, 22nd July 1974, by Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram, representing the Republic of Afghanistan, and Commerce Minister Freidun Meh-davi, representing Iran, a memorandum of understanding regarding Iran's assistance to Afghanistan was signed Tuesday evening between Khuram and Meh-davi in Tehran.

In the light of the Saratan 31, 1353 protocol agreement were reached on following points:

1. For the implementation of multipurpose development projects of lower Helmand basin, paper, sugar, cement and textile, and wool projects, completion of the second part of Yakchal-Disho road, and its extension to Iranian border highways, Iran will provide Afghanistan \$700 millions under easy terms.
2. In regard to other projects envisaged in the protocol such as railway line project, and pro-

jects not included in the protocol, Iran has agreed to provide Afghanistan financial aid for their implementation following the completion of their technical and economic feasibility studies.

3. For the establishment of the export bank in Afghanistan Iran agreed to provide Afghanistan a credit of \$10 million under easy terms.

4. Likewise Iran agreed to deliver two hundred large and 18 mini-buses to Afghanistan under easy terms.

5. Iran agreed to provide Afghanistan with a \$2.5 million assistance for equipping of the central flight information center.

6. Agreements were also reached between the two countries on expansion of trade, and transit facilities.

This year fresh fruits, cement, timber and some other commodities will be exported to Iran.

Necessary facilities will be offered to Afghanistan in transport of goods in transit through Iran.

Following is the text of joint communique released in Kabul and Tehran last night at the end of the official visit to Iran of the President and Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

At the invitation of His Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran Mr. Mohammad Daoud the President and Prime Minister of Afghanistan paid an official visit to Iran from 6 to 10 Saur, 1354 (26th April to 30th April 1975). On arrival Mr. Mohammad Daoud laid a wreath on the mausoleum of His Majesty the late Reza Shah Kabir, and during his stay in Iran also visited historical sites in Isfahan, Shiraz and Persepolis.

The President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan in the course of his visit had talks and exchanged views with His Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran on bilateral relations, re-

gional, and international issues of mutual interest to the two nations.

Likewise in the course of the visit meetings and talks were held between Mr. Mohammad Daoud, HE Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida, and Foreign Minister Abbas Khelatbari.

The talks of the President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan with His Majesty the Shahanshah, and other Iranian statesmen took place in an atmosphere of complete understanding, amity, and sincerity manifesting long standing and close ties between the two Muslim and brother countries of Afghanistan and Iran.

In the course of the exchange of views both sides expressed their pleasure over the identity of opinion which prevails between them on regional and international issues, and declaring their support for the charter of the United Nations Organisations. They reiterated that establishment of a world order bound with peace and stability is not attainable but through pursuance of the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of countries, respect for territorial integrity, non-resort to force in international relations, and elimination of differences.

The heads of the two states while assessing the international situation expressed pleasure over the inclination of the world towards elimination of tension, and resolution of issues through negotiations.

The leaders of the two countries in the course of their talks devoted special attention to the situation in the Middle East and expressed their concern in regard to the serious threat to peace and continuation of the crisis in that region, while reiterating their objection to use of force for obtaining of territory, once again they declared their support for the Arab countries in regaining their occupied territories, and likewise for the nation of Palestine in their struggles for the attainment of their lawful and inalienable rights.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud conversing with Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud with Afghan students attending Iranian higher learning institutions.

Afghanistan-Iran joint communique

In regard to the Middle East disputes the two sides reiterated the necessity of continuation of active efforts for speedy finding of a lasting and just solution based on the vacation of all occupied territories in line with the provisions of the United Nations Organisation Security Council resolution number 242 of November 22, 1967.

Both sides welcomed the endeavours taking place for establishment of peace and normalisation of relations among the countries of the sub-continent and South Asia, and expressed the hope that these countries will continue their efforts for understanding realities and reaching of just and honourable solutions for elimination of differences in views through peaceful means.

The heads of the two states in their talks assessed the situation in the Indian ocean area and reiterated their support for the resolution 2852 of the United Nations, declaring the Indian ocean as a zone of peace and tranquility, free of confrontation and rivalry of great powers.

The leaders of the two countries emphasised the vital importance of Persian Gulf for the security and economy of Iran and

other coastal nations, and likewise for peace and stability of the region and international trade, and reiterated that the security of Persian Gulf should be ensured with the cooperation of the coastal countries, free from every foreign interference.

The President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan expressed pleasure over the favourable developments in relations of Iran and Iraq, and elimination of border disputes between them, and expressed the hope that relations between the two neighbouring and Moslem countries will be further expanded and consolidated.

Both sides, while reiterating that national sovereignty over natural resources is inalienable right of every country, also studied the economic situation of the world and emphasised the necessity of adopting measures for easing the pressure on the economy of developing countries emanating from world inflation, and likewise the necessity of mutual understanding and co-operation between developed and developing countries for creation of a new world economic order that will ensure requirement

(Continued on page 4)

res and workshops, to the liberation administration.

It continued: "Let all puppet army officers, soldiers and air, and naval forces personnel, wherever they are hiding, quickly return to the nation, bringing with them aircraft, warships and other naval craft, and report in time to the revolutionary administration."

The VNA dispatch said "Ho Chi Minh city" was completely liberated at 11.30 (local) yesterday. "At present the liberation forces are continuing to disarm and disperse the remnant enemy forces, completing the liberation of our beloved South Vietnam," it added.

President visits Khwaja Abdullah Ansari's tomb

HERAT, May 1, (Bakhtar).—President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud and the delegation accompanying him visited the Khwaja Abdullah Ansari mausoleum at 8.30 a.m. today and prayed to the soul of this great personality.

The Bakhtar correspondent reports that the President also visited the congregational mosque and other historical sites of Herat. The President was accompanied by Governor of Herat Abdul Tawab Asefi, and Commander of the armed forces of Herat Lt. General Serajuddin.

The President and the accompanying delegation then went to the park stadium of Herat city where he delivered an address amidst the rousing welcome from tens of thousands of Herat residents.

Situation in Sindh further deteriorates

KARACHI, May 1, (Bakhtar).—Reports reaching from Karachi say that the leaders of opposition parties in Sindh province have strongly condemned the attempt on life of Mufti Mahmood acting Chief of opposition parties in the National Assembly of Pakistan and have described it as a dangerous plot by government of Bhutto. In a press conference they have also remarked that Bhutto can not stand in the way of opposition parties who are campaigning for the legitimate rights of the people, therefore he is plotting the assassination of leaders of opposition parties.

The leaders of the opposition parties have warned the government of Bhutto to refrain from violence and plotting otherwise he will throw the country into chaos and bloodshed.

As it is learned during the past one month more than 1,500 people have been arrested in Haidarabad on charges of disturbing security.

Another report from Karachi says that more than 12,000 taxi drivers have gone on strike protesting against the inefficiency of the government about the murder of a taxi driver by unknown people.

The taxi drivers stoned the government buses and set on fire few government offices.

Security in Sindh province, specially in Karachi is deteriorating and everyday reports of murder, looting and robbery are heard and the government authorities are unable to cope with situation.

According to reports reaching from Quetta following the demonstrations and arrests of students the association of the teachers has announced that if their demands are not met they will go on strike.

The students in Quetta had staged demonstrations recently demanding better teaching and living conditions as well as against the political pressures which are brought against the opponents of People's Party.

Saigon renamed "Ho Chi Minh city"

HONG KONG, May 1, (AFP).—Upon the fall of Saigon yesterday the PRG command ordered cadres and fighters to quickly occupy all strategic posts, dissolve all organisations of the "puppet regime reestablish revolutionary order and bring life back to normal in what is now renamed "Ho Chi Minh city."

The command order, released by the Giaiphong (Liberation) Press Agency (GPA) and broadcast by the DRV news agency, instructed the liberation forces to "strictly abide by the code of conduct and protect the lives and properties of the people and of foreign residents."

It warned them "not to lay their hands even on a needle or thread of the people."

The order told employees of the "puppet administration" to immediately go back to their offices and obey the instructions and assignments by the revolutionary administration and the liberation army.

The PRG command ordered lenient treatment for those officers, soldiers, policemen and employees of the "puppet administration" who returned to the people's side and severe punishment for those who disobeyed orders or deliberately opposed them.

The former South Vietnamese troops were told to "quickly lay down their arms, keep all the weapons intact and hand all weapons, means of war, files and documents, military bases, sto-

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT Give me a fruitful error any time, full of seeds, bursting with its own corrections. You can keep your sterile truth for yourself. (Vilfredo Pareto)

Editorial

International

Labour Day

The working force in a nation deserves all the rewards and recognition that the country can afford. This is the force dedicated to wellbeing and advancement of the nation.

The Republican regime in Afghanistan is not two years old yet. But when we look back on the last twenty two months we find that far reaching steps have been taken towards ensuring better working and living conditions to the workers in the country.

Due to flow of imported textiles the people could hardly buy the locally produced textile products. This state of affairs hampered to a great deal the sales of the local textile and posed a financial threat and even closure of some of the textile mills at home, says the paper.

With the establishment of the Republican regime, the paper says, means and ways were sought to increase the sales and production of the local textile factories through restricting the import of textile goods the like of which is being manufactured at home, asserts the paper.

As a result of the efforts of the Republican state many textile mills in the country have reported increase in sales and production during the past two years, says the paper. The increasing sales have prompted some textile mills to increase their production capacity by adding new machinery and putting more men into work, points out the paper.

With planned increase in production of existing textile mill and the projected textile mill in Kandahar and Herat it is anticipated that the total textile output within the country will reach to 154 million metres a year which will meet 88 per cent needs of the people in textile products, says the paper.

The daily Jamhouriat of yesterday carries an interview with Dean of College of Letters and Humanities Prof. Mir Hussein Shah on cultural cooperation of Arab Republic of Egypt with the Kabul University.

Prof. Mir Hussein Shah notes the cultural cooperation of Egypt with Kabul University includes post graduate and research scholarships for teachers. Last year four teachers from Kabul University utilised these scholarships and two teachers are candidate this year.

Press Review

JAMHOURIAT

The expansion of textile industries in the country is the subject matter of the editorial of yesterday's Jamhouriat.

The paper briefly talks about the factors which retarded the development of textile industries in the country. As an example the paper cites the unavailability of foreign made textiles which was a stumbling block in the way of development of textile industries in the country.

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There are five Egyptian instructors at the Arabic Department of College of Letters and Humanities. Also there are four students from Egypt who are making research in the Dari literature and Afghan culture and study at the College of Letters. The Egyptian government has also assisted in providing text books to the Arabic Department of College of Letters of Kabul University.

Public Health Ministry Year end report

PART II

Q. How much progress is made towards substituting patent medicines with generic medicines in the light of basic health, and medical care reforms?

A. The Public Health Ministry displayed the same spirit of initiative and enterprise in provision and imports of medicines as in various public health tasks. The Ministry has carried out comprehensive studies on importation of generic medicines, substitution of patent medicines with generic medicines, despite the obvious savings involved in it, is no simple matter, and it will be accomplished only gradually, with continued studies, assessment, of the process of substitution along the way. It will take a relatively long time, until this substitution takes place fully, and completely.

It must be noted that before the establishment of the Republican order ordinary medicines were exported which were not normally sold inside European countries. Such medicines were imported in backward countries like Afghanistan, and in trade transactions they were dealt with as commercial goods.

Since provision of medicines fell totally in the domain of the businessmen and pharmaceutical companies sufficient attention was not paid to imports of vital and essential medicines in quantities commensurate to the requirements. This state of affairs was clearly to the detriment of the state of the health of the nation.

Under a special action programme imports of essential

medicines, and the obstacles on the way of imports and sales of generic medicines were eliminated. The generic medicines are the most vital, most basic and most essential medicines which are used in the treatment of all ailments and diseases.

Q. What steps have been taken towards production of pharmaceuticals at home?

A. Provision of generic medicines action plans for which was prepared over the last 20 months or so, will start from the beginning of 1974. It is also envisaged that major practical steps will be taken in the current year as regards development and expansion of the pharmaceutical industries in the Republic of Afghanistan. A tonics and tablets production plant, the project of which was previously submitted to the Ministry of Planning will shortly be established.

In accordance with its development plans the Ministry of Public Health plans to produce all tonics, vaccines, serums, and ampules requirements of the medical and health establishments in the nation at home in the coming years.

This will constitute a formidable and progressive step towards the establishment of a vigorous pharmaceutical industry in the Republic of Afghanistan.

Q. Have there been any study conducted on medical herbs found in Afghanistan?

A. The Ministry of Public Health assigned a team of Afghan and Soviet specialists and scholars to conduct a study on all medicinal herbs that grow in Afghanistan.

team. The team carried out comprehensive studies over an extended period. In the course of its studies the specialists identified some one thousand medical herbs here.

The team's report submitted to the Ministry of Public Health notes: Afghanistan is extraordinarily rich as far as medical herbs are concerned, but unfortunately some of these herbs are exported in a very primitive, and unscientific way.

In the event these herbs are properly packed, and in instances the concentrates extracted through inexpensive small plants revenues accruing from medicinal herbs exports will increase considerably, and greater numbers of buyers will be attracted.

There are plants in Afghanistan which are not yet properly identified, and some of these are used as fuel in home baking ovens. The truth is that these plants are highly valuable, and their scientific worth is extremely high. If these plants are put on the international market many purchasers could be found for them.

Those who collect these plants, especially nomads, completely ignore their preservation and propagation the report suggests. In order to render the use and utilization of these plants more effective and profitable, and to ensure their preservation and propagation the report suggests establishment of special preserves in areas with favourable conditions, where cultivation of such plants can also be started.

The report further adds that climatic conditions in Afghanistan are highly favourable for growth and production of medical herbs, and production is boosted in accordance with a plan, and in line with scientific principles such plants could generate considerable foreign currency income to the country.

The Ministry of Public Health hopes to establish with the collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture a medical and agricultural centre to conduct two pronged studies. It is hoped that this measure, preliminary steps towards which are already taken will bear fruitful results soon.

Q. Would you elaborate on the anti-malaria campaign, and progress made towards complete eradication of this disease?

A. The anti-malaria campaign covers a population of 9,066,656 its objective is to wipe out the Malaria carrying agents, the larvae of the parasites in populated areas.

Epidemiological and entomological studies are also carried alongside control and eradication measures. During the year considerable headway was made in training of new personnel, and upgrading the training of the personnel already on the rolls of the Malaria Eradication Department.

Anti-malaria eradication activities, very successful in the past year, will be yet expanded in 1974.

Q. What has the environmental health department of the Ministry of Public Health been doing in the past year?

A. This department gave a special priority in tasks entrusted to it to provision of drinking water to as many people around the country as possible. In effect 80 per cent of the efforts and resources of this department were concentrated on attainment of this objective.

Work continued during the year on 36 drinking water projects and installation of 246 hand operated pumps in 12 provinces. So far 26 drinking water projects have been completed. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation helped in drilling of deep wells. 210 hand operated pumps were installed in Afghanistan.

The department also devoted greater attention to maintaining higher standards of cleanliness, in cooperation with the municipal authorities, in densely populated areas.

In 1974 the department envisages completion of 60 drinking water projects, and installation of 340 hand operated water pumps, and a limit put on the number of overtime hours that a worker will be required to put in. Pension arrangements were made and also several fringe benefits were offered to the workers.

Also last year the Republican government ordered the Food Procurement Department to distribute flour, vegetable oil, soap, textile, sugar, tea, etc. At government rates to the workers in all provinces, and the employing agencies to foot the bill. Previously, workers, only in the capital, and employed by public enterprises had this privilege.

Since the inception of the Republican regime our national leader and founder of the new order Mohammad Daoud took keen interest for betterment of the workers condition and also gave instructions to the concerned department of the labour force to observe the International Labour Day throughout the country in special functions every year.

Following is the short interview with the Kabul Times composing section workers, in the Government Printing Press.

Azizullah, the Kabul Times composing room foreman, said that steps taken by the Republican government are beneficial to the workers in our country, and added that "my father, my brother and I are all technicians and the children in my family are inclined to pursue this profession".

Aziz is 30 and is married with two children. At the start he received 220 af. per month and after sixteen years of service with the Republican order I receive 220 af. per month, says Azizullah.

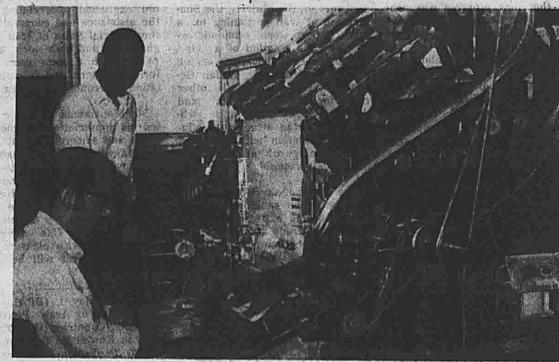
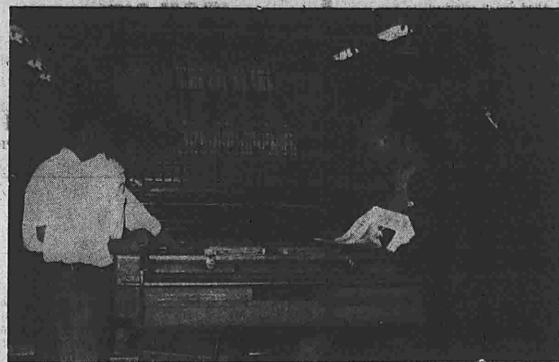
Abdullah aged 21, has been working with the Government Printing Press since the last six years. He says "my father and my brother were also workers, but now they are busy in farming." I am satisfied with my present job, and I am always punctual, honest and devoted to work.

Twenty-one years old Sayed Bashir has been with the Govt. Press since six years. "In the first year of my work I earned only af. 510 a month but now when more attention is being paid for the betterment of the condition of the workers I make nearly 1,500 af. per month. I am satisfied with my present position" he says.

The letter press operator of the Kabul Times said Ghulam Mohammad is 42 years old. Since the last 27 years he has been working with Govt. Press. He began with af. 120 per month and after 27 years of service with G.P.P. he now gets 2,200 af. a month. He is married with five children.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR LABOUR

BY BABRAK LODHI



The composer of Kabul Times on the Linotype machine.

In the light of the Republican regime the President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud in his first major policy statement said the state will formulate and apply a progressive and democratic labour law for improving conditions and protecting the personal and social rights of the industrial and agricultural workers.

The labour law is being drafted and those working on it are trying to put together a comprehensive law that will be an answer to the wishes of the Republic of Afghanistan as regards guaranteeing decent living and working conditions for the labour force.

In the meantime very positive measures were taken by the Republican government towards this problem. Our noble nation knows that last year the Ministry of Mines and Industries passed a law fixing minimum wage for all industrial workers at af. 900 a month. The period of apprenticeship is not to exceed six months, per week working hours were reduced, and a limit put on the number of overtime hours that a worker will be required to put in. Pension arrangements were made and also several fringe benefits were offered to the workers.

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BIDS WANTED BALKH TEXTILE FACTORY NEEDS THE FOLLOWING ELECTRICAL GOODS: BULBS, NEON CONDENSORS, SCREW BULBS WITH BUTTONS, HOLDERS, FOR EIGN AND LOCAL AGENCIES WHICH CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE SHOULD COME TO THE LIAISON DEPARTMENT AT NADIR SHAH MAINA BLOCK ONE APARTMENT NO. 9 AND TELEPHONE NO. 22088 ON MAY 5. THE LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN IN THE PURCHASE OFFICE.

BIDS WANTED THE AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY HAS RECEIVED OFFER FOR SOME PESTICIDES AND LIQUID SPRAY FROM CINA LTD. CO. INDIVIDUALS AND FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY IT AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE COMPANY IN KHAWAJA MULLAH AT 10 A.M. ON MAY 5.

Air freight is also our business Our experienced cargo agent is at your disposal for all services related to freight shipment even customs formalities and general information. Pay at destination facilities available. Contact Lufthansa Kabul: Shahr-e-Nou Opp. Blue Mosque Phone: 32511 Lufthansa the more you fly

NON-ALIGNMENT: SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS TO WORLD PROBLEMS

The third group of questions is concerned with economic problems, the issues of international economic relations. These issues are primary but not in the sense of converting the policy of nonalignment into an economic doctrine. These problems embody the deepest conflicts in international relations and reflect the most important international interactions in them one can see the outlines of the aspirations and efforts to find a route toward the emancipation and development of the developing countries.

The economic issue has three aspects. First there is a need for an answer to the present international situation, a solution to the crisis in international economic relations. There is a need to find a way to implement the resolutions of the special session of the UN General Assembly and the Fourth Nonalignment conference in Algiers, which offered the clearest answers to the basic question of today's world-how to create a new economic system based on greater equality a system that would truly develop the less developed countries and transcend the existing crisis through global solutions.

The second aspect of this issue is finding paths of cooperation with the more developed countries, for it is clearer and clearer that co-operation rather than confrontation is the way to build a new international economic order. It goes without saying that this co-operation must be based on the goodwill of both sides. What is so dangerous at the present is that in a part of the developed world an alliance between the monopolies and interests of consumer society prevails, and this alliance has no understanding of the basic questions of the modern world. The third aspect of this issue is discovering specific measures of co-operation between nonaligned and developing countries in various fields, including economic and technological co-operation and the exchange of information. This co-operation is not a humanitarian matter or a question of solidarity and mutual assistance; it is instead the most basic path to the resolution of the most important questions, the path toward strengthening the positions of the nonaligned and developing countries, toward mutual support in the common interest. The 1974 Belgrade meeting of co-ordinators resulted in a number of important projects and programmes. Bilateral co-operation has progressed among the nonaligned and developing countries. Now the task is to find the best avenues of mutual co-operation through various forms of multilateral integration and also to respond to those questions that can only be resolved globally. These questions include the problem of the creation, replenishment, and operation of various funds, particularly the fund for the economic and social development of nonaligned countries.

The fourth group of questions is concerned with the co-ordination of the activities of nonaligned countries so as to increase the effectiveness of their role, make their presence more prominent in the international arena, and direct, and to provide for a speedier reaction to events, while at the same time preserving the democratic and equal nature of co-operation.

The Co-ordination Bureau obviously will not be able to provide answers to all these questions. Its task is to examine the problems, to indicate their importance, to initiate action, and to make recommendations to the ministerial meeting in Lima.

The nonaligned countries have become a moving force only because they have been able to find answers to the most acute international questions and because they have maintained unity and solidarity. They will continue to do so only if they maintain their course. In attaining these goals they need not always begin anew, i.e. from the same level, but greater unity can be forged at each step; with every increase in unity

the nonaligned countries can make greater breakthroughs. Although concerned with the shifting problems of many domains, spheres, and regions, the nonaligned countries have always known that they have a common interest and face the same struggle.

The work seems to be again looking to the nonaligned countries to find solutions and initiate action; in order to do so these countries must remain in a state of constant activity in offering resistance to external confrontation and in seeking opportunities for co-operation.

The Coordination Bureau will surely make a large contribution to this concept of international relations and serve as a preparation for the ministerial meeting in Lima. That preparatory meeting is all the more important in that it falls at the midpoint between the last summit meeting of nonaligned countries and the summit meeting to be held next year in Colombo, Sri Lanka. (Review of International Affairs)

By M.K. Milanic PART IV

teral co-operation has progressed among the nonaligned and developing countries. Now the task is to find the best avenues of mutual co-operation through various forms of multilateral integration and also to respond to those questions that can only be resolved globally. These questions include the problem of the creation, replenishment, and operation of various funds, particularly the fund for the economic and social development of nonaligned countries.

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IN OUR STRANGE WORLD BUENOS AIRES, May 1, (Reuters)—Rightist death threats against 16 Argentine actors, journalists, film directors and publicists have brought a nationwide strike by cinema, television and theatre personalities. The 48-hour strike, until 7 P.M. (2200 GMT) on Monday last week, was announced by the Argentine Actors' Association in protest at threats on Friday against well-known personalities in the entertainment and publishing world. The threats, signed by the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA), gave the 16 two days to leave Argentina or be killed. Among those threatened is Sergio Renán, director of "La Tragedia" (The Truce) which this year became the first Argentine film ever nominated for an Oscar. Several entertainment stars and a parliamentary deputy fled Argentina last year after similar AAA threats. The AAA has claimed responsibility for killing dozens of left-wingers here since the death of President Juan Peron last July 1.

BEIRUT, May 1, (DPA)—Four Israeli military lorries carrying 30 soldiers infiltrated into Lebanese territory yesterday near Ai Tashah, the army spokesman announced here. Lebanese artillery opened fire on the column and hit one of the vehicles, which was towed away by another Israeli lorry. The Israelis then withdrew to their side of the border. This was the first incident on the Lebanese-Israeli border for several weeks.

Soh reports new progress in talks with Palestinians

BEIRUT, May 1, (Tass).—Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Soh said that new progress was achieved in the Lebanese-Palestinian relations which can be described as friendly.

Joint Communiqué

(Continued from page 1) ents and interests of all countries of the world.

The President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan praised the proposals and endeavours of His Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran pertaining to a more perfect world economic order, and the creation of a kind of economic collaboration among coastal countries of Indian Ocean that will also entail other countries of the region, and declared the importance which Afghanistan attaches to bilateral cooperation with Iran and in the framework of the aforementioned proposal.

Home Brief

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—The Secretary of National UNESCO Commission of Afghanistan and Director General of UNESCO Affairs of Education Ministry Abdul Ahad Sediqi returned to Kabul yesterday after attending the consultative sessions of the Secretaries of National Commissions of UNESCO of member countries held in Paris.

The sessions were held on April 2 and lasted for 18 days, during which issues related to UNESCO and performances of the Secretaries of National Commissions of UNESCO of member countries were discussed. The meeting was participated by representatives of 35 member countries.

FLY IRAN AIR Boeing 727 IR 821 Every Monday & Thursday Kabul-Tehran At 0845 AM WITH IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO EUROPE MONDAY

Afghanistan Republic Annual 1975

In addition to President's speeches, messages and interviews and Afghanistan's international relations, covers developments in the fields of justice, education, public security, commerce, information and culture, public health, finance, transportation, mines and industries, planning, demography and statistical charts.

FOLLOWING VEHICLE IS FOR SALE

1 VOLKSWAGEN KOMBI - MODEL 1965 CLOSED BIDS MAY BE SUBMITTED TO UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE THROUGH THE 21 MAY 1975

WE HAVE BIG STOCK OF OLD / NEW CARPETS AND ANTIQUITIES FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. THOSE INTERESTED MAY CONTACT US TO TRY THE BEST SERVICE WE CAN OFFER AND SEE OUR CARPET WEAVING FACILITIES. WE HELP OUR CLIENTS IN CLEARING CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND PROVIDE PACKING SERVICE.

BEIRUT, May 1, (DPA).—The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) will meet in Kuwait on Saturday and Sunday to discuss a new system for oil prices.

BEIRUT, May 1, (DPA).—The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) yesterday threatened to blockade the Ethiopian coast and blow up all foreign ships taking arms and military equipment to the Addis Ababa military regime.

BIDS WANTED

KABUL UNIVERSITY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR 20 SETS TYRES AND TUBES ON CASH FROM THE MARKET AS FOLLOWS: TYRES AND TUBES NO. 825. 20 SETS OF ESSOTO CO. OF JAPAN AFS. 6700 PER SET.

Bids Wanted

AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION UNIT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR 33 ITEMS OF GERMAN ELECTRICAL GOODS AS FOLLOWS: 17 ITEMS FROM FARHAT ELECTRIC AT AFS. 278975.

BIDS WANTED

KABUL UNIVERSITY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR 20 SETS TYRES AND TUBES ON CASH FROM THE MARKET AS FOLLOWS: TYRES AND TUBES NO. 825. 20 SETS OF ESSOTO CO. OF JAPAN AFS. 6700 PER SET.

BIDS WANTED

FOR CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF REPUBLIC KABUL MUNICIPALITY NEEDS FIREWORKS MADE IN GERMANY WITHOUT IGNITING EQUIPMENTS. INDIVIDUALS AND FOREIGN AGENCIES WHO CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE SHOULD SEND THEIR OFFERS OR INTRODUCE THEIR AGENTS TO THE JASHEN DIRECTORATE ON MAY 10 WHICH IS THE LAST DAY FOR BIDDING.

BIDS WANTED

SPINZAR COMPANY HAS TEN THOUSAND TONS OF OIL CAKES AT ITS HAZRATE IMAM ARCHI, KHWAJA GHAR AND KUNDUZ AGENCIES FOR SALE. BUSINESSMEN, FOREIGN AND LOCAL AGENCIES WHO CAN EXPORT THIS SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE TRADE DEPARTMENT OF SPINZAR COMPANY KUNDUZ. THE GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE WAREHOUSES AND THE BUYER WILL PAY THE EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTING, PACKING AND CUSTOM DUTY.

President Daoud flies to Kabul from Herat

KABUL May 3, (Bakhtar).— President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud arrived in Kabul at 5:40 p.m. Thursday by air from Herat. The President stopped overnight in Herat enroute to Kabul from Tehran.

On alighting from the plane at Kabul International Airport the President was welcomed by Mohammad Naim, Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, some members of the Cabinet, and the Central Committee.

The President then, accompanied by Chief of Staff Gen. Abdul Karim Mostaghni reviewed a guard of honour, and the music played the national anthem of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Following these ceremonies the President shook hands with other members of the central committee and the cabinet, high ranking military and civil officials, Pashatunians, chiefs of the diplomatic missions, charge d'affaires and members of the embassy of Iran.

Thursday morning President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud and his companions visited the mausoleum of the 10th century sage and scholar Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, the Jame mosque, and the tomb of Nouruddin Abdur Rahman Jami, renowned poet and scholar, as well as the golden minarets. Herat Governor Abdul Tawab Asafi, and commander of Herat forces Gen. Serauddin accompanied the presidential party on this tour.

The President then went to Herat city sports stadium where tens of thousands of citizens had gathered to hear the national leader speak.

The stadium was decorated with the national flags and pictures of the founder of the Republic, and citizens shouted slogans of "Long live the national leader," "long live the Republic in order," and "long live Afghanistan."

The President left the stadium amid loud cheers of the citizens. Before returning to his residence the President inspected Herat Animal Husbandry project and inaugurated the Piruz ranch of the project. The President also laid the foundationstone of the project's slaughterhouse, and opened the project's first deep well.

After lunch and a brief rest the President visited the Shindand airport by helicopter.

As the President alighted from the helicopter a unit of the air force presented arms, and the Commander of Shindand air force and air defence units brought the units in attention. Addressing the young airmen the President said "I am pleased to have found the opportunity after a long time to see you, and to say a few words to you. It was my duty to come to you early, but unfortunately my preoccupations did not leave me anytime. What I wish to speak about is your national duty. You brave and young airmen have a sacred duty as regards the defence of the country. You and the rest of Afghan airmen, wherever you are have the duty of defending the honour of Afghanistan bravely, and valourously. Exemplary ethics, bravery, high moral, and firm faith in Almighty help you in carrying out this grave duty. This is our land. We must look upon it as sacred, and we must be grudge it no service, no sacrifice, (Continued on page 4)

With the arrival of the new group of men, women and children the total number of Baluchis who have sought refuge in Afghanistan rose to 1,077, the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has taken appropriate measures to meet the requirements of the new group of Baluch refugees.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud acknowledges the rousing welcome of Herat citizens.

PRESIDENT DAUD ADDRESSES HERAT CITIZENS

Following is the text of the address of the President delivered at Herat city stadium Thursday morning:

I find no words with which to reciprocate the exceptionally warm and sincere welcome that you extend to one that serves you. I can only thank you, and express my gratitude to you, sisters and brothers, and citizens of Herat for your warm and tumultuous sentiments.

Brothers, I felt duty bound to see you sooner, and to explain to you the events that came to pass upon the country. But I thought the first duties of the revolution were ensuring of security, consolidation of the Republic, and finally trying to promote the standards of living and enhancing the cause of prosperity of the nation of Afghanistan. We are entrusted with the grave duty of taking fundamental and basic steps for overcoming problems confronted by our nation, and our deprived people.

Dear citizens of Herat, After the passage of almost two years, to you, sisters and brothers, and to all the people of Afghanistan, with the grace of God, and with the support of the people of Afghanistan, I can give the assurance that the fundamental steps taken by the Republican regime, God willing, will herald a bright future to the citizens of this country.

Sisters and brothers, when I speak of fundamental and basic steps, all of these are relative to financial possibilities, and cooperation of the people. To say that all these problems will be tackled in one day, one year, or several years it will be an exaggeration. It will also be an exaggeration if you think that the country can be built in one year.

The prosperity of a nation depends upon the exertion of its people. If its people are in possession of an ideology, a national thought, coupled with selflessness, and sacrifice, rest assured that nation will one day with the grace of God will attain its objectives.

We must know that in our present day world a nation can not live in poverty, adversity and dejection. Today every one who considers himself the son of this nation, and has a lot of love for the country, is dutybound to make sacrifices for the prosperity of Afghanistan so that the future generations will live in honour, and in comfort.

So long as this generation does not sacrifice itself for national prosperity, so long as this generation does not shun self-seeking and self-aggrandisement, and so long as they do not come together, as brothers, as one entity, without any discrimination, their destiny will be in jeopardy.

Dear youth, I address myself to you, because the future destiny of this country is in your hands. Whether you want it or not you are obliged to be the helmsmen of the country tomorrow.

Hence, dear youth, dear sons, prepare yourself for service. You will be deserving of such service with learning, with a national ideology, with unity of thought and action.

Brothers, the imported ideologies will not just serve the purpose of a nation. The champion and valourous nation is one which picks out the best from all the ideologies of the world—which are compatible with national traditions, interests, and religious beliefs—and make their own decision for themselves and for their country, to create a new ideology in the light of which it can traverse on the course of prosperity and progress.

Hence I say to you youth that your duties are extremely grave, and you must sense your responsibility well. One who cannot accept responsibility, is also incapable of exercising it. You must think about your country's future. Study the deprivations of your country. Feel the pains of Afghanistan. This country is not made for the high life of a special class. It belongs to the masses which make the nation. So long as the nation is not satisfied, and does not support the government no statesman, no government and no state can move a stone.

You must rest assured that the greatest and the holiest duty of the revolution, and the Republican state is, and will remain, the betterment of the living conditions of the masses of the nation. Our objective is a sacred one.

Performing of this feat is beyond the capability of one person. This holy objective will be achieved when we identify our aim, our objective, and our affliction, and forge ahead without discrimination as brothers, as equals towards our goals.

We are aware, and our friends are aware of what lies are told by our foreign enemies, and what insulting words they use. This is for confusing the thinking of the people of Afghanistan. But these are of no consequence to us. So long as we remain on the path of right, and so long as we serve this land, and the dear nation of Afghanistan these meaningless words and utterances will have no effect.

Brothers and sisters, on all matters we first seek the grace of God and then the support of the noble nation of Afghanistan. So long as this grace, and this support of the nation exist, we will attain our sacred objectives.

As you know I returned from an official visit to the friendly and brotherly Iran. I inform you that the state and nation of Iran accorded us every hospitality, with unsurpassed sincerity.

All this was not for Daoud. It was for the representative of the state and nation of Afghanistan. You must know that the real power is the nation, not individual. I pray to Almighty God, to enable all the friends, and all the servants (of the nation) to serve the country with sincerity, and piety, and to make real exertion.

Without working and toiling a nation will reach nowhere. A nation must not sponger. So long as a nation does not help itself, nothing can be expected of it. Hence everything depends on ourselves. May Almighty God bless every one of our compatriots with the sense of building this land so that the future generations will be proud of it.

Dear Herat citizens, sisters, brothers, youth, I thank you for your enthusiastic and warm and sincere welcome from the depth of my heart. I pray to Almighty God to help us remain true to our faith and our convictions.

30 students arrested in Quetta

QUETTA, May 3, (Bakhtar).—Reports reaching from Quetta say that some thirty students of various colleges of Quetta have been arrested on charges of demonstration against Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto during his visit to Quetta.

The students of Quetta have been demonstrating since a few days protesting against the political pressure being brought on opponents of People's Party. The demonstrations are taking place despite Section 144 which prohibits the rallying.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud and HIM the Shahanshah of Iran at Mehrabad International Airport.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud is being welcomed at Kabul International Airport by Mohammad Naim and Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Hassan Sharq on his arrival from Herat.

THE KABUL TIMES



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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There are two ways of spreading the light; to be the candle or the mirror that reflects it. Edith Wharton

Editorial

Nat'l literacy programme

The National Literacy Programme Administration during the last year considerably expanded its operations. The number of courses opened was more than doubled in comparison to previous year. A large number of new teachers were recruited, and special training programmes were designed for teachers of literacy courses.

A considerably larger number of literacy course teachers and supervisors also visited abroad under the auspices of various international organizations and friendly nations to learn about the experience of other countries.

Last year for the first time a series of effort was made for literacy course text books and other reading materials preparation. The National Literacy Programme Administration begins 1974 with greater confidence in its potential and capabilities, with wider public support basis, and with greater resources at its disposal.

Not only has the administration been allotted larger budgetary appropriations, but assistance from abroad is also pledged in greater quantities. It has now pledges of aid of more than two million dollars. Once a nationwide network of courses is built up it is certain that more help will become available.

Numerous international organizations such as specialized UN agencies, and international aid agencies of individual nations believe that the national literacy programme can be turned into an instrument of social and economic change.

Farmer and orchard owners who have taken functional literacy courses in Kandahar and Badghis have benefited much more than learning to read and write.

They know a great deal more about care of the vineyards, wheat and beet fields, and employment of modern means of production. They also know much more about environmental hygiene and care of patients. They also understand now what is meant by population explosion.

Press Review

ANIS

Thursday was the International Labour Day. The occasion was marked throughout the country for the second consecutive year under the Republican regime.

Appreciation of the value of work and status of workers is a fundamental element in the social life which constitutes the focal point of daily affairs, says the daily Anis of Thursday. The Republican state which attaches great importance to work and workers, not only has been observing this occasion for the last two years, it has also been making every effort towards realization of the welfare and ensuring of a prosperous life for workers and during the past 20 months tangible steps have been taken in achieving this end, adds the paper.

The paper enumerates the measures so far taken under the Republican regime to help the labour force. In this connection the paper notes of regulating the working hours, fixing a minimum wage, social securities etc.

Earlier the total working hours at the factories reached 5060 hours a year and now it is reduced to 2,552 hours. Thus under the new arrangements workers are required to work 45 hours a week, says the paper.

The minimum wage has been doubled from Afis. 450 to Afis. 900. In the same issue the paper carries an interview with a number of officials of the Ministry of Mines and Industries on the occasion of the Labour Day.

Ensuring a better working and living conditions and looking after workers' health and giving them other privileges encouraging the workers to work harder and turn out more, says acting President of Bagrami Textile Mills Eng. Abdul Qayem Samandari.

Following the facilities provided to the workers, all factories in the country have reported rise in production and this is also true about the Bagrami Textile Mills, says Eng. Samandari. As an example he says that during the last Afghan year there has been an increase of 1,26,000 metre of textile in the Bagrami Factory compared to the previous year's output.

Under the new arrangements a three-shift work has been introduced at the Bagrami Factory. This provided additional employment opportunity. The Bagrami Factory has also introduced bonus for the workers of long-standing work experience and efficiency. Last year some 1,700 workers received a month's bonus each.

JAMHOURIAT

The daily Jamhouriat of Thursday has published a number of articles on the importance and value of work. It has also carried interviews with the Presidents of the Government Printing Press and Jangalak Factories of Kabul and industrial establishments which should be primarily the responsibility of employers.

VIENNA, May 3, (AP) - The American and Egyptian Presidents, Gerald R. Ford and Anwar Sadat, will meet in Salzburg at the beginning of June, sources close to the Austrian foreign ministry said here yesterday.

In Washington earlier, sources close to the White House said Ford would meet separately in June with Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. The New York Times said Ford would meet Sadat in Salzburg and Rabin in Washington.

Ministry of Commerce year end report

Following is an interview with the Minister of Commerce published in the current issue of the Jamhouriat quarterly.

Q. What are the reforms introduced by the Ministry of Commerce for better coordination and improvement of trade in the country? A. The Ministry of Commerce in order to realize its aspirations and to fulfill the aims of the Republican regime, launched a number of administrative reforms and practical plans for expanding the trade of the country. As a result the ministry assigned specific duties to different departments as mentioned below.

Export Development Department for sound development of export and for finding new markets; Foreign Trade Department for general supervision of export and imports of the country; and similarly the Local Trade Department for the stabilization of prices, distribution of licences, control of markets and the department of International Transport and Transit which looks after the matters pertaining to international trade.

Life is tough at Taching, China's biggest oilfield, located in the rugged northern province of Heilongjiang (Black Dragon River), where temperatures swing from plus 35 to minus 40 Centigrade and the howls of roaming wolves are borne on chill Siberian winds.

When "iron man" Wang Ching-shi, leader of drilling team 1205 and a legendary figure in China's quest for oil, arrived with the first batch of workers at Taching in 1960, the drilling equipment had to be dragged several kilometers from the nearest railway line and erected by hand.

The 30,000 men who were rushed to the bleak site to get the oil flowing as fast as possible had to start completely from scratch, building their own roads and living quarters and bringing in food, water and such equipment as was available almost in the style of a 19th century gold rush.

Self-reliance was the key slogan in those early days—more from necessity than conviction. Soviet aid had just been cut off and serious economic problems at home gave the search of oil a new urgency.

Today, 15 years after the first well was drilled, Taching still has the look of a rough-and-ready frontier town, for speedy development continues to take precedence over home comforts and aesthetic considerations.

China is some way behind the industrialized world where oil technology is concerned, and a good deal of the equipment at Taching is either imported or copied from foreign models.

But the principle of self-reliance is still vitally important to the self-respect of modern China, and Taching has been picked out as a model for China's industry for the way it has overcome technical and practical difficulties and continually increased its output.

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transport and transit matters regarding river ports and borders of the country.

This was done to enable every department be responsible for the duties assigned to it and in this way the burden of work was also eased. This will lead to the amelioration of local and foreign trade and will serve the cause of the majority of the people.

Q. What steps has the Ministry of Commerce taken for further expansion and management of trade and for providing coordinated guidance to the businessmen? A. The Ministry of Commerce for expansion and better management of trade and for providing coordinated guidance to the businessmen inside and outside the country has taken steps to establish trade offices and consulates in the country and trade consulates and commercial attaches in the foreign countries.

This measure without any doubt has an important role in increasing the revenues and providing the facilities in trade. Similarly the Trade Directorates which were existing only

in Kandahar and Nangarhar before were increased. New branches were opened in Jozjan, Faryab Ghazni, Pakhtia, Herat and Kabul Customs House. In the field of administrative reforms, the past year was fulfilled and was replaced by Administrative Offices in Hairatan, Sherkhan and Turgondi ports. Measures were also taken to establish seven trade consulates and attaches including trade attaché in Bombay and Kuwait and Trade consulates in Moscow and West Germany.

Q. After the establishment of the Republican order in the country what sort of programs were undertaken for improving the trade and for alleviating the level of economy in the country? A. The Ministry of Commerce in accordance with the policy statement of the state shaped the trade development programme taking into consideration the projected reforms for the purpose of better explaining the trade policy of the state. Our present economic conditions as a deve-

loping country necessitates appropriate measures to play an effective role in the development and expansion of the nation's economy.

Q. What is the basic aim of the trade development programme? A. The basic and fundamental purpose of this programme is to place on the same footing the trade activities with all other economic, and social activities of the country in the promotion of living standard of people of the nation. The aim is to increase the national production, strengthen the producing class and protection of the consumer.

Q. Is it possible to explain the economic policy of the state in order to achieve the objectives mentioned earlier is a mixed and guided economic system which consists of state enterprises in fields which are important from the national economic point of view and similarly guidance of the private enterprises which may coincide with the national interest.

At present there are 31 Afghan scholars in the Institute who are engaged in research activities. Besides there are a number of distinguished international scholars from various universities pursuing research in the Institute. The Institute holds 2,000 books on Afghanistan in Dari, Pashto and English languages written by notable Afghan and foreign scholars.

China now in top bracket in oil production

China's oil production has leapt into the top bracket in oil production in the world, according to a report released by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

The forecast is contained in ESCAP's "Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1974" to be submitted to its 31st session which will be held in Manila, Philippines, from May 7 to 17.

The survey which gives a generally bleak picture of prospects for achievement of the growth targets set for the Second Development Decade (1971-80), in many countries of the region, states that the long-term problems of the region "call for fundamental changes in development strategies, and in particular, for planning for the masses."

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The Institute for Afghanistan Studies whose aim is to promote and develop the study of Afghanistan and to encourage cultural and scholarly cooperation among scholars interested in Afghanistan has maintained mutual cooperation with Kabul University. The department of geography and geology at Nebraska has started

with them; energy and raw materials problems; external assistance; employment and manpower development; external trade and finally the special problems of landlocked and developing island countries.

The survey points out that in facing the critical issues of the region there has been an "emerging consensus of the need for social, political, cultural and economic factors to be considered together, for impediments to public participation to be removed, for institutions to be reorganised and for realistic assumptions about motivations and probable roles."

Calling for a new approach, it suggests that the basic goal of planning should be to raise the economic growth rate to an average of 40 per cent of the "bottom tier" of the populations far more than those of the "top 20 per cent" through relocation of investment. It also urges re-orientation of consumption and production priorities, with a restructuring of trade to meet the new needs as well as a new emphasis on domestic technology.

The ESCAP report identifies as major issues in the region; food shortages and policies to deal

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

Listvyanka, U.S.S.R. Here in Siberia lies the world's deepest lake at 5,315 feet. It stretches in a gentle arc for 381 miles and holds the world's largest reservoir of fresh water, a fifth of the global supply.

It is Lake Baykal, which Siberians call "our sacred sea," and not long ago it became a centre of controversy.

Grigory I. Galaxey, head of the Institute of Limnology at studies Baykal, was in the plain life found nowhere else. Lake Baykal also holds a unique place in the battle for preserving the environment in the

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BIDS WANTED

BALKH TEXTILE FACTORY NEEDS THE FOLLOWING ELECTRICAL GOODS: BULBS, NEON CONDENSORS, SCREW BULBS WITH BUTTONS, HOLDERS, FOR EIGN AND LOCAL AGENCIES WHICH CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE SHOULD COME TO THE LIAISON DEPARTMENT AT NADIR SHAH MAINA BLOCK ONE APARTMENT NO. 9 AND TELEPHONE NO. 22088 ON MAY 5. THE LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN IN THE PURCHASE OFFICE.

BIDS WANTED

MINES AND INDUSTRIES MINISTRY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM A FOREIGN COMPANY FOR MACHINERY TO SET UP A COTTON GIN AND PRESS PLANT IN BADGHIS PROVINCE WITH A CAPACITY OF 20,000 TO 30,000 TONS A YEAR. LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE INCLUDING INSTALLATION SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE MINES AND INDUSTRIES MINISTRY IN NEXT 15 DAYS.

Afghan studies institute at Nebraska

BY A. M. BARYALAI Since the emergence of the Republican regime, the public of the United States has been taking more interest in the affairs of Afghanistan," says Thomas E. Goutierre, Dean of International Studies and Director of the Institute of Afghanistan Studies at the University of Nebraska in Omaha of the United States of America, during a press conference at USIS.

Goutierre is here to hold talks with the concerned Afghan authorities regarding the activities of the Institute of Afghanistan Studies.

The Institute which began as a research centre was upgraded last year as an Institute, functions as a base for scholarly activities and primarily deals with Afghanistan, and provides the University of Nebraska with a new dimension of international participation and meaningful involvement. The Institute serves as the only institutional base in the United States of America exclusively concerned with Afghanistan.

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The Institute for Afghanistan Studies whose aim is to promote and develop the study of Afghanistan and to encourage cultural and scholarly cooperation among scholars interested in Afghanistan has maintained mutual cooperation with Kabul University. The department of geography and geology at Nebraska has started

with them; energy and raw materials problems; external assistance; employment and manpower development; external trade and finally the special problems of landlocked and developing island countries.

The survey points out that in facing the critical issues of the region there has been an "emerging consensus of the need for social, political, cultural and economic factors to be considered together, for impediments to public participation to be removed, for institutions to be reorganised and for realistic assumptions about motivations and probable roles."

Calling for a new approach, it suggests that the basic goal of planning should be to raise the economic growth rate to an average of 40 per cent of the "bottom tier" of the populations far more than those of the "top 20 per cent" through relocation of investment. It also urges re-orientation of consumption and production priorities, with a restructuring of trade to meet the new needs as well as a new emphasis on domestic technology.

The ESCAP report identifies as major issues in the region; food shortages and policies to deal

BIDS WANTED

BALKH TEXTILE FACTORY NEEDS THE FOLLOWING ELECTRICAL GOODS: BULBS, NEON CONDENSORS, SCREW BULBS WITH BUTTONS, HOLDERS, FOR EIGN AND LOCAL AGENCIES WHICH CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE SHOULD COME TO THE LIAISON DEPARTMENT AT NADIR SHAH MAINA BLOCK ONE APARTMENT NO. 9 AND TELEPHONE NO. 22088 ON MAY 5. THE LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN IN THE PURCHASE OFFICE.

BIDS WANTED

MINES AND INDUSTRIES MINISTRY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM A FOREIGN COMPANY FOR MACHINERY TO SET UP A COTTON GIN AND PRESS PLANT IN BADGHIS PROVINCE WITH A CAPACITY OF 20,000 TO 30,000 TONS A YEAR. LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE INCLUDING INSTALLATION SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE MINES AND INDUSTRIES MINISTRY IN NEXT 15 DAYS.



Thomas E. Goutierre explaining the objectives of the Institute for Afghanistan Studies at Nebraska University to the reporters.

work on the production of national atlas of Afghanistan in Dari, Pashto and English languages which will be completed within 3-5 years.

Every year during the spring season the institute sponsors a week-long seminar, useful talks and discussions are presented by distinguished Afghans. In connection to this program the Institute recently held Afghan special week which was attended by the Afghan Ambassador to Washington and other distinguished Afghans and international scholars.

Thomas E. Goutierre here on his second visit is well familiar with the social customs of Afghanistan. During his first visit to Afghanistan he stayed here for nearly ten years and travelled widely around the country and learnt Dari language, he speaks Dari fluently. Describing the relations of his Institute with Afghanistan Goutierre said: "It gives us great help in our researches."

In reply to a question about the purpose of his visit Goutierre said that his main objective was to promote the relations of his Institute with the Afghan institutions. In this connection he has held meetings with Kabul University authorities and the Ministry of Information and Culture.

At an average takes nine days to visit historical sites in our country during which he may roughly spend 126 dollars, thus an approximate figure of income by the tourists who visited Afghanistan last year is 12,124,000 dollars.

Tourism is a prospective source for foreign exchange provided modern facilities are available in the country. If more facilities are provided for the convenience of tourists no doubt their number will increase rapidly because Afghanistan has a rich and varied historical past.

The source further stated that this year which is being observed as the tourism year for the east Asian region the member nations for the attraction of greater number of tourists in their region have planned to further expand their public facilities.

Making of a joint film is one of the useful programmes undertaken by the member countries of the South Asian region. The Afghan Tourist Organisation has prepared a historical booklet "Afghanistan National Museum" which introduces the features of our countries along with its historical and touristic centres in detail. 10,000 copies of pictorial book

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Afghan studies institute at Nebraska

BY A. M. BARYALAI Since the emergence of the Republican regime, the public of the United States has been taking more interest in the affairs of Afghanistan," says Thomas E. Goutierre, Dean of International Studies and Director of the Institute of Afghanistan Studies at the University of Nebraska in Omaha of the United States of America, during a press conference at USIS.

Goutierre is here to hold talks with the concerned Afghan authorities regarding the activities of the Institute of Afghanistan Studies.

The Institute which began as a research centre was upgraded last year as an Institute, functions as a base for scholarly activities and primarily deals with Afghanistan, and provides the University of Nebraska with a new dimension of international participation and meaningful involvement. The Institute serves as the only institutional base in the United States of America exclusively concerned with Afghanistan.

At present there are 31 Afghan scholars in the Institute who are engaged in research activities. Besides there are a number of distinguished international scholars from various universities pursuing research in the Institute. The Institute holds 2,000 books on Afghanistan in Dari, Pashto and English languages written by notable Afghan and foreign scholars.

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Egypt's cooperation with Kabul University

The daily Jamhouriat in one of its issues carries an interview with the Dean Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Professor Mir Hussein Shah, in the light of cultural cooperation of Egypt with Kabul University.

Prof. Mir Hussein Shah speaking about the cooperation of Egypt with Kabul University said that with the emergence of the Republican regime reforms were introduced in the education programme of the country, the Faculty of Letters on the basis of this revised its programme regarding the department of Arabic and this revision will continue in view of the changes which may appear in its programmes. As a result of close relation existing between Republic of Afghanistan and Arab Republic of Egypt, the Faculty of Letters envisages to introduce modern Arabic literature along with modern history of Arab countries in its programmes.

According to the agreement of cooperation between Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic a number of young teachers have gone to Egypt for higher studies and this year two teachers from the department of journalism will leave for Egypt under the agreement. The cooperation record provides scholarships for obtaining Ph. D. and Master degrees to the teachers of Kabul University.

Prof. Mir Hussein Shah elucidating further maintained that five Egyptian teachers are teaching at the Arabic department of the Faculty of Letters, and the Republic of Egypt is a very valuable cooperation, and is fully satisfied with it. In line with the cultural cooperation and exchange between the Republic of Afghanistan and Arab Republic of Egypt so far four young teachers from that country have come to the Faculty of Letters and are busy pursuing research in Dari language, literature and Afghan culture.

In the end he also added that the Egyptian government had earlier provided assistance in teaching materials regarding historical importance of our country is under publication besides publication of books a number of posters will be prepared for the use of tourists, and a number of posters will be prepared to introduce the country.

Also another book entitled "historical guide of Afghanistan" containing materials regarding historical importance of our country is under publication besides publication of books a number of posters will be prepared for the use of tourists, and a number of posters will be prepared to introduce the country.

The source further stated that this year which is being observed as the tourism year for the east Asian region the member nations for the attraction of greater number of tourists in their region have planned to further expand their public facilities.

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radiation source such as Cobalt-60, currently the most popular radiation source being tried out. It has been proven that the treated sludge cannot itself become radioactive.

Their main aim was to study the possibility of using ionizing radiation in waste treatment, thereby getting down on the environmental pollution which results from most of the conventional purification methods.

RECYCLING WASTE BY RADIATION

How to recycle the avalanche of refuse and sewage water which allows for the reuse of valuable resources, has been the subject of a recent large international meeting of scientists.

Advantages over pasteurization treatment include: radiation prevents the building up of noxious gases which result in unpleasant odours; the water content of the sludge is considerably less after radiation, so that it requires a smaller storage area, and the transport volume is less; radiation is done at a temperature range of 25-30 C, which means less corrosion of storage vessels.

The P.R.G. experiment at Geislabach has shown that 400 cubic meters of purified mud will fertilize a hectare of agricultural land, providing it with valuable organisms and soil substances, as emanation Agency Energy Agency (IAEA) at the end of March (1975).

The meeting was held in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, which allowed participants to visit the world's first operating pilot plant using radiation in sewage sludge treatment at Geislabach.

Scientists discussed the present state of development in the application of ionizing radiation in comparison with the conventional practices (heat treatment, chlorination, fumigation, radiation and combined methods) from the aspects of public hygiene, basic biological and chemical principles, technological and economic feasibility, pilot plant experience in recent decades, and using untreated wastes is now rarely practiced.

In sewage treatment plant the problem is to kill off the dangerous micro-organisms without damaging those organisms which are beneficial to fertilize the soil. Research has shown that this can be efficiently achieved the gamma ray treatment produced by a

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President Daoud

(Continued from page 1) and no exertion. I have one request from you, and that is your constant preparedness for the execution of your holy duty, defence of the land, and of the national honour.

Yeo officers belong to the sacrificing army of Afghanistan which in the historical night of Saratan 26 acted together and turned a new page in history for the prosperity and progress of their nation, and their country.

The President in conclusion once again expressed his pleasure over meeting the young airman.

Wednesday the leader of the revolution also reviewed Herat armed forces units, and spoke to their officers.

When the President arrived at the garrison, accompanied with Herat forces Commander, Gen. Serauddin, the national anthem of Afghanistan was played, and a guard of honour presented.

In his address the President said this is the first time since the revolution that I meet you, and for this I am very obliged.

May God Almighty keep the Afghan army triumphant in its duties which are defence of the Afghan land, and honour of Afghanistan and upholding of national rights, and contribution to national prosperity and progress.

You must understand that you serve in an important province of Afghanistan. Your duties vis a vis the defence of the nation are extremely grave and important.

As you displayed commendable sense of sacrifice for the honour and prosperity of Afghanistan at the time of the revolution, I pray to Almighty God that you will be successful, and triumphant in your duties as defenders of the country.

Once again I express my pleasure over meeting you all here on these grounds after almost two years that pass since the revolution. I convey my thanks to you to your commanders, and to everyone of you and pray to Almighty God for your health and welfare.

May God help you to preserve the Republican order which has come about as a result of the sacrifice and pleasure of the youth and the national army, contribute to its maturity, and transfer its fruits to the future generations.



Kabul Mayor Ghulam Sakhi Noorzad delivering a speech on the occasion of the International Labour Day at Municipal Asphalting Plant.

Int'l Labour Day observed throughout nation

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—The International Labour Day was marked throughout the country Thursday in special functions held at the factories and industrial institutes.

Education Minister Prof. Abdul Qayum the caretaker of Mines and Industries Ministry delivered a speech on the occasion from Radio Afghanistan last Wednesday night. Prof. Qayum while congratulating the workers of the country on the occasion spoke in details about the facilities provided by the Republican regime to the workers.

Bakhtar reporter says that industrial institutes, factories, and other small and big workers' establishments in the centre and provinces observed the day in special functions.

At the functions the heads of the industrial institutes and factories and some officials as well as a number of workers delivered speeches and recalled with appreciation that this is the second consecutive year that the Labour Day is being celebrated under the Republican regime.

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At the functions the workers, men and women, expressed gratitude for the privileges given to them by the Republican regime and celebrated the day with immense gaiety and pleasure.

Thursday May 1 the factories and industrial institutes had held a luncheon reception in honour of their workers. After observing

the day and having lunch the workers were given off at 12 noon Thursday.

At the function held at the Asphalting Plant Kabul Mayor Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Noorzad spoke about the International Labour Day and the aim behind observing the occasion throughout the year.

A number of officials of Kabul Municipality also spoke at the function. The function ended with sport completion, concerts and lunch.

The International Labour Day was also marked in functions at Public Health Institute, Central Silo, Housing Factory, Government Printing Press, Bagrami Textile Mills, Hajiri and Baton Factory, Jangalak Factory and other factories and in the Industrial Sector of Kabul.

The Family Guidance Association gave presents to its workers to observe the day.

The Kabul Maternity Hospital also marked the occasion.

The newspapers in the capital and provinces carried special editorials and articles and published the photos of workers to observe the day. The papers also spoke in detail about the measures so far taken by the Republican regime for the welfare of the workers and improvement of their living and working conditions.

Bakhtar from provinces report their workers. After observing

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Bids Wanted

AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION UNIT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR 33 ITEMS OF GERMAN ELECTRICAL GOODS AS FOLLOWS: 17 ITEMS FROM FARHAT ELECTRIC AT AFS. 278975.

11 ITEMS FROM MUKHTAR ELECTRIC AT AFS. 159,400 AND 5 ITEMS FROM SIEMENS AT AFS. 45,575.

INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES WHICH CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE ELECTRICAL GOODS SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS ALONG WITH AFS. 5,000 AS SECURITY. LIST AND SPECIFICATION CAN BE SEEN ON MAY 7 AT 2 P.M. IN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE BLOCK ONE NADIR SHAH MAINA.

BIDS WANTED

KABUL UNIVERSITY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR 20 SETS TYRES AND TUBES ON CASH FROM THE MARKET AS FOLLOWS: TYRES AND TUBES NO. 825. 20 SETS OF ESSOTO CO. OF JAPAN AFS. 6700 PER SET.

TYRES AND TUBES NO. 670. 15 SETS RUSSIAN MADE AFS. 2100 PER SET.

TYRES AND TUBES NO. 825. 20 SETS OF TOYO CO. OF JAPAN AFS. 6750 PER SET.

TYRES AND TUBES NO. 750. 20 SETS RUSSIAN MADE 6200 AFS. PER SET.

TYRES AND TUBES NO. 750. 14 SETS OF BRIGDSTONE 2600 AFS. PER SET.

INDIVIDUALS, INSTITUTES AND AGENCIES WHO CAN PROVIDE CHEAPER SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SALES OFFICE ON MAY 7 FOR THE BIDDING.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

WORLD NEWS ROUND UP

HANOI, May 3, (AFP).—The Communist Party newspaper of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Nhan Dan said yesterday that Thailand must return all planes, ships and other goods which are fleeing South Vietnamese officials and military officers took out of the country.

The newspaper, noting that Thailand has said it wanted to improve relations with DRV, said that "the time has come to turn words into deeds...and the first thing is the restoration of aircraft and all other goods to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam."

LUANDA, May 3, (Reuter).—More than 200 people are believed to have died and hundreds more wounded in fighting here between liberation groups over the last three days, according to hospital sources.

The Angolan authorities are keeping the casualty figures secret but a pathologist at Luanda's

main hospital said he performed 150 autopsies on Wednesday following what has been officially described as the capital's worst night of violence since the transitional government took over on January 31 to lead the former Portuguese territory to independence in November.

EDENBURG, West Germany, May 3, (AFP).—At least four persons, including the pilot, were killed and eight injured when a mirage aircraft of the Belgian Air Force crashed in the town of Vechta, yesterday after colliding with another mirage, police reported.

The second aircraft managed to continue its flight.

The two houses were completely destroyed and a further 30 damaged.

Police said they were having difficulty in establishing an exact casualty list.

WANTED

THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE PRIME MINISTRY NEEDS AN EXCELLENT TRANSLATOR TO BE FULLY COMPETENT IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH TEXTS INTO DARI AND WELL VERSED IN CONVERSATION.

FOLLOWING VEHICLE IS FOR SALE

1 VOLKSWAGEN KOMBI - MODEL 1965 CLOSED BIDS MAY BE SUBMITTED TO UNDP ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE THROUGH THE 21 MAY 1975

CUSTOM DUTIES AND TAX PAYABLE BY BUYER. THE VEHICLE CAN BE SEEN FROM 3RD MAY 1975 TO 21 MAY 1975 IN THE UNDP COMPOUND.

Prof. Kayoum opens Physical ED. Institute

KABUL, May 4, (Bakhtar).—The Physical Education Institute was opened by Minister of Education Prof. Abdul Kayoum in the presence of Minister of Interior Faiz Mohammad yesterday morning.

The ceremony opened with the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran and was followed by national anthem sung by a group of students.

Afterwards the Minister of Education expressed pleasure in his speech over the opening of the Physical Education Institute in the light of the young Republic can regime and in accordance with the progressive aims of the government.

He also pointed out that the value of sports and its role in the development of health of the people specially the children and the youth. For positive results of physical education the world nations devote considerable attention for its development and take measures to accomplish it.

Traditional sports are deeply rooted in our country but sport has not developed according to the requirements of the time.

The Minister of Education further added that in pursuance of the aims and reforms of the progressive Republican regime and in line with the needs of the present day the Ministry of Education embarked upon the establishment of the Physical Education Institute in the capital besides other activities in the field of education. The students graduating from 12th class will be trained in this Institute. The Institute paves way for the training of both young men and women.

The girls graduating from 12th class in the provinces will also be accommodated in the dormitory of the Institute.

Similarly lectures were also delivered by the President of Physical Education and a number of students highlighting the values and importance of sports in life.

The Minister of Education later inspected different departments of the Institute.

After the formal inauguration an Attan show was presented and ping-pong, volleyball, wrestling and football matches were also held.

The inaugural ceremony was attended by the Second Deputy Minister of Education, officials of the Ministry of Education, President of Olympics, students and personnel of the Institute.

212 students are enrolled in this Institute at present. The subjects being taught at the Institute include anatomy, physiology, psychology, pedagogy, health, hygiene, English, Dari,

WASHINGTON, May 3, (Reuter).—US navy ships have been pulled out of South Vietnamese waters but an undisclosed number of freighters under government contract are apparently still in the area picking up more refugees.

A Defence Department spokesman said yesterday that the naval vessels were ordered to leave with their cargoes of nearly 40,000 refugees at 1000 GMT Thursday and were regrouping and moving east.

LUANDA, May 4, (AFP).—A precarious truce reignited here yesterday as unofficial figures put the death toll in fighting between rival liberation groups which flared last Monday at about 200, with 1,000 injured.

The Portuguese army was patrolling the shanty towns of the Angolan capital, where an uncontrolled elements of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) clashed earlier in the week.

Some reports said Portuguese troops fired several times on looters and that ten soldiers had

Deputy chief of PPP Karachi chapter shot dead

KARACHI, May 4, (Bakhtar).—According to the information reaching from Karachi a number of persons at Shikar Point Bazaar fatally shot Maulavi Sadullah deputy chief of Bhutto's party in Karachi recently. The persons involved in the incident have escaped. Also the demonstration of more than 12,000 taxi drivers over the murder of a Pashtun taxi driver still continues. The taxi driver was murdered after he refused to join a group of marauders who wanted to loot a part of Karachi bazaar. The demonstrators claim that the police authorities hesitate in search for the murderers of the taxi driver because he was a Pashtun and the People's Party which strictly controls all governmental offices wants to use pressure over Pashtuns in order to force them to give up their struggle against Bhutto's government and Party.

A source of the Ministry of Education said that during the recent years a physical education school was established where professional teachers have been trained and who are teaching in many schools. A number of youth have been trained in foreign countries in the same field but their number is not sufficient.

The compromise provided for UN troops to move in first to repair the damaged runway, to clear debris and restore joint Greek-Turkish committee will study reopening of the field for full civilian use.

The Greeks were afraid that agreement to reopen the airport, previously run by Greeks, might be seen as a concession to the Turks, who have pressed for dual control.

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The agreement was signed by President of the Helmand Cotton and Edible Oil Company Hafizullah and representative of Afghanistan to Paris as Afghan non-resident Ambassador to Belgium which was requested earlier has been issued by the Belgian government, the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

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Turkish, Greek Cypriots agree to reopen Nicosia airport

VIENNA, May 4, (Reuter).—Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders agreed in principle yesterday to reopen the island's main airport, but failed to reach a hoped-for compromise on a token resettlement of refugees.

The decision on reopening Nicosia International Airport, lying on old battle lines between the two communities, was hailed by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim as a "very important breakthrough" after six days of communal negotiations.

The airport, closed after heavy fighting nine months ago, will be repaired and used initially by UN peacekeeping troops. Reopening for civilian use is still to be discussed.

Greek-Cypriot leader Glafkos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot Leader Rauf Denkash will return to Vienna on June 5 for four days of further negotiations, with Waldheim providing good office on instructions from the UN Security Council.

The Cypriot leaders said they hoped to make progress next month on action to resettle about 200,000 displaced persons, mainly Greeks, and to start a new administrative system that would help the communities to live in peace, in separate areas under a central government.

"We must find peace," Denkash told a press conference after a final 90-minute meeting in Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

The negotiations were prolonged for 24 hours while Waldheim pressed for reopening of Nicosia, airport, a move regarded by the UN as an important symbolic gesture.

Yesterday's decision was the first serious concession by either side since last year's Greek-Turkish fighting, which left the Turks in control of 40 per cent of the island.

Diplomats said it was agreed only after "touch-and-go" discussions, with the Turks reluctant to concede a solution that keeps the field initially under UN control.

The Greeks were afraid that agreement to reopen the airport, previously run by Greeks, might be seen as a concession to the Turks, who have pressed for dual control.

The compromise provided for UN troops to move in first to repair the damaged runway, to clear debris and restore joint Greek-Turkish committee will study reopening of the field for full civilian use.

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WB to grant 9 m. dollars loan for water projects

KABUL, May 4, (Bakhtar).—The World Bank is to give 9 million dollars for the implementation of a part of water supply and environmental health projects of Kabul City. This agreement to this effect was initiated by the representatives of Afghanistan and the World Bank in Washington.

The Deputy Planning Minister Abdul Aziz Forough who had been to Washington to hold final talks with the World Bank authorities arrived here yesterday. Explaining the above points Forough added that the World Bank is to give nine million dollars loan to Afghanistan on easy terms to be utilised for the implementation of water supply and environmental health projects of Kabul city.

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Iran to sue Swedish Co. for airport disaster

TEHRAN, May 4, (Reuter).—The Iranian government announced last night it would bring legal proceedings against a Swedish construction company and a firm of British consultants in connection with the collapse of the Tehran airport roof last December.

Seventeen people died following the disaster on December 5 when the ceiling of the main hall of the Mehrabad airport terminal on the outskirts of Tehran collapsed.

The government, announcing the findings of a commission of inquiry, said "the blame is put on the Swedish firm of contractors, Sontab, that was responsible for the airport technical calculation and construction."

"The commission also blames Brian Colquhoun and Partners, a firm of British consulting engineers, who failed to detect the failure of the Swedish firm when inspecting Mehrabad airport in 1965," it said.

HANOI, May 4, (AFP).—"Revolutionary order" is now in operation throughout the 44 provinces of South Vietnam including the special region of Saigon-Gia Dinh, the Gai Phong (Liberation) News Agency reported Friday.

The changeover was effective Thursday the agency said, adding that from Wednesday April 30 the people of the Saigon region and Mekong delta had risen in revolt and that all armed forces of the former regime had surrendered to the "liberation forces."

CORRECTION
The new group of Baluch refugees which recently arrived in Afghanistan consists of 357 men, women and children, not 257 as mistakenly reported in May 3 issue of The Kabul Times. The mistake is regretted.

WORLD NEWS ROUND UP

BANGKOK, May 4, (AFP).—All the French nationals who remained in Saigon when the National Liberation Front forces took it over are safe and well, according to diplomatic sources here who have radio contact with the South Vietnamese capital.

Many of them were said to be living in two centres set up by the embassy at the Groll Hospital and the Saint Eusepy High school where there were supplies of food and medicine.

Many others were said to have continued living at home without meeting any difficulties.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 4, (Reuter).—Rhodesian African nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo said yesterday white Rhodesians would have to accept the inevitability of black majority rule.

Nkomo, who arrived Friday night to lobby delegation leaders at the Commonwealth heads of government conference, told Reuter it was "up to Britain to hand over independence to us just as it has done in the other colonies."

It was not a question of waiting for the agreement of Ian Smith, the Prime Minister of white-ruled Rhodesia, he said. "He will have to recognise that no one can stand against the will of the people."

Nkomo, who headed the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) until it merged with other groups into the African National Council (ANC), said he would meet British foreign secretary James Callaghan tomorrow evening to discuss the conference and British policies.

British sources said Callaghan was cutting short his weekend rest for the talks.

PLO, Lebanese govt meet to prevent future clashes
BEIRUT, May 4, (DPA).—A new joint committee of Palestine guerrillas and the Lebanese government held its first meeting here yesterday aimed at preventing new clashes between guerrillas and the local population.

The Beirut government was represented by Lebanese Premier Rashid Solh, who was in a chair, the guerrilla side by Subeir Mohsen.

Mohsen is head of the military operations department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and at the same time Commander of the Saiga guerrillas, who are directed by the Syrian Baath regime.

Sadat to visit 4 Mideast nations, Yugoslavia

CAIRO, May 4, (Reuter).—President Anwar Sadat will visit Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Yugoslavia later this month, it was officially announced here last night.

The President will be accompanied by Vice President Hosni Mubarak, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi and Presidential Secretary for foreign contacts Ashraf Mawazin.

Mubarak will return to Cairo after the visits to Kuwait and Iraq.

President Sadat is expected to discuss with Iraq and Kuwait officials means of settling their border dispute. He is also expected to discuss with the leaders of the Arab countries the adoption of a unified Arab position towards the Middle East crisis before his scheduled meeting with US President Ford next month.

Bill Rowling
(Continued from page 3)
Provided Rowling's economic luck holds (as Holyoake's did time and again, in like circumstances) provided unemployment can be held in check (no more than 10,000 on the register, or 1 per cent of the work force at the peak) and provided his ministers continue to measure up; there is no reason why the Government should not be re-elected in November.

The National Party is finding Muldoon's style a strain (a criticism which offers no comment on the merits of the Opposition Leader's case against the Government's economic performance) its membership is low and in its attempt to win the support of the manufacturers it has offered an industrial plank almost undistinguishable from Labour's.

If it still holds true that Oppositions are not elected; but Governments are defeated; then the Labour Party under Bill Rowling seems not to have upset people deeply enough to tipped out of office.

A quiet man could be leading a New Zealand revolution; which will result in the establishment of only the second long-term Labour Government in this country. That is something Norman Kirk dearly wanted but might never have achieved, Bill could do it but no one will know why.

GEMINI

600 foreigners arrive in Thailand from Cambodia

ARANYPRATHET, Thailand, May 4, (Reuter).—Almost 600 foreigners trapped in Cambodia for two weeks arrived in Thailand yesterday looking tired but cheerful after a grueling four-day journey in open trucks.

They left behind, at the French embassy in Phnom Penh, another 200 foreigners. A second convoy will bring them out later, said a statement from eight correspondents who were the first to cross the rickety wooden bridge linking Thailand and Cambodia over a small river near here.

In a gesture where among journalists with a hot story on their hands the correspondents decided there would be an embargo on all news about what they had witnessed in Phnom Penh and about their journey to Thailand.

They and French officials agreed that interviews with those who got out yesterday might endanger the chances of evacuation of the 200 in the embassy—the only safe haven for foreigners at Phnom Penh fell to the National Unity Government of Cambodia on April 17.

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BIDS WANTED

BAGRAMI TEXTILES FACTORY NEEDS 500 TONS OF CORN STARCH. LOCAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES WHO CAN PROVIDE THE OFFER SHOULD COME TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE FACTORY ON MAY 28 AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON MAY 31.

BIDS WANTED

THE AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY HAS RECEIVED OFFER FOR SOME PESTICIDES AND LIQUID SPRAY FROM CINA LTD. CO. INDIVIDUALS AND FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY IT AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE COMPANY IN KHAWAJA MULLAH AT 10 A.M. ON MAY 5.

Bids Wanted

AFGHAN WOOLLEN INDUSTRY PULE-CHARKHI HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM MACK CO. AT DM 2237 FOR 525 BOTTLES OF CARPET GUM, TOTAL WEIGHT OF GUM INCLUDING THE WEIGHT OF THE PLASTIC BOTTLES IS EQUAL TO 525 KGM.

LOCAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES WHO CAN PROVIDE CHEAPER SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE DIRECTORATE OF THE FACTORY IN PULE-CHARKHI ON MAY 6 WHICH IS THE LAST DATE FOR BIDDING AND BE PRESENT ON THE SAME DAY. THE LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN.

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- QUANTITY OF STEEL PIPES, STEEL GATES, STEEL SAFE AND SCRAP METAL.
- BEDFORD TRUCK OPEN CARGO CARRIER DUTY NOT PAID. SEALED BIDS ARE TO BE DELIVERED TO THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICER, BRITISH EMBASSY, NOT LATER THAN 10 MAY 1975.

Reunification of Vietnam major PRG task: Tanjug

BELGRADE, May 5, (Reuter).—A senior official of the new government in Saigon said the reunification of Vietnam was a major task of his government, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Hanoi.

In an interview with Tanjug, Nguyen Van Tuyen, head of the government's mission in Hanoi, said: "Now the whole of our country is free, our most important tasks are economic reconstruction and the unification of Vietnam into a single state of the Vietnamese people."

Tuyen, who Tanjug also identified as a member of the Revolutionary Government, said repressive representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and PRG would hold talks to decide when and how the country would be reunited.

He said nationalisation and agrarian reform were not under consideration at present and that the main issue now was to restore normal production.

Only military establishments which had been at US service in Vietnam and the property of those who had left the country as opponents of the National Liberation Front have been nationalised so far, he said.

Most other property owners have remained in the country and have already agreed to cooperate with the new authorities, he added.

Asked about the fate of General Duong Van Minh, who surrendered power to liberation forces after two days as South Vietnamese President, Tuyen said: "He is now a citizen like the rest."

The news of Big Minh's release came later in the day.

AMMAN, May 5, (Reuter).—Ghaleb Barakat, Jordan's Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, left here yesterday for an official visit to Iran lasting several days.

Official sources said the minister was expected to sign a tourism agreement with Iran during his stay.

Reserves for the seven countries totalled 27,976.5 million dollars in March, compared to 29,407.3 million dollars in February and 27,694.9 million dollars in January.

USSR renews pledge for Palestinian rights
MOSCOW, May 5, (Tass).—The Soviet Union reiterated its principled position of support for the Arab people's struggle to return all the Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967, for the realisation of the legitimate national rights of the people of Palestine, including the creation of its national state. This is said in a communique on the visit to the USSR by the chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yassir Arafat, published yesterday. He led a PLO delegation on a friendly visit in the USSR from April 28 to May 5.

The communique issued says, that unless the problem of the Arab people of Palestine was settled there can be no peace and tranquillity in the Middle East.

11 US ships disembark 27,000 in Subic Bay
SUBIC BAY, Philippines, May 5, (Reuter).—One of the biggest sea evacuations in history entered its final phase here yesterday when 11 US navy ships dropped anchor in Subic Bay and began disembarking 27,000 refugees from South Vietnam.

The ships, part of an armada of more than 40, unloaded Vietnamese, Americans and other nationalities, including the former US Ambassador in Saigon, Graham Martin, an ex-South Vietnamese Prime Minister, Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, Marshal Jim, in cream shirt and dark slacks, was a lonely figure on the deck of the USS Blue Ridge, awaiting a helicopter which took him to a nearby airstrip.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud in Herat where he was accorded a rousing welcome by tens of thousands of citizens lining the streets, and crowding the city's stadium to hear him speak.

Euphrates waters: Iraqi, Syrian negotiations to continue
JEDDAH, May 5, (AFP).—Iraqi and Syrian ministers have ended four days of talks under Saudi auspices without final settlement of a bitter dispute over the use of waters from the giant Euphrates river. But further consultations are planned.

The dispute over the Euphrates, which flows south eastwards from Turkey through Syria into Iraq and the Gulf, broke out in weekend.

The dispute over the Euphrates, which flows south eastwards from Turkey through Syria into Iraq and the Gulf, broke out in weekend.

JEDDAH, May 5, (Reuter).—King Khalid yesterday received Saudi President Mohammed Sadiq Barre, who arrived here Saturday for a visit to Moslem shrines.

The Saudi press agency said a work session was held by the two leaders attended by Prince Mubarak bin Abdul Rahman, the Minister of Finance and National Economy, and Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, the second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard.

Iraq says retention of water by Syria's new Tabqa dam on the river is threatening the livelihood of three million Iraqi peasants down river. Syria accused Iraq of waging a campaign against it.

A seven-nation Arab League technical committee has also been examining the dispute in Cairo. Syria pulled out of the committee on Thursday.

OAPEC for early resumption of talks with consumer nations
KUWAIT, May 5, (Reuter).—Arab oil ministers ended a meeting here yesterday after discussing coordination of policies for world producer conferences and deciding to leave revision of the oil pricing system to OPEC—the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Conference sources said the ministers also looked forward to an early resumption of talks with consumer countries on world energy problems.

A statement after the Ministerial Council meeting of OAPEC—the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries—mentioned only routine decisions relating to the Kuwait-based organisation.

It said the Council approved establishment of a new organisation, the Arab Petroleum Services, with headquarters in Libya.

OAPEC channelled assistance from the Arab oil states to Arab oil importers at last year's level would be continued, the statement said.

Police, workers clash in Karachi on Labour Day

KARACHI, May 5, (Bakhtar).—Reports reaching from Karachi note that on May 1, the International Labour Day, workers stopped and hurled stones at the car carrying Abdullah Baluch, the Labour Minister of Sindh Government.

The car made its way through the workers crowding on it with difficulty. Following the provincial Minister's escape from the scene the workers and security forces clashed as a result of which two police officers, and several policemen were hurt, and a number of workers put in prison.

New bridge spans Alingar river in Laghman
METERLAM, May 5, (Bakhtar).—The Kachorhtami bridge built on the Alingar river in Laghman province was inaugurated yesterday.

The forty metre long bridge has been constructed jointly by the people of the area and the Local Development Department.

The Local Development Department footed the bill for \$10,000 worth of construction materials.

With the opening of the bridge commuting problems faced by Kachorhtami, Gul Aram and Hakim Abad villagers are now eliminated. These villages have a total population of about 5,000.

Floods kill two in Khenjan, damage Badakhshan road
FAIZABAD, May 5, (Bakhtar).—Traffic between Takhar and Badakhshan provinces came to a halt Saturday when a bridge was washed away by floods at Kalafgan area.

As a result of heavy torrential rains the road between Kalafgan and Faizabad was damaged in four other points as well. All together a stretch of 20 kilometres of the road is washed away.

The Provincial Department of Public Works and the road maintenance units worked round the clock to clear the way for the traffic.

In Badakhshan's Shahre Bozorg district floods destroyed 24 homes, along with household effects, two gardens and some farms but no casualties are reported.

Most of the damage was sustained by Abganda village but the villagers evacuated their villages in time to escape death and injury. They also moved most of their livestock but their household effects were washed away along with their homes.

The floods roared down from Safid Dara at dusk and continued up to dawn yesterday. Three other homes and the village telephone exchange station were destroyed by a landslide in Spak, forty kilometres north of Faizabad. No casualties are reported and a mission from the governor's office is assessing the damage.

New Zealand to exchange water with Saudi oil
AUCKLAND, New Zealand, May 5, (Reuter).—New Zealand hopes to negotiate an oil for water deal with Saudi Arabia, agriculture and fisheries minister Colin Moyle said last night.

During his recent visit to the Middle East, he said, Saudi Arabians had spoken seriously of back-loading Arabian oil tankers to New Zealand with good quality water to the Middle East.

Speaking at a meeting of the New Zealand Soft Drink Manufacturers' Association, he said good quality drinking water was one of the most serious deficiencies in the Arabian Gulf.

Moyle also suggested there might be merit in considering the export of protein-fortified soft drinks and beverages to supplement deficient diets in Middle East countries.

Arab summit conference on July 28

CAIRO, May 5, (DPA).—Arab heads of state will meet here May 19 and 20 to prepare for the planned Arab summit conference on July 28, it was announced yesterday.

They will also examine the implementation of decisions of the Arab Defence Council which met in Cairo last February.

The chief concern is the strengthening of the military protection of the Arab states in direct confrontation with Israel by other states of Arab League.

JERUSALEM, May 5, (DPA).—Four people were injured in a bomb blast here yesterday, police said.

One of the injured was a four-year-old girl who suffered burns. Another victim was in a serious condition.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT We cannot fight for love, as men may do; We should be wood and were not made to woo. (William Shakespeare)

Editorial

Kandahar fruit processing plant

The Kandahar Fruit Processing Plant was built with a considerable investment with the hope of increasing export earnings through sales abroad...

As parts of its plans for reactivation of idle industrial capacities in the country the Ministry of Mines and Industries last year put the plant back into operation after a period of several years...

A source of management of the plant recently told Bakhtar news agency correspondent that this year the plant will resume exports of its products...

In the final analysis of sales at home also means foreign currency earnings in the form of import substitution.

In response to this situation the Ministry of Mines and Industries established a special management institute. The new institute, along with the proposed export promotion bank, the Export Development Department of the Ministry of Commerce, the Institute of Industrial Management run by the Ministry of Education for training managerial staff for business and industrial enterprises are all sources for pertinent advice and informed consultations for the present and future industries.

So far it has been the government departments that have approached the industrial and business enterprises, offering them assistance, while it is essentially the duty of the management to seek help.

In this context the General Chambers of Commerce in Kabul, and the provincial Chambers of Commerce should also play a more active role.

Press Review

ANIS

The daily Anis in its editorial comments on physical education, the daily asserts that fitness concerning either individuals or nations as a whole is a factor far success in life.

In order to be physically fit we should try to protect ourselves from diseases through physical education. A nation achieves prosperity only when its people are physically fit for service.

In the developing societies physical education is not only important from the point of view of preparing people to render valuable services but also used as a very healthy means of entertainment which helps the youth to concentrate attention to physical education rather than wasting time.

The Republican regime of Afghanistan which has great consideration for the training of youth has undertaken many useful measures included the progressive educational reforms.

The establishment of this institute on one hand provides job opportunity to a number of graduates of high schools and on the other hand helps training of sports teachers needed in the country. Training of sports teachers is an initial step for the implementation of sports programmes in the schools and development of sports in the country.

For the encouragement of sports teachers the Ministry of Education has decided to give more privileges to the sports teachers, they will be given 150 afghanis as a professional allowance. Besides the Ministry plans to open third year studies opportunities for the students of the institute in the future because at present the students will study only two years. The paper concludes with the hope that after the sports activities will be expanded in the country and the youth will benefit more from physical education.

JAMHOURIAT

The daily Jamhuriat in its yesterday's issue has published an interview with the Director General of Settlement Department of the Ministry of Interior on the distribution of land to landless people in the country. The paper points out that in connection with the distribution of lands to landless 66 families received lands in Badakhshan province recently.

The interviewer mentions that the land is being distributed to the landless on very easy terms. The families who receive lands will not have to pay anything to the government for the first three years so that they may be able to concentrate all their attention on cultivation of their lands for satisfactory harvest. The payment starts after 3 years on installment basis which will cover a period of 15 years.

The Director General of Settlement Department further said that the Ministry of Interior is in contact with the concerned authorities to prepare designs for the construction of small and economical houses for the families who receive lands from the state.

Ministry of Commerce year end report

Establishment of the export development bank, study and survey for improving export of medicinal herbs to the foreign markets, study and survey for the export of minerals such as mica, fluorite, talc etc., reactivating wool cleansing factory, establishment of handicraft centre and setting up of emporium in Kabul, holding of carpet exhibition in the month of May 1975 in Kabul, exploration and search of foreign markets for Afghan products specially handicrafts, stone, minerals and agricultural products, implementation of these projects through international sources, seeking of aid from international agencies, preparing...

While the two problems connected with radioactive effects and with radioactive products are more psychological than real, the possibility of a major reactor accident is of a different kind. Such an accident is exceedingly unlikely. Furthermore, even if it were to occur, there would be no extraordinary danger of an explosion, which, even in the worst case, would be quite limited.

But massive releases of radioactive products stored within an operating reactor could kill or hurt thousands of people. A similar or greater number of people might get cancer many years later, and an even greater number—literally millions—would wrongly imagine that they were in danger. As a consequence of such an accident, many or all reactors might be shut down.

It has been normal operational practice in industry to be reasonably cautious, to accept unexpected accidents, and to profit from sad experiences in order to improve future operations. In the case of an operating power reactor, not a single major accident should occur. None has occurred so far.

All this means that there is need for unusual foresight and unusual caution. Both have been practised. In particular, in the last 18 months, safety procedures have been strengthened in the United States by separating the responsibilities for nuclear construction and accident prevention. Remarkably enough, the initiative was taken by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission rather than by Congress.

I believe, on the basis of detailed experience (I happen to have been the Chairman of the world's first Reactor Safety Committee for a few years around 1950) that reactors are safe enough to be built. But we should not stop worrying and we should not stop improving our reactors.

It might be, for instance, a good idea to place all additional reactors 200 feet underground in dry rock, or dry earth. There is insufficient knowledge as yet on how much additional expense this would incur. The cost might be small. The safety value might be quite substantially greater. The danger of sabotage is closely related to the danger of a major accident. Sabotage must be and, in my opinion, can be prevented. It is certainly easier to guard reactors than it is to guard all airplanes. Yet relatively simple measures taken in the United States seem quite effective in stopping the hijacking of airplanes. What is needed is, again, foresight, coupled with determination and consistent adherence to established procedures.

In connexion with accident prevention, whether such an accident is due to a mistake or to malevolence, the United States could play a major role. Accident must be prevented in every country. In the case of an accident, radioactivity might well be carried by winds across international borders and could be much more damaging than fallout from atomic tests. Furthermore, the consequences of a single accident would immediately be felt all over the world. There is, therefore, a strong common interest in preventing such accidents; international action in this field is certainly justified.

At the end of World War II, our knowledge of uranium deposits was quite limited. Only minerals containing at least two per cent of uranium were deemed appropriate for commercial mining. Under these conditions, it seemed reasonable to develop a new type of reactor called the "fast breeder". This reactor could utilize all of the uranium, whereas reactors presently in use...

PART III

By the implementation of the above mentioned envisages of the Ministry of Commerce our trade will rapidly traverse to its objective in the benefit of the majority of the people.

The minister for the trade also added that the energy crisis which has engulfed the whole world has hit hard the developing nations which export and import raw material, this crisis has also created anxiety for Afghanistan from the view point of foreign exchange in future because the prices of the Afghan export goods have in general descended steeply. This situation prevails in most of the developing countries.

From the reports which were presented by the participating ministers of different countries the gravity of the situation could be felt. Notwithstanding this the Ministry of Commerce is doing its level best to seek better prices for Afghan goods in foreign markets and is always on the look out for potential markets for these goods.

PART II

By PROF. EDWARD TELLER

abundant supply for a longer period than any fossil fuel, including coal.

The operation of any reactor produces materials which can be used to make nuclear explosives. There are few peoples who favour proliferation of nuclear weapons. In the long run, such proliferation may be unavoidable.

There are safeguards which can make it difficult to misuse reactor products and materials under more arduous conditions before 1950. However, one can hardly claim that these safeguards are completely reliable.

This last and greatest problem can be solved, in my opinion, only by action which is broader than the problem connected with nuclear reactors or nuclear bombs. The question is how to prevent war and, in particular, to prevent the sudden occurrence of a devastating nuclear conflict.

I believe that prevention of war will not succeed by arms control and nuclear arms control. It is better to work on rather than on the reduction of arms which can be used in war. The most bloody and horrible conflict after 1945 occurred in Africa. The loss of well over one million lives (including the starvation of many young children) occurred in spite of the absence of sophisticated arms. To reduce the cause of conflict rather than the instruments might not only be the most desirable course; it might also be the most practical one.

Of course, the problem of war and peace is not new. What is new is the increased power of man. This power can be used for more devastation. A lot of thought has been given to the question of how this power of devastation as well as our hands; it is not true that we should abstain from knowledge or from the practical applications of this knowledge.

As a result, we can conclude that nuclear fuel will remain in condition after first slitting a wrist and then trying to hang himself, a police spokesman said. He slightly injured his wrist, but lost consciousness during his hanging attempt and had to be revived by oxygen, the informed sources said.

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

NEWMARKET, England, May 5, (Reuters)—Mounted police moved in to clear this historic race course Saturday after strikingly stable lads invaded it and delayed the start of the classic 2,000 Guineas race.

The horses were already in the starting stalls for the race when about 80 lads ran on the course a defiantly staged a sit-down demonstration.

Police on horseback and others with dogs arrested 15 lads as they struggled to clear the course for the race, which was started by flag instead of from the stalls after a 15-minute delay.

Police earlier said 30 lads had been arrested but later revised the figure.

JOHANNESBURG, May 5, (Reuters)—Police Saturday stepped up their watch on David Protter, the gunman who seized the Israeli consulate and 21 hostages last Monday, after he tried twice to commit suicide in his cell here Saturday night informed sources said.

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According to Jeff Wald, the Australian-born singer's husband a manager, threatening telephone calls demanding money had been made to his office about a month ago. The information was not passed on to him or his wife, then on tour in Europe. When they returned, Wald said, the calls were monitored by the FBI. Wald said the caller stated that unless he received 30,000 dollars, Miss Reddy would meet with an accident by the end of the summer.

PART I

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THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

By PROF. EDWARD TELLER

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THE EPICENTER OF LONGEVITY

MOSCOW, Majid-Baba Agayev of Azerbaijan, a shepherd, was born in 1835 and will soon celebrate his 140th birthday. His wife, who is 94, has been nursing him since he retired last year.

Hardly a month passes here without a press report about a man or woman over 100, and what they are doing. "I never once have been ill since the revolution," said Agayev, according to the Soviet weekly Nedelya.

But they are also reminders that the Soviet Union has some of the most long-lived people in the world, and that its aged, both from want and wish, remain a functioning part of society here.

Another Azerbaijani, Zibelda Sheidaveva, was awarded the Red Banner of Labour a few months ago on her 114th birthday.

She has been weaving carpets since she was 14 and although she gets "a large pension," she continues working for she likes her work, said the official news agency Tass.

With Azerbaijan in their lead among Soviet republics, this country has "the highest longevity index in the world," according to Professor G. Piskharer, director of the Georgian Gerontology Centre, writing in the Soviet Medical Gazette. Eight out of 100,000 live to see their 100th birthday. In some republics this index is even higher: in Azerbaijan, 48 per 100,000; in Georgia, 39; in Armenia, 24; in Lithuania and Belorussia, 11, he wrote.

"More than 297,000 Soviet citizens are over 90, and 19,394 are over 100 years of age. There are more than three times as many women as men in this category," he added.

Western specialists tend to be skeptical of these ages; they are of two other high-longevity countries—Ecuador and Turkey. One noted that birth certificates in some areas were not issued until the turn of the century, so precise ages are based to some extent on the memory of the old people themselves, and old people tend to believe they are older than they are.

Nonetheless, there is general acceptance that people in the southern Soviet Union do live very long, compared to those in industrial nations, and Piskharer suggested some reasons why.

Based on studies of nearly 500 people between 100 and 138 in what he termed the "epicentre of longevity" (Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia), he reported. "All those studied had worked all their lives and more than half continue to work, in so far as they are able, on their farms."

"Moderate eating is characteristic of most of the elderly. The daily caloric intake is lower than the norm recommended for their age. This and exercise account for the absence of obesity among them."

Here, "old age does not appear to be a major social problem at present," said sociologist Paul Hollander who wrote in "Soviet and American Society."

Several accounts for this. Probably most important is that most old people still live with their children. This traditional pattern is perpetuated by the continued housing shortage. Since most mothers work, grandmothers provide an important function in taking care of children and running the home.

Beyond this practical value, the values of the peasant society persist, even among those transplanted to cities, and help maintain a measure of respect toward the old. The aged also have greater opportunities to work and take part in communal affairs both of which are encouraged by authorities, which gives them some status and self-respect and a feeling of social usefulness, Hollander said. There are negative consequences of these conditions, of course. Marriages often break up because young people lack privacy and because of generation conflicts in the cramped apartments.

Rents are low (four per cent of income for the average worker who makes 140 rubles, or \$196 a month), but are not reduced for the elderly, as in the United States. In the United States, the obsession with youthfulness, energy and aggressiveness leaves little room for the aged. Age commands little respect and the idea that the old have anything to contribute is almost incomprehensible to many young Americans.

Family life is important. Of 400 women between 100 and 135, only four had not been married... concern of relatives for the health of the elderly is also a contributing factor."

Beyond such exceptionally old people Soviet society has at least its share of the ordinary aged. Almost 15 per cent of the population is 60 years old and older compared to ten per cent in the United States 65 and over.

The attitude and status of older people is "quite different" in the two countries, however.

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One of the food products that could be derived from the process of coconut flour, researchers wrote (Bakhtar news agency, page 4).

The coconut has been a favorite subject of some scholarly research. There is the Talam A. and M. process (US), the Solovoi process (USSR), and a host of other coconut products, principally oil and protein, says Dr. Vedasto Jose, science research chief of the Industrial Research Center, NIST.

The National Science Development Board supports, at the National Institute of Science and Technology, projects that concentrate on developing food products from coconuts. Instead of plugging into the already crowded field of coconut oil processing where a lot of private processes are now on, the NIST since 1969 launched a "first-in-the-field" research both basic and applied on coconut food products.

In spite of being a teacher, Mrs. Hamida looks after her family and carries out the household work.

During the interview Mrs. Hamida said, "due to unfavourable circumstances I could not continue my education and left the school after passing the 10th class to join the Malalai High School as a part time Pashto teacher."

As her husband was unemployed all the responsibilities of seven children fell on her shoulders. The circumstances compelled her to search for another job. Luckily she got an assignment in the Youth Club in the morning. Mrs. Hamida also renders cooperation with Rabia and Arts schools. "I do my level best to earn for my children who are outstanding in their school."

Mrs. Hamida feels that a woman should try to nourish and contribute to the society youth with real morale and ethnic values and one which could serve the nation.

Speaking about the duties of an Afghan woman she asserts that the Afghan women trained great personalities and gave birth to geniuses. "We can say that if Afghan woman gets more facilities surely she will better serve the cause of this nation."

At the end Mrs. Hamida also opened on the International Women's Year and said "I hope the struggle continues even after the Women's Year ends."

BIDS WANTED CANVAS RIBBON 3.5 CM. BREADTH 50,000 METRES CANVAS RIBBON 2.5 CM. BREADTH 50,000 METRES IS NEEDED AT ESTIMATED TOTAL PRICE OF U.S. \$17500. INDIVIDUALS, AGENCIES AND INSTITUTES WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE SHOULD COME TO THE LOGISTIC PERUDUNKY ON JUNE 24 AT 10 AM WHICH IS THE LAST DAY OF BIDDING AND SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS BEFORE THE ABOVE MENTIONED DATE TO THE COMMISSION. LIST, SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS CAN BE STUDIED AT THE PURCHASING OFFICE. LICENSE AND SECURITIES ARE ESSENTIAL.

BIDS WANTED MINES AND INDUSTRIES MINISTRY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM A FOREIGN COMPANY FOR MACHINERY TO SET UP A COTTON GIN AND PRESS PLANT IN BADGHIS PROVINCE WITH A CAPACITY OF 20,000 TO 30,000 TONS A YEAR. LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE INCLUDING INSTALLATION SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE MINES AND INDUSTRIES MINISTRY IN NEXT 15 DAYS.

Air freight is also our business Our experienced cargo agent is at your disposal for all services related to freight shipment even customs formalities and general information. Pay at destination facilities available. Contact Lufthansa Kabul: Shahr-e-Nou Opp. Blue Mosque Phone: 32511 Lufthansa the more you fly

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WORLD NEWS ROUND UP

HONG KONG, May 5, (Reuter)—Queen Elizabeth and her husband Prince Philip arrived here yesterday for the first visit to this British colony by a reigning British monarch.

A crowd of several thousand was at flag-decked Kai Tak International Airport as their special British Airways jet touched down after its flight across the Pacific from Hawaii via Guam.

PARIS, May 5, (Reuter)—Hoche, who disappeared while covering fighting near Saigon

Food from coconut

(Continued on page 3) ... should have to contend with the 25 to 28 percent oil and 47 percent water in the coconut meal from production of canned gata.

One more problem, crude fiber content makes coconut flour not-so digestible. The NIST researchers found that the addition of an enzyme, cellulase, reduced the crude fiber content by one-half.

With this finding it is likely that coconut flour produced the NIST-way will be more digestible than flour made other way. A buko-flavored beverage is one of the food products that could be derived from the press-and-by-product, the skim milk.

on April 27, was treated at a Viet Cong hospital for injuries and then returned to Saigon. French Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

But the official quoted reliable sources in Saigon as saying that his companion, photographer Michel Laurent of the Gamma agency, had been killed after trying to help Hoche.

BEIRUT, May 5, (DPA)—Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam has informed Kuwaiti leaders that Syria does not expect an early resumption

of the Geneva peace conference according to reports yesterday. Khaddam this weekend carried a message from President Hafez Assad to Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, in which Assad reportedly sought material support from all Arab sides for "the confrontation with Israel."

KUALA LUMPUR, May 5, (Reuter)—Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak said yesterday the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would have to give the new governments of Cambodia and South Vietnam some time to settle down before contacting them for talks.

Tun Razak, who returned here after a three-week tour abroad told reporters on arrival at Subang airport that Malaysia had recognised Prince Norodom Sihanouk's government of National Union in Cambodia and South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

TRIPOLI, Libya, May 5, (Reuter)—Libya's general ports authority is currently building three new ports to take the gradual increase in the country's imports and exports, it was officially reported here yesterday.

Saddam Hussein to Bulgaria on official visit

BAGHDAD, May 5, (Reuter)—Saddam Hussein, Vice-President of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, will today begin an official visit to Bulgaria lasting several days, the Iraq news agency reported yesterday.

It said the visit was in response to an invitation from Stanko Todorov, Bulgaria's Prime Minister.

FOR RENT A TWO STOREY HOUSE IN WAZIR AKBAR KHAN BEHIND AMANI SCHOOL WITH 4 BED ROOMS, STUDY, 3-BATHROOMS, 20 SQ. M. LAWN, GARAGE AND STORE ROOMS, ON RENT. CONTACT ZMARA DAUD TEL: 25541-45 EXT. 225.

Arab states for new measures against Israel

LOS ANGELES, California, May 5, (AFP)—King Hussein of Jordan will announce that Egypt, Syria and Jordan have adopted "realistic and constructive new attitudes and measures" toward Israel in a speech he will make on Tuesday in Charleston, South Carolina, the Los Angeles Times reported yesterday.

"Arab countries are 'ready, even eager to make peace,' if Israel withdraws from all occupied territories, the Times quoted the King as saying. A Washington correspondent of the paper said King Hussein has taken "a more flexible stance on final Mideast settlement."

HONG KONG, May 5, (Reuter)—The Viet Cong have formally asked Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines to return to South Vietnam all aircraft and warships taken to these countries by former Saigon personnel, the Viet Cong's Gisi Phong press agency reported yesterday.

The agency, monitored here, said the foreign ministry of the Viet Cong Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) had sent identical requests to its counterparts in these four countries.

ADVERTISEMENTS

IRAN AIR FLY IRAN AIR Boeing 727 IR 821 Every Monday & Thursday Kabul-Tehran At 0845 AM WITH IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO EUROPE MONDAY

BIDS WANTED BAGRAMI TEXTILES FACTORY NEEDS 500 TONS OF CORN STARCH. LOCAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES WHO CAN PROVIDE THE OFFER SHOULD COME TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE FACTORY ON MAY 28 AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON MAY 31.

BIDS WANTED AFGHAN TRANSPORT MONOPOLY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR FOUR THOUSAND SAND GALLONS OF SEALED MOBIL OIL 20/50 AUTOMATIC B P ENGLISH FROM APARCIN COMPANY PER GALLON AFS. 250. BIDDERS SHOULD COME TO THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT NEAR SILO ON MAY 10.

Bids Wanted AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR 14 SETS OF 500 GMS. SCALE FROM VESTOG INTORG OF USSR KABUL BRANCH TO BE DELIVERED UPTO SHER KHAN PORT PER SET U.S. \$ 115. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES WHO WANT TO BID SHOULD COME TO THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT OF THE COMPANY AT KHWAJA MULLAH ON SATURDAY MAY 10 AT 10 A.M.

WE HAVE BIG STOCK OF OLD / NEW CARPETS AND ANTIQUITIES FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. THOSE INTERESTED MAY CONTACT US TO TRY THE BEST SERVICE WE CAN OFFER AND OUR CLIENTS IN CLEARING CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND PROVIDE PACKING SERVICE.

Bids wanted BIDS REQUIRED FOR THE PURCHASE OF FOLLOWING ITEMS WHICH CAN BE SEEN AT BRITISH EMBASSY. CONTACT P.S.A. OFFICE BY TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT.

WANTED THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE PRIME MINISTRY NEEDS AN EXCELLENT TRANSLATOR TO BE FULLY COMPETENT IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH TEXTS INTO DARI AND WELL VERSED IN CONVERSATION.

80,000 TONS CHEMICAL FERTILISER TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN 1354

KABUL, May 6, (Bakhtar)—In pursuance of the policy of the revolutionary state in regard to agricultural development, and ensuring welfare of the farming community this year 80 thousand tons of chemical fertiliser will be distributed on favourable terms to farmers in the country.

The chemical fertiliser that will be distributed this year is now stocked in 76 warehouses in various provinces, and will be distributed through four hundred sales outlets, conveniently located.

Another one hundred sales outlets are opened this year to make access to chemical fertiliser easier for the farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture is endeavouring to streamline distribution operations in a way that no inconvenience is experienced by those who wish to purchase and use chemical fertiliser.

OPEC to discuss alternative to U.S. dollar next June

BRUSSELS, May 6, (Reuter)—Italy yesterday lifted its ban on negotiations between the Common Market and several Mediterranean states allowing the community to sign a new trade deal with Israel and restart negotiations with three Arab countries.

Informal sources said Italian Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor lifted the month-old ban after winning promises from other EEC foreign ministers that the trade deals would not harm Italian farmers and food processors.

Kabul football team to be formed at Ghazi Stadium

KABUL, May 6, (Bakhtar)—A special football tournament for the selection of Kabul, and youth football teams began at Ghazi Stadium yesterday. The two teams will be selected from amongst 31 teams which are participating in the tournament.

The teams are divided in five groups which contest on knockout basis. The winners in these groups will then contest on league basis. Two games will be played each day until the selections are made.

Ford to address Congress on Viet. refugees

WASHINGTON, May 6, (Reuter)—Up to 150,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees are set to arrive in the United States and 500 million dollars will be needed to look after them, top Ford administration officials said yesterday.

Waldheim warns against nuclear race

GENEVA, May 6, (Reuter)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, warned yesterday that many more countries would arm themselves with atomic weapons unless the objectives of the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty were implemented.

He issued his warning at the start of a conference of nearly 60 countries to review the results so far of the treaty, intended to stop nuclear weapons spreading. Waldheim said more than 90 states were now parties to the treaty. It bans nuclear powers from passing atomic weapons to other countries, which in turn pledge not to manufacture them with a view to its ultimate acceptance by all.

King Hussein raps Israel's "secure frontiers policy"

TALLAHASSEE, Florida, April 6, (Reuter)—King Hussein of Jordan yesterday rejected Israel's insistence on secure frontiers with its Arab neighbours as an out-dated concept. He also declared, in a speech to students at Florida State University, that Egypt, Syria and Jordan were ready to make peace with Israel if it withdrew behind its 1967 borders and recognised the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The King declared that "the only defence possible is a peaceful neighbour and no neighbour is going to be peaceful if the border has insisted upon is on the neighbour's land." "No-one doubts Israel's courage," he asserted. "But she must have the courage to make peace."

Iraq blames Syria for failure of talks in Riyadh

BAGHDAD, May 6, (Reuter)—Iraq yesterday blamed Syria for what it described as the failure of talks in Riyadh last week to resolve their dispute over distribution of the waters of the Euphrates. Makram Talabani, Iraq's Minister of Irrigation, was quoted by the Iraq news agency as saying that the Syrian delegation received instructions at the last minute from Damascus not to sign a joint statement under which Syria would have pledged to release quantities of water required by Iraq.

Thai govt. wants all Americans to leave this year

WASHINGTON, May 6, (Reuter)—The United States foresees no change in its security relations with Thailand as a result of the withdrawal of 7,500 US servicemen over the next two months, the State Department said yesterday.

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Soviet film week begins at Kabul Nendari

KABUL, May 6, (Bakhtar)—With the screening of the movie depicting scenes of the state visit by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud to the Soviet Union the Soviet film week began yesterday here to mark the 30th anniversary of the end of the World War II.

Egypt, Hungary denounce Israeli acts against Arabs

CAIRO, May 6, (Tass)—Egypt and Hungary emphasised that a just and durable peace in the Middle East can be ensured provided all Israeli troops are withdrawn from the Arab territories, occupied in 1967 and the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine are ensured.

Commonwealth heads of govt. discuss wide ranging issues

KINGSTON, (Jamaica), May 6, (AFP)—Commonwealth heads of government yesterday sought ways of guaranteeing the territorial security of Belize should that Central American British colony become independent.

USSR played constructive role in evacuation, says Kissinger

WASHINGTON, May 6, (Reuter)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday the Soviet Union played a constructive role during the evacuation of Americans and Vietnamese from Saigon.

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Petrodollar haven

(Continued from page 3)
of intent, spelling out in-
lot of grief," explains a knowl-
edgable politician, Adnan Ka-
shoggi of Saudi Arabia.
Arab financiers remain dog-
gedly optimistic, however, that
they will eventually make a place
for themselves in Germany.
The imbalance between the oil
exporters and industrial con-
sumers has only begun and
shows few signs of an early solu-
tion. As a Saudi Arabian enter-
preneur puts it: "When alterna-
tives are reduced to bigger
surplus pile-ups and more West-
ern uncertainty, on one hand, or
planned cooperation in which
Arabs have a reasonable say,
we will become your partners
whether you like it or not."

WORLD NEWSROUND UP

LONDON, May 6, (AFP)—
The world's fastest diesel-pow-
ered train, capable of a top speed
of 215 KPH was put into
service yesterday by British
railways between London and
Bristol.
When improvements have
been carried out on the line,
the new train will link the two
cities, located at a distance of
170 KMS in less than an hour.
But up to October next year,
when works on the line have
been completed, the top speed
will be limited to 150 KPH.

The newspaper also carries
the final communiqué of the
popular armed forces on the
results of the operation which
led to the liberation of Saigon.
Indo-Pak official
level talks to
begin May 15
NEW DELHI, May 6, (AFP)—
The proposed official level talks
between India and Pakistan will
begin in New Delhi on May 15
to consider the question of res-
umption of overflights as well as
air links between the two coun-
tries, official sources yesterday
disclosed.
The sources further indicated
that the talks would also cover
Salal dam now being completed
by India on river Chenab in Kas-
hmir in relation to which Pakis-
tan is reported to have lately
raised certain serious objections.
The Pakistani delegation is due
to be led by Foreign Secretary
Agha Shahi and the Indian side
by his opposite number Kewal
Singh.
The talks were originally plan-
ned to discuss only the civil avi-
ation matters, but the issue of Sa-
lal dam is understood to have
been included in the agenda at
the request of Pakistan the
sources, however, said that it would
only be a "subsidiary" item at
the talks.
A press report yesterday said
the Salal hydro-electric project
had become "a matter of serious
dispute" between India and Pa-
kistan.
The 68-million-US dollar pro-
ject is being built under the In-
dus water treaty signed between
the two countries in 1960. How-
ever the exact reasons for the
Pakistani objections were not
immediately known.

Massive gold,
silver deposits
found in Sikkim

NEW DELHI, May 6, (AFP)—
An estimated 2,000,000 tons of
precious ore, both gold and silver,
have been found in substantial
quantities at the Dikchu copper-
zinc project, 30 kilometres (12
miles) from Gangtok, capital of
Sikkim, it was reported here yester-
day.
The report, quoting J. N. Tewari,
General Manager of Sikkim
Mining Corporation, said that about
8,000,000 US dollars' worth of
ore from the project may wipe out
the copper deficit in India by 1980-81.
India has another gold mine at
Kolar, in Karnataka state, in the
south of the country.
Tewari said: "At Kolar, gold
fields 2.5 grams of yellow metal
is extracted from each ton of
cut-off grade ore, while we get
much more than that."
He said recent chemical anal-
ysis had revealed that "Dikchu
deposit contain 10 grammes of
gold per ton of ore."
Besides that, Tewari said, Dik-
chu deposits contain as much as
63 grammes of silver per ton of
ore, while the percentage of cop-
per and zinc is 3 and 1.6 respec-
tively.
In order to extract precious
metals like gold and silver in
Sikkim, he said, it was necessary
for Sikkim Mining Corporation
to have its own smelter and re-
finery in the state.

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Afghanistan Republic
Annual 1975

In addition to President's speeches, messages and interviews and Afghanistan's international relations, covers developments in the fields of justice, education, public security, commerce, information and culture, public health, finance, transportation, mines and industries, planning, demography and statistical charts.

For your copy

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Commonwealth

(Continued from page 1)
could be more practical in the short term and try to establish floor and ceiling prices as an immediate way of halting price fluctuations.
Commonwealth leaders were yesterday trying to speed up discussion in a bid to get through many still outstanding items on the agenda before the meeting closes this evening. A conference spokesman warned that the final communiqué will be long and may not be ready until late in the day.

BIDS WANTED

BAGRAMI TEXTILES FACTORY NEEDS 500 TONS OF CORN STARCH. LOCAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES WHO CAN PROVIDE THE OFFER SHOULD COME TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE FACTORY ON MAY 28 AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON MAY 31.

BIDS WANTED

AFGHAN MONOPOLY TRANSPORT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR FOUR THOUSAND GALLONS OF SEALED MOBIL OIL 20/50 AUTOMATIC B P ENGLISH FROM APARCIN COMPANY PER GALLON AFS. 250.
BIDDERS SHOULD COME TO THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT NEAR SILO ON MAY 10.

Bids Wanted

AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR 14 SETS OF 500 GMS. SCALE FROM VESTOG INTORG OF USSR KABUL BRANCH TO BE DELIVERED UPTO SHER KHAN PORT PER SET U.S. \$ 115.
INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES WHO WANT TO BID SHOULD COME TO THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT OF THE COMPANY AT KHWAJA MULLAH ON SATURDAY MAY 10 AT 10 AM.

WE HAVE BIG STOCK OF OLD / NEW CARPETS AND ANTIQUITIES FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. THOSE INTERESTED MAY CONTACT US TO TRY THE BEST SERVICE WE CAN OFFER. AND SEE OUR CARPET WEAVING FACILITIES. WE HELP OUR CLIENTS IN CLEARING CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND PROVIDE PACKING SERVICE.
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THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE PRIME MINISTRY NEEDS AN EXCELLENT TRANSLATOR TO BE FULLY COMPETENT IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH TEXTS INTO DARI AND WELL VERSED IN CONVERSATION.

VOL. XIV, NO. 39

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1975 (SAUR 17, 1354 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 6

SUEZ CANAL CLEARING U.S. to sell anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan
WORK ENTERS FINAL PHASE

GREAT BITTER LAKE, EGYPT, May 7, (Reuter)—The work of preparing the Suez Canal for its planned reopening on June 5 entered its final phase at dawn today when salvage tugs moved in to clear 14 rusting ships trapped in the waterway.

Two West German vessels—the Nordwind and the Munsterland—were due to be the first to leave the canal.
The delicate manoeuvre, through a waterway that in places has a navigable width of only about 130 yards (120 m), is being directed by the canal's chief pilot, Captain Kamal Hani.
Fifteen foreign tankers and freighters were stranded in the canal by the 1967 war. One later sank.

The other vessel—the American freighter Observer—is in Timsah lake, within sight of the headquarters of the Suez Canal Authority, a tall, modern building still peck marked with shell holes from Israeli guns.
The tricky operation of removing the ships, is expected to take about one week.
Most of the vessels are no longer in working order and will have to be towed 60 miles (100 km) from here to the canal's Meeq.

Insurance claims on the ships and their cargoes were mostly settled long ago and several of the vessels have changed ownership more than once. They have been manned by skeleton crews of three or four seamen.
Canal officials said that when the job of removing the hulks is completed about May 15, everything will be ready for the waterway's ceremonial reopening by President Anwar Sadat on June five.

Somalia backs Arab stand against Israel

JEDDAH, May 7, (Reuter)—Somalia and Saudi Arabia said here yesterday they were keen to work for the liberation of all Israeli-occupied Arab territories.
This was contained in a joint statement on a three-day visit by Somali President Mohammed Said Barre to Saudi Arabia and talks with King Khalid.

The statement, quoted by the Saudi Press Agency, said: "The two sides affirmed 'they were keen to work for the liberation of all occupied Arab territory, notably Jerusalem, from Zionism and the recovery of Palestinians' legitimate rights.
They also agreed to the need for preserving spiritual values and proclaimed their adherence to the Islamic Shariah (Religious Law) and its provisions."

The seditious calumny of Pakistani propaganda machine

Last Thursday the leader of the revolution Mohammad Daoud addressed the citizens in the historic city, and cradle of the ancient and Islamic civilisations, Herat.
Such contacts and exchanges traditionally constitute a part of the personal and public relations, and national processes of the Afghans. Participation, and consultation of helmsmen and national leaders, and meetings of compatriots have such deep roots in the history that in the ancient society examples of tribal jirgahs exist only in socio-political organisations of advanced and civilised communities.
The visit of the leader of the revolution Mohammad Daoud to Herat, as his visit to other parts of the country took place in this spirit, for exchange of views, and understanding in great issues of the nation which centre around the revolution of Afghanistan.
The visit took place in an atmosphere of brotherhood and equality, replete with enthusiasm, and profound sentiments.

In this suspicious rally the citizens of Herat, comprised of women and men, young and old, students and craftsmen, expressed their profound gratitude, and sincere sentiments to their national hero with the slogans that filled the air.
For the people of Afghanistan and the Afghan nation holding the leader of the revolution, who sees his power as a manifestation of the greatness of the people and power of the nation, in esteem on the basis of national traditions and mores, exemplifies the sentiments of patriotism.

While in the great and historical city of Herat this discourse was taking place between the people and their national leader amidst the expressions of profound feelings and sentiments the diabolical propaganda machine of Pakistan and agents of Bhutto's party, feeling all the more depressed, kept the nation of Pakistan in darkness as regards realities.
By these deceitful glossings, whose objective is the stifling of the sentiments of the people of Pakistan especially against the autocratic clique of People's Party, not only ashamed of the revolutionary and national resurrection of Afghanistan in Herat, but by a nefarious calumny level an accusation against the pious people of Herat.
Radio Pakistan's spokesman, quoting the despotic agents of that government said there are 25,000 Jewish families in Herat adding that 95 per cent of the people who gathered to hear the President were Jews.

In such an accusation coming from a Moslem country, and from an organisation which passes itself in the guise of Islam will result in nothing but disrepute and shame to the government of Pakistan.
The adversity of such attack and calumny against what is held holy, and against the followers of Islam is related to the people who in the early days of Islam, and in the days of the Holy Prophet, were seen by justice as Jews in the guise of Islam.
The Holy Prophet of Islam has seen deceit and the deceitful as nefarious and has prayed for piety of the Moslems in the light of inherent belief and faith.

WASHINGTON, May 7, (Reuter)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday confirmed an agreement to sell Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan, but he denied the United States was favouring the Arabs over Israel.
Dr. Kissinger defended the arms agreement with Jordan before the completion of the government's Middle East policy reassessment ordered by President Ford.
New arms agreements with Israel have been suspended until the assessment is completed next month. But Dr. Kissinger told reporters: "The United States is definitely not tilting toward the Arabs."
He gave no details, but informed government sources told Reuter the US had agreed to sell Jordan 200 Hawk ground-to-air missiles.
State Department officials said Jordan also would buy the rapid-fire Vulcan anti-aircraft gun, which is being supplied to Lebanon.
Dr. Kissinger said the agreement with Jordan resulted from negotiations which had gone on for nearly a year. King Hussein of Jordan visited Washington last week.
" There is an even-handed approach. We have sent military equipment to Israel during the last month," Dr. Kissinger added.
Asked about the holdup in selling ground-to-air and F-15 fighter planes to Israel, he said the new fighter plane would not be ready until 1978 "so there will be plenty of opportunity to discuss it."
At the statement, one official defended the deal with Jordan by saying "Our overall aim is not to upset the balance of power. But that's no reason for a tit-for-tat—that we have to make a decision on something for Israel every time we decide to supply something to the Arabs."

Decisions on weapons that Israel is interested in—the F-15 fighter, the lance missile and laser guided "smart" bombs—would be made in coming weeks, officials said.
Pathet Lao troops capture strategic town
VIENTIANE, May 7, (AFP)—Pathet Lao troops backed by North Vietnamese units have seized control of Sala Phoukhoun, a strategic crossroads on the main road linking Vientiane with the Laotian Royal Capital, Luang Prabang, the neutralist Defence Minister, Sisouk Na Champassak, said here yesterday.
He said neutralist forces abandoned the town after 10 Pathet Lao tanks attacked them.
A Pathet Lao spokesman with the joint commission for implementing the 1973 Vientiane agreements yesterday denied that the Pathet Lao was responsible for the clashes Monday night. Neutralist forces were trying to cut off Pathet Lao forces from their positions in Vientiane, he said.
It was rumoured here yesterday that General Vang Pao, leader of Meo tribesmen, had offered his resignation.
Sisouk Na Champassak said he feared a Pathet Lao attack on Gen. Vang Pao's headquarters at the base of Long Cheng.
Pathet Lao sources, noting that Gen. Vang Pao's "special forces" were the only troops the Pathet Lao contested, said "these gangs should have been dissolved under the 1973 agreements. Their incorporation into the royal armed forces was a violation of the agreements, they said.

Ankara may further toughen policy towards Washington

ANKARA, May 7, (Reuter)—United States diplomats here believe the Ankara government is coming under increasing pressure to take a harder line in its dealings with Washington after the congressional embargo on arms supplies, to Turkey, diplomatic sources said last night.
Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel is expected to meet President Ford at the NATO summit later this month. Domestic pressure to retaliate against the embargo—widely regarded by the Turks as a bitter betrayal—could well colour his attitude to the President at this encounter, the sources said.
Insurance claims on the ships and their cargoes were mostly settled long ago and several of the vessels have changed ownership more than once. They have been manned by skeleton crews of three or four seamen.
Canal officials said that when the job of removing the hulks is completed about May 15, everything will be ready for the waterway's ceremonial reopening by President Anwar Sadat on June five.

Demirel was regarded as a fervent US supporter during a previous term of office from 1965 to 1971.
He may well feel obliged to revise this image in line with the steady pressure of anti-American public feeling caused by the arms cutoff, the sources added.
US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is due here on May 21 to attend the annual foreign ministers meeting of the Central Treaty Organisation and is expected to hold bilateral talks with Turkish leaders.
Observers noted that Turkish-US relations, once close, had been badly strained by the congressional embargo, imposed last February because Congress regarded Ankara's efforts to solve the Cyprus situation as inadequate.
Diplomatic observers said Demirel, with a precarious parliamentary majority and the prospect of early elections, could ill afford a political loss of face by making concessions over Cyprus that the opposition could present to the voters as a sell-out under US pressure.

PASHTUNS, BALUCHIS RALLY IN LONDON

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Reports reaching from London say that yesterday a great number of Pashtuns and Baluchis residing in London and a great number of their supporters staged a demonstration in front of Pakistani embassy in London protesting against the tyranny and policy of government of Pakistan.

The demonstrators carried placards and demanded the immediate release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan the great leader of Pashtunistan and other Pashtun and Baluchi prisoners, an end to political assassination and immediate resignation of Bhutto for salvation of Pakistan.

The people of Afghanistan know that these plots are launched in fact for the preservation of personal interests of Bhutto, and his clique. With such inhuman propaganda, which is against the integrity of Islamic faith, the despotic Prime Minister of Pakistan wishes to obliterate the resurrection of the people of Pakistan and Pashtun and Baluchi brothers for attaining their rights by virtue of intrigues inherited from colonialism. But the world marches onward. History has condemned reaction and intrigue. We are convinced that destiny will have the same indictment, one that it had for the despotic agents of previous governments of Pakistan.

At a time when Paganism prevailed over vast parts of Asia Maudoodians and Chechens left Herat to spread the message of Islam in the subcontinent.
Today, nearly one thousand years later, millions of people in Pakistan are a result of the exertions of these pious men of Herat traverse on the path of right.

By the tyrannical machine of the government of Pakistan, which in the eyes of the Islamic world passes itself as a defender of the faith, by committing such folly insult the Moslems and the Islamic world.
This un-Islamic voice raised by hostile radios against the followers of the holy faith will bring shame to Pakistani government perpetrators in the world of Islam.

RABAT, May 7, (AFP)—French President Valery Giscard D'Estaing's government will send a four-day official visit to Morocco expected to complete the healing process following Moroccan independence from France 19 years ago.
Giscard D'Estaing was the first French head of state to visit this North African country since he and well over two million people were officially estimated to have turned out to see him mainly here and in the Moslem centre of Fez.

He told a farewell press conference here yesterday, following two hours of official talks with King Hassan Two and other government leaders, that the faces he had seen showed "much sympathy, friendship and dignity."

World Red Crescent Day to be observed May 8

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—The World Red Crescent, Red Cross, Red Lion and Sun Day will be marked throughout the world under the slogan of "Emergency aids and means of saving the lives of victims of catastrophes."
Tomorrow May 8 which falls on this occasion will be marked throughout Afghanistan in special functions in accordance with the programme arranged by the Afghan Red Crescent Society.
The newspapers, and magazines will publish editorials, articles and special reports on the occasion. Radio Afghanistan will observe the day with beaming a special programme.
Under the programme functions will be held at the Military Academy, Public Health Institute, Womens Institute, Kabul Marston, as well as high schools of both boys and girls will take part in observing the occasion.
A source of the Afghan Red Crescent Society said that the Society will distribute clothing to needy patients and a number of women and men prisoners.

Pathet Lao troops capture strategic town

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Afghanistan reiterates support for Turkish Cypriots

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Some foreign publications recently published a news item stating that during the April 20, 1975 demonstrations of Greek Cypriot women in Cyprus the national flag of Afghanistan was also seen along with flags of other nations.
The Bakhtar News Agency correspondent quoting information from concerned sources says that at that time there was no delegation or representative of the Afghan women in Cyprus. Neither was the national flag of Afghanistan placed at the disposal of an association or individual to participate in the demonstrations.
The people of Afghanistan, women and men, have always supported and continue to support the inalienable rights and interests of the Turkish Cypriots of Cyprus, and the necessity of respecting these rights.

Severe flood claims seven lives in Iran

TEHRAN, May 7, (AFP)—Severe flooding in northern and western Iran caused by heavy rainfall in the past 24 hours has killed seven people and cut off rail links with the Soviet Union and Turkey, officials said here yesterday.
The seven people were killed when floodwaters swept away their houses at Kermanshah in the west.
Hailstones weighing up to 80 grammes (2 1/2 ounces) killed hundreds of sheep. Hundreds more sheep were carried off in the flooding.

An 80-metre (yards) bridge on the Teheran-Tabriz railway line in the north-west collapsed under the weight of water. As a result the line from here to Moscow and Ankara has been closed till further notice.

The agreement was signed by President of Industries Department of Mines and Industries Ministry Eng. Mohammad Hashim Taufiqi and Technoexport representative Veyankho Valvan.

A source of the Mines and Industries Ministry said that Herat Textile Factory is scheduled to be completed and to go into operation in next two years.

Ford hopes for effective controls of nuclear arms

GENEVA, May 7, (DPA)—US President Gerald Ford in an address to the conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty yesterday said he hoped nuclear energy would not be mis-used for mass destruction.
The conference, Ford said, should lead to more effective controls and security measures on nuclear material and show all nations the importance of not passing on atomic weapons, as well as encourage further disarmament.
Though admittedly the treaty could not stop the passing on of nuclear weapons the US was convinced, he said that it was still an effective way of getting closer to the aim.
Representatives from 58 nations who ratified the treaty are taking part at the conference together with the seven signatories of the five year old treaty.
The Soviet representative Igor Morokov particularly welcomed the five Euratom states with a highly developed nuclear industry including West Germany, had ratified the agreement.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT When a thought takes one's breath away, a lesson on grammar seems to be in order. (Thomas Wentworth Higginson)

Editorial Nangarhar talc mines

Talc has been extracted by the local people in Mamakhel and Achin in Nangarhar for years in traditional ways.

Following the establishment of the new regime the Ministry of Mines and Industries launched a plan for a comprehensive survey and proper exploitation of these reserves.

These studies and assessments are still continuing; but two important facts have come to light: laboratory analyses has shown that the talc found in Nangarhar compared with the best found in the world, and that the Achin and Mamakhel reserves are one and connected. This means the existence of a talc bearing area of 60 by 20 kilometers.

Although tunnelling work is in its first phase sizable talc seams have been found. In the meantime the Ministry of Mines and Industries has also started extraction work, and so far three thousand tons of talc has been mined in Achin and Mamakhel.

Talc has wide usage in industries and home production of talc give an impetus to industries such as paints, pharmaceuticals, mosaics, tiles, etc.

The demand for talc on the international markets is on the rise, and already enquiries have reached the Ministry of Mines and Industries for purchase of Afghan talc.

Once the surveys are completed, and large scale extraction operations begin the talc mines in Nangarhar will play a major role in the economy of the province, creating employment opportunities for thousands of people.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries is carrying out simultaneous production and survey work on some other mineral resources as well, most important of which is petroleum.

Minerals that can be extracted easily, and with small inputs of funds, equipment and labour are given a priority. Apart from talc, barite and mica also fall in this category. Several thousand tons of barite has already been exported, and all barite requirements of the Petroleum Prospecting Department in northern Afghanistan has been provided from the Ghorband barite mine.

Ever since the launching of Afghanistan's first five year development plan in 1955, 56, considerable investment is being made in prospecting and geological surveys.

A great deal of this work remains to be done, but the studies and surveys already carried out have provided us with a wealth of data and established the existence of many minerals in commercial quantities.

In the operational plans of the Ministry of Mines and Industries for the next few years, while surveys and prospecting still remain important, extraction of minerals is emphasized on much more than before.

Press Review

JAMHOURIAT

The daily Jamhouriat of yesterday editorially comments on physical education training. The daily asserts that human energy is the force which makes the world go round and under the earth are put to work and are placed at the service of the society.

Man makes nature beautiful, masters it and places it at the comfort of man, the paper goes to say, and if the human energy is provided strength it will have a direct effect on natural resources which as a result could be exploited speedily and on a wide scale. Enlightened people of the world endeavour to keep a healthy body and mind.

Further commenting the daily notes that the Republican regime of Afghanistan realises these values and in order to provide a systematic and technical development it has adopted necessary measures. It has established a training institute, it is considered as an auspicious opening in the education arena.

In the end the paper expresses hope that the students of this institute who have completed secondary education will make every effort to translate into action the aims of this institute and will provide Afghanistan with the needed young-entrants. The paper expresses its best wishes for the success of the students enrolled in the new institute.

In the same issue the daily carries an interview with a source of the Department of Industries Ministry of Mines and Industries. During the interview the source said that the production of Gulistan, Pale Khumri and Sabul Serai Textile Mills during last year amounted to 50,900,000 meters of cotton cloth and 6,000,000 meters of rayon, and in comparison to 1974 an increase of 170,000 meters has been registered.

The source further added that if the Afghan Textile Institute produces 45,445,000 meters of cotton cloth and 15,900,000 meters of rayon according to the plans already drafted, it will be meeting 50 per cent of the demands of the whole nation.

HEYWAD The daily Heywad in its yesterday's issue carries an interview with a source of Intercontinental Hotel.

According to the source Intercontinental Hotel Kabul, was recently awarded the first prize in a competition held among the hotels of the same chain in the region. The award was given for the outstanding service rendered by the hotel employees to the guests staying in the hotel.

ANIS The daily Anis of Monday in its "letter to the editor" column carries a letter from Kar-te Shah Shabed resident. The writer Abdullah Salam says that from the beginning of 1974 the Ministry of Communication is charging Afs. 130 for every telephone line as tax each month and for every call made by the telephone owner will have to pay some extra help, recover the loss by the Ministry of Communication. Therefore, one by one came the events of 1974.

The only point which the Ministry of Communications should keep in view is to avoid misunderstanding when billing the charges.

Justice Ministry year end report

PART 2

Q-What measures have been taken to promote the standard of the knowledge of judicial personnel?

A-For promoting the studies and expanding the scope of the professional knowledge of the judicial personnel before and after entering the judiciary and during the service a number of measures have been taken including betterment of the teaching program of the preliminary judicial studies center, establishment of a special library enhancing the content of the Qaza magazine, collection of professional useful publications from the friendly Islamic countries and other advanced nations and finally sending out judicial personnel to receive practical and theoretical education in some of the friendly countries.

Q- Would you please give some information on the actions taken in the cadre of the Ministry of Justice?

A-As far as the accomplishments of the various offices of the Deputy Attorney General are concerned of the 3,069 criminal cases received by the Investigation and Petition Department for investigation 890 were scrutinized and 2,199 cases were sent out to the authorities concerned with necessary instructions and 3,803 petitions which had been presented to this department by the authoritative sources were handled within the limits of the provisions of law.

In the judges prosecution department of the Deputy Attorney

General Office which was established to deal with cases involving the actions of the judges, 61 cases were handled and sent to their respective sources. Also the department participated in the judgement of 9 cases and issued its advisory opinion on 12 cases.

Since the establishment of the Police Prosecution Department of the Attorney General Office 968 cases were filed of which 173 cases were sent to the General Command of Police and 795 cases were sent to their respective sources to remove their effects and complete them there upon and 129 cases were referred to the courts concerned with technical advice. 24 cases were decided upon and 12 cases were sent to the final courts to take necessary legal action.

In the Deputy Attorney General Office for prosecution and inspection which is charged with organising books of criminal cases, preparation of annual statistics on crimes committed, inspection of the implementation of decisions taken by the final courts, and inspection of handling cases involving crimes committed by foreign nationals, 4,213 cases were filed from different parts of the country and 6381 letters were sent out to help put into effect the final decisions of the courts concerned. Similarly in this department 1,295 cases were probed and 60 cases of traffic accident and

smuggling by the foreigners were handled. Likewise, the professional members of the investigation section of this office took part in preparing and organizing 91 files in the respective ministries and sources of the country and dealt with 900 cases of prisoners in the Kabul province.

And finally the Judicial Prosecution Department of the Attorney General Office handled 4,505 cases in the attorney offices of the Primary Courts of the government officials, 5,345 cases in the attorney office of the Courts of Cassation, 5,212 cases in the attorney office of the Court of Appeal and 74 cases in the attorney office of the Special Appeal and 74 cases in the attorney office of the Special Court for the state warehouses. In the decisions taken by the Special Court for state warehouses a good quantity of grants and about 181,628,398 afghans were ordered to be repaid to the state by those who embezzled the state property. Cash punishment was given to the criminals on crimes committed. The decisions of the Deputy Attorney General Office were sent out to the interested authorities for final decision.

Q-What are the activities of the Department responsible for handling government cases?

A-This department acts as the legal attorney general of the state within the framework of the Ministry of Justice and defends the public and state rights against those who file

cases against the state departments of the respective courts and deals with the disputes which may arise in this connection. During the last year the department rejected 2,255 cases and sent them back to their respective sources and handled an other number. Similarly, it collected 128,160 afghans as tax levied on the permits issued to the advocates.

Q-In the course of the current year how many laws, regulations and by-laws have been issued out by the Department of Legislation?

A-As the law making organ of the country, the Department of Legislation published 21 bills and regulations in the Official Gazette after their passage through legal channels and proposed into 15 other drafts and submitted them to the respective authorities and provided legal advice on 3,000 proposals sent by various departments of the state.

Along with such activities the Department of Legislation studied 60 percent of the civil code and completed the study of the criminal code which is put under final scrutiny.

It should not be forgotten that the private secretariat of the Ministry and the Department of public rights of the capital which both act as administrative offices handled 7040 and 2769 petitions respectively and furthermore collected 3,815,438 afghans from the public who did not pay their dues to the state.

(End)

THE PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPING NATIONS

By Michel Tombelaire

USA, Europe and Japan, and the countries of the main developing countries a few months later at a moment when the West, which absorbs 70 per cent of the countries' exports, was compelled to cut back on its orders. Consequently, the economic development problems will be held in entirely new conditions. Before directing their thoughts to the eighties, economists had to take the lead in the immediate future: a five thousand million dollar deficit in 1974 and 1975 in 33 countries hardest hit by the crisis. The General Assembly launched the Prebisch Operation.

The International Development Association (IDA), which grants interest-free loans for fifty years, doubled its capital from 2.4 to 4.5 billion dollars. McNamara requested the acquisition of an additional thousand million dollars to enable him to open in a few months' time a new "window" in the World Bank with an interest rate would vary between the 8.5 per cent granted by the Bank and the interest-free loan such as is granted by the IDA.

However, these measures should not screen the true purpose of the September meeting: to lay the tracks for development. Where will it all start? It is still too early to answer this question. One of the experts who are pre-

The second course in terms of significance is to enable the developing countries to be heard at international forums. Take as an example the Bank or the International Monetary Fund in which the value of a vote is commensurate with financial power. Developing countries do not go as far as demanding equality as in the UNO.

"That would not be realistic", says an expert modestly admits. However, a revision of the quota might enable the developing countries to be better represented.

The same is true in the case of international trade over which the developing countries are in a bitter dispute between the two main camps: GATT, in which the industrial countries are dominant, and UNCTAD, in which the developing countries are prevalent. This "hydra with two heads is not, of course, the best solution. Some would like to see them fused into one organisation. Can this be brought about?

All these changes are clearly inciting resistance. The powerful ones do not wish to divide. That is normal. Still, the first meeting of the Committee entrusted with preparing the September meeting has placed the accent on cooperation. "We must achieve a constructive dialogue," says chairman, Moroccan Ambassador Abdelaziz Bennani, said.

In return, the delegate of Great Britain said: "We have already made a concession. Some would have decided in favour of change. All things considered," the Egyptian delegate concluded, "the new economic order is being accepted little by little everywhere." (UN Sources)

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

NEW YORK, May 7, (AFP)—A Nigerian businessman Monday told police here, that he had been robbed of 140,000 dollars by a woman whom he met outside the luxury Waldorf Astoria hotel, where he was staying.

The Nigerian, Djani Dagvau, said he had invited the woman to a jobbing taxicab in the United States. "I am going to find some job," he said in a press conference before boarding a plane for the United States, "maybe an aircraft driver, a taxi driver or farmer. I had one year experience planting corn (maize) and soybeans."

Air vice-marshal Ky, who also was a South Vietnamese premier, said he expected to rejoin his wife, not at the air force base in California.

AGANA, Guam Island, May 7, (AFP)—Former South Vietnamese vice-president Nguyen Cao Ky is "very poor," he said, here Monday and may look for a job in taxicabs in the United States. "I am going to find some job," he said in a press conference before boarding a plane for the United States, "maybe an aircraft driver, a taxi driver or farmer. I had one year experience planting corn (maize) and soybeans."

Air vice-marshal Ky, who also was a South Vietnamese premier, said he expected to rejoin his wife, not at the air force base in California.

CAPE TOWN, May 7, (Reuters). A 40-year-old white man Monday became South Africa's third twinheart transplant recipient and a bulletin from the Groote Schuur hospital where the operation took place described his condition as excellent. Neither the patient nor the donor has been named, but the donor was known to be a coloured (mixed race) labourer in his late thirties.

He is understood to have died of head injuries Sunday. Heart-transplant patients are excellent. "The operations were carried out by a pioneer heart transplant Surgeon Dr. Christian Barnard. He is currently in Botswana and the latest transplant was performed by two young members of his team, Dr. Norman D. Cameron, Nobrega, and Dr. Jacques Georges Losman, 33, of Belgium. Kim studied at the university of Cape Town.

GEM MINERALS OF AFGHANISTAN

By Dr. Aini Inayatullah

Ruby: Ruby is considered as a gem mineral and is a variety of corundum. Afghan ruby deposits occur in Jagdalek area at a distance of 49 miles to the east of Kabul. Here ruby occurs together with other minerals such as garnets, spinels and apatites. Although ruby has its historical priority in Afghanistan, but the exact date of its discovery is still unknown. A brief visit to the mine site indicates that in the past large volumes of exploration and exploitation works have been performed and there seems to be no doubt that the ancient miners must have achieved fruitful results. In order to fully determine the ruby contents in mineralised ones and pave the way for further production of ruby and other precious stones, the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries has recently undertaken to carry out detailed exploration in the area.

Mr. Streeter, an English author in his book, Precious Stones and Gems writes that in 1879 Major Stewart has found in the area beautiful ruby crystals, one of them weighing 10/5 karats and had taken the crystals from Afghanistan to England. It is expected that ruby production in Afghanistan will contribute to the economy of Afghanistan.

Emerald: Emerald another gem mineral occurs in hexagonal forms in such areas of Afghanistan as Nooristan and Panjshir. In the past emerald crystals have been collected by local people and sold to engravers and foreign visitors at high prices, thus causing damage to the mines. Therefore recently the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries has launched detailed program of exploration in the said areas. Various types of emerald samples are available in the store house of the Ministry of Mines and Industries. Similarly, very many types of coloured tourmalines occur in many mineralised areas of Afghanistan and are popularly used as gems in ornamental objects. Sometimes green tourmaline is used in jewelry instead of emerald. In recent years tourmaline is popularly sold by the name of Beruch at high prices and the search for Beruch or tourmaline has led to the discovery of emerald.

Kunzite-Kunzite is another important gemstone highly valued in Afghanistan. It is a variety of Spodumene and occurs in various colors such as blue, green, red, purplish and other colors. It occurs in nature in Pegmatite veins together with other precious stones. In Afghanistan kunzite is widely used for making ornamental objects. This mineral is also used for the extraction of

the element Lithium. Its chemical composition is Li₂Al₂(Si-2-O-6). Kunzite deposits are known to occur in only a few countries such as Afghanistan, China, and Madagascar. Afghan Kunzite deposits occur in Kulum Valley of Nooristan and Nilab of Laghman province and the exploration more than a thousand kg of kunzite of different grades have been obtained. In order to determine the total reserve for kunzite, the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries has undertaken to implement large scale exploratory work in these areas. Among the groups of precious stones kunzite holds the second category.

Aragonite-onyx: Another important semi-precious stone, is very commonly used in Afghanistan in furniture industry and for constructional purposes. The demand for aragonite in Afghanistan and abroad is rising. Aragonite in Afghanistan is of various colors and especially the deep green variety of the stone is highly valued not only in Afghanistan but also abroad. At present Lashkargah and lapidary and carpet factories are using this stone for making furniture and various objects.

Aragonite deposits of Afghanistan are located to the southwest of the country at a distance of about 200 km from Lashkargah. The surveying of the mines are undertaken by the Afghan Ministry of Mine and Industries. (End)

BLACK PANTHERS --- WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Oakland, California. In the 1960s when the Black Panthers emerged, they were a group of gun-toting blacks bent on revolution. But Eldridge Cleaver, Huey Newton and Bobby Seale—all leaders in the once-militant party—have moved on. One lives in exile in Paris, and the whereabouts of the other two are not known.

Today the dominant public figure of the Black Panthers is a 32-year-old former school-teacher Elaine Brown, who has the Black Panthers giving free breakfasts to children and free transportation to the elderly. The Panthers have come a long way since they burst into prominence in 1967 by walking into the California Legislative Chamber carrying rifles.

Newton and Seale, founders of the party, galvanised a following by preaching politics (at the end of a gun.) But in recent years the Panthers have switched from bullets to ballots. The party's early history was an endless tale of police raids on Panther quarters culminating in shootouts. Several murders occurred, which police blamed on intraparty strife.

In 1971 the publicly split in a bitter dispute between Newton and Cleaver, author of (Soul On Ice) Cleaver advocated

revolution by violence, and Newton called him counter-revolutionary. Newton emerged victorious in the dispute because Cleaver fled to Algeria, jumping him on a parole violation.

Cleaver, 69 who lives in exile in Paris, indicated in a recent magazine interview he has moderated his views. He said he found some issues (more complicated than we thought). With Cleaver gone, the entire party was directed in Oakland by Newton and Seale each out of jail after beating numerous legal charges. Newton exercised influence from a plush penthouse apartment, and Seale mounted an unsuccessful campaign in 1973 for Mayor of Oakland.

Last August, Newton and Seale both vanished, leaving a power vacuum. Newton 33 fled with three new charges of assault with intent to commit murder, jumped \$42,000 bail and has not been seen since. Neither has Seale. The Panthers say he is in southern California recuperating from an illness and deny that the two men had a personal clash in which Seale, 38, was physically beaten.

Mrs. Brown, who ran for office with Seale in 1973, currently (Continued on page 4)

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Ultrasound—sound with such a high frequency as to be inaudible to the human ear—has occupied an important position in many branches of science, technology, and medicine in the past decade. In science today ultrasound constitutes a new, fast developing research

Ultrasound-medicine's ally

BY LESZEK FILIPEZYNSKI

time of passage of ultrasound pulses propagating and reflected from anatomical structures. In this method the information is obtained in the form of pulses (type A presentation) or ultrasonograms. Ultrasonographic pictures of the anatomical structures under examination can be obtained (type B presentation).

In ophthalmology the echo method is used in application in detecting detachment of the retina, extravasation, tumors of the eyeball, and also tumors lying beyond the eyeball. This method furthermore makes it possible to measure the distances inside the eyeball and to observe these distances during various pathological processes.

In neurosurgery the use of ultrasound permits measurement of displacements of central structures in the brain such as occur in cases of tumors in the cerebral hemispheres, brain hemorrhages, etc. Some 50 per cent of all deaths due to cranial injuries are caused by too late identification of intracranial hematoma. Accordingly, this method of examination should be used extensively as possible in road accidents which very often result in cranial injuries.

Another highly important branch of medicine in which ultrasound is used is that of gynecology and obstetrics. Ultrasonic pictures of the abdominal cavity permit detection of hysteromyoma, ovarian tumors and abdominal dropsy, and also examination of the foetus in various stages of development, localization of the placenta, etc.

Ultrasound should play an important role in cardiology. An ultrasonic beam introduced into the heart through the chest gives the doctor much invaluable information about the cardiac functions. For instance, it tells him about the movement of the cardiac valves, about the thickness of the heart walls, about the volume of the heart and blood vessels, etc. This technique has already found application in several Polish clinics, and production of the necessary equipment which has been started in Poland will make possible extensive use of this technique by the health service.

The ultrasonic echo method has also been used in Poland for examination of the sinuses, especially in children who should be protected against harmful X-rays, and also for detection of fluid in the pleura.

The second method of ultrasonic diagnostics, the Doppler method, makes use of information contained in the amplitudes and

of the gall bladder began in 1956. However, this was fragmentary work done incidentally in ultrasonographic practice. It was not until 1958 that systematic development began of ultrasonic methods for medical diagnosis. Cooperation with many medical clinics in Warsaw (Women's Clinic No. 2 of the Medical Academy, the Eye Clinic of the Medical Academy, the Cardiological Clinic of the Medical Graduate School, and the Neurological and Neurosurgical Clinics of the Medical Academy) have resulted in the construction of prototypes of such ultrasonic diagnostic equipment.

Systems for this purpose, such as SONAR, are based on the echo principle. Ultrasonic information is obtained when an ultrasonic pulse is reflected from the object being detected. The first, unsuccessful, attempts to employ ultrasound in medicine to study brain ailments were made by Dussik in Vienna in 1942. It was not until the mid-Fifties that the first successes came (Leksell; Donald) showing that ultrasound could be used to diagnose diseases of the heart, brain, eyes, and foetus. The same conception that Langevin had advanced was used in these researches.

Since that time work on the development of ultrasonic diagnostics has been gradually taken up by more and more researchers who perfect methods of examination and apparatus, extending their applications to ever new areas of medicine.



tool making it possible to obtain much valuable information about the structure of matter, information which would be difficult or indeed impossible, to obtain in any other way.

The first attempt to use ultrasound was made in 1914-1918 when Paul Langevin in France suggested its use to detect submarines by ultrasound. Since that time ultrasound has become supreme in underwater sound location where to this day it is used commonly to sound the sea bottom and to detect moving objects underwater.

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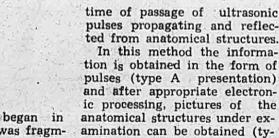
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(Continued on page 4)

BIDS WANTED AFGHAN TRANSPORT MONOPOLY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR FOUR THOUSAND GALLONS OF SEALED MOBIL OIL 20/50 AUTOMATIC B P ENGLISH FROM APARCIN COMPANY PER GALLON AFS 250. BIDDERS SHOULD COME TO THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT NEAR SILO ON MAY 10.

Ultrasound

(Continued from page 3)
tion contained in the frequency of the waves introduced into the patient's body and reflected from moving structures, or scattered on blood cells flowing in the blood vessels.
This is the principle of the fetal pulse detector which enables the heart action of the foetus to be detected in the first few weeks of pregnancy and furthermore renders great service in localizing the placenta. Thanks to its simplicity, small size and ease of use, several hundred such instruments are already in service in clinics and obstetrical wards of hospitals and this instrument will soon reach rural delivery rooms, greatly reducing the danger to the life of the mother and the foetus.

Work has recently been started in our department on the use of ultrasonic waves to study the flow of blood in the blood vessels. The first results of these researches on dogs are very promising. This technique provides information about the amount of blood flowing through large vessels, the instantaneous velocity and the distribution of this velocity throughout the cross-section of an artery. The result of this research give reason to hope that in future we shall be in a position to obtain some valuable information about the circulatory system by measuring the flow of blood directly from the surface of the body, without resorting to any interventions whatever.

The number of ultrasonic diagnostic instruments in use in Poland in such fields of medicine as gynecology and obstetrics, neurosurgery, cardiology, ophthalmology, etc. is increasing steadily.

Their technical quality is also rising continually and their range of application is growing. There is much evidence that in the near future ultrasonic diagnostic methods will also be put to work in other fields of medicine, where these audible sounds will help reveal hitherto concealed secrets and will soon become as widespread as radiological methods.
(The New Standard)

BAGHDAD, May 7, (Reuter)
—Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani arrived here yesterday as personal envoy of King Khalid to Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Bakr, the Iraq news agency reported. It did not state the aim of the visit.
Last week, the Saudi Minister visited Iraq and Syria to discuss the two countries' dispute over the Euphrates waters. But Saudi mediation efforts have so far been inconclusive.

Sheikh Ahmed Monday met President Hafez Al-Assad during a brief visit to Damascus. But no official statement was made on his talks with the Syrian head of state.

C'wealth meet:

Need to tighten sanctions against Rhodesia stressed

KINGSTON, May 7, (AFP)
—Commonwealth leaders here yesterday informed United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of their belief that anti-Rhodesian sanctions had to be stepped up and compensation made available to Mozambique if the new government brings in sanctions after independence in June.
The heads of government meeting here had "agreed that in order to arrive at a peaceful and durable solution of the Rhodesian problem, it is essential to maintain and intensify mandatory sanctions", a message to Waldheim said.
The message was sent by outgoing Commonwealth Secretary-General Arnold Smith.

"This form of pressure is needed to help bring the illegal Rhodesian regime to negotiate with the African National Council and to ensure that these negotiations for majority rule and independence are brought to a successful conclusion," the cable went on.
Smith told the U.N. Secretary-General that Commonwealth leaders "unanimously stress the importance of assisting the government of independent Mozambique to comply mandatory sanctions".
They considered the world community had responsibility

BLACK PANTHERS

(Continued from page 3)
tly is running for a seat on the Oakland City Council. She campaigned with the air of a gracious suburban housewife, and has endorsements from several Democratic clubs and labour union groups.

In Oakland minorities hold a slight majority and Mrs. Brown has attracted broad support by concentrating on concerns with jobs, education, housing and minority representation. Her party long has furnished free breakfasts for children, free transportation for the elderly and other services.

Oakland is seen by the Panthers as a model situation in which they can gain political power within the system, and members in other states are being trained in how to do it.
The Panthers withhold membership figures, but say chapters are active in a couple of dozen cities. The Panther newspaper lists its circulation at 40,000.

Lofty titles such as Newton's (minister of Defence) have disappeared and decisions are said to be made by collective leadership (the central body). However since August, Mrs. Brown has been the sole public leader.

David G. du Bois, party spokesman, says the switch from guns to ballots is a return to

World Brief

PARIS, May 7, (AFP)—Sources close to the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam yesterday said the PRG had so far made no decision on the future of Vietnamese offshore oil exploration.

The sources did not entirely rule out the possibility that the exploration might be entrusted to major oil groups such as Shell, Mobil Oil or the French Elf-Erap group.

But they declined to confirm or deny U.S. press reports on this matter.
If exploration work was to be entrusted to western oil companies, new negotiations would therefore have to take place, the sources said.

under the U.N. Charter "to help reduce the heavy burdens which the application of Sanctions against Rhodesia will entail for the new state," he added.
Several heads of Commonwealth governments have said they were willing to make significant contributions to a U.N. programme to aid Mozambique maintain an anti-Rhodesian blockade, Smith said.
Reuter adds: an authoritative source said the Commonwealth conference decided to set up a Commonwealth Committee to keep the Cyprus problem under review.

It will seek to watch over implementation of United Nations resolutions on Cyprus and will meet in London periodically at high commissioners level.

Countries on this committee will be Australia, Britain, Guyana, India, Kenya, Malta, Nigeria and Zambia.

The summit is also reported to have agreed on setting up a group of 10 experts to work out proposals for a reform of the world economic system and a general agreement on commodities.

The group will hold its first meeting later this month and report back to Commonwealth governments in August.

our original vision as a vanguard organisation in the interest of black and other oppressed people) (But ultimately, to achieve power for the people, I think and open confrontation with the armed forces of the power structure will be required), he says. (What happens then depends on the power structure.)
(UPI)

MOSCOW, May 7, (Reuter)
—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin will pay an official visit to Libya in the first half of this month, the Soviet Tass news agency reported early yesterday.

It said he had been invited by the ruling Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, but gave no further details.

WE HAVE BIG STOCK OF OLD / NEW CARPETS AND ANTIQUITIES FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. THOSE INTERESTED MAY CONTACT US TO TRY THE BEST SERVICE WE CAN OFFER AND SEE OUR CARPET WEAVING FACILITIES. WE HELP OUR CLIENTS IN CLEARING CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND PROVIDE PACKING SERVICE.
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BIDS WANTED

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR SEVEN ITEMS OF CABLE EQUIPMENTS FROM SIEMENS COMPANY AT DM 7831,15 AND INSURED UPTO KABUL. LOCAL AND FOREIGN INSTITUTES WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE GOODS CHEAPER SHOULD COME TO THE FOREIGN PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT BY MAY 7. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN.

BIDS WANTED

CANVAS RIBBON 3.5 CM. BREADTH 50,000 METRES CANVAS RIBBON 2.5 CM. BREADTH 50,000 METRES IS NEEDED AT ESTIMATED TOTAL PRICE OF U.S. \$17750. INDIVIDUALS, AGENCIES AND INSTITUTES WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE SHOULD COME TO THE LOGISTIC PERUDUNKY ON JUNE 24 AT 10 A.M. WHICH IS THE LAST DAY OF BIDDING AND SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS BEFORE THE ABOVE MENTIONED DATE TO THE COMMISSION. LIST, SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS CAN BE STUDIED AT THE PURCHASING OFFICE. LICENSE AND SECURITIES ARE ESSENTIAL.

Bids Wanted

AFGHAN ADVERTISING AGENCY NEEDS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:
PLASTIC 3M. 150 SHEETS DIFFERENT COLOUR, IRON SHEETS 500 PIECES, NEON BULBS WITH STARTER AND CHOKE OF TWO FEET 300 SETS OF GERMANY OR HOLLAND, 20 BUNDLES OF FLEXIBLE WIRE, 60 WATT BULBS ONE THOUSAND PIECES, BRONZE BUTTON HOLDER ONE THOUSAND PIECES.
INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN PROVIDE ONE OR MANY ITEMS SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATION AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON MAY 20 AT 2 P.M. AT THE AFGHAN ADVERTISING AGENCY OPPOSITE SHAHEDUSHAMSHERA MOSQUE. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE AFGHAN ADVERTISING AGENCY SECURITIES WILL BE OBTAINED.

Bids Wanted

AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR 14 SETS OF 500 GMS. SCALE FROM VESTOG INTORG OF USSR KABUL BRANCH TO BE DELIVERED UPTO SHER KHAN PORT PER SET U.S. \$ 115. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES WHO WANT TO BID SHOULD COME TO THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT OF THE COMPANY AT KHWAJA MULLAH ON SATURDAY MAY 10 AT 10 A.M.

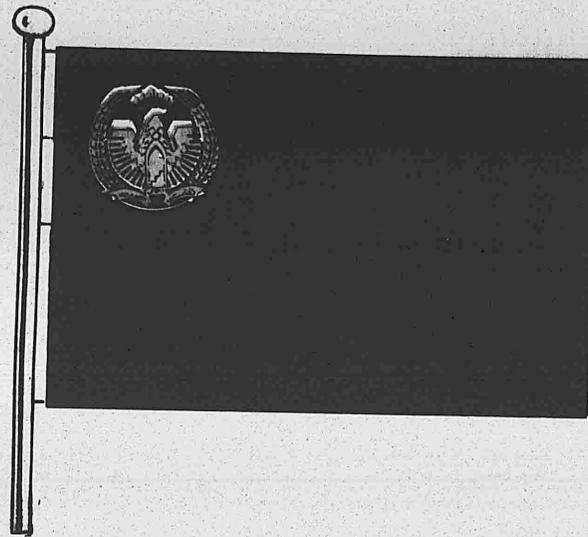
THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. XIV. NO. 40

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1975 (SAUR 18, 1354 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 6

NATIONAL FLAG DAY



Friday May 9 is the first anniversary day of the official hoisting of the national flag of the Republic of Afghanistan.

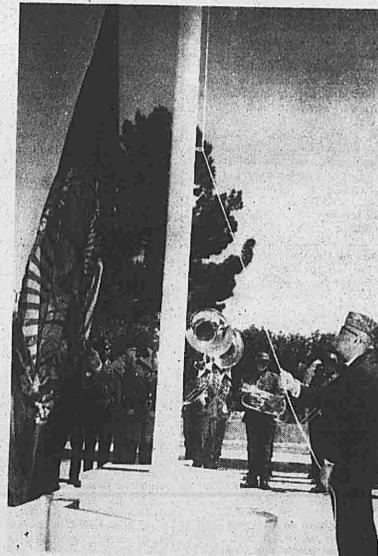
On this day last year the leader of the Republican revolution of Afghanistan for the first time hoisted the national flag of the Republic of Afghanistan at the Presidential Palace grounds.

The revolution of July 17, 1973 opened a new and auspicious chapter in the long history of this land. Since that day the nation of Afghanistan under the leadership of the founder of the new order and the banner of the Republic is marching ahead on the road of progress, and striving to ensure a better future for the coming generations of Afghans.

The anniversary of official hoisting of the national flag of the Republic of Afghanistan is an occasion of special joy to all of our compatriots, as well as for rededication to the objectives of the Republican revolution of Afghanistan.



THE STATE EMBLEM



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud hoisting the Afghan national flag on May 9, last year.

UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

Following are excerpts from the speech of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud delivered on the occasion of official hoisting of the national flag of the Republic of Afghanistan on May 9 last year:

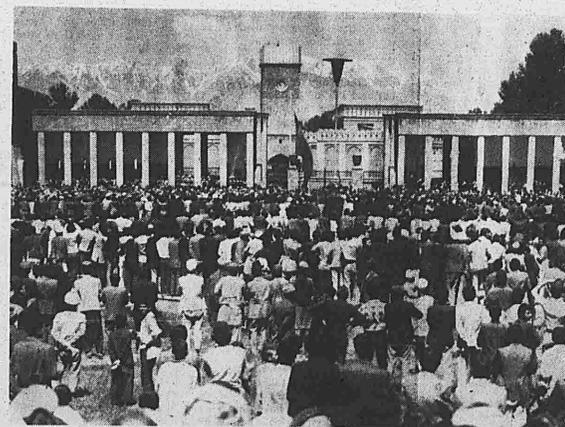
This people's order, republic, is not an inherited property of an individual or a special group, but is the property of every member of the noble Afghan nation. They are privileged, and will be privileged to elect and appoint as their leaders persons whom they consider worthy of the position of leadership.

Protection and preservation of this auspicious order, and its honours indubitably requires sacrifices and selflessness on the part of the Afghan nation. History bears witness that in our struggle of life we have always stood firm against aggression and colonialism, meanwhile suffering much from its intrigues and deceptions.

Whenever colonialism has tried to hold back a nation from the caravan of progress and evolution, the first and most important means that they used was the creation of pessimism, and discord between individuals, and classes, and creation of rift in the structure of national unity of it.

We must not forget the bitter lessons of history. The thought of colonialism still exists in our world. It may have changed in appearance, but I do not believe there is a change in its basic objective.

Hence it is the duty of every patriotic Afghan, for their exist-



Thousands of citizens look on as President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud hoists, for the first time, the national flag of Afghanistan at the grounds of Presidential Palace on May 9 last year.

ence and national prosperity, for preservation of their Republican order, to judge and to analyse whatever they see, whatever they look at, and whatever they hear, in the light of above realities, and judge informally and wisely.

Our foreign policy objectives rest on the pillars of mutual respect, and friendship with all peoples and nations of the world, with due consideration to the preservation of interests and national integrity of Afghanistan. What we raised today is our na-

tional flag. This is the symbol of our revolution and our Republican order. This is the symbol of our independence, brotherhood and equality of our people.

Hence, sisters and brothers, the young and old of the country come and give one another the hands of sincerity; to go forward for better life, and a more promising future, with the hope of prosperity and honour of our country, and proceed in the light of the slogan of republicanism, and under the holy national flag.

Spinzar Co. to export 4,500 tons cotton to Hungary

KUNDUZ, May 8, (Bakhtar)—An agreement for export of 2,500 tons of cotton has been signed recently in Kunduz between the Spinzar Company and Hungarotex Company of Hungary.
The agreement was signed by President of Spinzar Company Eng. Abdul Malik and representative of Hungarotex Company of Hungary Tayari.
Under the agreement the Spinzar Company will deliver 2,500 tons of cotton to the Hungarian Company in the next few months.
A source of the Spinzar Company said that a similar agreement was concluded between Spinzar Company and the same Hungarian Company for the export of 2,000 tons cotton. Thus under the two agreements 4,500 tons of cotton will be delivered to the representative of Hungarian Company.
According to another report an agreement was signed yesterday in Kunduz between Spinzar Company and Addix and Cordes Bremen Company of West Germany for export of 2,000 tons cotton.
The agreement was signed by Eng. Abdul Malik and representative of Addix and Cordes Bremen Company.
Under the agreement the Spinzar Company will deliver 2,000 tons of cotton to the West German Company in next three months.
A source of the Spinzar Company said that since the end of March this year agreements for sale of 8,500 tons of cotton have been signed with different foreign companies.

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Kabul-Tehran At 0845 AM
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THE KABUL TIMES



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EDITOR NOUR M. RAHIMI Tel. 26847 Editorial Office Tel. 26848 Advertising Dept. 26859 Circulation Dept. 23534 26851 Ext. 59

FOOD FOR THOUGHT It is not enough to do good; one must do it the right way. John, Viscount Morley

WORLD RED CROSS, RED CRESCENT DAY WALDHEIM'S AND MITTON'S MESSAGES

Following is the message of UN Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim issued on the occasion of World Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Day.

I was very glad to learn that the theme for World Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Day, 1975, is emergency relief.

This is an area in which the Red Cross and the United Nations family of organisations have become increasingly concerned in recent years, and the development of cooperation between us has become very important.

This partnership is now even more significant as the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator jointly approach the problem of improving emergency relief machinery to ensure that relief action is more closely coordinated in disaster situations.

Following is the message of Stanley Mitton Chairman, Steering Committee of Red Cross Societies and Voluntary Agencies, Emergency Officer World Council of Churches issued on the occasion of World Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Day.

During the past three years there has been increasing cooperation in information sharing in emergency situations between the League and other international relief organisations.

I should like to take this opportunity of conveying to all member Societies of the League my warm appreciation for all that they have done and are doing to alleviate human suffering.

Following is the message of Stanley Mitton Chairman, Steering Committee of Red Cross Societies and Voluntary Agencies, Emergency Officer World Council of Churches issued on the occasion of World Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Day.

During the past three years there has been increasing cooperation in information sharing in emergency situations between the League and other international relief organisations.

We also cooperate in the field of pre-disaster study and planning and have produced together a series of fact sheets on disaster-prone countries and a set of abbreviations of standard disaster terms.

times difficult to establish priorities and estimate quantities of relief supplies needed.

During relief operations air space is often at a premium. Cooperation between the agencies has made us more efficient in informing one another of available air space.

However competent an organisation there will always be weak points. By freely and informally sharing information, we can jointly work to produce a united and efficient instrument to cope with emergencies.

The World Council of Churches Emergencies Desk hopes that churches in areas of need will take note of the close cooperation at international level, so that locally there will be increasing co-operation between all people of goodwill, Christian and non-Christian alike, for the sake of serving people in need without regard to creed or colour.

Ministry of Information and Culture

Year end report

Following is a report of the Ministry of Information and Culture published in the current issue of Jamhouriat quarterly:

"The Republic of Afghanistan will provide effective assistance for expanding the press and democratic publications with the object of awakening the masses and it will strengthen and expand the national arts, theatres and cinemas and the radio. It will also take necessary action to create television network in the country.

In order to expand and develop scientific and historical research on the country's civilisation the government will take necessary steps for protecting and preserving historical monuments as also for archaeological research and establishing national museums."

The above statement constitutes the basic cultural targets of the young Republic of Afghanistan which is indicated by the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Republic in his "Address to the Nation."

On the basis of this statement and the national thinking of the leader of national resurrection of Afghanistan and with due attention to the cultural enrichment and preservation of cultural heritage of the country the cultural policy of the republic of Afghanistan is as follows:

LUSAKA, May 8, (AFP).—Fourteen Rhodesian nationalists killed in internal feuding were reported Tuesday to have been tortured and strangled before being buried in shallow graves in the eastern province of Zambia.

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said that in two cases five bodies were buried in a single grave.

"The motives of the mass killings are believed to be political and connected with the current feuding within the banned ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) ranks", the paper said.

Monday Home Affairs Minister Aaron Milner announced that the 14 bodies had been brought to Lusaka. He added that some suspects were already being de-

ghanistan was drawn up with due consideration to the requirements of the time and is put into effect step by step.

The main features of the cultural policy of the Republic of Afghanistan is the promotion of the national culture to cope with the positive changes of the world. The cultural policy of the Republic of Afghanistan is in fact the actualisation of the national and progressive cultural principles in the Afghan society.

The important targets of the cultural policy of the Republic of Afghanistan are preservation and transfer of the cultural heritage of the society with due attention to the positive cultural values and the scientific and technological changes compatible with a spirit of peaceful coexistence.

Preparing the people to take part freely and voluntarily in the cultural life of the society.

Persuading the people to accept the positive change and evolutionary trends.

Promoting the aesthetic standards of the people so that they can appreciate the artistic aspects of the cultural life.

Preparing the mentality of the people to respect and uphold national traditions and cultural traits of other societies.

Creation of direct link between cultural life and socio-economic conditions.

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

LUSAKA, May 8, (AFP).—Fourteen Rhodesian nationalists killed in internal feuding were reported Tuesday to have been tortured and strangled before being buried in shallow graves in the eastern province of Zambia.

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PART I

mic conditions. Making sustained efforts to popularise functional literacy for the realisation of the objectives and cultural activities.

As such the cultural policy of the Republic of Afghanistan which in fact aims at dissemination of information and recognition of the national cultural values came into being.

The publishing agencies of the Ministry of Information and Culture tried their best to pursue the principles of this comprehensive cultural policy within the existing possibilities and to base their publications and activities in accordance with the values embodied in this document.

Following is a reflection of the efforts which have been made by the various departments of the Ministry of Information and Culture in the light of the values of the cultural policy of the Republic of Afghanistan:

As an official organ of the Republican state of Afghanistan the daily Jamhouriat since its establishment has been making all efforts, under the continued activities of its staff, and workers, to reflect the desires, activities and the realities of the new regime in the country.

In order to provide a greater number of the Afghan students and Afghans residing abroad with full information about the events and development activities going on in the country the state, decided to send 1,000 copies of the daily issues of the Jamhouriat free of charge to the Afghan embassies abroad with the cooperation of the Air Authority so that they would be distributed among Afghan students. Later the number of the copies of the daily reduced due to transportation and other difficulties and now 400 copies of daily Jamhouriat are freely distributed among Afghan students abroad for their information about the events inside the country.

On the basis of the development plan of publication and publicity during the year 1353 two news letters, one in English and another in Arabic, were published. These news letters which covered the accomplishments and activities of the Republican regime were sent out to the Afghan diplomatic missions abroad and to the foreign diplomatic missions in Kabul. They played a very important role in introducing the aims of the Republic of Afghanistan.

KATHMANDU, May 8, (DPA). Thirteen persons of the Japanese women expedition to world's highest mountain, Mount Everest, escaped miraculously when an avalanche struck camp two at a height of 6,400 metres at 0030 hours on May fourth, according to a message received here Tuesday by the Foreign Ministry.

AMSTERDAM, May 8, (AFP).—Jean Pierre Ventura, a young Frenchman from Neuilly near Paris was sentenced to four years in prison Tuesday by an Amsterdam court for forging cheques belonging to a Japanese tourist, Yoshia Suzuki whose body was found floating in an Amsterdam canal last June.

Not only were all seven members hit by the avalanche potential climbers but the expedition had been behind the clock in pitching the fifth and sixth camps.

Dumping silt where it won't flow back

Harbour dredging is a costly business, so much so that the silt which has been removed is often dumped too close by, making the whole operation virtually useless.

Knowing just how far to transport the thousands of tons of material which a dredging operation removes from navigation channels and dock area is therefore of major importance. This is tried up with knowing exactly where the silt has come from, and its subsequent direction, and rate of movement from wherever it is deposited.

Developing countries are particularly sensitive to this problem, as they have less hard cash to spend on such operation can afford least of all to make mistakes, yet make them most often through a combination of money-saving techniques and lack of technical know-how.

In increasing numbers, they are asking the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for help because tracing the origins of sand, silt and sediment is one of the lesser known applications of nuclear technology.

Two IAEA Member States who have asked for this kind of aid and will be provided with expert advice and some necessary equipment during 1975, are Albania and the Philippines. A similar study was recently completed in Indonesia, and Brazil, Chile Mexico and Israel have been helped in the past.

A knowledge of the movement of sediments is also important for the location of intakes to hydroelectric stations and also of cooling water intakes for power stations.

The use of artificial radioactive tracers in sediment transport helps to determine the pathway of sediments under water currents. It enables direct observation of the pattern of movement of solid material released during dredging operations.

The cost of a radioisotope study carried out part of the IAEA Technical Assistance Programme is relatively low. Firstly it covers the employment of an expert to carry out an initial feasibility study.

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udy; if accepted, its main objective is to provide the requesting Member State with high capability equipment for measuring isotopes used in field tracer experiments, and with the basic knowledge required for the application of tracers.

This can be done by awarding one more training fellowships, usually to the laboratory from which the visiting expert has been recruited. A field experiment coming last, again conducted under the auspices of an expert, would show the practical implementation of these techniques.

Albania's problems in keeping its harbours and irrigation reservoirs free from silt and sedimentation stem from its geographical situation. The country consists of a plain, 140 kilometers long, along the Adriatic, backed by a continuous mountain chain which reaches an altitude of 2,500 meters in parts.

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different discharges of the rivers at different times of the year. In the Philippines, an IAEA expert will concentrate on two major harbours, the Manila Harbour and the Pulupandan Harbour located in the Island of Negros Occidental.

In Manila Harbour 400,000-600,000 cubic meters of silt is removed annually, of which about 50 per cent cannot be accounted for from the contribution of the Pasig River and the other river systems which flow into Manila Bay.

In the case of Pulupandan Harbour an aggradation of almost 10 centimeters has been observed, which could be attributed to sea turbulence, strong tidal currents and sediments being carried by several tributaries discharging into the bay.

The purpose of the IAEA project, due to be put into effect at the end of this year, will be to study the movement of dumped sediments from the dredge spoils and the transport mechanism and the origin of the sediment silting in these harbours, by use of radioactive tracer techniques.

In the case of Indonesia, 800,000 were being spent annually to dredge some 6 million cubic meters from the channel and basins of the Medan-Belawan Harbour in Sumatra, while in Surabaya silting of the harbour has increased from 2 million cubic meters in 1970 to 5 million cubic meters in 1972, and an estimated 9 million cubic meters of mud before, deepening the access channel in the future.

Requests from Member States to the IAEA in this area have shown an increase in recent years, and are expected to do so even further as the importance and effectiveness of this type of low cost application of nuclear technology becomes better known, and required to continue such projects after an initial training period.

Radioisotope tracers may be used to verify a hypothesis based on hydraulic information, to describe the processes taking place in the movement of sediments, or to measure the rate of erosion of pure materials of some parameters. However, these tracer techniques should only be used part of an overall approach, which includes non-isotopic methods, to a given problem.

With regard to the radioisotope tracer aspects of the overall investigation a decision has to be taken on the choice of labelling technique to provide a representative tracer, i.e. a tracer which has the same behaviour as the natural particles under the conditions of the situation under investigation. One labelling technique consists of a synthetic glass incorporating an element (e.g. Sc) which can be made radioactive by irradiation in a nuclear reactor.

The particle size distribution of the glass tracer is made to correspond with that of the sediment under study. With this technique mass labelling is achieved such that the specific activity is independent of the particle size.

Another labelling technique involves the fixing of a radioisotope on to the surface of the sediment particles. Gold, chromium, and scandium are examples of the radioisotopes used.

The yield of fixation is better than 99 when the proportion of tracer element is about 0.1 to 1 gr. per kg of dry sediment after a mixing time of less than one minute. In this technique the activity is proportional to the surface, but in a flocculating environment the labelling is effectively proportional to mass because of the coagulation of finer particles. Such conditions usually occur in a marine environment.

The injection of the radioactively labelled sediment is made as far as possible under the actual conditions of the process under study. For studying movement in suspension two boats, each equipped with two detectors suspended to different depths, traced back and forth in the longitudinal and transverse directions to the direction of transport of the tracer cloud.

The position of each boat is fixed at regular intervals from reference points on shore. Where bedload transport is under study only one probe is required which is towed along the bottom to and for across the axis of the tracer cloud. Subsequent surveys are made with time.

(UN Sources)

PROVINCIAL PRESS

BDAR The daily Bedar from the province of Mazare Sharif editorially comments on the initialing of the agreement for the prospecting of oil and gas.

The daily notes that with the establishment of constructive public regime and valuable steps have been taken in different fields for the improvement of the living standards of the people. One important measure among them is the attempt made by the revolutionary state in the field of natural and under ground resources.

In accordance with this policy of the state during the last one year and few months a chain of activities has taken place for the discovery and extraction of a number of different minerals in the country. As a result of these endeavours a portion of the minerals has been extracted and we can readily mention the extraction of Ainak Logar mines for copper and barite.

Similarly for the discovery and extraction of oil and gas a series of vigorous actions have taken place. For unification and speedy accomplishment of the oil and gas prospecting and extraction work a separate body by the name Afghanistan National Oil Company was established. The Afghanistan National Oil Company is trying its level best to achieve its goal as soon as possible.

Besides prospecting and extraction of oil and gas in northern parts of the country study will also be conducted in the southern regions and if the deposits are found here drilling and extraction work will go into operation.

The paper focuses its comment on the recent accord signed between Afghanistan and Total Company of France for the exploration, discovery and extraction of oil and natural gas in the southern regions of the country. The paper briefly notes the salient features of the contract signed with Total Company of France. In the end the paper calls the signing of the contract with the French Company as a useful step and hopes the exploitation in the field of oil and gas will give a boost to our economy.

In another editorial the daily gives a comprehensive account of the production of cotton in the country. The daily outlining the details reveals that 26 percent increase was registered in the cotton yield this year as compared to 1352.

The excavation in Kandahar has begun in cooperation with British Institution of Afghan Studies, notes the paper.

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B I D S W A N T E D TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS NEEDS THE FOLLOWING SPARE PARTS: SPARE PARTS OF ZIES MOTORS - 176 ITEMS - " OF ZIEL 130, MOTORS, - 229 ITEMS - " OF VOLGA MODEL 24 - 350 ITEMS - " OF VOLGA MODEL 21 - 239 ITEMS - " OF YAZ-MAZ-KRAZ - 265 ITEMS - " OF GAZ 53 - 118 ITEMS - " OF GAZ 51 - 61 ITEMS - " OF MAZ 500 AND 503 EIGHT CYLINDER - 17 ITEMS - BALLBEARING - 100 ITEMS - WELDING EQUIPMENT - 42 ITEMS - ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT - 45 ITEMS - PAINTING MATERIALS - 31 ITEMS - MISCELLANEOUS GOODS - 28 ITEMS - SEAT STITCHING EQUIPMENT - 15 ITEMS TOTAL COST OF SPARE PARTS IS ESTIMATED AT 32 MILLION AFGHANIS. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES, AGENCIES, INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN WHO CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE ITEMS SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS BEFORE MAY 14 TO THE SECRETARIAT DIRECTORATE OF THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT NEARAQA ALI SHAMS AND BE PRESENT ALONG WITH THEIR LICENSES AND 500,000 AFGHANI AS SECURITY ON MAY 15 AT 10 A.M. CONDITIONS CAN BE SEEN.

AFGHAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY Bhutto's tyranny

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has been making hard efforts to serve the cause of humanity and provide all possible aids to the poor and needy people and the victims of natural catastrophies.

The Society which is a National welfare organisation and a member of the International Red Crosses has always tried its best to provide its assistances in accordance with the principles of international aids to the needy people and victims of natural catastrophies.

These aids are supplied in the form of first aid, food, clothing and housing and continue until the tragedy is over.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has reached all people in the country who have been the victim of earthquake, floods, fires, land slides, epidemics, traffic accident and poverty.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has fortunately stepped up the efforts to help the needy people during the last Afghan year 1353.

A source of the Afghan Red Crescent Society reported that since the first of Hamal 1353 it has provided health and medical services to 221,135 people. About 55,939 people were given free medical check up, and other needed services including laboratory tests, radio therapy and physiotherapy, all costing 2,892,342 afghanis.

Aside from medical and health services the Afghan Red Crescent Society during the last year proceeded to render its valuable services to the destitutes and poor people in the Destitute Houses in Kabul, Kandahar and Herat provinces. Furthermore the society was able to help prisoners in the Kabul as well as provincial prisons. The assistance rendered by the Society in the form of cash amounts 840,000 afghanis. It has also provided food to the needy people worth 3,220,072 afghanis.

The Society renders its human services to the victims of natural calamities after making an assessment of the area afflicted. In other words, upon receiving the report of any catastrophe a group is sent to see the site of the tragedy who will prepare a report

explaining the situation and the help needed.

The help and services of the Afghan Red Crescent is usually supplied to groups each may number from 500 to 2,000 people including men, women and children. The aid is usually provided in the form of food and medic-

nes in such cases.

In addition to material help the Afghan Red Crescent Society has been trying to provide the following educational services which all may help the children of the needy and poor people get educated and trained in the courses which are conducted with the cooperation of this welfare society. The needy people are helped in the Destitute Houses to learn a number of functional crafts such as carpentry, masonry, tailoring carving, needle work, shoe making and the like.

There are 454 people working in the Afghan Red Crescent Society. They have always been ready to rush help to the victims of all accidents in the country. The wounded and injured have been taken care by the groups of first aid established by the Society.

It is a matter of great delight that the Afghan Red Crescent Society has been enjoying the moral and material support of the people inside and the International Red Cross societies all over the world. The Society has also been able to provide material help to victims of catastrophies in the neighbouring and other countries.



Henry Dunant, the founder of Red Cross societies.

(Continued from page 1) tyranny of the regime is unbragously spreading all over the country.

Prof. Ghafour Ahmad added that as a result of the undemocratic attitude of the government the people will be forced to resort to violence because the government of Bhutto is playing with the destiny of the people.

Contrary to the claim of government of Bhutto the situation in Baluchistan is tense, he added. Prof. Ghafour Ahmad added that Bhutto has adopted a policy of 'divide and rule'.

Prof. Ghafour Ahmad invited the people to launch a struggle against their common enemy that is Bhutto's government and added that the time has arrived that the people rise against the government tyrant.

VIENTIANE, May 8, (AFP).—Pathet Lao forces who seized control of Sala Phou Koun Tuesday moved unresisted down the highway linking Vientiane and the Royal capital, Luang Prabang, yesterday and now control 60 km (40 miles) of the road, informed sources said here.

ECOSOC appeals for int'l aid to Indochina

UNITED NATIONS, May 8, (Reuter).—The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) yesterday appealed to all states to come to the assistance of the peoples of Indochina in their post-war reconstruction.

The United States went along with the resolution, sponsored by more than 20 countries and adopted without a vote in the 54-nation Council.

But the US representative Clarence Ferguson said the primary responsibility for responding to the humanitarian needs of the Indochina peninsula "Should fall first upon the shoulders of those who supplied the wherewithal by which the changes on the peninsula were effectuated."

He said the US did not favour the provision of American assistance for rebuilding the economy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

"My government will, however, certainly examine with great care and compassion specific and precisely defined humanitarian requests from responsible authorities in South Vietnam that can be carried out by traditional humanitarian agencies," he added.

Ferguson expressed regret that the Council's discussion had been "Marred by certain offensive allusions" by some delegations. Referring to attacks on US policy in Vietnam, he added that this should not have been the "occasion for victory celebrations, however muted."

The sponsors of the resolution, spearheaded by Algeria, included the Soviet Union and a number of other Eastern Bloc countries, but not China, France and Norway were the only West European sponsors.

Under the resolution, ECOSOC

welcomed "with relief the ending of the war in the Indochina peninsula and said it was "aware of the fact that the war has destroyed the economic infrastructure of Indochina and that the phase of reconstruction will be long and difficult."

Expressing sympathy for "the peoples of Indochina", ECOSOC said it "Appeals to all states to come to the assistance of the peoples of Indochina in their efforts to bring about the reconstruction of their country, in accordance with the needs and requests of these countries and by the ways and means which the latter deem most appropriate, and with full respect for their national sovereignty."

The draft was originally sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Mali, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal and Zambia.

Turkish, Greek ministers to discuss Cyprus issue May 18

NICOSIA, May 8, (AFP).—The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş arrived here yesterday from talks in Ankara with Turkish leaders and told reporters that Turkey "will never leave the Turkish Cypriot community to the mercy of the Greeks".

His statement followed reports from Ankara that Glafkos Clerides, Greek Cypriot negotiator at the inter-community talks in Vienna, called on the Turks to reduce the zone they control on the island to 28 percent of the territory.

Only then would the Greek Cypriots accept Turkish proposals for a two-zone federation on Cyprus, authoritative sources said in Ankara.

The Greek Cypriots want the Turks to quit Omorpho, Lefka and Myrtou in the west, Trikomo and Lefoniko in the east and an enclave on the Karpas peninsula in the northeast of the island, the source said.

But before leaving for Nicosia, Denktaş, who is also Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the Vienna talks, accused Greek Cypriots of refusing the principal of equality in the central administration.

On arrival here, Denktaş said a solution "depends on the powers of the central government of a (Cypriot) Federation".

He said Turkey would continue its political and economic aid to the island's Turkish community, adding, "freedom does not make sense without economic freedom."

Denktaş said preparations for the second stage of the negotia-

tions would begin soon.

However, this could be delayed to enable the Turkish Cypriot members of the joint committee to return from Strasbourg, France, where they are attending meetings of the Human Rights Commission.

An authoritative source in Athens yesterday said the Greek Foreign Minister, Dimitrios Bitsios, would meet his Turkish counterpart on May 18, but the venue for the meeting was not disclosed.

SALT negotiators suspend talks

until June 2

GENEVA, May 8, (AFP).—The American and Soviet delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) yesterday announced suspension of the talks until June 2.

An official communique said, "a brief working recess will permit members of the delegations to return to their capitals for consultations."

American diplomatic sources said there was no crisis or impasse, but that there was a need for some political decisions.

The SALT talks, which began Nov. 21, 1972, are aimed at a treaty limiting arms (missiles, submarine and planes carrying nuclear devices) from 1977 to 1985. These arms have already been frozen for five years at limits set on May 26, 1972.

Bids Wanted

AFGHAN ADVERTISING AGENCY NEEDS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

PLASTIC 3M. 150 SHEETS DIFFERENT COLOUR, IRON SHEETS 500 PIECES, NEON BULBS WITH STARTER AND CHOKE OF TWO FEET 300 SETS OF GERMANY OR HOLLAND, 20 BUNDLES OF FLEXIBLE WIRE, 60 WATT BULBS ONE THOUSAND PIECES, BRONZE BUTTON HOLDER ONE THOUSAND PIECES.

INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN PROVIDE ONE OR MANY ITEMS SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATION AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON MAY 20 AT 2 P.M. AT THE AFGHAN ADVERTISING AGENCY OPPOSITE SHAHEDUSHAMSHERA MOSQUE.

LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE AFGHAN ADVERTISING AGENCY SECURITIES WILL BE OBTAINED.

3-2

Bids Wanted

HELMAND COTTON AND EDIBLE OIL COMPANY WANTS TO BUILD 12 WAREHOUSES FOR PRESERVATION OF RAW MATERIALS OF 100X20X6 METRES DIMENSIONS. ACCORDING TO THE BLUEPRINTS AND SPECIFICATIONS. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES AND REGISTERED AGENCIES, INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN BIDDING SHOULD COME TO THE LIAISON OFFICE OPPOSITE SHARE NAU PARK, KABUL ON MAY 15 AND AFTER STUDYING THE BLUEPRINTS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMIT THEIR OFFERS SEALED, ON MAY 17 AT 10 A.M. TO THE BIDDING COMMITTEE MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES. LICENSES ARE REQUIRED AND SECURITIES WILL BE OBTAINED.

3-1

THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. XIV NO. 41

KABUL, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1975 (SAUR 20,1354 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 6

19th anniversary of Afghan Scouts Org. marked

KABUL, May 10, (Bakhtar)—The 19th anniversary of founding and revitalisation of the Afghanistan Scouts Organisation was marked at a function in Isteqlal Highschool yesterday with reading of the special message issued on the occasion by Head of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud.

The message of the National Leader of Afghanistan and the founder of the Scouts Organisation was read out by Education Minister Prof. Abdul Kayoum following the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran, and playing of the national anthem.

The National Leader and the supreme scout of the Afghanistan Scouts Association in his message said:

I offer my profound congratulations to all boys and girls scouts of the dear country on the occasion of 19th anniversary of founding and revitalisation of the Afghanistan Scouts Organisation which is observed throughout the country today by this organisation.

Boy and girl scout brothers and sisters,

Our youth possess a power and a dynamism by virtue of which we hope we can set the course for real development and progress of the country, and far reaching steps will be taken towards the realisation of the progressive objectives of our national revolution.

In the light of this reality, and taking cognisance of these aptitudes the young and enlightened sons and daughters of the country are entrusted with grave responsibilities in the light of the new Republican order. Should-

Czechoslovak national Day observed

KABUL, May 10, (Bakhtar)—The Czechoslovak national day was marked in a reception by the Czechoslovak embassy in Kabul Thursday. The reception was attended by some members of the cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials and some members of the diplomatic corps.

The newspapers in Kabul have observed the national day of Czechoslovakia by publishing editorials and articles in which references have been made about the friendly relations existing between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. The newspapers in their editorials have congratulated the Czechoslovak people on the occasion of their national day and have wished for further prosperity of that country.

ring of these responsibilities in this sensitive juncture of history is a sacred obligation.

It is the duty of the youth and the enlightened to understand these responsibilities and national obligations, wherever and in whatever position they may be, to try to exercise their conscientious duties to the people in the light of the requirements of the times and national aspirations of the country.

The laws, principles and slogans that are particularly of the scouts help you in exercising of these duties. By understanding of these you will be able to render greater services to your community, and exercising of duties entrusted to you.

It is my hope that the patriotic youth of the scouts by understanding national sentiments, and with the help of Almighty God, with the slogans of good thought, good words and good deeds will be able to make worthy contribution to all round advancement of the country.

Mohammad Daoud
The function was attended by some members of the Central Committee, the Cabinet, high ranking officials and some members of the diplomatic corps.

USSR CALLS FOR END TO COLD WAR POLICY

MOSCOW, May 10, (Tass)—The Soviet Union called on all peoples of the world, parliaments and governments of all countries "to put an end for good to the dangerous policy of the cold war, to stop interfering in the internal affairs of other peoples and states, to direct their efforts toward creating an atmosphere of confidence in mankind's peaceful future, toward upholding a stable and lasting peace on earth."

The call of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet government addressed to peoples parliaments and governments was published here yesterday.

The Soviet Union declares its firm intention to make everything possible in order to jointly with others ban war from the life of mankind, the call notes.

On behalf of the 250 million Soviet people the call says that



Education Minister Prof. Abdul Kayoum delivers his speech at the function held on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Afghan Scouts Organisation at Estiklal High School last Thursday.

100-bed hospital planned for Herat city

HERAT, May 10, (Bakhtar)—On the instruction of the President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud a modern 100 bed hospital will be built in Herat.

Public Health Minister Dr. Nazar Mohammad Sekander heading a delegation arrived in Herat Thursday for initiating the project. The Minister of Public Health along with the governor of Herat Abdul Tawab Asefi designated the place for the construction of the hospital on the grounds of the Public Health Institute.

The Minister hailed with appreciation the cooperation of the Women's Association of Herat in providing the essential equipment to women's hospital of that province, whose construction was recently completed. He said the construction work of a number of basic health centres, the X-ray and blood bank building has been

Saddam Hussein in East Germany

BERLIN, May 10, (AFP)—Iraqi "strong man" Saddam Hussein Takriti, Vice-President of the Revolutionary Command Council, conferred here yesterday with the Chairman of the East German Council of State, Willi Stoph, after arriving for an official visit.

The official news agency ADN said he expressed satisfaction with political, economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries. The meeting was attended by East German Prime Minister Horst Sindermann, Foreign Minister Oscar Fischer and Iraqi Foreign Minister Saddoun Hummadi.

completed. A number of these institutes will begin operation on the occasion of celebration of the second anniversary of the Republic, he added.

The Minister of Public Health added that two operation rooms will be added to the present Herat hospital.

According to another report from Lashkargah the Minister of Public Health Dr. Nazar Mohammad Sekander inspecting the hospitals and health institutes of the western provinces of the country visited yesterday the Girishk and Lashkargah central hospitals. The Minister also opened the water supply system and new operation room of the Girishk hospital.

Similarly the Minister of Public Health also exchanged views and held discussions with the governor of Helmand President General of Helmand Valley Development Project Abdul Mohammad Sherzoi on matters pertaining to health centres.

World Red Cross, Red Crescent Day marked

KABUL, May 10, (Bakhtar)—The World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day was marked in functions at the capital and provinces last Thursday.

Also the mass media in the country observed the day which was marked this year throughout the world under the slogan of "Emergency Relief a means to save the victims of natural catastrophe," by publishing the photo of Henry Dunant, editorials and articles.

The Bakhtar reporters report that a function was held last Thursday morning at the Public Health Institute to mark the occasion.

After recitation of a few verses from Holy Koran the function was opened by Deputy Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Mohammad Ebrahim Azim. In a speech he explained the idea behind the slogan chosen for this year. Dr. Azim spoke about the gloomy face of war, help to poor and hungry people, activities of philanthropic institutes and supplying of relief to victims of incidents.

Dr. Azim said that the people of Afghanistan during the course of their glorious history have proved to be kind people and have taken great part in lessening the misery of their countrymen through the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

The available statistics indicate that greater part of the activities of Afghan Red Crescent Society constitute of medical and health services. The Society is not only helping the needy patients through its medical services, it also helps those patients who cannot afford, to pay for treatment, added Dr. Azim.

Afterwards the Acting President

Congratulatory message sent to Prague

KABUL, May 10, (Bakhtar)—Head of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud has sent a congratulatory telegram to the President of Czechoslovakia Ludvik Svoboda on the occasion of the Czechoslovak national day, the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Thursday.

British firm buys 2000 tons

Helmand cotton

KABUL, May 10, (Bakhtar)—The agreement for the export of 2,000 tons (sort two) cotton was signed between the Cotton and Edible Oil Company of Helmand and Ralli Brothers, Liverpool, of Britain in Kabul last Thursday.

The agreement was signed by President of the Cotton and Edible Oil Company of Helmand Hafizullah and representative of the Ralli Brothers Company J. E. Androulidakis.

On the basis of this agreement the Cotton and Edible Oil Company of Helmand will deliver 2,000 tons cotton to the British company within the next three months.

A source of the Cotton and Edible Oil Company of Helmand said that from the beginning of this year until now the company has signed three agreements with foreign companies for export of 5,500 tons of cotton during the first half of this year.

USSR gives 1000 tons pesticides for locust campaign

KABUL, May 10, (Bakhtar)—The Soviet Union has provided one thousand tons of B.H.C. powder for the campaign against locusts as grant in aid to Afghanistan.

The Government of Soviet Union also provides the services of a group of experts, 12 jeeps and other necessary equipment for the campaign against locusts to the Ministry of Agriculture. The documents pertaining to this cooperation were recently signed in the Ministry of Agriculture.

The documents on the Afghan side were signed by the President of Plant Protection and Quarantine Department in the presence of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture Fazlur Rahim Rahim. For the Soviet government the Economic Counsellor of the Soviet embassy in Kabul Boris Titov signed the document.

The source added that this year the campaign programme against locust will not be confined to the northern parts of the country but will extend to all parts threatened by the pest.

Swiss envoy here to present credentials

KABUL, May 10, (Bakhtar)—The non-resident ambassador designate of Switzerland to Afghanistan Charles Albert Wetterwald arrived here last Thursday to present his credentials. At the Kabul International Airport he was welcomed by Deputy Chief of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mohammad Anwar Nauroz.

KABUL, May 10, (Bakhtar)—Engineer Mohammad Sahih and Mohammad Akha Naurozi have been elected as president and deputy president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Kabul respectively for a new term. A source of the Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Afghanistan said that the new president and deputy of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Kabul were elected during the last session of Chamber's members.



Chief of the General Staff General Abdul Karim Mustaghni congratulating Czechoslovak ambassador Jan Suchanek on the occasion of the Czechoslovak National Day which was marked last Thursday.

THE KABUL TIMES



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FOOD FOR THOUGHT It is not enough to do good; one must do it the right way. Viscount John Morley

Editorial Press Review

Czechoslovak

National Day

The people and the government of Czechoslovakia celebrated their National Day on May 9, 1945, the country began its new life after a period of intense struggle...

The ensuing 30 years have been a period of rapid reconstruction and development. The development of technology and industries in Czechoslovakia has been phenomenal.

Czechoslovakia today is one of the important exporters of industrial products and Czechoslovak specialists and engineers are working in many other developing countries under a variety of arrangements.

Afghanistan in the light of its policy of peaceful coexistence and friendship with all nations concluded a treaty of friendship with Czechoslovakia in October 1972.

Since that time relations of cooperation between the two countries, despite the considerable geographical distance between them, has been developing.

Czechoslovak engineers, doctors and technicians have been working in Afghanistan for years, and several industrial plants have been built in Afghanistan with technical and financial assistance of Czechoslovakia.

In the meantime a number of Afghan students have been trained in institutions of higher learning in Prague and elsewhere in Czechoslovakia.

Cooperation between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia when in October 1972 the friendship treaty between the two countries was signed.

Since then the relations between the two countries have been expanding. The paper notes that at present a number of Afghan students are in Czechoslovakia for higher studies and the Czechoslovak experts are cooperating in the Afghan projects.

The paper also notes the ever expanding trade relations between the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and Republic of Afghanistan and adds that this is a manifestation of good will ties between the two countries.

The paper while congratulating the friendly people of Czechoslovakia on their national day, wishes them further progress and prosperity.

Press Review

JAMHOURIAT

The daily Jamhouriat of Thursday comments on the National Day of Czechoslovakia, failing on 9th May.

The paper notes the fact that the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is one of the central European and a developed East European countries which is enjoying expanded economic, political and cultural relations with the countries of the world, says the paper.

Czechoslovakia has developed both its light and heavy industries and she is one of the main exporters of machinery in Europe, asserts the paper.

During the World War II, the paper recalls, Czechoslovakia suffered a great deal and the people of Czechoslovakia fought bravely for the liberation of their country from the foreign domination, adds the paper.

It was on May 9, 1945, the paper went on to say, that the people of Czechoslovakia succeeded to regain their freedom and restores their national sovereignty, says the paper.

Shortly afterwards Czechoslovakia was proclaimed as a socialist country. The economic and social achievements made by Czechoslovakia since then are remarkable, says the paper.

In a short span of time Czechoslovakia was able to make up the damages of war and through untiring efforts of its people the country was turned into a more developed and advanced nation, adds the paper.

On the issue of non-nuclear states' demand for security, the revision conference may once again discuss proposals for security guarantees. It may be recalled that during the discussions on the NPT, the Americans were not prepared to incorporate such guarantees into the treaty.

As a weak substitute, the Security Council in a resolution noted the concern of certain states on this score and merely referred to the intentions of certain states to "provide... immediate assistance to any non-nuclear weapon state that is a victim of nuclear threat."

While the revision conference might reopen this question, it is doubtful if comprehensive security guarantees would be forthcoming.

It is pointed out by analysts that there has been a conspicuous decline in alliance effectiveness and that, after all, spread of nuclear weapons has so far occurred among powers with strategic guarantees from one or the other superpower.

Still the demand for guarantees may be kept up. Yet, one suspects that not many have their hearts set on this. It is significant that while India only a few months ago voted in the UN Political Committee for a Pakistani resolution asking for guarantees for non-nuclear powers against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, she also abstained from the other part of the same resolution commending the NPT to the countries in the region.

In other words, guarantees could not be an alternative for a nuclear option, at least at the present stage.

Apart from 'security' offers, the superpowers may seek to impress on the doubters that limits on vertical proliferation are being pursued through SALT. But it is unlikely that these will carry convictions with others as SALT I & II have not so far achieved much.

However, on the question of peaceful uses and related provisions, the conference is likely to make a little more headway. In this area, the present treaty contains two major items of discrimination.

Ministry of Information and Culture

Year end report

JAMHOURIAT MAGAZINE: This magazine is published within the framework of daily Jamhouriat and is in fact an instrument of expression of the aspirations and national activities of the Republic.

Under the present circumstances these magazines have attracted more readers and been welcomed by the men of letters and scholars of the Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces as far as the format and contents of the magazines are concerned.

For the purpose of better information and enlightenment of the public the Jamhouriat magazine has been trying to present to its readership a pressed coverage of the local and international important events.

THE DAILY ANIS: The daily Anis was established in 1906 by the late Ghulam Mo-hiddin Anis and since then it has continued its publication for 46 years in the form of periodical and daily.

The daily Heywad was established with special attention of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud on Hamal 8, 1338.

The paper made its debut in the form of a bulletin and later for the purpose of providing more services to the public it was published daily.

The publication and follow up of the developments and events in Pakhtunistan and other issues related to Pakhtunistan is the main and important target of the daily. In general it can be said that since 1353 considerable development has been noticed in the publications of this paper in the light of the general policy of the Republican order and the realization of the national objective.

ZHOWANDON: The weekly Zhowandon which is published by the Anis Publishing Agency has made all efforts during 1353 to follow up the developments and events in Pakhtunistan and other issues related to Pakhtunistan.

The conference to discuss the revision of the Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty is meeting and it is timely that we look at some of the major areas on which discussions may take place.

The treaty is faulted by its critics on two broad grounds. First, as an instrument of disarmament, or more accurately of arms control, the treaty ignores the security problems of some areas imposing no tangible restrictions on the nuclear states' arsenals.

Second, even over the issue of peaceful uses of nuclear research, the treaty denies the non-nuclear states genuine access to nuclear benefits providing only for a vague system of international cooperation through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

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MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN THE CAPITAL AND PROVINCES

With the object of promoting the standard of Nangarhar and Kandahar magazines the Ministry of Information and Culture decided that the two magazines should be printed in the Government Printing House in Kabul with better and larger format.

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PART 2

Agency has in view to put out a weekly during the year 1354.

The General Directorate of Publicity of Afghanistan publishes a quarterly magazine "Aryana Republic" which reflects various aspects of the life of our people.

In 1353 four issues of the magazine were put out. This Department has also published the "Annual of the Republic of Afghanistan" in English and has supplied the interested readers with 38 pamphlets.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING HOUSE: Since Saratan 26, 1352 until the end of Hoot 1353 the Government Printing House has been in the main-streamline of the publications which reflected programs of the Republic of Afghanistan and principles of the revolution in Afghanistan.

During this period the Government Printing House succeeded in printing the speeches of President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan and the volumes of Quran interpretation and a number of albums and publications.

It also put out the publications named "Oqab-Zareen" and "the addresses of the President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud. All these have been of interest to the people taking interest in further as well as political problems.

Furthermore, the Government Printing House has put out a great number of publications, posters, photos and cards on various special occasions such as Labor Day, Press Day, Women's International Day, Human Rights Day, Mother's Day and the like.

It is very likely that the revision conference would consider this issue. Pressure for this comes from the Indian nuclear explosion. India has justified the May explosion on the ground that at a distinction between peaceful nuclear weapons and those which are to be recognized.

The supporters of the treaty on the contrary hold that scientifically it is not possible to differentiate between the two. This, however, is not one hundred per cent convincing.

First, it is very significant that at the time of partial-test ban negotiations, the original Western draft, tabled in August, 1962 had a provision permitting test explosions for peaceful purposes in all environments.

This was objected to be banned excepting underground tests. This suited the Americans too who on second thoughts decided, in the words of Secretary of State Rusk, "to keep the lid on as tightly as possible than to try to introduce an exception."

The point to be noted, however, is that Western experts did initially envisage that peaceful nuclear explosions could be permitted. Here is proof that it is not at all impossible to conceive of nuclear technology on separate footings.

Considerations like these would add force (Continued on page 3)

Even if the promises of sharing nuclear technology were to become feasible, would anything be done to remove the apartheid in access to explosive technology.

Of course, the treaty seeks to compensate for this by envisaging international cooperation in the transfer of nuclear explosive technology. Both the superpowers drew rosy pictures of the immen-

ense pay offs that the signatory nations would be receiving through this arrangement. During the NPT negotiations, the Russian delegate to the ENDC was particularly eloquent. He said, "The potential benefits from the carrying out of such explosions will be available on extremely advantageous and favourable terms to the parties to the Treaty".

Pathetically enough, nothing came out of these promises. Now, one can expect a lot of talk of putting life into this provision in the treaty. But there is reason to be sceptical on this ground too. For example, what kind of safeguards would the IAEA ask of the recipient powers? In view of superpower misgivings about the intentions of the threshold powers like India, safeguard treaties are bound to become controversial.

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MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN THE CAPITAL AND PROVINCES

With the object of promoting the standard of Nangarhar and Kandahar magazines the Ministry of Information and Culture decided that the two magazines should be printed in the Government Printing House in Kabul with better and larger format.

Under the present circumstances these magazines have attracted more readers and been welcomed by the men of letters and scholars of the Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces as far as the format and contents of the magazines are concerned.

For the purpose of better information and enlightenment of the public the Jamhouriat magazine has been trying to present to its readership a pressed coverage of the local and international important events.

THE DAILY ANIS: The daily Anis was established in 1906 by the late Ghulam Mo-hiddin Anis and since then it has continued its publication for 46 years in the form of periodical and daily.

The daily Heywad was established with special attention of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud on Hamal 8, 1338.

The paper made its debut in the form of a bulletin and later for the purpose of providing more services to the public it was published daily.

The publication and follow up of the developments and events in Pakhtunistan and other issues related to Pakhtunistan is the main and important target of the daily. In general it can be said that since 1353 considerable development has been noticed in the publications of this paper in the light of the general policy of the Republican order and the realization of the national objective.

ZHOWANDON: The weekly Zhowandon which is published by the Anis Publishing Agency has made all efforts during 1353 to follow up the developments and events in Pakhtunistan and other issues related to Pakhtunistan.

The conference to discuss the revision of the Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty is meeting and it is timely that we look at some of the major areas on which discussions may take place.

The treaty is faulted by its critics on two broad grounds. First, as an instrument of disarmament, or more accurately of arms control, the treaty ignores the security problems of some areas imposing no tangible restrictions on the nuclear states' arsenals.

Second, even over the issue of peaceful uses of nuclear research, the treaty denies the non-nuclear states genuine access to nuclear benefits providing only for a vague system of international cooperation through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

On the issue of non-nuclear states' demand for security, the revision conference may once again discuss proposals for security guarantees. It may be recalled that during the discussions on the NPT, the Americans were not prepared to incorporate such guarantees into the treaty.

As a weak substitute, the Security Council in a resolution noted the concern of certain states on this score and merely referred to the intentions of certain states to "provide... immediate assistance to any non-nuclear weapon state that is a victim of nuclear threat."

While the revision conference might reopen this question, it is doubtful if comprehensive security guarantees would be forthcoming.

It is pointed out by analysts that there has been a conspicuous decline in alliance effectiveness and that, after all, spread of nuclear weapons has so far occurred among powers with strategic guarantees from one or the other superpower.

Still the demand for guarantees may be kept up. Yet, one suspects that not many have their hearts set on this. It is significant that while India only a few months ago voted in the UN Political Committee for a Pakistani resolution asking for guarantees for non-nuclear powers against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, she also abstained from the other part of the same resolution commending the NPT to the countries in the region.

In other words, guarantees could not be an alternative for a nuclear option, at least at the present stage.

Apart from 'security' offers, the superpowers may seek to impress on the doubters that limits on vertical proliferation are being pursued through SALT. But it is unlikely that these will carry convictions with others as SALT I & II have not so far achieved much.

However, on the question of peaceful uses and related provisions, the conference is likely to make a little more headway. In this area, the present treaty contains two major items of discrimination.

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The World Red Cross Red Crescent Day, was marked throughout the country yesterday. Above picture shows a scene of the function which was held on the same occasion at the Afghan Women's Institute, (see story on page 1).

7000 wells, 5 reservoirs chlorinated in Kabul

The daily Anis in one of its recent issues carries an interview with a source of the Environmental Health Protection Department of the Preventive Medicines and Contagious Diseases Department of the Public Health Ministry.

According to the source for providing potable water the department chlorinated over seven thousand wells and five huge reservoirs from which water is distributed through tap network in the city.

The source adds that the operation of the citizens is essential in keeping the tap water and wells clean and void of bacteria which may contaminate water after chlorination in the city.

A source of the Environmental Health Section adds that the germs which appear in abundance in spring and summer, commissions are sent in different parts of the city in this season for controlling the emanating diseases from it.

The total capacity of the five reservoirs in 24 hours is 18,000 cu. m. of water, and is distributed to Alaudin, Deh Afghani, Baghe Bala, Khair Khana and

every two weeks, and the results are appreciable.

At the end the source expressed hope that if the people sincerely cooperate with the Environmental Health Protection Department's field teams very soon the projected aim will be achieved and the lives of the people's safeguarded.

Noor Mohammad Shah Maina, the people also get their drinking water from less deep wells the source added.

Ministry of Public Health with the cooperation of the people has been able to chlorinate over one thousand wells on the main roads and mosques which are an important source of water consumption, 600 wells are chlorinated

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New solar water-heater developed in Australia

BY TERRY BRANSDON

An Australian businessman has applied to patent a solar energy hot water system which is efficient on dull days and at night.

Michael Robert Ling, founder of a solar energy heating company called Solarhot Water Systems, which operates out of Sydney, says he developed the prototype of the new system over the past 12 months.

The prototype is called Radiant Heating and Cooling. Its adequate efficiency on dull days and at night, as well as when sunshine is available, is its major advantage, according to Ling.

Though the invention was initially proposed for water heating, Ling says in his patent application that it can be applied to other uses.

"These include steam and other vapour production, the heating of the working medium of heat engines, process heating of food and other materials, distillation, the heating and cooling of buildings, maintenance of temperature, motive energy for so-called lighter than air craft, and other heating and cooling applications," the patent specification says.

Ling said his design enables the solar collector to obtain heat from all of the visible sky rather than one small section of it. He says that advanced mathematics has been used to determine the shape of the solar collector.

"With conventional design, when you are gathering solar energy from only part of the sky you need to magnify the light with a lens or mirror system," Ling said. "If the sun is shining, you get plenty of energy; but if not, you get only a fraction of the energy available."

"The essence of my system is that it does not rely on trying to magnify the solar rays it collects. The aperture of the device en-

ables us to collect energy from the entire visible sky."

Another advantage claimed is that Ling's solar heater has few working parts. A normal solar heating unit has an insulated storage tank inside which the solar heater is fitted. The actual solar heater is a flat copper plate with associated pipework, insulation, glazing and case.

"If the present invention was used in a solar water heater there is no necessity to have a hot water storage tank physically separate from the collecting device," the patent application says. "The tank may be incorporated in the collecting member. It may comprise the whole of the collecting member. Costs of a separate tank, interconnecting pipework, insulation and installation are therefore in part avoided."

The specification also claims that as the transfer of heat energy from the collecting surface to the water is only through the wall of the tank instead of commonly used fin and tube construction, a great source of inefficiency is eliminated.

"What I have actually done is to make the tank function as its own solar heater," Ling said. "I have actually removed the determination at having 'peaceful future' in Europe organized together. This is disclosed in an official text forwarded to members of the council of Europe by President Giscard d'Estaing.

The above decision of the French

Scouts anniversary

(Continued from page 1) King officers of the army, high ranking officials of the Ministry of Education and others.

World Red Crescent Day

(Continued from page 1) No. 2 of the army, hospitals of the prisons and hospital of Hazrat Imam.

Afghan educators on study tour of 4 Asian nations

KABUL, May 10, (Bakhtar).—A delegation consisting of Chief of the Curriculum Department Abdul Sami Hameed, Vice President of Planning Department Dr. Abdul Aziz, from the Ministry of Education and Zamanuddin, lecturer Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Kabul University.

Afghanistan, USSR to renew transit agreement

KABUL, May 10, (Bakhtar).—A Soviet delegation arrived here last Thursday to hold talks with the Afghan authorities over the renewal of transit agreement between Afghanistan and Soviet Union.

At the Kabul international airport the delegation was welcomed by the representatives of Commerce Ministry. The talks between Afghan and Soviet delegations will begin at the Ministry of Commerce today.

HONG KONG, May 10, (Reuter).—The Democratic Republic of Vietnam yesterday vigorously attacked the Thai government for what it described as "double-dealing" on the issue of military aircraft flow to Thailand by former Saigon government pilots.

IRAN AIR FLY IRAN AIR Boeing 727 IR 821 Every Monday & Thursday Kabul-Tehran At 0845 AM WITH IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO EUROPE MONDAY

WE HAVE BIG STOCK OF OLD / NEW CARPETS AND ANTIQUITIES FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. THOSE INTERESTED MAY CONTACT US TO TRY THE BEST SERVICE WE CAN OFFER, AND SEE OUR CARPET WEAVING FACILITIES. WE HELP OUR CLIENTS IN CLEARING CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND PROVIDE PACKING SERVICE.

BIDS WANTED

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR FOUR ITEMS DIESEL MACHINE SPARE PARTS AND 50 BOXES FIRE PAPER AT DM 6380.

Bids Wanted

AFGHAN ADVERTISING AGENCY NEEDS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS: PLASTIC 3M. 150 SHEETS DIFFERENT COLOUR, IRON SHEETS 500 PIECES, NEON BULLS WITH STARTER AND CHOKE OF TWO FEET 300 SETS OF GERMANY OR HOLLAND, 20 BUNDLES OF FLEXIBLE WIRE, 60 WATT BULBS ONE THOUSAND PIECES, BRONZE BUTTON HOLDER ONE THOUSAND PIECES.

INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN PROVIDE ONE OR MANY ITEMS SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATION AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON MAY 20 AT 2 P.M. AT THE AFGHAN ADVERTISING AGENCY OPPOSITE SHAHEDUSHAMSHERA MOSQUE. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE AFGHAN ADVERTISING AGENCY SECURITIES WILL BE OBTAINED.

BIDS WANTED

HELMAND COTTON AND EDIBLE OIL COMPANY WANTS TO SELL 6,000 TONS OF OIL CAKES ON THE BASIS OF BIDDING. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO WANT TO PURCHASE WITH OR WITHOUT SACKS SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE PUBLICATION OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT TO THE CENTRAL OFFICE OR THE LIAISON OFFICE IN KABUL AND BE PRESENT AT 10 A.M. ON MAY 21 AT LASHKARGAH OFFICE.

Bids Wanted

HELMAND COTTON AND EDIBLE OIL COMPANY WANTS TO BUILD 12 WAREHOUSES FOR PRESERVATION OF RAW MATERIALS OF 100X20X6 METRES DIMENSIONS. ACCORDING TO THE BLUEPRINTS AND SPECIFICATIONS. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES AND REGISTERED AGENCIES, INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN BIDDING SHOULD COME TO THE LIAISON OFFICE OPPOSITE SHARE NAI PARK, KABUL ON MAY 15 AND AFTER STUDYING THE BLUEPRINTS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMIT THEIR OFFERS SEALED, ON MAY 17 AT 10 A.M. TO THE BIDDING COMMITTEE MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES. LICENSSES ARE REQUIRED AND SECURITIES WILL BE OBTAINED.

BIDS WANTED

AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION UNIT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM A FOREIGN COMPANY FOR 24 ITEMS OF TOILET AND WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT AT DM 53412.35, INCLUDING INSURANCE UPTO KABUL. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME ALONG WITH THEIR APPLICATIONS FOR BIDDING ON MAY 17, 1975 AT 2 P.M. TO THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN.

Arab Armaments Organization accord ratified

CAIRO, May 11, (AFP).—Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar yesterday ratified an agreement at head of state level for the creation of an Arab Armaments Organisation, an informed source said here.

British business community in grip of tension

LONDON, May 11, (AFP).—Twenty-four hours after his return from Washington, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson launched a double offensive to reassure the business community and reduce tension in his Labour Cabinet deeply split over Europe.

OAS may lift all sanctions against Cuba

WASHINGTON, May 11, (AFP).—President Gerald Ford met with 84 Latin American foreign ministers at the White House yesterday and emphasized the right of all countries to ideological pluralism.

Vientiane political stability in danger

VIETIANE, May 11, (Reuter).—Two right-wing ministers have resigned from the delicately balanced Laotian coalition government, it was officially announced last night.

PRG invites all refugees abroad to return home

SINGAPORE, May 11, (Reuter).—The PRG authorities yesterday asked the governments of Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore to inform any South Vietnamese vessels in their territorial waters which wished to return home that they were welcome to do so.

Ford may approach Israel for further Sinai pullout

CAIRO, May 10, (AFP).—American President Gerald Ford plans an approach to Israeli leaders in a bid to achieve further Israeli-Egyptian disengagement in the Sinai peninsula, the Egyptian weekly Akhbar Al Yom reported here in its Saturday edition.

WORLD NEWS ROUND UP

lasting several days. The Saudi press agency reported in a despatch from Riyadh that Prince Turki would inspect the Saudi contingent stationed on the Syrian side. It added that after his visit to Syria, Prince Turki would go to Jordan to inspect Saudi forces stationed there.

Dr. Sekandar visits 250-bed hospital site in Kandahar

KANDAHAR, May 11, (Bakhtar).—Public Health Minister Dr. Nazar Mohammad Sekandar visited the site for 250-bed hospital in Dand woleswale of Kandahar city.

ARCS sends sympathy telegram to Burma

KABUL, May 11, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has sent a sympathy telegram to Burmese Red Cross over the damages inflicted by recent floods in Burma, the Publicity Department of the ARCS said.

Home Briets

KABUL, May 11, (Bakhtar).—Chulam Rabani Kohnward Rahyab, a member of Bakhtar News Agency returned home after eight months course in Journalism in India under the Colombo Plan.

PLO must be invited to Geneva conference: Fahmi

CAIRO, May 11, (Reuter).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi said yesterday the Geneva Middle East peace conference could not resume unless the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was invited.

Yugoslav informed source said Tito, who will be 83 on May 25, had been suffering from sciatica for about a month, but had continued public duties.

Joint statement by Egypt and Holland said a visit here by Dutch Foreign Minister Max Van Der Stoep "had made a major contribution to mutual understanding and strengthening of relations between the two countries."

Fahmi said the exact date of his visit to London had not yet been fixed and was still under negotiation with the British Government.

He said the PLO must be invited by the co-chairmen—the US and the Soviet Union—to participate as a full member of the conference "but it is up to the Palestinians to decide whether to attend the conference and at what stage."

Egypt was ready to go to the conference "as soon as the current contacts are terminated", he added.

"If Geneva reaches a stalemate because of polarization, then European and other countries could participate," Fahmi said.

CAIRO, May 11, (AFP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has

struggle against the Pathet Lao. Meanwhile the pro-Communist Pathet Lao yesterday accused Rightist Defence Minister Sisouk menth, it was officially announced last night.

The agency, monitored here, said Thailand had supported the Defence Minister's plan to seize power.

The agency said the Defence Minister won the support of three leading rightist officials for his plan.

He said last Tuesday troops disguised as civilians were deployed in ambush positions in Vientiane

which has been neutralised since the two warring sides signed a ceasefire agreement two years ago and formed a coalition government.

Meanwhile, the Thai reactionaries sent their gunboats and artillery to support Sisouk Na Champassak and ordered Thai troops to infiltrate the administrative capital of Vientiane," the agency said.

The agency report followed an announcement in Vientiane by a government spokesman who said a number of rightist ministers had resigned from the coalition cabinet.

Public Health Minister heading a delegation for an inspection tour of hospitals and health centres of the provinces of western zone arrived in Kandahar yesterday.

In Kandahar Public Health Minister also visited the Women's and Manzel Bagh hospitals and the health centre in Maiwand woleswale and the new building of Blood Bank, X-ray and laboratory of Malaria Eradication Department for southwest zone.

A source of the Public Health Ministry said that the construction work of the hospital envisaged in an area of more than 20 acres of land will begin in near future.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT Speak the truth and shame the Devil. (Francois Rabelais)

Editorial

Developing health services

The proposed major hospitals in Herat and Kandahar cities will expand health services in eastern and southwestern Afghanistan to an appreciable degree.

Under the provisions of the Afghan Health Programme all hospitals are expected to play a dual role: caring for the patients, and training of personnel.

All major Public Health Ministry hospitals in the capital city have now a variety of training programmes ranging from specialisation programmes for physicians to running courses for para-medical personnel.

While establishment, expansion, manning and equipping of hospitals enable larger numbers of patients to receive treatment, and eliminate the need to seek such treatment abroad, the training programmes maintained in these institutions contribute towards early realisation of other objectives embodied in the Afghan Health Programme.

A mainstay of the programme is also the establishment of network of basic health centres and sub-centres serving every town and village in the country.

A considerable number of these centres are already functioning, and another two hundred or so will be opened in the next few years.

The extent of success and effectiveness of these centres is directly dependent on the qualification of the personnel that serve in them. Although these centres are small, they render wideranging services from first aid to treatment of diseases, family guidance, environmental health, fighting infectious diseases, and collecting medical statistics.

Now that small pox has been eradicated in Afghanistan, the fight against malaria and tuberculosis has assumed greater importance. The Tuberculosis Institute plans to immunise 80 per cent of the children in the country against TB within the next three years. In achieving this objective the network of public centres can play an invaluable role.

While the fight against malaria is going on confidently, and successfully, the campaign against tuberculosis is just beginning in all earnestness.

The important thing about this campaign is that it must be carried through within a much shorter span of time than that of anti-malaria campaign.

World Health Organisation statistics show that a TB patient can transmit the disease at least to another five persons during the course of a single year.

In Afghanistan preliminary surveys show that there are about 51,000 TB patients. This figure can multiply to 250,000 in one year, and to 1,250,000 in two years.

The task of the Ministry of Public Health in tackling all these problems simultaneously is a very difficult one. Given the support it receives from the government, the people, and the personnel that serve it, we are certain that the Afghan Health Programme will be implemented in time, and the objectives set forth in it, achieved.

Press Review

JAMHOURIAT

The projected textile factory in Herat has drawn the comment of the daily Jamhouriat of yesterday.

Development of industries is one of the major objectives of the Republican state thus fundamental steps have been taken towards its expansion, says the paper.

With the implementation of plans for building industries the national revenues will increase and the standard of living of the countrymen will be raised, adds the paper.

The paper notes of the programme drawn for development of textile industries part of which has been implemented resulting in considerable increase in production of textiles.

As an example of the efforts towards development of textile industries the paper cites the agreement recently concluded for the purchase of machinery for Herat Textile Factory.

Under the agreement 29,000 spindles and 510 weaving machines will be installed in Herat Textile Factory. After the installation of machinery the Herat Textile Factory is scheduled to go into operation in next two years, the paper notes.

The establishment of Herat Textile Factory which falls within the developmental plan of the state in the field of industrial growth is a worthy step forward towards developing the light industries and meeting the peoples needs asserts the paper.

The government's schemes for development is carefully planned, says the paper. In this connection the paper notes the efforts being made for development and expansion of agriculture throughout the country as a result of the agricultural production, including cotton, has unprecedentedly increased.

Raw materials to feed the Herat Textile Factory is locally available in ample amount and there is no need to bring it from other parts of the country, says the paper. This will enable the management of Herat Textile Factory to plan its future expansion without difficulties.

The Republican revolution in the country has brought about fundamental changes and the purpose behind all these efforts is to remove the difficulties in the next three years. In achieving this objective the network of public centres can play an invaluable role.

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Ministry of Information and Culture

Year end report

In addition to what is mentioned above the Government Printing House published a number of valuable works on history of literature in Afghanistan, biography of famous historical figures, and agriculture.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PASHTO DEVELOPMENT

Although due to lack of work manual the Department of Pashto Development did not discharge its responsibility in discharging Pashto publications, qualitatively and quantitatively, yet it carried out its responsibilities in completing the publications of the following works during the year 1353:

- 1-My Life and Struggle, an autobiography of Khan Abdul Chafiz Khan.
2-The Famous figures in Afghanistan-1st volume.
3-My nation will survive- by Laila Khalid.
4-The Famous Figures of Afghanistan-2nd volume.
5-The Bright national path of Roashanid-a publication put out on the occasion of the Peeri Roashan Seminar.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Year 1353 was a year of success for Department of Public Libraries. In the light of the Republican regime and with the help and guidance of the Ministry of Information and Culture, a number of development activities took place in the Department of Public Libraries.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1-Since Saratan 26 until now the Ariana Magazine has successfully continued its publication and during this period it has put out eight issues in 900 pages.
2-The Afghanistan Magazine which is published in English, and French has put out 8 issues in 800 pages.

The Historical Society in addition to the above magazines has also published a number of periodicals.

THE DEPARTMENT OF

A second case of discrimination lies in the fact that the treaty does not subject to safeguards peaceful nuclear activities in nuclear weapons states while all such activities in non-nuclear weapons states are subject to international controls. It is this obsession with the intentions of the smaller powers that made the French delegate castigate with characteristic Cartesian logic that the NPT attempts to "castrate the important".

LONDON, May 11, (AFP)—Pears that Lassa fever and other lethal viruses for which there are no vaccines could be imported into Britain by an aircraft passenger has led to the building of a \$2,000 pound high security laboratory at Porton Down, near Salisbury (Wiltshire), the defence ministry's microbiological research establishment.

Professor Robert Harris, the establishment's director, warned Friday: "We know that large numbers of Europeans with fevers of West African origin find their way back to this country weekly. Any one of them could be having Lassa fever."

ANIS The daily Anis of yesterday carries an interview with the President of National Institute for Contagious Disease Dr. Abdul Mohammad Darmangar on the programme for safeguarding the people against tuberculosis.

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FINE ARTS

The Department of Fine Arts is in fact a training centre for the development of the talents and skills of a number of young elements in fine arts.

Since Saratan 26 the Department has played important role in producing artistic works including paintings and dramatic arts.

During the period it has promoted its activity in conducting training courses. The Department has tried to train a number of young students in fine arts.

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PART 3

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Since the start of 1353 until the end of the year the Department of Encyclopaedia discharged the following tasks:

1-Editing and printing of articles beginning with Pashto alphabets (a, to, and ta).

2-Articles related to character (B) which were translated into Pashto were revised and corrected by the members of the board of Aryana encyclopaedia.

3-Some new articles were produced and translated into Pashto. All these new articles were edited and printed.

4-Volume 22nd was put out in Pashto and distributed.

5-Volume 23rd is under print and 50 pages are already printed and ready for print.

AFGHAN NENDARY (AFGHAN THEATRE)

The Afghan Nendary has been making all efforts to produce and display educational and social dramas. It is concerned with serving the country's dramatic arts and enhance their standard.

In the dramas staged so far, endeavours have been made to reflect aspects of humanism within the framework of the cultural policy of the Republic of Afghanistan as drawn up by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The dramas, displayed drew a large number of audience, both Afghans and foreigners. Among the important dramas staged in Kabul Nendary are "Qatel Kocak", "Atafa", "Karwansari" and "Murgh-i-Zerak", "Seh Tab-leau" and "Apartment".

AFGHAN FILM INSTITUTE

Since Saratan 26 until the end of 1353, Afghan Film like other department of the Ministry of Information and Culture has greatly served the cause of the Republic and the values embodied in the republican order of the country.

The Afghan Film-in addition to making documentary films; news

NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

BY DR. CHANDRASEKHARA RAO PART II

ned effects of these agreements. In particular, prospects of theft and sabotage of nuclear materials at reactor sites or in international shipment cannot be ignored. To meet this, the US Disarmament Chief Dr. Fred C. Ikle had recently urged for a kind of interop for nuclear materials. It is also reported that the US has proposed to India multilateral scheme for monitoring exports of nuclear technology.

agreements between other states are also in the offing. India has agreed to help Brazil and Argentina. With the state of politics in some areas being what it is, fears are expressed about the unintended effects of these agreements.

The foregoing items relate to the sea over which non-nuclear weapons states have a lot to complain. There is, however, one topic on which the nuclear weapons states would also be initiating controls over-bilateral agreements for nuclear cooperation. The United States has promised to cooperate with Egypt in the matter of nuclear technology and agreements between other states are also in the offing. India has agreed to help Brazil and Argentina. With the state of politics in some areas being what it is, fears are expressed about the unintended effects of these agreements.

LONDON, May 11, (AFP)—Pears that Lassa fever and other lethal viruses for which there are no vaccines could be imported into Britain by an aircraft passenger has led to the building of a \$2,000 pound high security laboratory at Porton Down, near Salisbury (Wiltshire), the defence ministry's microbiological research establishment.

Professor Robert Harris, the establishment's director, warned Friday: "We know that large numbers of Europeans with fevers of West African origin find their way back to this country weekly. Any one of them could be having Lassa fever."

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reels, and educational films, which most of them reflect the achievements and activities of the young republic in Afghanistan, has also produced the "Rosehay-i-Dushwar" and "Andarz-i-Mader".

Similarly the Afghan Film extended its cooperation to "Nadir Film" in producing "Tahai-Bat" which was released some time ago.

The Film Producing Section of Afghan Film produced and screened 178 documentary films during last year.

WOMEN'S COORDINATION COMMITTEE

One of the fruitful activities of the Ministry of Information and Culture during last year was the establishment of Women's Coordination Committee.

The Women's Coordination Committee marked the Women's International Day in an unprecedented way. The leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan in a message broadly outlined the aims and objectives of the Republican regime in promoting the cultural activities of women and the restoration of their rights.

This message was in fact a strong support for the activities of the Women's Coordination Committee.

The Committee which aims at realization of the targets of the international Women's Year, since its establishment has rendered important services under the instruction and guidance of the Minister of Information and Culture. Among these services one can note the conduct of social conferences in the capital, and provinces of the country and the printing of a number of posters and pamphlets.

The activities of the Women's Coordination Committee are continuing. The Committee is trying to enhance the dynamism of the Afghan women under the revolutionary leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan and to organize women's activities in the interest of the Afghan nation.

(Continued on page 4)

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SURGERY WITH HERBAL ANESTHESIA

Much has been done in Shanghai to promote the use of herbal anesthesia in recent years. A local research group in cooperation with hospitals and medical research units in other cities and provinces has improved the effectiveness of herbal anesthesia.

This form of anesthesia has been used in over 5,000 surgical cases in Shanghai hospitals. I had the opportunity to watch

one such operation at the Ju-chin Hospital, which is attached to the Shanghai Second Medical College.

Fifty-five-year-old Tang Tz'u-lin, a worker at the Yungkuang Semiconductor Components Factory, was wheeled into the operating room where she was to undergo surgery for esophageal hiatal hernia.

In addition to an anesthetic from the Juichin Hospital,

another from the College of Chinese Medicine's Shukuang Hospital, one of the units cooperating in herbal anesthesia research, was present.

At 8:20 a.m. Tang Tz'u-lin was given 4 cc. of the colorless herbal anesthetic intravenously. Four minutes later she was in a deep sleep. Having the anesthetic in intravenous form is an advance over the decoction used before.

One such operation at the Ju-chin Hospital, which is attached to the Shanghai Second Medical College.

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anesthetic told me. Given ravenously it acts more quickly than when given orally, and has a longer effect.

At 9 o'clock the surgeon made the usual incision on the left side. An assistant retracted the muscles and the blood vessels were tied. These fact that the muscles can be so easily manipulated means that they are

SURGERY

(Continued from page 3)

A nurse gave the patient a restorative intravenously to counteract the effects of the anesthetic. A unique feature of herbal anesthesia is that patients can be awakened quickly after surgery. A few minutes later the patient, who had been asleep for nearly three hours, began to move her limbs.

"Open your eyes, Tang Tsui-lan," said the anesthetist. The patient responded.

"Cough!" This was to find out how far she had recovered consciousness.

Tang Tsui-lan coughed several times.

"Did you know when the incision was made?" asked the surgeon.

Tang Tsui-lan shook her head. The herbal anesthetic had been completely effective.

Later, shortly before Tang Tsui-lan left the hospital, I visited her. I asked how she had felt after the operation, for usually during the first few hours after the patient regains consciousness the wound is very painful. She said that she had felt no pain at all from the incision. This is another good feature of herbal anesthesia—after the patient wakes up, the analgesic qualities of the drug continue for some time.

(Chinese Sources)

Information Culture Ministry

(Continued from page 2)

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS:

The Department is trying to serve the cause of cultural heritage and preservation of the ancient wealth of the country in a way to keep the valuable cultural assets of our forefathers safe and intact.

The activities of this department may be briefed as follows: Excavations by foreign delegations:

1—A French archaeological group followed up the excavation work of Al-Khanum in Takhar Province with the cooperation of the representative of the Department of Antiquities.

2—An Italian Archaeological delegation continued its excavation work in Sardar Tapa of Ghazni Province with the cooperation of the Department of Antiquities.

LISBON, May 11, (Reuter).—Portugal's Constituent Assembly will meet for the first time on June 2, it was officially announced yesterday.

The extreme left-wing Popular Democratic Union, which has ten seats in the Assembly, is the only one of the parties represented not committed to the pact.

Since last year's military coup, Portugal has been ruled by decree pending the 1933 constitution of the overthrown republic.

The new constitution will open the way for general elections for a legislative assembly, or parliament.

ADVERTISEMENTS

BIDS WANTED

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR FOUR ITEMS DIESEL MACHINE SPARE PARTS AND 50 BOXES FIRE PAPER AT DM 6380. FROM KLOCKNER-HAMOLDT/DEUTZAG GERMAN COMPANY INSURED UPTO KABUL BY AIR. LOCAL AND FOREIGN INSTITUTES WHO CAN PROVIDE CHEAPER SHOULD COME TO THE FOREIGN PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT ON MAY 13.

BIDS WANTED

HELMAND COTTON AND EDIBLE OIL COMPANY WANTS TO SELL 6,000 TONS OF OIL CAKES ON THE BASIS OF BIDDING. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO WANT TO PURCHASE WITH OR WITHOUT SACKS SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE PUBLICATION OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT TO THE CENTRAL OFFICE OR THE LIAISON OFFICE IN KABUL AND BE PRESENT AT 10 A.M. ON MAY 21 AT LASHKARGAH OFFICE.

Bids Wanted

HELMAND COTTON AND EDIBLE OIL COMPANY WANTS TO BUILD 12 WAREHOUSES FOR PRESERVATION OF RAW MATERIALS OF 100X20X6 METRES DIMENSIONS, ACCORDING TO THE BLUEPRINTS AND SPECIFICATIONS. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES AND REGISTERED AGENCIES, INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN BIDDING SHOULD COME TO THE LIAISON OFFICE OPPOSITE SHARE NAU PARK, KABUL ON MAY 15 AND AFTER STUDYING THE BLUEPRINTS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMIT THEIR OFFERS SEALED, ON MAY 17 AT 10 A.M. TO THE BIDDING COMMITTEE MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES. LICENCES ARE REQUIRED AND SECURITIES WILL BE OBTAINED.

Bids Wanted

AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION UNIT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM A FOREIGN COMPANY FOR 24 ITEMS OF TOILET AND WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT AT DM 53412,35, INCLUDING INSURANCE UPTO KABUL. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME ALONG WITH THEIR APPLICATIONS FOR BIDDING ON MAY 17, 1975 AT 2 P.M. TO THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN.

Bids wanted

THE KABUL UNIVERSITY NEEDS 20,000 ROLFS PAPER TOILET PAPER THE TOTAL PRICE ESTIMATED AT 260,000. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY ABOVE ITEM ON CONTRACT SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF KABUL UNIVERSITY AND COME IN PERSON ALONG WITH AFS. 30,000 AS SECURITY AND VALID LICENCES ON MAY 18, 1975. THE TERMS OF CONTRACT AND SAMPLE OF THE PAPER CAN BE SEEN.

BIDS WANTED

AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION UNIT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM A FOREIGN COMPANY FOR ONE SET COMPRESSOR AT DM 2785 INSURED UPTO KABUL. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INSTITUTES WHO CAN PROVIDE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME ALONG WITH THEIR APPLICATIONS ON MAY 15 AT 2 P.M. TO THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIT.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

IRAN AIR FLY IRAN AIR Boeing 727 IR 821 Every Monday & Thursday Kabul-Tehran AT 0845 AM WITH IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO EUROPE MONDAY THURSDAY

BIDS WANTED OFFER HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM HOECHST COMPANY FOR HOSTALEN-G, A MATERIAL NEEDED BY PLASTIC PLANT OF BICYCLE MAKING INSTITUTE EACH TON AT \$ 750 INCLUDING CUSTOM DUTIES AND OTHER EXPENSES TO BE DELIVERED TO KABUL. LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME TO THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE INSTITUTE BY MAY 15, 1975.

BIDS WANTED MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR SEVEN ITEMS OF CABLE EQUIPMENTS FROM SIEMENS COMPANY AT DM 7831,15 AND INSURED UPTO KABUL. LOCAL AND FOREIGN INSTITUTES WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE GOODS CHEAPER SHOULD COME TO THE FOREIGN PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT BY MAY 7. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN.

Arab heads of state to meet next month

CAIRO, May 12, (Reuter).—An Arab summit meeting will be held in the Somali capital of Mogadishu on June 28, Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad announced here yesterday.

The date and venue of the meeting had been subject to controversy in the past few weeks following requests from several Arab League countries to hold the meeting in Cairo at a later date.

The announcement by the League's Secretary General came a few hours after the departure of Somalia's President Thamed Siad Barre who held talks here with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and Arab League officials on the venue of the summit.

The EEC has informed the Israeli government in a letter that the agreement provides for a progressive reduction in duties on industrial products with Israel industrial products to be reduced to 85 per cent of Israeli agricultural products.

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EEC, Israel sign major trade accord

BRUSSELS, May 12, (AFP)—Israel and the European Economic Community (EEC) yesterday signed a trade agreement, the first of a series of agreements which the EEC is negotiating with countries in the Mediterranean basin.

The United Nations trade agreement was signed by Israel Foreign Minister Yigal Alon, Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald, President of the council of the Nine, and Francois Xavier Ortoli, President of the EEC Commission, at the Val Duchesse Castle here.

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30-bed Kalat hospital near completion

GAHZNI, May 12, (Bakhtar).—On arrival here yesterday Public Health Minister Prof. Nazir Mohammad Sekandar inspected the medical clinic, laboratory and operation room of the 30 bed hospital. He gave instructions on repairwork and completion of the remaining part of the hospital building.

Prof. Sekandar, who has been on inspection tour of some western provinces, also held talks with Ghazni Governor Mohammad Asaf on the supply of potable water for the residents of Ghazni city.

According to another report, on the way to Ghazni from Kalat Prof. Sekandar visited the construction work of the basic health centre in Muqur and held talks with officials on the completion of the remaining work of the centre.

Earlier, the Minister, accompanied by Zabol Governor Baitullah Gharany, inspected the new building for hospital in Zabol centre, Kalat.

A source of the province said that 95 per cent of the construction work on 30-bed hospital in Kalat has been completed and will be opened in the near future.

The one-storey hospital building covers a two acre area and has 45 rooms containing all public health services.

According to another report, the Minister also inspected the 10-bed hospital of Wardak health centre in Muqur which is near completion. He returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon.

Afghanistan, PRC sign goods exchange protocol

KABUL, May 12, (Bakhtar).—The protocol for exchanges of goods between the Republic of Afghanistan and Peoples Republic of China for 1975 was signed at the Commerce Ministry yesterday.

The protocol was signed in the presence of Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalal by Deputy Commerce Minister Dr. Ali Nawaz and Chinese Ambassador to Kabul Kan Yeh-Tao.

Under the protocol, Afghanistan will export to China raising cotton, dry fruits, cumins seeds, medicinal herbs, sesame and other oil seeds, etc. against imports from China of tea, textiles, construction materials, paper, electrical appliances, bicycles, leather products, machinery etc.

Under the protocol the volume of exchange of goods between the two countries, compared to 1974, has been increased. A source of Commerce Ministry said.

Present at the signing ceremony were also representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Da Afghanistan Bank and some members of the Chinese embassy.

Arab League asks for details of EEC, Israeli agreement

CAIRO, May 12, (AFP)—The Arab League has asked for details of a trade agreement signed yesterday by Israel and the European Economic Community (EEC), to see if it will influence Arab plans for talks with the EEC, informed sources said here yesterday.

The request had gone to Arab ambassadors to the EEC in Brussels where the signing took place the sources said.

Algeria was meanwhile reported already to have sought postponement of a meeting here later this month at which Arab experts were to discuss the Arab-European "dialogue".

Algeria wanted yesterday's agreement studied before any new date for a meeting was arranged, informed sources added.

The "dialogue" between the Arab League and the EEC, started last year had been expected to resume at expert level after being stalled for several months over refusal by some EEC countries to accept participation with national status by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Yesterday's agreement between Israel and the EEC was expected in Brussels to be the first of a series the EEC was negotiating with Mediterranean basin countries.

Earlier, the Minister, accompanied by Zabol Governor Baitullah Gharany, inspected the new building for hospital in Zabol centre, Kalat.

A source of the province said that 95 per cent of the construction work on 30-bed hospital in Kalat has been completed and will be opened in the near future.

The one-storey hospital building covers a two acre area and has 45 rooms containing all public health services.

According to another report, the Minister also inspected the 10-bed hospital of Wardak health centre in Muqur which is near completion. He returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon.

Gromyko to visit Cairo, Washington this month

CAIRO, May 12, (DPA).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will visit Egypt as of May 24, the Cairo daily "Al Gumburiya", yesterday.

Originally the visit had been announced for mid-May. The paper said Gromyko would fly back to Moscow after having met US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington, and then go to Cairo.

In the view of the paper, the significance of the visit lies in the fact that it follows the "intensive" Soviet contacts with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at which, primarily, the question of an invitation to the PLO to attend the Geneva Middle East conference had been discussed.

US Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco had said Saturday that Washington was presently opposed to PLO participation in the meeting because the Organisation refused to recognise the existence of Israel.

Under the protocol, Afghanistan will export to China raising cotton, dry fruits, cumins seeds, medicinal herbs, sesame and other oil seeds, etc. against imports from China of tea, textiles, construction materials, paper, electrical appliances, bicycles, leather products, machinery etc.

Under the protocol the volume of exchange of goods between the two countries, compared to 1974, has been increased. A source of Commerce Ministry said.

Present at the signing ceremony were also representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Da Afghanistan Bank and some members of the Chinese embassy.

Thais demand expulsion of Vietnamese refugees

BANGKOK, May 12, (Reuter).—Several shops belonging to Vietnamese refugees in the north-eastern Thai town of Sakon Nakhon were damaged yesterday by demonstrators demanding the expulsion of all Vietnamese refugees from the country, police in the town said.

The Governor of Sakon Nakhon province, Sora Suthisarn, told Reuter that about 2,000 people were involved in the demonstration, the second in two days against the town's 5,000 Vietnamese who came there from Democratic Republic of Vietnam after the 1954 partition of their country.

Local newspaper reports had put the figure at 30,000.

There are around 70,000 refugees from DRV in the country as a whole, most of them living in the north-east.

Bangkok police said earlier that at one person was injured when violence broke out between the demonstrators and the refugees.

The demonstrators were demanding the immediate expulsion of all Vietnamese refugees from the country.

The immediate aim of the decision was to free the petrolrolfills in Arab investment societies and use the new dinar to finance all OAPEC projects.

Afghan delegation attends WHO Assembly in Geneva

KABUL, May 12, (Bakhtar).—Deputy Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Azeem, left for Geneva at the head of a delegation to participate in the 28th sessions of WHO Assembly.

The Assembly will discuss major technical and administrative matters and the working procedures of the Organisation.

The membership of a number of countries who have applied for membership will also be raised, Dr. Azeem said.

Afghanistan as a member of the Organisation in the fields of preventive and curative medicine, Dr. Waldheim

urges economic de-colonisation

HAMBURG, May 12, (DPA).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday that after the political de-colonisation a process of economic de-colonisation is necessary.

Speaking in a West German television programme, the Secretary General said one of the most difficult problems to be tackled in the future was that of reforming economic conditions in the world.

The old economic regime no longer sufficed—not even for the world's rich countries, Waldheim said in reply to the question of two interviewers.

Asked about the United Nations influence on world conflicts, Waldheim said that in cases in which UN assistance was asked true solutions had not been found but the situation nevertheless had been brought under some sort of control.

Waldheim opposed attempts to hold the UN responsible for conflicts inside a country.

He pointed to the UN Charter which prohibits UN interference in the internal affairs of states.

Laotians urged to obey coalition govt's orders

VIENTIANE, May 12, (Reuter).—Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma has asked the rank and file of the Laotian armed forces not to obey orders except those issued by the coalition government.

They said they had freed themselves from "traitors and reactionaries" like Sananikone.

It was in the fifth military region that neutralist troops declared on Saturday that they were allying themselves with the Pathet Lao.

The Pathet Lao news agency said that rightist leaders were actively preparing to pack up and go abroad.

The agency said Prince Sisouk is putting up his house for sale and preparing to take his family to Thailand.

Six provinces in southern Laos, formerly under the control of the rightist Vientiane faction, will be placed under the direct administrative control of the coalition government, it was announced last night.

WASHINGTON, May 12, (Reuter).—Former South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky said yesterday that he wants to lead a few thousand Vietnamese families into Texas or Arkansas to cultivate potatoes and corn on a communal farm.

In a taped interview for the American broadcasting company's issues and answers programme, seen on television yesterday Ky said he had already received hundreds of offers of land of 500 or 1,000 acres (250 to 500 hectares) from every part of the United States.

The cadets marched out of their camp and seized a technical college building in Vientiane, declaring they could no longer tolerate the "misbehaviour" of officers in the fifth military region.

They said they had freed themselves from "traitors and reactionaries" like Sananikone.

The Prime Minister's statement last night, broadcast by the national radio, gave no reasons for the order made after Saturday night's announcement of the resignations of four rightist ministers including defence minister Sisouk Na Champassak.

Prince Sisouk flew to Pakse, 600 kilometres (about 375 miles) south of here last Thursday with a ministerial delegation to deal with strikes and demonstrations against rising costs.

The coalition government and the other joint organisations were formed under the terms of the 1973 peace agreement which ended civil war in Laos.

The Prime Minister also asked the forces of the rightists and the Pathet Lao to avoid any clashes and not to advance from their existing positions.

He also urged the people to stay calm and not to heed rumours.

The premier's statement followed a revolt by officer cadres which dealt one more blow to the rightwing faction in Laos.

The revolt, by a company of cadets four miles (six km) outside Vientiane, followed the resignation by two key rightwing leaders, Finance Minister Ngon Sananikone and Defence Minister Sisouk Na Champassak.

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THE KABUL TIMES



Published every day except Friday and public holidays.

EDITOR NOUR M. RAHIMI Tel. 26847

FOOD FOR THOUGHT Political institutions are a superstructure resting on an economic foundation.

Editorial Press Review

Lasting peace in Mideast

The coming month could prove a turning point in the history of the Middle East conflict.

Following comprehensive talks between the Egyptian and Soviet Foreign Ministers, the heads of state of Egypt and the United States will meet in Europe next month.

Before the Egyptian President will have completed a round of several Middle Eastern countries, and Arab summit is planned towards the end of June in Mogadishu.

Egypt has further proved her peaceful intentions by fixing a date for reopening of the Suez Canal, continuing with repopulating of the Suez Canal area towns, and launching of vast developmental and reconstruction programmes elsewhere.

The Israeli intransigence on the other hand is beginning to alienate their staunch ally.

After the failure of the Kissinger mission, for which Israel is solely responsible, the US public opinion in regard to Israel and the hitherto unqualified US support for it is unambiguously changing.

With considerable Arab ground in their occupation the Israelis strongly believe that time is on their side.

They are employing the old intrigues aimed at creating a rift in the ranks of the Arabs, and weakening of the Palestine Liberation Organisation by sowing discord among its constituent organs, and between the PLO, and the Arab states.

But the earlier they assume a more reasonable stance, and act more realistically, the better it would be for them.

While the Arabs remain firmly committed to leaving no stone unturned in their search for a just, honourable and peaceful solution of the Palestinian issue, and Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land, they are preparing for every eventuality.

All frontline Arab countries are continuing to strengthen their armies, and other Arab countries are offering them the financial means required for this purpose.

The decision of the four Arab countries to establish a major armaments production centre, with a huge input of \$1.4 billion is the beginning of a new phase in these efforts.

The opening of this production complex and those that will follow it will make the Arab world largely independent of arms suppliers outside the region.

Press Review

JAMHOURIAT The campaign against locust has drawn the comment of daily Jamhouriat of yesterday.

The paper notes that campaign against locust has a long history in the country, although in the past it was confined to certain areas.

With the establishment of the Republican regime, the paper went on to say, the locust has a long history in the country, although in the past it was confined to certain areas.

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Ministry of Information and Culture YEAR END REPORT

PART 4

Thirty per cent of the repair work of the 55 meters long Buddha statue in Bamian which was started in June, 1974, by an Indian group of expertise is completed.

Masoud Palace repair work in Ghazni Province: Measures have been taken to repair the walls excavated in the Masoud Palace by the Italian archaeological team.

Excavations in the Haddah district of Nangarhar province and the preliminary excavations of Bamian province: Excavation of the Shatur Tapa of Haddah district is continuing by the Afghan archaeological team.

Balkh province project: The roofing work of the Noh Gumbad Mosque which is an early Islamic monument has progressed ten per cent. It was started last July.

According to plans the following archaeological teams from friendly countries will commence excavations under agreements with the Department of Archaeology during the current year: 1-The Soviet Archeological team.

2-The French Archeological team. 3-The Indian archeological team. 4-The Italian archeological team. 5-The British archeological team. 6-The American archeological team.

As representatives of the Afghan side members of the Department of Antiquities will also take part in these excavations.

Paris:—The new regime in South Vietnam wants Western oil companies to continue offshore exploration and drilling. The concessions signed by the new overthrown South Vietnamese Government with Gulf Oil of the United States and the French Government-owned ELF have to be renegotiated.

The construction of the new hospital in Hanoi will further expand the health services both in the fields of preventive and curative medicine, adds the paper.

Lack of hospitals and limited number of wards obstructed any effort towards expanding the public health services, says the paper. One can clearly notice that the popular government has fully realised the problem and is taking practical steps to overcome it, adds the paper.

Since the establishment of the Republican regime the grounds are paved for establishment of large and modern hospitals in different parts of the country, asserts the paper. The paper expresses certainty that from now on, within the financial limits of the government, the public health services will expand and thus the greater part of the people will enjoy better health services.

In the same issue the paper carries an article on the newly established Physical Education Institute. On the basis of the progressive objectives of the new order and in accordance with the values of educational reforms, the Physical Education Institute was established. The establishment of this institute is but an effective step towards development of sports in the country, says the writer.

Since the establishment of the Republican regime, the writer went on to say, we have been witnessing untiring efforts and endeavours in the different facets of economic and social life. The development plans are being drawn up, and are successfully being implemented, adds the writer.

Through the Physical Education Institute our youth will have an opportunity to develop all sorts of sports and become more qualified in competing in the international sports games.

BUCAREST, May 12, (AFP).—Iraqi "strong man" Saddam Hussein Takriti, Vice-President of the ruling revolutionary council, arrived here yesterday for a three-day official visit to Rumania on a continuing east European tour.

He was welcomed by Rumanian Prime Minister Manen Manceau and Foreign Minister George Macoveanu.

The use of the former re-

Masoud Palace repair work in Ghazni Province: Measures have been taken to repair the walls excavated in the Masoud Palace by the Italian archaeological team.

Mohammad Sharif tomb: The repair work of the Mohammad Sharif Tomb was completed under an agreement signed between the Italian Emeo Institute and the Department of Antiquities.

Khwaja Parsa Mosque: The Khwaja Parsa Mosque, a famous and important monument in northern Afghanistan is being repaired under an agreement concluded with Indian government. The repairwork undertaken by an Indian expert group saves the mosque from the danger of collapse.

Chakery Minaret: Contingency repairwork on the Chakery Minaret, located on the southern mountain of Kabul city was completed with the financial aid of the British Institute under the auspices of the Archeology Department. The minaret was thus saved.

In Kandahar: Reparation of the Mirwais Khan Neka tomb, started in 1973 was completed in the following years: 1-Similarly, archeological surveys were carried out in Herat, Qal'ai-Seraj of Laghman, Chakery, Ghazni, Kandahar, Balkh, Samangan, and Helmand Provinces. Illustrated reports on these monuments have been compiled.

National Archives: Measures undertaken for establishing the National Archives

Such contacts during the years 1973 and 1974, have been fruitfully expanded in accordance with the spirit of the Cultural Policy of the Republic of Afghanistan. Arrangements were made for more than 40 foreign scholars, newsmen, photographers and cameramen to visit Afghanistan.

Bakhtar News Agency: Among the activities of this agency during the last year was the seminar, held last winter to enhance the professional level of Bakhtar News Agency reporters stationed in the provinces.

In the seminar several journalists delivered lectures on the objectives of the revolutionary regime of Afghanistan. Similarly, the participants were given information about the achievements of the agency and style of news writing and reporting in the week-long seminar.

Furthermore, since the consolidation of the Republican regime the agency has not only increased coverage of news but has also supplied the press with news commentaries.

The Department of Cultural Relations: In order to expand informational and cultural relations with friendly countries the Ministry of Information and Culture has been trying, through the Department of Cultural Relations, to conclude cultural agreements and to hold meetings of friendship societies.

However, despite such signs of moderation, the sources fully expected a harsher economic and social policy to be instituted even before formal reunification is carried out.

Communist regimes traditionally have a penchant for rigorous autarchy and after a 30-year struggle both the North and South Vietnamese Communists certainly want to reeducate, if not necessarily punish, the South Vietnamese middle classes which prospered under both the French and American military presence.

Significantly, the sources reported that PRG mission here was in the midst of a taking a census of the large Vietnamese community in France. But they were said to be insisting on a rigorous selection to weed out only those skilled Vietnamese who could be expected to accept the new regime without indulging in the kind of searching criticism equated with life in the West.

The Washington Post

Frank "three fingers" Coppola of ordering the assassination of a Sicilian-born police chief.

The court also acquitted two other men, Ugo Bossi and Sergio Boffi, of a shooting attack, on Mafia hunter, Angelo Mangano in April, 1973.

Mangano, a policeman with a reputation for the relentless tracking down of Mafia bosses, survived the attempt and later took personal charge of investigations into the murder plot.

The month-long trial was dominated by slanging matches between Mangano and the 75-year-old Coppola, who was expelled from the United States in 1948 for alleged Mafia activities.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, (AFP).—Two men raped two teenage girls, dragged them into a long and costly war, neither South Vietnam nor the PRG have enough trained cadres to administer South Vietnam by themselves.

South Vietnam is expected initially to be administered by a mixture of North Vietnamese cadres, PRG officials, many of whom went north after the end of the French Indochina War in 1954.

FLORENCE, Italy, May 12, (Reuter).—An Italian court Saturday acquitted alleged Mafia boss

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WOMEN IN A CHANGING WORLD

The factors which have radically changed the role of women in the contemporary world stem largely from changes brought about by scientific and technological advances during the past generation. With the advent of automation and the "pill", the traditional role of women in the home and in the workplace is no longer the same as it was only a few decades ago.

This change is, of course, more visible in the more economically developed countries than elsewhere, where technological and scientific advances have yet to make an impact. As in all other aspects of development, situations vary greatly both between and within industrialised and developing countries.

The changes to which reference is made in this article are now being experienced in the more industrialised countries but they underline the scope and variety of the problem which has relevance even in a global context, for it reveals the need to develop strategies capable of being implemented in as many situations as there are nations in the world.

The effects of scientific progress in the industrialised world are readily apparent in statistics relating to birth rates. For the first time in the history of mankind, families in many countries have within their grasp the means of controlling the number and spacing of children. This capacity has already opened the way for millions of women to choose alternative life styles.

Technological advances have also revolutionised the world of work both in the home and in the factory office and shop. In developed countries especially, thanks to labour-saving devices, the time and energy required to complete many tasks has been reduced to a minimum, freeing married women for productive employment outside the home and making a wider range of formerly strenuous jobs available to women workers.

Heavy work which once required the strength of men is now being done by women. This has led to a change in the attitudes within the societies in which they have occurred far behind the realities. These outdated attitudes are still reflected in the laws, customs and traditions of most nations. Women in society is made equal to that of men, the sooner men and women together will be able to work toward a friendlier and more peaceful world.

It is the purpose of International Women's Year to draw attention to this situation, and to attempt to bring about the necessary attitudinal changes, which are an obviously necessary precondition to wide-ranging institutional change.

More and more women are seeking the opportunity to make positive contributions to society by developing their potential—educationally, culturally and economically. In the political sphere, too, women are slowly beginning to take part in the decision-making process. The major obstacles to progress in all of these spheres lie primarily in society's slow adjustment to contemporary social and economic realities.

In the world of work, the principle of equal pay for equal work—which has yet to be achieved in practice—is still insufficient to meet requirements of the broader principle of equal opportunity.

W. German girls learn to be good housekeepers

GIESSEN, W. Germany, May 12, (DPA)—It may be the "year of the woman" but most West German parents still bring up their children according to outmoded concepts of the "feminine woman" and the "hard man", says a top W. German psychologist.

From the moment the girls receive dolls as presents and the boys gifts such as railway sets, they are taught that their roles are different. And the end result is the differing attitudes of the sexes to their jobs.

Even today every second woman employee would give up her job if she could afford to, says Dr. Dorothea Ritter-Roehr, who has a television series on bringing up children.

The reason is not, however, simply because of the double burden imposed by housework but generally because a woman's job is often seen only as a necessary stage between school and marriage that is "division of roles". Both parents are generally very strict—often physical punishment for daughters as well as sons—in trying to instill humility, honesty and orderliness in girls and boys.

Before falling into a coma she was able to describe her assailants.

GENEVA, May 12, (AFP).—One post office employee was killed and two policemen seriously wounded Saturday night during a gunfight with two youths near the central railroad station.

Dr. Morris was joined by five other prominent teachers and researchers in the increasingly popular field of parapsychology in advocating strict scrutiny of those claiming to be able to intimate psychic phenomena.

world in which they have lived hitherto in relative isolation. All workers, regardless of their sex, must be given equality of opportunity in all conditions of work over and above those of pay. Some labour legislation, for example, was designed originally to protect the exploited woman factory workers, yet is now seen more and more as a handicap to equal opportunity. Necessary protective legislation should be provided for all workers, regardless of sex; protective legislation limited to the needs of one sex alone should be viewed with caution to avoid discriminatory effects.

During International Women's Year, women workers and organisations concerned with them, including the ILO, will be focusing on the question of the status of women in a changing world. For the sooner the status of women in society is made equal to that of men, the sooner men and women together will be able to work toward a friendlier and more peaceful world.

By Sylva M. Gelber

But the speed with which these changes are coming about has been such that attitudes within the societies in which they have occurred lag far behind the realities. These outdated attitudes are still reflected in the laws, customs and traditions of most nations. Women in society is made equal to that of men, the sooner men and women together will be able to work toward a friendlier and more peaceful world.

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They cited Uri Geller as one of those who may be bending the facts when they claim to be bending metal or moving objects with their minds.

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During International Women's Year, women workers and organisations concerned with them, including the ILO, will be focusing on the question of the status of women in a changing world. For the sooner the status of women in society is made equal to that of men, the sooner men and women together will be able to work toward a friendlier and more peaceful world.

By Sylva M. Gelber

But the speed with which these changes are coming about has been such that attitudes within the societies in which they have occurred lag far behind the realities. These outdated attitudes are still reflected in the laws, customs and traditions of most nations. Women in society is made equal to that of men, the sooner men and women together will be able to work toward a friendlier and more peaceful world.

It is the purpose of International Women's Year to draw attention to this situation, and to attempt to bring about the necessary attitudinal changes, which are an obviously necessary precondition to wide-ranging institutional change.

More and more women are seeking the opportunity to make positive contributions to society by developing their potential—educationally, culturally and economically. In the political sphere, too, women are slowly beginning to take part in the decision-making process. The major obstacles to progress in all of these spheres lie primarily in society's slow adjustment to contemporary social and economic realities.

In the world of work, the principle of equal pay for equal work—which has yet to be achieved in practice—is still insufficient to meet requirements of the broader principle of equal opportunity.

W. German girls learn to be good housekeepers

GIESSEN, W. Germany, May 12, (DPA)—It may be the "year of the woman" but most West German parents still bring up their children according to outmoded concepts of the "feminine woman" and the "hard man", says a top W. German psychologist.

From the moment the girls receive dolls as presents and the boys gifts such as railway sets, they are taught that their roles are different. And the end result is the differing attitudes of the sexes to their jobs.

Even today every second woman employee would give up her job if she could afford to, says Dr. Dorothea Ritter-Roehr, who has a television series on bringing up children.

The reason is not, however, simply because of the double burden imposed by housework but generally because a woman's job is often seen only as a necessary stage between school and marriage that is "division of roles". Both parents are generally very strict—often physical punishment for daughters as well as sons—in trying to instill humility, honesty and orderliness in girls and boys.

Before falling into a coma she was able to describe her assailants.

GENEVA, May 12, (AFP).—One post office employee was killed and two policemen seriously wounded Saturday night during a gunfight with two youths near the central railroad station.

Dr. Morris was joined by five other prominent teachers and researchers in the increasingly popular field of parapsychology in advocating strict scrutiny of those claiming to be able to intimate psychic phenomena.

They cited Uri Geller as one of those who may be bending the facts when they claim to be bending metal or moving objects with their minds.



Indian Women's Association recently organised a panel discussion on the "Status of Women around the Globe" to celebrate the International Women's Year. The participants included members of the Women's Coordination Committee of Ministry of Information and Culture Mrs. Masooma Kayum, and wives of Heads of Missions of Bangladesh, Egypt, U.S.A. and USSR. Mrs. Kayum opening the discussion, brought out how the women in Afghanistan are now coming up to participate vitally in every walk of life.

BIDS WANTED AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION UNIT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM A FOREIGN COMPANY FOR ONE SET COMPRESSOR AT DM 2785 INSURED UPTO KABUL. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INSTITUTES WHO CAN PROVIDE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME ALONG WITH THEIR APPLICATIONS ON MAY 15 AT 10 A.M. TO THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIT.

Bids Wanted AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION UNIT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM A FOREIGN COMPANY FOR 24 ITEMS OF TOILET AND WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT AT DM 53412.35, INCLUDING INSURANCE UPTO KABUL. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME ALONG WITH THEIR APPLICATIONS FOR BIDDING ON MAY 17, 1975 AT 2 P.M. TO THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN.

BIDS WANTED HELMAND COTTON AND EDIBLE OIL COMPANY WANTS TO SELL 6,000 TONS OF OIL CAKES ON THE BASIS OF BIDDING. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO WANT TO PURCHASE WITH OR WITHOUT SACKS SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE PUBLICATION OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT TO THE CENTRAL OFFICE OR THE LIAISON OFFICE IN KABUL AND BE PRESENT AT 10 A.M. ON MAY 21 AT LASHKARGAH OFFICE.

BIDS WANTED THE HELMAND COTTON AND VEGETABLE OIL CORPORATION HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM A FRENCH FIRM IN LYON FOR SUPPLY OF TWELVE PREFABRICATED STEEL STRUCTURES WITH CORRUGATED IRON SHEET ROOFS - (96 METRES LONG, 20 METRES WIDE AND 6 METRES HIGH) FOR STORAGE OF SEED COTTON AT THE RATE OF 166167 FRENCH FRANCS EACH EX WORKS. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO DESIRE TO SUPPLY ANY NUMBER OF THESE AT A BETTER RATE ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT THEIR QUOTATIONS TO OUR LIAISON OFFICE JADE 26 SARATAN OPPOSITE SHARE NAU PARK OR AT HEAD QUARTERS IN LASHKARGAH NOT LATER THAN 17 MAY AND REPORT PERSONALLY TO BIDDING COMMITTEE ON SAME DATE AT TEN A.M. MINISTRY OF MINES BUILDING. BIDDERS WILL ALSO BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE THEIR LICENCES AND SECURITY ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS.

Saudi Arabia fails in mediation over Euphrates conflict

BEIRUT, May 12, (DPA).—The three-week-old Euphrates war conflict between Iraq and Syria seemed to be farther from a solution today than ever before.

The mediation mission undertaken by Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani upon instruction of King Khaled was generally considered a failure here when reports were received that Iraq had summoned home its military and economic attaches from Damascus and troops were being concentrated on the Iraqi-Syrian border.

Political observers believe diplomatic relations between Baghdad and Damascus will be severed.

On Saturday, Syria had closed the office of its state-run airline in Iraq and ordered the airside-down of the Iraqi state-run airlines office in Syria.

Iraq is accusing Syria of holding back so much water of the Euphrates river by way of its Soviet-built Tabka barrage that the lives of more than three million farmers on the lower reaches of the Euphrates in Iraq are threatened.

Wilson plans major cabinet reshuffle to avert eco. crisis

LONDON, May 12, (Reuter).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson spent more than an hour on television and radio yesterday to reassure Britons alarmed over reports of mounting economic crisis and leftwing pressure within the Labour Government.

He hinted of a crackdown next month against dissident leftwing cabinet ministers who have been seen as a challenge to his leadership.

He said he was in firm control and ridiculed press reports here and in America of worsening crisis. He warned that high incomes must be curbed to cure inflation, and condemned a rejection by striking workers of a peace offer from the American-owned Chrysler Car Company. He also pledged once more that Britain will still be a place for private business.

He appeared, however, to rule out calls for laws to curb wages, saying this had not worked in the past. He more firmly rejected import controls which have been advocated by some Labour leftwingers.

He was interviewed for an hour on commercial television and more briefly on BBC radio.

He said he had returned last week from a two-week absence in Jamaica and Washington to find journalists and some politicians "Rushing round like wet hens as though some devastating crisis has hit the country."

Sterling has been dropping on foreign exchanges, however, amid continuing industrial unrest, and Labour's strong leftwing has called for more Socialist remedies to Britain's troubles.

And a crisis has grown up around controversial Industry Minister Tony Benn, the leftwing Lord who renounced his title and now frightens businessmen with his Socialist ideas. Benn clashed recently with the more Centrist Prices Minister Shirley Williams and has been openly cited as a possible rival to Wilson for Labour leadership.

75,000 Americans celebrate end of Indochina war

NEW YORK, May 12, (Reuter).—Thousands of anti-war activists yesterday filled a sunny Central Park to celebrate the end of the Indochina war, mourn the dead and collect money for medical aid to Vietnam and Cambodia.

Organisers of the rally, sponsored by at least 20 groups, including Peace Union, Art and Theatre Organisations, estimated about 75,000 people.

The crowd was entertained by singers Harry Belafonte, Joan Baez, Pete Seeger, Odette, Tom Paxton and many others including a group from the American Indian Movement (AIM). David Ossie Davis was moderator.

The programme, which lasted about five hours, was held in the Wide Sheep's Meadow area of Central Park, which was bordered by colourful booths and floats from various political and artistic groups.

IRAN AIR FLY IRAN AIR Boeing 727 IR 821 Every Monday & Thursday Kabul-Tehran At 0845 AM WITH IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO EUROPE MONDAY

HEY GIRLS AND BOYS! WE HAVE SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL FOR YOUR THURSDAY AFTERNOONS THE TEA DANCE WITH THE SOUND OF "THE ESQUIRE SET"

BIDS WANTED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR THE TOOLBOX SPARE PARTS OF THE TRACTOR AT NEARLY 173,000 AFGHANIS FROM BUS COMPANY. INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF BANK AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON MAY 17, AT 2 P.M.

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Crisis continues in Laos; Defence Minister flees

VIENTIANE, May 13, (AFP).—The Laotian government is struggling against panic following the resignation of leading right-wing leaders from the bipartisan coalition government at the end of last week.

The 150 cadets who barricaded themselves in the Laotian military academy two days ago near Prince Souvanna Phouma's home issued leaflets to by-passers attacking the resigned right-wing leaders.

The Thai Dam, an ethnic minority formerly living in North Vietnam, had fought with the French against Vietnamese nationalists, and then fled to Laos when North Vietnam became independent in 1954.

The Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma broadcast an appeal to disregard "rumors spread by troublemakers" that the situation was dangerous.

The joint police force of leftists and rightists banned foreigners from leaving the country without satisfying formalities, banned all exports, especially of food, took steps against hoarding and price increases by merchants, and banned the exchange of the Laotian money for foreign currency.

The Prince promised foreigners the government would assure their security. He asked them to cooperate in the struggle against the rising price of government and "in the maintenance of order."

In Bangkok, Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj confirmed that the Laotian right-wing Defence Minister Sisouk Na Champassak had fled into Thailand.

Kissinger, Gromyko dialogue to begin in Vienna May 19

VIENNA, May 13, (AFP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will meet here on May 19-20 chiefly to discuss the Middle East situation and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), according to informed sources here yesterday.

Statements announcing the meeting, issued yesterday in Washington and Moscow, said simply the two statesmen would have "an exchange of views on questions of mutual interest."

According to a DPA despatch Kissinger would go to Bonn for political talks after meeting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Vienna.

On May 22/23 Kissinger plans to be in Ankara for the CENTO pact ministerial meeting.

After that he is to return to Washington only briefly before attending the Paris meeting of the International Energy Agency on May 27 and the next day the ministerial meeting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Subsequently, Kissinger is to escort US President Gerald Ford to the NATO summit meeting in Brussels, plus further trips to Madrid, Salzburg and Rome.

A high-ranking Thai general confirmed that the ousted Laotian Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassak had talked in Thailand with some Thai generals on Saturday.

A delegation of Laotian ministers that went to southern Laos to negotiate with demonstrators who had detained a local government official, has returned with a six-point agreement.

Water Supply and Sewerage System Agency formed

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—A new agency called Water Supply and Sewerage System has been established by the government, to handle water supply and Sewerage problems throughout the country.

The agency, the charter for which has been published in the sixth issue of the Official Gazette, has an initial capital of Afs. 1.65 billion.

Afghan Carpentry Institute established

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—A new state enterprise, called ACI's charter, in six chapters and 36 articles, has been established by the government.

The ACI has been set up as a central organisation merging the carpentry and furniture production unit of the Jangalak Factories, supplying schools and the commercial industry section of the Education Ministry.

The ACI, established on the proposal of the Finance Ministry, approval of the Cabinet and endorsement of the President and Prime Minister has an initial capital of Afs. 350 million, with a floating capital of Afs. 1,000 million. It is a profitable corporation.

ACI's charter, in six chapters and 36 articles, has been published in the third issue of the Official Gazette.

As its charter shows, ACI's aim is production and sale of woodwork, supplying schools and government offices with furniture, desks and chairs and furnishing markets for them.

It will also produce earthenware, chairs and educational aids, serve as field for practical training of graduates of vocational schools, and help in training of workers.

219,000 Karakul pelts sold in London auction

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—In the current month karakul auction in London 219,000 pelts were sold fetching £1,970,929, 258,000 pelts were placed on sale.

Vice President of Animal Husbandary and Veterinary Department of Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry Dr. Ali Mohammad Ferogh and member of Board of Directors of Karakul Trade Development Institute who supervised the auction said that 85 per cent of grey karakul at an average of £5.26 per pelt, 91 per cent black karakul at an average of £2.90 per pelt, 76 per cent long-tail grey karakul (teger) at an average of £7.25 per pelt and long tail black karakul (teger) at an average of £4.76 each pelt, were sold in London auction.

In January the grey karakul was sold five per cent lower and black karakul specially the average quality was sold ten per cent higher than the last auction, said Dr. Ferogh.

Soviet Premier in Tripoli for talks on Mideast

MOSCOW, May 13, (DPA).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin was having talks in Tripoli yesterday with Libyan government leaders on Mideast problems, the forthcoming Geneva conference and economic cooperation.

Libya is interested in Soviet assistance for agriculture and the oil processing industry.

Kosygin is the first top Soviet politician to visit Libya, he arrived late Sunday evening and was received at the airport by his Libyan counterpart Abdessalam Jalloud.

Last year Jalloud concluded an arms deal with Moscow.

Kosygin, who had been invited by Libya's Revolutionary Council will fly from Tripoli to Tunisia on May 15 for a two day visit.

Algeria for suspension of Euro-Arab dialogue

CAIRO, May 13, (AFP).—Member countries of the Arab League yesterday received a copy of an Algerian request for preparations to be suspended on dialogue between Europe and the Arab world, League officials said.

This dialogue is scheduled to begin shortly but the trade agreement over the weekend between the European Economic Community and Israel changes the picture, in the view of Algeria.

According to Arab League officials, Algeria said in a note to the League that the European countries were, in effect, providing economic backing for Israel which it was occupying Arab territories.

It called for unity among Arab states and the suspension of the new element that had perturbed Euro-Arab dialogue.

Yesterday's issue of the Algerian newspaper El Moudjahid said Sunday's agreement "has unequivocally renewed (EEC) assistance to the Zionist government and that it constitutes a new form of financial aid to the Israeli war budget."

El Moudjahid also said the agreement would give Israel "planning facilities, to ease its financial problems so that it will be able to carry out its plans in the military field."

Observers in Brussels believed the Arabs were annoyed that the EEC deal with Israel had been concluded prior to equivalent deals with Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, agreements are also envisaged between the EEC and Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

All these accords are part of an overall plan for EEC economic links with Mediterranean countries.

PRG in need of int'l aid, says UN official

UNITED NATIONS, May 13, (AFP).—The South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) urgently needs international humanitarian aid and is prepared to accept it from any donor, the special representative of United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to Hanoi declared here yesterday.

Raymond Aubrac, a Frenchman, told reporters that a press conference that although the PRG had not specifically mentioned the United States in expressing that position to him, it was obvious that American aid would be welcome.

The PRG showed great interest in the humanitarian work of the United Nations in Indochina, he added.

Medical supplies, clothing, farm machinery and tools were all urgently needed in South Vietnam, Aubrac said, especially by villagers who had now mostly returned to the homes they fled from during fighting last month.

In answer to a question, Aubrac said he personally believed that North Vietnamese authorities respected the individuality of the PRG and were not trying in any way to dominate the South.

He said he thought Vietnam would eventually be unified, but not in the immediate future.

He did not say how many ships have been brought here by Vietnam, but he said that another ship still in Singapore waters also plans to return to Saigon.

Three other ships with 418 people on board left for Subic Bay, Philippines, and the Pacific island of Guam, the main US reception centre for refugees.

According to the statement, 25 small craft with 449 refugees and two large ships carrying 858 people are still anchored off Singapore.

LUFTHANSA BALL 1975 MAY 22ND 8:00 P.M. JOIN US AT THE EXCLUSIVE DINNE DANCE EVE AT INTER CONTINENTAL'S BALLROOM

Bids Wanted AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION UNIT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM THE MARKET FOR THE FOLLOWING 2 ITEMS: FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PIPE 900 METRES AT 29700 AFGHANIS. JOINT BOX 6 12 15 CU. CM. FOR ELECTRICAL CENTRAL HEATER AT AFS. 75000.

BIDS WANTED THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS NEEDS 18 SETS OF DARI AND ENGLISH TYPEWRITERS INDIVIDUALS AND FIRMS WHO CAN PROVIDE THE MACHINES SHOULD COME TO THE PERSONAL DIRECTORATE ON MAY 25.

BIDS WANTED OFFER HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM HOECHST COMPANY FOR HOSTALEN - G, A MATERIAL NEEDED BY PLASTIC PLANT FOR BICYCLE MAKING INSTITUTE EACH TON AT \$ 750 INCLUDING CUSTOM DUTIES AND OTHER EXPENSES TO BE DELIVERED TO KABUL LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME TO THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE INSTITUTE BY MAY 15, 1975.

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EDITOR NOUR M. RAHIMI Tel. 26847 Editorial Office Tel. 26848 Advertising Dept. 26859 Circulation Dept. 23854 26651 Ext. 59

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Political institutions are a superstructure resting on an economic base. (Nikolai Lenin)

Press Review

JAMHOURIAT The continued efforts of the Republican regime to ensure welfare of the people in general and of those with a fixed income in particular is the subject matter of an editorial in Jamhuriat daily of yesterday.

Editorial

Water sewerage systems

The government's decision to set up a national agency to handle water supply and sewerage problems in cities, towns and villages in Afghanistan is a timely and welcome move.

The newly created department can make a good and hopeful start. With an initial capital of Af. 1,650,000 it can immediately launch technical feasibility studies for sewerage and water supply systems in several cities and towns.

Assured of government grants for a period of five years, the agency can scheme nation-wide systems to meet the needs of the majority of the people.

Besides, the agency, being an enterprise has to operate on business management principles, which are congenial and better suited for fulfilling the objectives for which it is established.

The tasks before the agency are onerous. Cities have mushroomed throughout the country without proper planning, or any sewerage systems.

WASHINGTON, May 13, (AFP).—A Cambodian boat fired on an American merchant vessel and then seized it yesterday in what President Ford considers an act of piracy, the White House announced.

Every increasing prices in the market is often incompatible with the income of civil servants and wage earners. "Prices of basic commodities have not only gone up in Afghanistan but also more meteorically in the world market," says the paper.

The paper believes that if the cooperative, operating within the framework of the Food Procurement Department, extends its services within the financial limits of the government and provides other essential commodities too it will no doubt establish prices in the market.

The de similar co-operatives in most countries of the world which help in price stabilization, says the paper.

In the same issue the paper carries a political commentary by Iran on reported efforts to find a settlement for the Middle East.

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Ministry of Information and Culture YEAR END REPORT

THE PRESS AND CULTURE AWARDS DEPARTMENT: In pursuit of the Cultural Policy of the Republic of Afghanistan and with the object of encouraging creative work, promoting scholarly, literary and cultural pursuits, developing the national progressive culture, strengthening the sense of patriotism and finally for the purpose of attracting constructive proposals and suggestions by the experts and enlightened elements on social and cultural issues of the country the Department of Press and Cultural Awards was established in Qaus 1352.

The following is a brief review of Press and Cultural Awards Department activities since Saratan 26, 1353 after it distributed the press and cultural prizes on the occasion of the celebration of the first anniversary of the Republic of Afghanistan:—Arranging an art exhibition of the prize winning works.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT: The Administrative Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture succeeded in helping the Ministry to get its press and cultural programmes implemented.

VIENTIANE, Laos, While the North Vietnamese embassy here celebrated a very special May Day, the United States embassy carried on business as it has become usual—assiduously working on lowering the American profile in Laos.

Charles S. Whitehouse, has been named ambassador to Thailand and the embassy is currently being run by deputy chief of mission Christian A. Chapman.

LONDON, May 13, (AFP).—The first transatlantic telephone connection for the deaf opened yesterday between London and Washington.

PARIS, May 13, (AFP).—French singer Charles Aznavour, charged April 12 with foreign currency and customs irregularities, was Saturday questioned by an examining magistrate at the Versailles law courts for the second time.

arts in Afghanistan and sent them to all newspapers and periodicals throughout the country involving all the scholars and writers to produce their works and participate in the contest of press and cultural prizes of 1354.

5—In order to protect various warehouses of the Ministry of Information and Culture against fire, fire extinguishers were provided and installed in the said warehouses.

ures insist the aid is limited to "humanitarian" needs such as fuel, medicines, rations, uniforms and spare parts.

U.S. LOWERS ITS LAOS PROFILE

By Lewis M. Simons Charles S. Whitehouse, has been named ambassador to Thailand and the embassy is currently being run by deputy chief of mission Christian A. Chapman.

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

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PART 5

warehouses of the Ministry of Information and Culture were taken and warehouses were organized properly. As a result of this action a good deal of materials and equipment kept in stores were utilized by the Ministry.

More than 11,277 publications of the Ministry of Information and Culture were distributed free of Public Libraries in the capital and provinces.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN For the first time the Administrative Department resolved to make use of the scholarships and fellowships and observation tours to promote the standard of the administrative skills of its personnel.

Yugoslavia doubles trade with developing nations

BELGRADE, May.—Over the past two years, Yugoslavia has significantly increased its trade with the developing countries. In 1975, the value of trade with the developing countries came to 730 million dollars both ways.

OIL DISPUTE DIVIDES CANADA

OTTAWA: Oil has become a bitter sectional issue in Canada. Resentment by western oil-producing provinces against eastern consuming provinces has developed because of federal taxes imposed on exports to the United States to "equalize" the high cost of imported overseas fuel in the east.

3,000 tons talc mined from two mines

Three thousand tons of talc has been extracted from the Achin and Mamakhal talc mines in the part year, a source of the Ministry of mines and industry said.

Air freight is also our business

Our experienced cargo agent is at your disposal for all services related to freight shipment even customs formalities and general information. Pay at destination facilities available.



Contact Lufthansa-Kabul: Shah-e-Nou Opp. Blue Mosque Phone: 32511

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One year later, towards the end of 1974, it surpassed 1,650 million. In this way, Yugoslavia, has carried out one of the tasks deriving from the economic declaration and action programme of the Algiers conference to the effect that the nonaligned countries "shall assume the obligation to double trade with the developing countries."

Accordingly, the participation of the developing countries in Yugoslavia's overall foreign trade has grown to 14.7 per cent. This high leap in the value of trade has been possible owing to the measures which Yugoslavia undertook immediately after the Algiers conference to stimulate and to develop every field of its economic relations with the developing countries.

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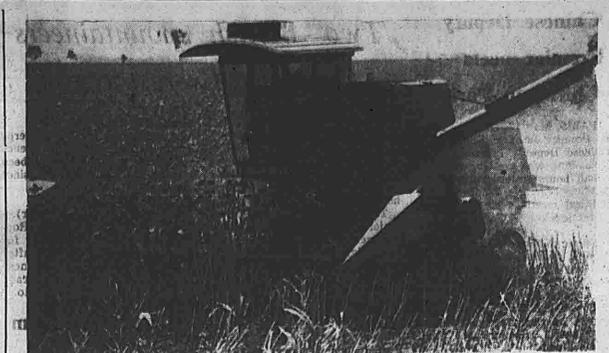
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The world demand for oilseeds is increasing and Australian farmers are planting large areas to sunflowers. Sunflowers are summer growing annuals, highly valued for the oil crushed from their seed. They grow 0.9 m to 1.8 m high (3 ft to 6 ft) and mature for harvest in 31 to 42 months.

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By Don Shannon

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Three thousand tons of talc has been extracted from the Achin and Mamakhal talc mines in the part year, a source of the Ministry of mines and industry said.

Air freight is also our business

Our experienced cargo agent is at your disposal for all services related to freight shipment even customs formalities and general information. Pay at destination facilities available.

Yugoslavia doubles trade with developing nations

BELGRADE, May.—Over the past two years, Yugoslavia has significantly increased its trade with the developing countries. In 1975, the value of trade with the developing countries came to 730 million dollars both ways.



Contact Lufthansa-Kabul: Shah-e-Nou Opp. Blue Mosque Phone: 32511

OIL DISPUTE DIVIDES CANADA

By Don Shannon

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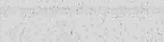
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Chinese Deputy Premier meets Chirac in Paris

PARIS, May 13, (AFP).—French Premier Jacques Chirac and Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-Ping who met for two and a half hours yesterday agreed on holding regular Franco-Chinese political meetings at foreign minister level.

Chirac announced this in answer to a journalist's question at the end of the talks in the premier's office at hotel Matignon, on the first day of Teng's visit. Chirac and Teng were accompanied by their foreign ministers, Jean Sauvagnargues and Chiao Kuan-Hua.

Teng told pressmen that the talks were about "the development of bilateral relations between the two countries."

He said that the situation in Indochina was also discussed and "we found no divergences in our views."

Teng will have two meetings with President Giscard D'Estaing during his five-day visit.

Two British mountaineers killed in Everest region

KATHMANDU, May 13, (DPA).—Two climbers of the joint British-Nepalese army expedition to the 7,879 meters high Nuptse peak in the Everest region have been killed, the Foreign Ministry here reported yesterday.

The climbers, identified as major G. R. Owens and Captain Summerton had set out for the peak May ninth but had failed to return to camp.

The 23 member expedition which includes three Nepalese army officers, is led by Major John Fleming and is a prelude to the joint army expedition to Mount Everest in spring next year.

With the spring mountaineering season in the Himalayas nearing its end, the Nepalese Himalayas have now claimed a total of ten lives.

The first deaths recorded this season were of two Japanese and three high altitude sherpas on Daulagiri one in West Nepal.

Franz Tegischer of the Austrian expedition to Annapurna one was killed by an avalanche while

sleeping in camp two. A French climber and a Shitpa guide of the successful French expedition to Pumori have been missing, presumed dead, since April thirty.

TOKYO, May 13, (Reuter).—U.S. Commerce Secretary Rogers Morton flew to Peking for a private visit yesterday after conferring with the Japanese minister for international trade and industry, Toshio Komoto.

Ali to retire from boxing after June 30: Harrison

ACGRA, May 13, (Reuter).—World heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali plans to retire soon after his fight against Britain's Joe Bugner in Kuala Lumpur on June 30, a representative of the Black Muslim Movement for Africa said here.

The Ghana News Agency quoted Hastings Harrison as saying Ali would retire on the advice of the Supreme Council of the Black Muslim Movement, of which Ali is an executive member.

Harrison also said the Black Muslim Movement had asked the World Boxing Council's approval of a "farewell fight" bill it had arranged between Ali and former champions George Foreman and Frazier on the same night.

Ali's next fight is against Ron Lyle at Las Vegas on May 16. All was appointed an executive member of the Black Muslim Movement two months ago, which was the reason for his decision to retire soon after the Bugner fight, Harrison said.

LENINGRAD, May 13, (Tass).—A naval squadron of the United States of America under the command of Rear Admiral Justin E. Langill, arrived here yesterday for an official visit.

The frigate "Leahy" and the destroyer "Tatthall" have arrived at the harbour of the city on the Neva.

Turkish, Syrian Foreign Ministers meet in Ankara

ANKARA, May 13, (Reuter).—Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam met Turkish Foreign Minister Isnan Sabri Caglayan for 40 minutes at Ankara airport yesterday for bilateral talks during a European tour on his way to Bonn, Turkish officials said.

They gave no details about the talks but observers said it was likely the two men talks about Syria's call for a three-cornered meeting between Syria, Turkey and Iraq to discuss Baghdad's row with Damascus over the Euphrates river.

The Euphrates, which rises in northeastern Turkey, flows some 1,400 miles to the Gulf through Syria and Iraq.

Iraq has accused Syria of endangering the livelihood of Iraqi peasants by withholding the river's waters.

BONN, May 13, (DPA).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will visit West Germany on May 20-21 for talks with leading politicians, Bonn government spokesman announced.

Mrs. Bandaranaike invited to address ILO conference

COLOMBO, May 13, (AFP).—Sri Lanka Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike has been invited to address the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva next month, official sources announced yesterday.

ILO has extended this special invitation to Mrs. Bandaranaike as this is women's international year.

Mrs. Bandaranaike is still abroad after attending the Jamaica meeting of Commonwealth heads of government but the sources said they expect that she will accept the invitation if the time of the conference suits her.

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands has also been invited to address the ILO conference, according to these sources.

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THE KABUL TIMES

56 drinking water projects to serve nineteen provinces

KABUL, May 14, (Bakhtar).—Survey and design of 56 drinking water projects in the provinces have been completed. A source of the Department of Environmental Hygiene of Public Health Ministry said the survey for drinking water projects which include drilling of deep wells and provision of water from artisan wells has been completed in six regions.

Projects, envisaged in the previous plans and mostly completed include the drinking water project of Qalatak and Kuhna Deh villages of Nangarhar province, installation of water pumps in Lash Jaween district and drilling of deep well in Farah province, drilling of deep wells in ing water networks in Herat province, drilling of deep well in Karukh district, drilling of deep wells and completion of drinking water network in Afghanistan of Kandahar, drilling of deep wells in Shena village and Shudayee Saliheen of Kabul and installation of manual water pumps in Parwan province, said the source.

The plans also envisage the completion of 56 drinking water projects in 19 provinces during the current Afghan year. The above projects include drilling of deep wells, building of water reservoir, extending pipeline and installation of hand operated waterpumps.

JAKARTA, May 14, (AFP).—Eleven villagers died of cholera in the Batealit area Central Java last week while sixteen other cases recovered after hospital treatment. Reports reaching here yesterday said the affected area embraced seven villages.

US ready for dialogue on major world, economic issues

KANSAS CITY, May 14, (AFP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday said the United States was prepared to enter into a constructive dialogue and adopt a cooperative approach on all major world economic problems. But in an address before the council on international relations here, he also defended the existing world economic system and proposed American initiatives to strengthen it.

Prof. Dr. Nevin leaves for Bulgaria

KABUL, May 14, (Bakhtar).—Information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Nevin left for Bulgaria yesterday at the invitation of Bulgarian government.

Rahel appointed Editor-in-Chief of Kabul Times

KABUL, May 14, (Bakhtar).—Shafie S. Rahel has been appointed as Editor-in-Chief of The Kabul Times, it was officially announced.

185 Cambodian refugees arrive in Paris

PARIS, May 14, (DPA).—A group of 185 refugees from Cambodia, amongst them 60 children, arrived at Paris airport yesterday.

Syria, FRG sign economic cooperation accord

BONN, May 14, (DPA).—West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher will visit Syria this year on the invitation of his Syrian counterpart Abdel Halim Khaddam, the two foreign ministers announced here yesterday.

FRG gives Syria DM 180 m. credit

BONN, May 14, (DPA).—Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher signed an agreement on financial and economic cooperation here yesterday.

U.S., Israel sign new trade accord

MAY 14, (Reuter).—The US and Israel yesterday signed a new trade and taxation agreement, hailed by Israeli officials as showing there was no "freeze" in relations between both countries while America assesses its Middle East policy.

Algeria to represent PRG in United Nations temporarily

UNITED NATIONS, May 14, (The Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam is seeking only observer status at the United Nations, according to a diplomatic note today.

Nations temporarily PRG in United

The note informs UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that the new government claims the property of the former Saigon mission here.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud accepts the credentials of Switzerland non-resident Ambassador to Kabul Charles Albert Wetterwald at the Presidential Palace this morning.

Swiss non-resident envoy presents credentials

KABUL, May 14, (Bakhtar).—The non-resident ambassador of Switzerland to Afghanistan, Charles Albert Wetterwald presented his credentials to President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud in the Republican Palace at 11:00 a.m. today, the Office of the Presidency announced.

Apollo-Soyuz astronauts get ready for mission

HOUSTON, Texas, May 14, (DPA).—American and Soviet astronauts, at locations 5,000 miles apart, yesterday simulated the respective launches which will bring them together in space in July for the historic Apollo-Soyuz mission.

Egypt for general solution to Mideast conflict: Salem

CAIRO, May 14, (DPA).—Egypt will only take part in the forthcoming Geneva conference to achieve a general solution to the Middle East conflict, and not for any interim solutions, Egyptian Prime Minister Mamduh Salem said here yesterday.

President Sadat, Emir of Kuwait hold talks

KUWAIT, May 14, (AFP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat yesterday met the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah al Salim al Sabah, at the start of a four-nation Arab tour.

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FRUEH SCHOPPEN A VERY DELICIOUS AND SPECIAL BUFFET FOR YOUR FRIDAYS AT THE BAMMIAN BRASSERIE FROM 12-2:30 P.M. FOR AFS. 200 PER PERSON CHILDREN UNDER SIX ARE FREE FOR RESERVATION PLEASE CALL TEL. 31851-54 EXT. 204.

BIDS WANTED THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS NEEDS 18 SETS OF DARI AND ENGLISH TYPEWRITERS INDIVIDUALS AND FIRMS WHO CAN PROVIDE THE MACHINES SHOULD COME TO THE PERSONAL DIRECTORATE ON MAY 25.

Bids Wanted AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION UNIT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM THE MARKET FOR THE FOLLOWING 2 ITEMS: FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PIPE 900 METRES AT 29700 AFGHANIS JOINT BOX 6 12 15 CU. CM. FOR ELECTRICAL CENTRAL HEATER AT AFS. 75000. INDIVIDUALS LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE SHOULD COME ALONG WITH THEIR APPLICATIONS AND AFS. 1100 AS SECURITY TO THE PERSONAL DIRECTORATE OF THE UNIT ON MAY 20 AT 2 P.M.

BIDS WANTED SEIMENS HAS OFFERED TO PROVIDE 300,000 METRES DOUBLE LINE TELEPHONE WIRE ACCORDING TO THE TENDER SPECIFICATIONS AT DM 79740 AND INSURED UPTO KABUL FOR THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS. LOCAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES-BIDDERS SHOULD COME TO THE FOREIGN PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT ON MAY 20, 1975.

BIDS WANTED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR THE TOOLBOX SPARE PARTS OF THE TRACTOR AT NEARLY 173,000 AFGHANIS FROM BUS COMPANY. INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF BANK AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON MAY 17, AT 2 P.M.

Bids wanted THE KABUL UNIVERSITY NEEDS 20,000 ROLFS FAY TOILET PAPER THE TOTAL PRICE ESTIMATED AT 260,000. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY ABOVE ITEM ON CONTRACT SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF KABUL UNIVERSITY AND COME IN PERSON ALONG WITH AFS. 30,000 AS SECURITY AND VALID LICENCES ON MAY 18, 1975. THE TERMS OF CONTRACT AND SAMPLE OF THE PAPER CAN BE SEEN.

BIDS WANTED OFFER HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM HOECHST COMPANY FOR HOSTALEN - G, A MATERIAL NEEDED BY PLASTIC PLANT OF BICYCLE MAKING INSTITUTE EACH TON AT \$ 750 INCLUDING CUSTOM DUTIES AND OTHER EXPENSES TO BE DELIVERED TO KABUL LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME TO THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE INSTITUTE BY MAY 15, 1975.

NEW POSTAL STAMPS

KABUL, May 14, (Bakhtar).—The Postal Department of the Ministry of Communications has put out three special stamps and one memorial card to observe the Third Asian Tourism Year.



attractive designs and colours, will be on sale in all Kabul Post Offices.

The source further added that the price of the memorial card is af. 36 and those of stamps af. 7, 14, and 15.

Swiss envoy

(Continued from page 1) After serving for five years in the Foreign Ministry he was transferred as Economic Counsellor to Warsaw and in 1961 he was transferred to Swiss embassy in Guatemala where he served in the same position. In 1962 he was appointed as Deputy Chief of Protocol and in 1964 was promoted to Chief of Protocol. He is married with two children.

Fighting in South Philippines takes heavy toll

MANILA, May 14, (AFP).—Heavy casualties were reported when fighting flared up in the southern Philippines Sunday in the midst of peace talks between a government panel and Muslims, a defence department spokesman said yesterday.

Five marines were missing and feared dead and 20 others were wounded while the Muslims sustained "heavy losses" in the fighting in Umbang town of Jolo island, 970 kms south of Manila, he said.

U.S. investment to increase in Israel

WASHINGTON, May 14, (DPA).—The United States is to promote investment of American firms in Israel, the Investment Authority announced here.

According to the announcement US Treasury Secretary William Simon and Israeli Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz have agreed on this after two days of negotiations.

The agreement includes a tax-treaty, an arrangement to strengthen guarantees of long-term financing for American investments in Israel for the promotion of seminars and information tours.

Simon and Rabinowitz are co-chairmen of the joint Israeli-American commission for the promotion of trade and industry.

The spokesman, Ugeorge Abando, declined to give specific figures of Muslims killed but military sources said the term "heavy losses" normally referred to casualties upwards of 50 men.

Involved in the fighting which lasted for several hours in the village of Libonbuh were the fourth and eighth marine companies and an estimated 350 Muslim guerrillas, according to the spokesman.

The Jolo clash erupted while a "peace dialogue" was under way in Marawi city, Lanao province, 450 kms away between a government panel and some 450 Lanao guerrillas.

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GAUGING COST

(Continued from page 3)

er at the exhibition for the first day to explain the scheme to the staff on the stand, and to deal with any initial running problems and possibly also for limited periods on following days to explain it to new staff or to ensure the scheme is running correctly. The survey controller, if he attends the exhibition full-time, can himself do sample surveys of visitor destinations, or traffic counts, or any other forms of research which are relevant to the particular exhibition stand.

A large stand with numerous access points may require an assistant in order to achieve a satisfactory sampling programme, but the assistant may be unskilled and would require only a short period of instruction.

Analysis of results: Analysis of the results does not present any problems in principle; the results can be analysed on a computer or a programmable calculator and can be provided on a daily basis if required. Daily results have the beneficial effect of increasing the interest of the stand staff, and enabling corrective action to be taken in good time if any of the staff involved are not cooperating satisfactorily in the survey.

Sufficient control: The major problem is that of people. There are few people who have knowledge of, and respect for, the statistical requirements of this type of research, and who also have an interest in essentially commercial situations such as exhibitions. The person running the research must be determined to achieve the tight control and high response rates which are essential to the statistical reliability of the results, and he must therefore have some authority. Since people inside the sponsoring organization usually too concerned with other matters to devote enough attention to this research, it is often better to use an outside person to control the research.

The outside person must combine determination to achieve statistical reliability, considerable tact and understanding of the difficulties of the staff of the exhibition stand, and skill in assessing the objectives of the sponsoring organization and deciding the best methods to use to measure the relative success in meeting these objectives.

Costs: The cost of the research need not be a major problem since the scale of the research can be related to the potential value of the results. A "street" survey done by the stand staff would require the attendance of the survey controller.

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Table with flight times for IR 725, IR 726, IR 727, IR 728, IR 729, IR 730, IR 731, IR 732, IR 733, IR 734, IR 735, IR 736, IR 737, IR 738, IR 739, IR 740.

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FORD ORDERS FREEING CAPTIVE SHIP, SAVING 39 US SEAMEN

WASHINGTON, May 15, (Reuter).—U.S. fighter aircraft sank three Cambodian gunboats yesterday in a wave of pre-dawn attacks ordered by President Ford to prevent crew of the captive U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez being moved to the Cambodian mainland.

But several hours after the attack there was no clear word on the present whereabouts of the 39 American crewmen of the Mayaguez, a 10,485-ton container ship seized by the Cambodians on Monday in the Gulf of Thailand.

The Defence Department initially reported four gunboats were also damaged and immobilised. But hours later it said there was now not enough evidence to support this report.

Further action to rescue the crew took place as US warships, including the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, moved to within striking distance of Koh Tang island, 30 miles (48 km) from the mainland, where the Mayaguez has been since Monday and landed marines.

A fierce battle between US marines and Cambodians was in progress this morning. President Ford had a 40-minute meeting with his National Security Council—the fourth such session since Monday. According to Senate Republican sources, he also was meeting Congressional leaders last night.

Pentagon sources said some of the crew might have been on the gunboats that were sunk. But they said US pilots flying overhead did not spot any Americans in the water and did not believe they were on the destroyed boats.

Official spokesmen could not be pinned down on the fate of the crew. "Information is hazy," said the Pentagon.

Sources there left open the possibility that the American captives might have been on the sunken boats, the damaged, boats or on the boat that escaped.

Waldheim urges US, Cambodia to refrain from using force

UNITED NATIONS, May 15, (Reuter).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim last night appealed to both Cambodia and the United States to refrain from "further acts of force", and offered his help to achieve a peaceful settlement of the crisis over the seized American merchant ship Mayaguez.

His appeal, together with his offer of good offices, were contained in a message sent to the two governments, a UN spokesman announced.

Waldheim acted less than six hours after receiving a letter delivered personally by American UN representative John Scali requesting Waldheim's help in securing the release of the 39 crew of the American vessel, seized on Monday by Cambodian gunboats.

Scali also reserved the right of the US government to exercise its right of self-defence under the UN Charter but the American letter made no mention of a US air strike earlier yesterday in which three Cambodian patrol boats were sunk to prevent them from transferring members of the crew of the Mayaguez to the Cambodian mainland.

The UN spokesman, said Waldheim was "making all possible efforts to achieve a solution to the problem of the US merchant vessel Mayaguez by peaceful means."

"For this purpose, the Secretary-General has communicated with the governments of Cambodia and of the United States and has offered his good offices to the parties. He has also appealed to them to refrain from further acts of force in order to facilitate the process of peaceful settlement."

Faeq in Pakhtia to inspect construction work

KARDEZ, May 15, (Bakhtar).—Public Works Minister Ghausuddin Faeq arrived in Khust last evening to inspect Pakhtia province construction works.

Public Works Minister, accompanied by Governor of Pakhtia Rooshan Ahmad Shah, inspected the operation of Labour Corps units between Gardez and Khust districts.

Public Works Minister praised the Labour Corps units for their endeavours in fulfilling their duties.

KARDEZ, May 15, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Kabul Ahmad Abu Zaid met with Education Minister Prof. Abdul Kayoum yesterday. A source of the Ministry of Education said that during the meeting views were exchanged over educational and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Congressional critics denounce Ford's action

WASHINGTON, May 15, (Reuter).—US President Gerald Ford came under fire from Congressional critics yesterday for ordering the attack on Cambodian patrol craft in the Gulf of Thailand where an American merchant ship is being held by Cambodian forces.

Democratic presidential contender Senator Henry Jackson told reporters: "It's time to exercise restraint and every possible precaution—it's important to get the ship and crew back but let's get the crew back alive."

He said he hoped the US was "not going down the same road we followed in the Tonkin Gulf situation back in 1964" which led to direct US involvement in Vietnam.

Three democratic members of the House of Representatives denounced the President's action as illegal. Claouene Long of Maryland, John Steberling of Ohio and Bella Abzug of New York said Ford had violated a 1973 law which prohibits US military operations in, off or over Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy, who said initial reports indicated the US may have acted with undue haste, called on the President for "a clear explanation of our diplomatic efforts and of events leading up to this incident."

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PRG completes takeover of evacuees' property

HONGKONG, May 15, (AFP).—Saigon Military Administrative Committee yesterday disclosed an effective takeover of property abandoned during the evacuation as people throughout South Vietnam prepared for three days of victory celebrations.

Giai Phong radio monitored here broadcast a communique from the committee saying that all private property, including homes, industrial and commercial buildings which had been abandoned would be put under the management of a Special Property Committee.

The committee would also manage all property rented to the Americans either as accommodation or for military purposes. The same communique stressed that all the property of the former regime was now owned by the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Egypt will not push Israel into sea, says Sadat

BAGHDAD, May 15, (AFP).—The existence of Israel is "a fact of life," President Sadat of Egypt said yesterday before arriving here on the second leg of a tour of four Arab capitals.

He was speaking before leaving Kuwait, where he had talks with the Emir, Sheikh Sabah al Salim al Sabah.

On arrival here, the Egyptian President said the Arab nation was "at the cross roads", adding "we are in the same boat."

It was, he said, "one of the happiest moments of my life" to visit Baghdad.

He and President Bakr began talks later in the evening. President Sadat is due to fly on to Damascus on Friday.

Afghan-Polish cultural coop. accord signed

KABUL, May 15, (Bakhtar).—The cultural, scientific and technical cooperation agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and Poland for 1975-78 was signed in Kabul yesterday.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Deputy Foreign Minister Waleed Abdullah and on behalf of Poland by the Polish Ambassador to Kabul Tadeusz Martynowicz at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The agreement was also attended by some officials of Ministries of Education, Planning and Information and Culture.

On the basis of this agreement Afghanistan and Poland will maintain mutual cooperation in the scientific, cultural and technical fields.

The governor of Farah province in his speech at the ceremony said that a dormitory will also be constructed for the school. Stables for livestock are also planned.

GENEVA, May 15, (DPA).—Belgium's Dr. Samuel Hutter, General Secretary in the Brussels Health Ministry, was yesterday elected President of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

He succeeds Iran's Health Minister Anouchiravan Pouyan. In his address to the 28th WHO Assembly, which opened yesterday, the retiring president warned the 800 delegates that recession and financial crises should be no reason for slackening efforts towards world health.

Viruses and bacteria knew no national boundaries, he said.

radio-emphasised reunification of the south and north. The vessel's captain, Nguyen Tan Nghiem, told the crowd "our hearts should beat at the same rhythm."

On the industrial front the radio reported a series of meetings over the past week by employees in the transport, aviation and banking sectors as well as the power and water utilities. The setting up of unions was discussed.

President's sympathies conveyed to flood victims

KALAI NAU, May 15, (Bakhtar).—The sympathy message of the President of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud was conveyed to the affected families of the flood victims in Kadis district by the governor of Badghis.

As a result of flood which occurred in Kadis vicinity of Badghis province four persons died and 13 heads of livestock were lost. Besides a part of the agricultural farms were also damaged.

A source of Badghis province said that the flood which occurred on May 9 has damaged mostly Bardok, Chashma, Mir (Ghas, Khak Boh, Khak Polak, Ghilchir and Gulchene areas and a number of houses have been destroyed.

The source added that a committee has been set up to assess the losses as early as possible. A source of the Afghan Red Crescent Society said that the Afghan Red Crescent Society branch in Kalai Nau has been instructed to distribute the emergency aid to the affected families in the area.

Foundationstone of Farah agriculture school laid

FARYAB, May 15, (Bakhtar).—The State has allocated 5,900,000 af. for the construction of agricultural high school in Farah province. The foundation stone of the school building was laid by governor of the province Abdul Karim yesterday.

The governor of Farah province in his speech at the ceremony said that a dormitory will also be constructed for the school. Stables for livestock are also planned.

GENEVA, May 15, (DPA).—Belgium's Dr. Samuel Hutter, General Secretary in the Brussels Health Ministry, was yesterday elected President of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

He succeeds Iran's Health Minister Anouchiravan Pouyan. In his address to the 28th WHO Assembly, which opened yesterday, the retiring president warned the 800 delegates that recession and financial crises should be no reason for slackening efforts towards world health.

Viruses and bacteria knew no national boundaries, he said.

radio-emphasised reunification of the south and north. The vessel's captain, Nguyen Tan Nghiem, told the crowd "our hearts should beat at the same rhythm."

On the industrial front the radio reported a series of meetings over the past week by employees in the transport, aviation and banking sectors as well as the power and water utilities. The setting up of unions was discussed.

Late Wednesday the radio started broadcasting excerpts from dispatches sent out from Saigon by western newsmen, describing how life in the city was back to "normal."



Deputy Foreign Minister Waleed Abdullah and Ambassador Martynowicz signing the agreement.

THE KABUL TIMES



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FOOD FOR THOUGHT After all there is but race... humanity. The Bending of the Bough. (George Moore)

Editorial Press Review

Vocational education

Promotion and popularisation of vocational training has become a special place in the educational reform programmes of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Although only a few months pass since launching of these reform programmes, efforts for their realisation have already begun.

Numerous training courses are envisaged for imparting technical skills to graduates of eighth grade who fall in high school entrance examination.

In the meantime all public enterprises are encouraged to launch their own training and orientation programmes. Once on the job training programmes are launched in every public institution thousands of youth will be able to master a profession within a few years.

The educational reform programmes also call for striking a balance in the number of regular and vocational high schools.

Presently only a small percentage of Afghanistan's high schools offer vocational training. Within the next four years the overall number of high schools will be increased considerably, but at least half of them should be vocational schools.

Since over eighty per cent of the nation's population derive their livelihood from agriculture, agricultural and animal husbandry and forestry training should be offered on a much wider scale than most other skills.

So far there were only three agricultural schools. Commencement of construction work on the Farah Agriculture School is in fact the beginning of a new drive for promoting agricultural training in a way that people in all areas of the country will benefit from it.

There are vast stretches of potentially fertile lands in Farah and vicinity, but due to a variety of reasons, including rusty farming methods, has kept productivity down.

The water and soil authority envisages significant land reclamation projects in lower Helmand basin.

Practical work has already started in the so-called Bakwa deserts, and surveys and studies are continuing in other areas.

There is already an agricultural school functioning in Helmand, but the demand for well trained, and qualified agricultural workers is much greater. The Agricultural School of Farah is certain to play a crucial role in boosting production in an area which was one time considered as the granary of this region.

WORLD PRESS

CAIRO, May 15, (Reuter)—Libyan Leader Muammar Gaddafi was reported yesterday to have agreed to halt a propaganda campaign against Egypt.

The campaign was part of a war of words between the two neighbouring Arab countries that brought their relations almost to breaking point.

Egyptian newspapers reported that Colonel Gaddafi had agreed to halt radio and press attacks on Egypt during a meeting he had in Tripoli Tuesday with parliamentarians from Egypt, Libya and Syria.

Egyptian official welcomed the Libyan leader's reported decision as a hopeful sign for future relations between the two countries.

Relations between Egypt and Libya, which were considering a merger only two years ago, deteriorated to the point where President Anwar Sadat recently described Colonel Gaddafi as "one hundred per cent sick". The remark followed personal attacks by the government controlled Libyan press on Sadat and his family.

Meanwhile France's efforts to

MOST VIETNAM REFUGEES MAY LIKE TO RETURN HOME

WASHINGTON, May 15, (Reuter)—Vietnamese refugee task force chief Dean Brown, Senator Edward Kennedy and the head of a private relief agency predicted Tuesday that an increasing number of refugees would want to return to Vietnam.

The assessment by the three men was made at a Senate hearing as Congress took another major step toward approval of money needed to help resettle tens of thousands of refugees in the United States.

By a unanimous vote, the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives approved a bill providing 405 million dollars to resettle an estimated 115,000 refugees.

The full house is expected to act Wednesday on the bill, which represents a 102 million dollar cut in the 507 million dollars requested by President Ford a week ago.

In the Senate action was delayed by democratic leader Mike Mansfield on a similar 405 million dollar measure approved Tuesday by its foreign relations committee. Senator

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, May 15. — The United States is preparing new proposals to deal with demands of developing nations for greater benefits from their raw materials exports.

In an address before the Kansas City International Relations Council on May 13 he also outlined for the first time a new U.S. proposal on grain reserves.

Kissinger made the following points in his address: —U.S. thinking on the issue of raw materials and on the manner in which it can be addressed internationally is moving forward. As result, efforts to arrange a major conference of oil-exporting and oil-importing countries on energy questions can resume in a new atmosphere.

—The United States "will propose a bilateral trade negotiations now under way in Geneva develop new rules and procedures on such question as freer access to supplies and markets, promotion of mining and processing industries, and settlements of disputes."

—The United States is prepared to discuss new arrangements for individual commodities "on a case-by-case basis."

—The United States will propose that the world bank explore new ways of financing investment in raw materials in developing nations, and is particularly interested in exploring new ways of bringing together capital, equipment, and other skills for developing these resources.

—The grain reserves would be made available when needed, but not released prematurely or in quantities that would unnecessarily depress market prices. There would be special provisions to meet the needs of the poorest developing countries.

—The United States most raw materials production still takes place in the industrial countries, while some of the poorest, most populous states (such as those in South Asia) are net importers of raw materials.

—The United States is prepared to consider realistic proposals, but is "convinced that poorer nations benefit most from an expanding world economy." The focus of U.S. efforts will be on expanding global prosperity. (item)

Mansfield was awaiting information on how much money could be diverted for refugee use from the now aborted Vietnamese military aid programme.

Defence Department officials told Senator Kennedy's judiciary subcommittee on refugees it could take four to five weeks to determine exactly how much money could be salvaged from the military aid programme.

Administration officials nevertheless hope Congress will complete action by the end of this week or early next week on funds to transport, house, feed and resettle the refugees.

More than 20,000 refugees have already arrived at military bases in the United States. Eglin in Florida, Fort Chaffee in Arkansas and Camp Pendleton in California. At least three times that number are still being processed at Pacific staging areas.

The movement of the refugees has slowed down over the past few days as the sheer weight of the number of refugees involved threatens to overwhelm officials in Guam and at the U.S. bases.

Brown, director of the Ford administration's refugee task force, told Senator Kennedy's committee some refugees wanted to go back.

"I have no objective basis for saying this, but a number of these people may be better off going back to Vietnam, he said. Brown testified that so far only 48 Vietnamese had asked to be repatriated and the United Nations high commission on refugees had been requested to arrange their return.

Brown and retired marine general Leonard Chapman, who is commissioner of the immigration and naturalisation service, said security clearances had been requested on 16,000 South Vietnamese but none had been completed. This was partly because government agencies were using filing cards instead of computers for some of their records.

According to Brown, only 136 Vietnamese were released from camps Monday and to date about 14,700 had been processed.

The IAEA director support was terminated in 1968, though help is still given by providing lecturers, offering training fellowships, or sending observers to important regional meetings. Other regular aid through the Technical Assistance programme of the IAEA, such as the provision of experts and equipment is likewise continued.

The number of Member States of the Centre has increased to the following 15 Arab States: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen.

The programme of the Centre is planned by a Scientific Advisory Committee which is based on the model of the SAC which advises the Director General of the IAEA. The recommendations of the MERRAC committee similarly need the approval of its Board of Governors.

At a recent meeting, the MERRAC SAC agreed to organise the following symposia on the application of atomic energy (mostly radioisotopes) during the forthcoming five-year period: Nuclear Medicine in September 1975, Hydrology, 1976, Agriculture, 1977, Insecticides—1976, and Pollution—1979. (IAEA)

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ILLNESS IS BIG BUSINESS IN FRANCE

PARIS, May 15, (Reuter)—Illness is big business in France and now the Giant Pharmaceutical Industry, virulently attacked for the way it sets its prices, faces the prying microscope of a government commission.

The attack originated from the Communist Party who have demanded the nationalisation of the main drugs companies and a 50 per cent cut in the price of medicines. The Party's newspaper L'Humanite said: "For the big industrialists in medicine sickness is sold gold."

So Health Minister Simone Weil, who adeptly steered through Parliament a highly controversial bill to liberalise abortion, has now turned her reforming zeal to the world of pills and setting up of a working group to study medicine price structures.

The stakes are high, the pressure groups numerous and Mme Weil has no illusions about the commission's task. "This is without doubt a very difficult problem," she said.

Regional self-help for scientific purposes. Of these, all except Yemen are also Member States of the IAEA. Nuclear technology is studied and applied in the fields of agriculture, medicine, industry, entomology and hydrology.

The fact that these countries are neighbouring geographically and politically and so have similar problems certainly influenced the establishment of such a Centre, and has similarly influenced its programme into providing the kind of practical solutions which achieved results.

The original purpose of MERRAC was principally to contribute to the success of several projects in the region aimed at increasing agricultural production or reducing losses by the application of isotope and radiation techniques, thereby saving time, money and effort. The quality of agricultural produce in the area has also been improved through sound applied research.

Training scientists and technicians to work throughout the Middle East is a major aim of the Centre, and here the common factor of Arabic as the area's main language is taken into account. Although English and French are principally used, many lectures

During the past ten years, 549 trainees attended courses at the Centre. In the past three years 13 fellowships have been granted for special training and experience, and since 1971 the Centre has granted 19 research contracts covering all fields of nuclear applications.

The programme of the Centre is planned by a Scientific Advisory Committee which is based on the model of the SAC which advises the Director General of the IAEA. The recommendations of the MERRAC committee similarly need the approval of its Board of Governors.

At a recent meeting, the MERRAC SAC agreed to organise the following symposia on the application of atomic energy (mostly radioisotopes) during the forthcoming five-year period: Nuclear Medicine in September 1975, Hydrology, 1976, Agriculture, 1977, Insecticides—1976, and Pollution—1979. (IAEA)

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Cambodia has no airforce to face US planes

WASHINGTON, May 15, (AFP)—National Unity Government of Cambodia (NUG) have practically no air force to face American aircraft in the area, a source close to the American Defence Department said yesterday.

The meeting will take place while Kissinger is in Paris for a meeting of the International Energy Agency, the announcement said.

WORLD NEWS ROUND UP

PARIS, May 15, (AFP)—President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will have talks here with American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on May 27, the Elysee Palace announced yesterday.

The meeting will take place while Kissinger is in Paris for a meeting of the International Energy Agency, the announcement said.

PARIS, May 15, (AFP)—The Portuguese President, General Francisco De Sotomayor will arrive here on June 4 for a four day official visit to France at the invitation of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. It was announced yesterday.

The invitation was made last January when Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, visited France.

The 60-year-old Portuguese General replaced General Antonio De Spínola as Portuguese head of state on September 30, 1974.

BENGHAZI, LIBYA, May 15, (AFP)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin visited Benghazi yesterday on the third day of a four-day visit to Libya.

Radio Tripoli announced that Kosygin, accompanied by several Libyan ministers, would visit the Jebel Lakhdar agricultural project near here.

Earlier, the radio said Kosygin met Colonel Moamer Kadafi Tuesday night, after a second, four-hour session with Prime Minister Abdel Salam Jalloud.

LONDON, May 15, (AFP)—The DRV Charge D'Affaires in Britain Tuesday took over custody of the South Vietnamese embassy here at the instructions of the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The Charge D'Affaires, Lai Van Ngoc reviewed a letter containing the revolutionary government's decision to the foreign office.

Gromyko criticises Kissinger's defence spending policy

MOSCOW, May 15, (AFP)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko yesterday criticised, off the cuff, US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for defending increased defence spending.

Gromyko's remarks, which included a criticism of Kissinger's Middle-East policy, were made during a televised speech at a meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw pact.

The letter did not ask for a meeting of the Security Council to discuss the incidents.

Meanwhile in Beirut Lebanese Foreign Minister Philippe Takla discussed the raids with armistice commission Chief Roberto Guyer, who is UN Deputy Secretary General for special political affairs with responsibility for emergency forces.

Guyer arrived from Syria and will today go on to Jordan.

what the White House intended to do.

"They had already given the orders before the leadership was consulted," the concerned Iowa Democrat Dick Clark.

Senator George McGovern, the 1972 Democratic Presidential candidate, said the United States had received no reply from Peking on its appeal to resolve the problem and Ford should have "the seizure of the Mayaguez was a foolish and reckless act on the part of an unstable government. But the answer to it is not foolishness or recklessness or an unavailing policy on our part."

PEKING, May 15, (DPA)—A group of 22 West German politicians, journalists and economists from the state of Bavaria arrived here yesterday on a twelve day tour of China. The group is led by Bavarian President Rudolf Hanauer and the Mayor of Munich Georg Kronawitter.

Deputy leader of the expedition Junio Tabei and Yushiko Watanabe with a sherpa guide left camp two at a height of 6,400 metres on May eleven for the summit bid.

The expeditions plan is to dump all equipment necessary for the conquest at camp five at an altitude of 8,000 metres.

covers developments in the fields of justice, education, public security, commerce, information and culture, public health, finance, transportation mines and industries, planning, demography and statistical charts.

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Giscard, Chinese leader hold 2nd round of talks

PARIS, May 15, (DPA)—China's First Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-Ping, the highest ranking Chinese leader ever to visit the West, was yesterday closeted with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing for the second time since he arrived for a six-day visit Monday.

On hand for the meeting were the foreign ministers of both countries Jean Sauvagnargues and Chiao Kuan-Hua.

The agenda was understood to have included elaboration of European and other international questions first broached Tuesday.

Earlier yesterday Teng visited a 500 hectare model farm south east of Paris and later hosted a traditional Chinese luncheon for the President of France.

Tuesday night at the Elysee palace banquet for the Chinese statesman Teng warned that the hegemony of the super powers could be brought to head in Europe.

He said that China favoured European union.

US to recall non-essential staff from Vientiane

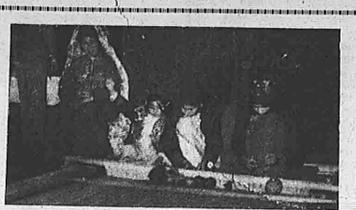
WASHINGTON, May 15, (AFP)—The United States will begin this week to restate non-essential diplomatic staff from the US embassy in Vientiane, State Department spokesman Jobert Funseth said here yesterday.

The American authorities decided this after three American civil servants were taken hostage in Savannakhet southern Laos by student demonstrators.

According to reports received by the State Department the hostages are still being held out have not been mis-treated.

Funseth emphasised that the closure of the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane was not envisaged at the moment.

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THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. XIV NO. 47 KABUL, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1975 (SAUR 27, 1354 S.H.) PRICE AF. 6

Thailand to review ties with US after Mayaguez incident

HANGKONG, May 17, (Reuter)—Thailand will review all its military and economic agreements with the United States and meanwhile recalled its Ambassador from Washington, Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj announced last night.

The aim of the review was to prevent recurrence of a similar crisis to the one which blew up this week over American use of U-Tapao air base south of here as a jumping-off point for the Mayaguez recovery mission—against Thailand's wishes.

Asked if this would lead to withdrawal of all American troops from Thailand before the present March 1976 deadline, he said, "I think so, but this depends on all circumstances."

Libya calls on PLO to form govt. in exile

TRIPOLI, May 17, (AFP)—Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Salam Jalloud Thursday night appealed directly to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat to form a "Palestinian revolutionary government" which would liberate Palestine by force of arms.

The Prime Minister made the appeal in a speech in the presence of Arafat, currently visiting Libya, which was broadcast yesterday by Libyan radio.

He urged the PLO leader and the Palestinian revolution "to make the courageous decision" to set up a government in exile "which would set a clear path for the struggle and the liberation of Palestine by force of arms."

Maj. Jalloud said he was making the appeal in the name of Libyan leader Moamer Kadafi and the Revolution Command Council.

He was speaking at the opening of a conference for the consolidation of the Palestinian revolution" organised to mark the 27th anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel on Palestinian territory.

Observers believed there was some significance in the fact that Maj. Jalloud made his appeal just after Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin completed a visit to Libya.

ADDIS ABABA, May 17, (DPA)—The Ethiopian military government yesterday nationalised several more companies run with foreign funds.

Among those affected are food wholesalers and super markets serving the foreign colony here.

A government spokesman announced on Friday that the owners—mainly Greeks, Americans and Indians—were accused of economic sabotage.

The latest measure also placed all private planes owned by foreigners under the control of "Ethiopian airlines."

13 die, 167 injured in Yugoslav train crash

BELGRADE, May 17, (DPA)—The death toll rose to 13 yesterday in the aftermath of a rail accident in southern Yugoslavia, which also injured some 169 people, many of them seriously.

Shortly before midnight, an express train on the Skopje, Belgrade line jumped the tracks and overturned while crossing a bridge over the flood-swollen Korbejevac river.

Six of the thirteen coaches of the train left the rails and one reportedly plunged into the water as the bridge gave way. The other five cars which had not yet crossed the bridge remained on the tracks.

Authorities fear the death toll could go higher.

Faq back from Al-Ahram voices fear over big powers' plan for Mideast

CAIRO, May 17, (Reuter)—A leading Egyptian newspaper commentator said Friday the review follows the collapse in March of an attempt by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to negotiate a new troop disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel.

The article in Al-Ahram appeared to reflect the Egyptian government's fear of a prolonged period of no war, no peace in the Middle East, such as existed from 1967 to 1973.

President Sadat has declared that this is unacceptable to Egypt, and that there must be progress towards peace if another war is to be avoided.

Kaddans suggested the United States and the Soviet Union may be seeking a way out of their responsibility of finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said that in their attempt to freeze the present situation they may well be counting on the Palestine Liberation Organisation's refusal to recognise Israel.

US imposes general trade embargo against Cambodia, SV

WASHINGTON, May 17, (Reuter)—The United States yesterday imposed a general trade embargo against Cambodia and South Vietnam, the Commerce Department said.

The Administration had previously frozen all Cambodian and South Vietnamese assets held in the US and announced that all future commercial and financial transactions by American citizens with the two countries would require a government license.

"The general embargo policy in effect for these countries is to deny licenses for any exports except where special humanitarian considerations are involved," yesterday's announcement said.

The embargo puts South Vietnam and Cambodia in the Commerce Department's so-called category "Z", along with North Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Cuba.

A Department spokesman said there are rare exceptions to the embargo policy against these countries. In the past, the United States has approved shipments of hospital equipment to DRV and licensed exports to Cuba to support World Health Organisation projects.

Meanwhile Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday defended the use of force to free the US merchant ship Mayaguez and its 39 crew, despite the casualties involved.

Dr. Kissinger spoke shortly after the Defence Department had disclosed that one marine had been killed and 13 others were missing, believed dead, in the operation. Some doubts were also expressed here on whether the attack was really necessary to free the ship and its crew.

Dr. Kissinger addressed a press conference called at short notice to deal with the many questions raised by the military action ordered by President Ford to recapture the ship, seized last Monday by Cambodian gunboats in the Gulf of Thailand.

Dr. Kissinger said the Mayaguez affair had shown the world that the US would not be pushed beyond certain limits.

Defence Department spokesman Joseph Laitin said that, apart from the dead and missing, 22 marines were wounded.

He also disclosed that US planes had made a second air attack on the Cambodian mainland about 40 minutes after crew of Mayaguez were safely aboard a US destroyer.

Dr. Kissinger strongly defended the U.S. decision to use force, saying that it was taken after there was no response to some 80 hours of diplomatic overtures to secure the release of the Mayaguez and its crew.

But, rejecting suggestions that the U.S. deliberately used force to prove its continued strength following defeats in Indochina, he declared: "We are not going around looking for opportunities to prove our manhood."

However, he added that "The United States cannot be pushed and that the United States is prepared to defend those interests."

Referring to the Thai government's anger at use of the air base at U-Tapao in Thailand as staging point for the marine landings on Koh Tang Island, he said the U.S. had a right to expect some sympathy for allies in the circumstances.

But he apologised to Thailand, saying: "In so far as we have caused any embarrassment to the Thai government, we regret those actions."

65 families receive land in Helmand

KABUL, May 17, (Bakhtar)—On the basis of the policy statement of the revolutionary state land will be distributed to another 65 deserving families in Helmand valley.

The list of the families who will receive land has been published in the local newspapers.

Mazar plants sells amunia, oxygen, Nitrogen, Co 2

MAZARE SHARIF, May 17, (Bakhtar)—The Chemical Fertilizer and Thermo-Power Plant of Mazare Sharif produces 7,000 tons of liquid ammonia every year.

A source of the plant said that from the total output 3,000 tons will be available for other users.

Liquid ammonia is used in the production of ice and for conserving. Previously it was imported from foreign countries.

In addition the plant produces oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide which can be purchased by the government and private institutions as well as individuals in quantities they need.

First long-term development plan under preperation

KABUL, May 17, (Bakhtar)—A Soviet delegation of planning experts arrived here last Thursday. The delegation is headed by the chairman of the Soviet Planning Department, Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and Soviet Ambassador to Kabul Puzanov welcomed the delegation at the Kabul international airport.

The Soviet delegation during its stay in Kabul will assist the Afghan and foreign experts in matters of mutual development of Soviet-Tunisian cooperation in various fields. Mutual interest was voiced out for broadening constructive linkages in the sphere of politics, economic and cultural exchanges.

The discussion involved also urgent questions of international relations.

In view of the political situation in the Middle East determination was confirmed on the part of the Soviet Union and the Tunisian Republic to strive for a just and durable peace in the area on the basis of eliminating the aftermaths of the Israeli aggression, against Arab countries.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

KABUL, May 17, (Bakhtar)—Ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan to Soviet Union Nor Ahmad Etemadi arrived in Kabul last Thursday to spend his vacation.

Giscard raps big powers' arms build'up

PARIS, May 17, (DPA)—French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing yesterday said it was regrettable that while there was political detente the two super powers Soviet Union and the US continue to build up their conventional and strategic arms.

Peace was thus increasingly endangered, he said in an interview with the right-wing daily "Aurore" on the occasion of his first anniversary as president.

But he showed himself confident on developments in Europe. A "political structure" existed in Europe, he said but Europe needed an organisation throughout which it could express itself.

He hoped a "common conception of the political union of Europe" could be found before the election of a European parliament scheduled in 1976.

GENEVA, May 17, (DPA)—Smallpox killed 1,499 people in Bangladesh in the first four months of this year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) said yesterday.

Bangladesh represents the only significant setback to the worldwide campaign.

World oil supply estimate up to 1000 billion barrels

LONDON, May 17, (DPA)—The world's supply of ultimately recoverable crude oil is estimated to be about 2000 billion barrels, the Ninth World Petroleum Congress, was told here Friday.

I. D. Moody, representing the Mobil Oil Corporation, New York, said: "How much of this undiscovered resource will actually be found and produced depends on economic and political factors."

Afghanistan Republic Annual 1975

In addition to President's speeches, messages and interviews and Afghanistan's international relations,

covers developments in the fields of justice, education, public security, commerce, information and culture,

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THE HELMAND COTTON AND VEGETABLE OIL CORPORATION HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM A FRENCH FIRM IN LYON FOR SUPPLY OF TWELVE PREFABRICATED STEEL STRUCTURES WITH CORRUGATED IRON SHEET ROOFS - (96 METRES LONG, 20 METRES WIDE AND 6 METRES HIGH) FOR STORAGE OF SEED COTTON AT THE RATE OF 166167 FRENCH FRANCS EACH EX WORKS. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO DESIRE TO SUPPLY ANY NUMBER OF THESE AT A BETTER RATE ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT THEIR QUOTATIONS TO OUR LIAISON OFFICE JADE 26 SARATAN OPPOSITE SHARE NAU PARK OR AT HEAD QUARTERS IN LASHKARGAH NOT LATER THAN 17 MAY AND REPORT PERSONALLY TO BIDDING COMMITTEE ON SAME DATE AT TEN A.M. MINISTRY OF MINES BUILDING. BIDDERS WILL ALSO BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE THEIR LICENCES AND SECURITY ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS.

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Published every day except Friday and public holidays.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF Shafiq S. Rahel Tel: 28847

FOOD FOR THOUGHT Fate makes our relatives, choice makes our friends.

Editorial

Press Review

Agricultural schools

The agricultural school in Farah, the foundation stone of which was laid Wednesday, marks the beginning of a new era in the development of one of Afghanistan's least developed regions agriculturally.

According to history and also remnants of past civilisations in the area, Farah has been once upon a time a green land producing considerable quantities of wheat and cereals.

The school is being set-up at this juncture. The few thousand acres in Balwa desert, the biggest in Afghanistan, which has been brought under irrigation in the past few years, show the soil is excellent.

The school, being on the spot, will enable the students the majority of whom will be drawn from amongst the local residents and farmer families, to learn new agricultural techniques, use of high yield seeds and fertilisers, water and irrigation methods, and marketing of land yields.

In fact what Afghanistan needs, since more than eighty per cent of its people are farmers, is agricultural schools whose graduates will go back to the land, and skillfully help development of agriculture.

TEL AVIV, May 17, (DPA). Heavy explosion which rocked a military plant 10 kilometers north of the city yesterday, left many houses damaged and windows shattered, but nobody seriously hurt, Israeli radio reported.

HEYWARD Thursday's Heyward in one of its two editorials comments on services rendered to the cause of self-determination of Pashtunistan by one of its leaders, Muhammad Hashim Khan.

Born in Quetta, southern Pashtunistan in 1908, Muhammad Hashim Khan was the son of Bar Mohammad Khan, the commander of Kohat in the reign of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan. His mother was a descendant of Mula Mula Alam, a famous patriot and nationalist who originated from the Islamic college in 1921 Hashim Khan served as the secretary of the philippic association of Islamic college for two years, the paper writes.

"Fashim Khan also established close relations with prominent political leaders, writers and poets of India, such as Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ebrahim etc." Heyward writes. In 1945 he joined politics and in 1950 he along with his four friends were imprisoned by the Muslim League government on the ground that they were involved in propaganda for establishment of Pashtunistan. After his release, it was in his house in 1954 that the foundation of a new party with the cooperation of Abdul Samad Khan was laid, says.

When arrested with Khan Abdul Wali Khan, he was one of the leading members of the National Awami Party. He is in jail at present, the paper concludes.

ANIS Analysing the causes for the seizure and release of the U.S. ship Mayaguez by Cambodian forces. Thursday's issue of daily Anis in its editorial says that with the end of war in Vietnam and Cambodia it was expected that the situation would turn to normalcy and problems would be solved through peaceful means.

"The countries of the area in particular began threading carefully. For instance, Thailand, which always compromised with big powers, began demanding the evacuation of the military bases on its territory from the American it says.

WASHINGTON, May 17. The following statement was made by John Tabor, Under Secretary of Commerce, in Washington on May 15: "The first quarter balance-of-payments statistics indicate a stronger U.S. foreign trade posture as well as an improvement in the United States' international financial standing. There are explanations for these developments, but under present circumstances they are welcome good news.

Soviet appeal to peoples, parliaments, governments

MOSCOW, May 17. The following are the highlights of the message by the government and Central Committee of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the thirtieth year of the end of World War II.

The bloodiest, the most destructive war in world history ended thirty years ago. The victory in this greatest of wars over fascism and militarism has been an important landmark in mankind's destinies.

The scale of the losses sustained is enormous. The burden of the sacrifices is incalculable. But they were not in vain.

Soldiers who fought for the sake of defending their motherland, their ideals, their homes, their families, wanted to go away with Fascism and thus to rid mankind from the horrors of war forever. They went into this great battle hoping and dreaming to win a stable, just and democratic peace. And their heroic efforts have borne fruit, have resulted in great changes. Social and political changes of the greatest significance have taken place and the objective opportunity of banning world wars from the life of mankind has been created, for the first time in history.

The 30th anniversary since the end of World War Two is a special occasion. We are making it more favourable atmosphere. Europe and the world as a whole have really come closer to the implementation of that lofty goal. Principles of equality, sovereignty, the abolition of use of force are being more and more asserted in the relations among states.

The road to this was not easy. The difficult and stubborn struggle has been going on during all these thirty years. And today it is not yet over. "The cold war" delayed the construction of the edifice of peace for decades.

It also caused an unprecedented arms race using the latest scientific achievements and has

Serious doubts are now being raised in the world's financial centres as to whether there is enough money around to meet the enormous cost of developing new sources of offshore oil.

Although the \$250 million raised by a consortium of banks for this month for the British Piper Field in the North Sea would appear to indicate that large loans are available, major bankers are openly saying that funding of future projects, particularly outside Europe and North America, will not be easy.

The problem stems from the sheer size of the investment requirements of the oil industry. Figures provided by industry sources and confirmed by bankers indicate that the industry will need \$770,000 million in the next decade. If the figure is adjusted for 10 per cent annual inflation it will double. By contrast the total assets of the world's 100 top banks total \$1,900,000 million.

The enormity of the task comes into even greater perspective when analysing the example of just one offshore oil field, Brent in the British area of the North Sea, which is being developed at a cost of well over \$1,850 million (\$800 million). This represents about 8 per cent of the total issued capital of Shell and Exxon, who own the field, a massive commitment when measured this way against the capital and reserves of two of the largest corporations in the world.

Commenting on this kind of investment at a recent seminar on energy finance organised in London by the Financial Times, British Petroleum's Finance Coordinator, Quentin Morris, said: "Our spending in the Forties Field in the North Sea represents about 25 per cent of BP issued capital and reserves. Shell, Exxon, and BP are good for the credit."

There are, however, concession-holders in the North Sea whose capital needs on their discoveries represent 700 per cent, 800 per cent or even 1000 per cent of their capital reserves.

"The oil in the ground is not a course, a waxy substance and its production will transform the economies concerned, but in the meantime to raise finance on the basis of their actual realised assets does give rise to problems. "I find it difficult to see how you can on the one hand criticise banks for being prudently unwilling to advance \$10 to a person whose total assets are only \$1, even if they have expectations,

Land reclamation IN IRAQ

A responsible source at the State Organisation for Soil Land Reclamation says that the increased salinity of the soil and the rise of the level of underground waters have led to a continued decrease of the yield, a continued fall in the Iraqi peasant income and to an increased migration from the countryside to the towns and cities.

The international contradiction of peace and reason. And this in turn will tell favourably on the development of international relations throughout the world. As a result of this negative development, the stage-by-stage objectives of the previous agricultural development plans were unsuccessful in accordance with the perception laid down for it, in view of the difficulties encountered, which, in fact, are attributed to the irrigation projects that served either as stage by stage projects with a limited span of life, or dependent projects, with negative economic returns, depending for their existence on other revenues of the State.

The functions of the State Organisation for Soil Land Reclamation are focused during the 1976-1980 National Development Plan, on solving the problem of salinity in such a way as would lead to a multifold increase of the reclaimed lands, besides maintaining the soil, ameliorating their productive qualities, and increasing the verticillal average of land production.

The State Organisation's sources add that Five-Year Plan, for which more than (200) million Dinars have been earmarked, comprises carrying out soil studies and research work, aiming at preparing and laying down the designs and contracts of land reclamation projects, irrigation and drainage projects, and preparing the productivity sketches of arable lands of the State and peasant societies' farms. Likewise, for carrying out soil surveys and hydrological reconnaissance for agricultural studies and research purposes, preparing the designs and contracts fit for implementing the agricultural projects, including the areas that are exploited ar-

ing director of the International Monetary Fund and now a private banker, put it recently: banks are up to our limits, for financing Italy, France, Britain and others. We are not in any danger, but we cannot prudently go any further."

Of course there is reason to hope that some of the massive oil investment needed will be provided by the billions of dollars being earned at present by the Middle East oil producers. With about 60 per cent of the world's reserves in the Middle East it is realistic to presume that one aspect of "participation" by oil-producing countries will be the progressive assumption of exploration and development costs.

"The phoenix is for atomic energy. The Concorde is for aviation. An entirely new space guard achievement", the center director told Teng. He added that the phoenix was "10 years ahead" of U.S. Russian and British programs.

WASHINGTON, May 17, (Reuters).—The chairman of Gulf Oil Corporation, in one of a series of disclosures of political contributions by U.S. companies, said it paid nearly five million dollars to officials in South Korea and Bolivia in 1966 and 1970.

Bob Dorsey revealed the payments at a hearing of the US Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations which is investigating foreign political contributions by US firms.

It was one of several recent revelations by US companies about contributions made to officials of foreign countries.

Dorsey said four million dollars was given under pressure to the Democratic Republican Party of South Korea, the party in power, in 1966 and 1970, while another 490,000 dollars went in 1970 to the late General Rene Barrientos of Bolivia, and members of his political party.

Dorsey said such payments were legal under US law, but not under the laws of South Korea or Bolivia.

A further 50,000 dollars of Gulf funds helped finance a public relations campaign to present the Arab side of the Arab-Israeli dispute in 1970, Dorsey said.

Can the world afford to look for more oil?

and at the same time criticise them for being imprudent and risking money improperly."

A leading European banker, Dr. C.F. Karsten, of the Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank, said it was "beyond doubt" that banks would not be able to cope with the size of investment needed and "the sooner monetary authorities recognise this the better."

Dr. Karsten said that even large banks had become very selective in granting new loans, limiting them to infamite clients and cutting the period of repayment from 10 years or more to eight years or less.

"The limitation to their own clients has caused the almost total breakdown of the consortium type of lending. At the moment it is extremely difficult to bring together a group of banks for a major amount, even if it is for a well-known name in the market."

The reason is not that the bankers doubt the growth potential of the oil industry — although the fall per cent annually is the current most fashionable figure — but a reluctance to over-commit themselves on longterm loans. Or, as Pierre-Foul Schweitzer, formerly man-

aging director of the International Monetary Fund and now a private banker, put it recently: banks are up to our limits, for financing Italy, France, Britain and others. We are not in any danger, but we cannot prudently go any further."

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The functions of the State Organisation for Soil Land Reclamation are focused during the 1976-1980 National Development Plan, on solving the problem of salinity in such a way as would lead to a multifold increase of the reclaimed lands, besides maintaining the soil, ameliorating their productive qualities, and increasing the verticillal average of land production.

The State Organisation's sources add that Five-Year Plan, for which more than (200) million Dinars have been earmarked, comprises carrying out soil studies and research work, aiming at preparing and laying down the designs and contracts of land reclamation projects, irrigation and drainage projects, and preparing the productivity sketches of arable lands of the State and peasant societies' farms. Likewise, for carrying out soil surveys and hydrological reconnaissance for agricultural studies and research purposes, preparing the designs and contracts fit for implementing the agricultural projects, including the areas that are exploited ar-

ing director of the International Monetary Fund and now a private banker, put it recently: banks are up to our limits, for financing Italy, France, Britain and others. We are not in any danger, but we cannot prudently go any further."

Of course there is reason to hope that some of the massive oil investment needed will be provided by the billions of dollars being earned at present by the Middle East oil producers. With about 60 per cent of the world's reserves in the Middle East it is realistic to presume that one aspect of "participation" by oil-producing countries will be the progressive assumption of exploration and development costs.

"The phoenix is for atomic energy. The Concorde is for aviation. An entirely new space guard achievement", the center director told Teng. He added that the phoenix was "10 years ahead" of U.S. Russian and British programs.

WASHINGTON, May 17, (Reuters).—The chairman of Gulf Oil Corporation, in one of a series of disclosures of political contributions by U.S. companies, said it paid nearly five million dollars to officials in South Korea and Bolivia in 1966 and 1970.

Bob Dorsey revealed the payments at a hearing of the US Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations which is investigating foreign political contributions by US firms.

It was one of several recent revelations by US companies about contributions made to officials of foreign countries.

Dorsey said four million dollars was given under pressure to the Democratic Republican Party of South Korea, the party in power, in 1966 and 1970, while another 490,000 dollars went in 1970 to the late General Rene Barrientos of Bolivia, and members of his political party.

Dorsey said such payments were legal under US law, but not under the laws of South Korea or Bolivia.

A further 50,000 dollars of Gulf funds helped finance a public relations campaign to present the Arab side of the Arab-Israeli dispute in 1970, Dorsey said.

Land reclamation IN IRAQ

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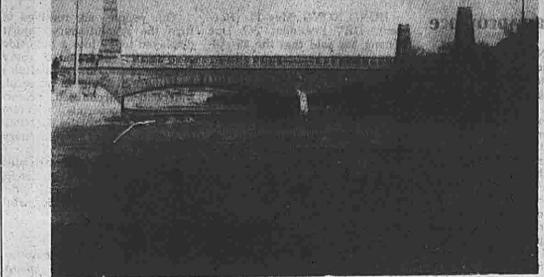
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Pull Hartel, one of several bridges over Kabul River is one of the oldest stone bridges in the city linking the west end part to the eastern. The bridge is named after its architect and designer Hartel, a German, and is over fifty years old.

PERVASIVE SENSE OF HUMANITY

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Literary critics have commented on the pervasive sense of humanity flowing through the works of India's great novelist K. Narayan. Coming into the presence of the author confirms that this sense of humanity is a direct reflection of his inner life.

This was evident to the audience at American University when on May 5 when Dr. Narayan was present to be honoured by the English Speaking Union for his recently published autobiography, "My Days".

The English Speaking Union—A group established in 1920 to further the use of English—offers an annual award of 2,000 dollars for the best book of belles lettres written in English by a writer either from Asia or Africa who uses English as a second language.

The idea of the competition was conceived only two years ago and the first award went to another eminent Indian writer, Kamala Mar Khandaya, for her novel, "Two Virgins".

Narayan's book—singled out from over 140 competitors—was chosen, according to Dr. Larson, "because of the excellence of the writing as well as the fact that we would like to recognise a distinguished career of the man."

In opening the award ceremony, Dr. Larson noted that during Narayan's career, which spans the last 40 years, the author has written 10 novels and half a dozen collections of short stories as well as the autobiography.

He compared the novels with those of one of America's foremost writers William Faulkner. He created the fictional world of "Yoknapatawpha county" Narayan set his novels in the fictional city of "Malgudi"—a literary synthesis of Mysore, where Narayan lives most of the time, and Madras, where he was born.

However, Larson said, "Unlike Faulkner whose vision was essentially tragic and grotesque, Narayan's vision has been comic. Over, and over again, he has recorded the case of the individual who begins in isolation and gradually moves toward the community so that by the end (of the book) he is very much a part of the main-stream of his own traditional past."

Dr. Larson noted that Narayan, as he recorded in "my days," moved through life in much the same fashion as the characters in his novels. "The autobiography," Dr. Larson said, "begins with Narayan's childhood, described in his grandmother's tongue and continues with an account of his struggle to become a published writer."

It concludes with the description of his more sedentary life today. A sense of humanity permeates the autobiography as I think it does all of his novels. Again we see the pattern of the individual turning toward his society, in the final section of "my days," we see Narayan appealing to the civic authorities in Mysore to save the city's trees."

Larson termed the book "a fitting capstone to a brilliant literary career. Yet as Narayan suggests and his readers hope, it is only the penultimate chapter in a writer's life."

There is, however, nothing random or accidental about Narayan's writing. Fohseng noted, this process is followed by "corrections, revisions and tightening up of sentences."

Narayan in an interview, discussed his craft. He was asked if he strove to achieve any particular artistic vision or impart a specific philosophical output.

"I'm not so self-conscious about my writing," he said. "I don't write deliberately. I write about some incident or character that interests me and what more comes beyond that is what others were to start thinking about what ideas I should convey, I would be writing."

"I start with a basic idea which develops as I write. Often, I find however that I work out certain details which surprise me. And then, I look at what I have written as if I were a reader, seeing the material for the first time."

"It is very important that the writer be capable of receiving impressions from life," he emphasised. "Most people are not observant."

"He should constantly observe the life around them, the human types and each day, write down some scene they have observed."

"This he says is a good technique for getting into the habit of writing. The process "keeps the writer constantly alert, as if he had the shutter of a camera ready to open—to receive all impressions."

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BOONN, May 17, (Hester).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt yesterday assured Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis of West German support for Greece's move for full integration in the European community.

The official Bonn government spokesman said the assurance was given during discussion here between the two leaders and the foreign ministers.

Five cooperatives formed in Baghlan province

BAGHLAN, May 17, (Bakhtar).—Five Agricultural cooperatives have been established and put to work in Baghlan on tentative basis.

ROME, May 17, (Reuter).—Turkish Foreign Minister Tansu Caglayangil arrived in Rome for weekend talks with his Greek counterpart Dimitrios Bletsos, the first high level contact between the two countries for nearly six months.

Bonn swept by poison gas scare

BONN, May 17, (Reuter).—The West German army has tons of lethal poison gas waiting to be destroyed, a Defence Ministry spokesman said here yesterday.

Leftwing political extremists were at first suspected of having broken into the depot and taken the gas to blackmail Bonn into releasing four anarchist leaders whose trial on murder and robbery charges begins next week.

The steel cylinders contained a chemical warfare poison known as "Lost" left over from world war two and handed over to the German army by the British to be destroyed.

A spokesman was unable to say exactly how many were missing. But he said the army had "tons" of it, mainly in the form of artillery gas shells packed in chests.

45m. Vietnamese will unite as one man: DRV President

HONG KONG, May 17, (Reuter).—DRV President Ton Duc Thang has said that the 45 million people Vietnamese throughout the country will unite as one man and will love one another like members of the same family, the DRV News Agency (VNA) said yesterday.

"Our people are resolved to turn the revolutionary spirit displayed today into a high tide of patriotic emulation to carry out President Ho Chi-Minh's last wish: to build a peaceful, independent, reunified, democratic and prosperous Vietnam and to make a worthy contribution to the world revolutionary cause."

BANGKOK, May 17, (Reuter).—Three South Vietnamese envoys arrived here yesterday to discuss the continued American military presence in Thailand.

The Defence Ministry said the only place that it could dispose of "lost" without damage to the environment was in the desert in the US state of Nevada.

The fact that the army has chemical warfare weapons in its possession could have international repercussions. One of the first things the West German government did after the last war was to sign a treaty pledging abstention from atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons.

NICOSIA, May 17, (Reuter).—Greek and Turkish Cypriot representatives met yesterday for the third time this week to discuss the form of a future federal government for the island.

The chief negotiators, Glafkos Clerides for the Greek-Cypriots, and Rauf Denktash for the Turkish-Cypriots, are due to meet for the second time in Vienna on June 5 with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for talks on an overall solution to the Cyprus problem.

Arabs protest against signing of EEC-Israel accord

BRUSSELS, May 17, (AFP).—Arab countries yesterday issued a sharp protest against the signing by the European Economic Community of a new trading arrangement with Israel.

The Arab League sources in Cairo said Algeria had asked for a suspension of preparations for a dialogue—scheduled to be resumed by officials of both sides in the Egyptian capital on May 20.

NEW DELHI, May 17 (DPA).—India and Pakistan yesterday opened bilateral talks here seeking to work out the modalities of resuming two way commercial aviation.

Swiss scientists fight against nuclear power plants opponents

BERNE, May 17, (DPA).—Some 390 leading Swiss natural scientists and engineers yesterday condemned in a letter to the government protest action against a new nuclear power plant in Kaiseraugst, Switzerland.

Officers of the Missions of the friendly countries and the United Nations in Kabul held an International Dinner Thursday evening at the Ball Room of Hotel Inter-continental.

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President Sadat, King Hussein hold talks in Aman

AMMAN/BEIRUT, May 17, (DPA).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and King Hussein of Jordan had a first exchange of views yesterday shortly after Sadat arrived from Baghdad.

Pak. delegation in Delhi for bilateral talks

NEW DELHI, May 17 (DPA).—India and Pakistan yesterday opened bilateral talks here seeking to work out the modalities of resuming two way commercial aviation.

The talks are being conducted by Pakistan Foreign Secretary (undersecretary) Aga Shahi who arrived here Thursday with a 17 man delegation, and his Indian colleague Kewal Singh.

Telecommunication Day marked by member nations

KABUL, May 18, (Bakhtar).—The Telecommunications Day under the theme of "Telecommunications and Meteorology" was marked throughout the world by member nations of the International Telecommunication Union yesterday.

Mayaguez Captain lauds marines role in rescue

SINGAPORE, May 18, (Reuter).—The captain of the US container vessel Mayaguez said yesterday the Cambodians released his crew after he had convinced them he had no military cargo aboard and promised to get the American air and marine attacks stopped.

President Sadat, King Hussein hold talks in Aman

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IRAN AIR FLY IRAN AIR Boeing 727 IR 821 Every Monday & Thursday Kabul-Teheran At 0845 AM WITH IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO EUROPE MONDAY



WE HAVE BIG STOCK OF OLD / NEW CARPETS AND ANTIQUITIES FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. THOSE INTERESTED MAY CONTACT US.

Any move must take place on the three front (Egypt, Syria and Jordan), he added.



Telecommunication Day marked by member nations

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President Sadat, King Hussein hold talks in Aman

Sadat, Assad view common strategy on Middle East

DAMASCUS, May 18, (Reuter).—The Presidents of Egypt, and Syria met here last night to discuss their strategy towards the problems of the Middle East and coordinate their policies.

Another 343 Baluchis flee Pak oppressions

KABUL, May 18, (Bakhtar).—Another group of Baluchis including women and children has taken refuge in Afghanistan to escape the tyranny and oppression of the Pakistani government and merciless actions of the Pakistani military forces.

USSR, Tunisia urge early settlement of Mideast crisis

TUNIS, May 18, (Tass).—The Soviet Union and Tunisia have urged an early settlement of the Middle East crisis on the basis of the fulfillment in full measure of the well-known resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly.

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Congratulatory telegrams

KABUL, May 18, (Bakhtar).—A congratulatory telegram has been sent by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud to HM Olav V the King of Norway, on the National Day of his country, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

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Oil prices may increase in September, says Shah of Iran

WASHINGTON, May 18, (Reuter).—The Shah of Iran said yesterday he expected the price of oil to be increased in September and rejected suggestions that a world oil glut would force prices downwards.

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President conveys sympathies to flood victims

FAIZABAD, May 18, (Bakhtar).—The sympathies of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud were conveyed to the families of Yafat district flood victims in Badkhashan, by Governor of that province.

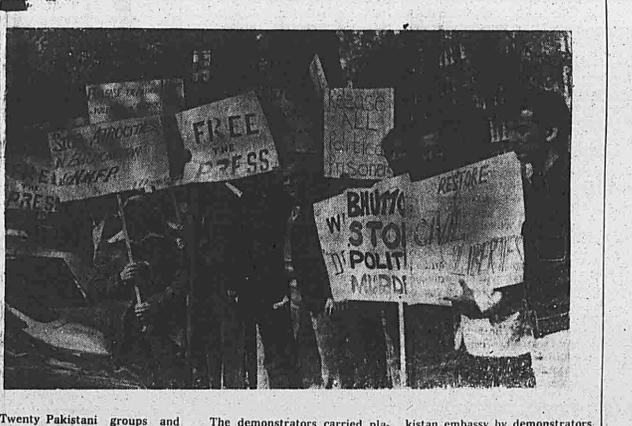
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PASHTUNS BALUCHIS IN 'BRITAIN DENOUNCE BHUTTO'S ATROCITIES



Twenty Pakistani groups and societies in London and also the majority of Pashtuns and Baluchis residing in that city as well as in Birmingham and Manchester demonstrated in front of Pakistani embassy in London for more than two and a half hours.



Photo above and below show demonstrators with their placards.

Afghanistan Republic Annual 1975. In addition to President's speeches, messages and interviews and Afghanistan's international relations, covers developments in the fields of justice, education, public security, commerce, information and culture, public health, finance, transportation, mines and industries, planning, demography and statistical charts. For your copy Contact the Circulation Department of The Kabul Times.



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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Too great haste to repay an obligation is a kind of ingratitude. (Francis Duc de La)

Editorial: Telecommunication Day

The fact that the members of the International Telecommunication Union are celebrating World Telecommunication Day for the sixth time shows the importance which they, including Afghanistan, attach to telecommunication.

Press Review

JAMHOURIAT

Yesterday's daily Jamhuriat carries an article by Habib Faramand on chemical fertilisers and agricultural production.

Some 80,000 tons of chemical fertiliser will be supplied to farmers and orchard-owners throughout the country during the current Afghan year. It shows an increase of 17,000 tons compared to the previous Afghan year, he writes.

Last year 63,000 tons fertiliser, obtained from Mazar Chemical Plant and also imported was distributed among farmers on favourable terms which resulted in a rise in agricultural production.

The price of fertiliser in world markets in the past two years has gone up because of shortages in supply. During the first world congress on food the FAO chief talked of 'surplus production' of chemical fertiliser. However, a UN report in 1974 says that ever-increasing shortage of fertiliser and energy has resulted in decline in agricultural production and rise of prices, he writes.

Despite rise in price of fertiliser in the international markets the Government of Republic of Afghanistan has maintained its price stable and the difference is subsidised by the government.

Considering the amount of fertiliser used during the current year, the subsidy to be borne by the government is considerable. However, the government has taken upon itself this financial burden in order to help farmers to increase land productivity, he continues.

During the past Afghan year the government's efforts in distributing fertiliser to farmers yielded good results. Rise in all crops, including cotton, sugarbeet and wheat were recorded in many parts of the country.

During the current year the forecast for cotton yield is between 160,000 to 180,000 tons. The area under sugar-beet cultivation will expand and there will be a production of five per cent in the production of wheat, barley and fruits.

In addition to popularising the use of chemical fertiliser and other modern methods of farming, the Republican Government of Afghanistan is also making efforts to expand arable land, improve irrigation system and distribute improved seeds.

Combating plant diseases and providing technical guidance to farmers. ANS Thursday's daily Afghan carries a report on Ariana Afghan Airlines. In an interview the President of the AAA, Eng. Aminullah Nejeib has said that the purchase of a bigger passenger plane is under study. The Airlines will commence flights to Peking and the Middle East.

As is now the Airlines has two Boeing 727 and one Boeing 720 which are in service between Kabul-Amman, New Delhi, Tashkent, Beirut, Damascus, Rome, London, Teheran, Paris, Istanbul, and Frankfurt.

Undoubtedly Afghanistan's needs in this field are vast and technical and technical resources permitting the new projects which have been devised will be implemented.

WORLD PRESS

The North Yemeni capital of Sana'a is still tense a week after massive tribal protest demonstrations against changes in the army, the following Lebanese weekly, Al Balagh reported.

The weekly, usually well informed about South Yemeni affairs, had said earlier the changes were aimed at making Major Ibrahim Ali Hamdi, who led a bloodless military coup last June, into the country's 'strong man'.

Yesterday's report said the protests were so massive that Major Hamdi, President of the ruling command council, ordered the armed forces not to intervene, thus avoiding a bloodbath.

VORSTER PLANS TO KEEP UN OUT OF NAMIBIA

A breathtaking plan to solve the South-West Africa (Namibia) problem by partitioning the territory into a large white State, covering about two-thirds of the surface area and including most of the mineral wealth, and various black States, is being discussed at the highest official level in the capital, Windhoek.

Contrary, therefore, to the expectations of Sean McBride, the Lusaka-based United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, John Vorster's South African Government has no intention of handing the former mandated territory over to the UN within the next year or so. The UN has declared South Africa's presence there illegal, but South Africa does not recognise the UN's authority over the territory.

A realistic reading of the situation is that Vorster has left his lines of retreat open in case UN pressures on him to withdraw from South-West Africa become irresistible, but that he will try to implement the new plan meanwhile and that anyway he is playing hard for time. The basic point of conflict is that the UN wants South-West Africa brought to independence as a single territory, whereas Vorster proposes independence for the various ethnic units separately under his apartheid policy.

The main elements of the new plan, as they were outlined tentatively by the UN Secretary-General, Jannie de Wet, in an interview this week are: (1) The 342,455 Ovambos in

Ovamboland—most populous of the 120,000 "Bantustans" amalgamated with the 120,000 Ovambos across the border in Angola, if the Angolan Government's consent to the cession of this territory can be obtained. Ovamboland then would become a sovereign, independent State, linked possibly with the rest of South-West Africa in a loose confederation but certainly not in a federation, as has been proposed by black leaders and by white opposition politicians in South Africa.

The black Ovambo "Cabinet" members of the executive of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly who are rejected as "stooges" by anti-apartheid Ovambos said this week they favoured independent Ovamboland. They showed immense interest in rumours that they might be offered part of the copper-rich country around Tsumeb. If this was done, they said, they would be ready to leave immediately.

(2) The 90,658 whites would lay claim to the territory outside of the "homeland" of 11 indigenous ethnic groups—approximately two-thirds of South-West Africa and containing 80 per cent of the territory's mineral wealth. They, too, could elect to become a sovereign, independent State, or link up with South Africa.

(3) The remaining 313,215 indigenous inhabitants would be grouped in separate sovereign States or, if they were too small, they would be grouped in separate sovereign States. They could elect to be a loose confederation.

The move to legitimise not only the elected leaders of the Ovambo people, but also those of all the other ethnic groups, through general elections, is crucial to the new plan. The UN would be confronted with "politically elected" leaders who might claim independence for their homelands on behalf of their people.

The time schedule, as de Wet sees it, will buy plenty of time

for Mr. Vorster. First, general elections will be held for the ethnic groups to elect representatives to all-race talks proposed recently by the ruling National Party in South-West Africa. This could take "one or two years."

Secondly, leaders of the indigenous groups would have to agree on the territory's future. If any one of them objected, say, to the idea of independence or to a loose confederation, this could further delay a settlement.

The major ethnic groups (Ovambos, Hereros, Okavagos, Damaras, Bushmen and Kaokovelders) are grouped in a horseshoe along the northern border of the territory, accounting for 539,536 of the 578,068 indigenous inhabitants. Then there are the East Caprivians, even more remote, numbering 25,009. On the present geographic division, therefore, the whites hold most of South-West Africa (politically, of course, they control all 14). If these ethnic groups elect leaders who voluntarily opt for independence within a loose confederation, the UN will be faced with the argument that this is the will of the people.

De Wet has publicly invited Great Britain to exhibit at London's Hayward Gallery, "The Arts of Islam," which forms the centrepiece of the festival, are being selected by a committee chaired by Basil Gray, formerly keeper of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum.

At the Victoria and Albert Museum there will be a comprehensive collection of Islamic metalwork. At the Commonwealth Institute in London a hall will be given over to Islamic art in West Africa—many Hausa embroidery—the first time that it has been presented at the Science Museum, London—the Science and Technology of Islam. Music and musical instruments from all over

the Islamic world, from Morocco to Sumatra, will be shown and heard at London's Horniman Museum there will be a comprehensive collection of Islamic metalwork. At the Commonwealth Institute in London a hall will be given over to Islamic art in West Africa—many Hausa embroidery—the first time that it has been presented at the Science Museum, London—the Science and Technology of Islam. Music and musical instruments from all over

SOVIET STRATOSPHERIC SOLAR OBSERVATORY

By V. Krat

The mysteries of the Sun excite the minds not only of astrophysicists. Gentle physicists are either in jail, or awaiting it. The fact is that by observing the Sun one can study the diverse conditions of plasma, a gas with electrified particles, or the fourth state of matter, as it is often called. Plasma not only plays an important part in scientific research, but is also widely used in technology.

The colossal plasmas processes that take place on the Sun (spots, flares, etc.) characterize the so-called solar activity. Solar activity influences the state of the Earth's magnetic field and atmosphere.

The study of these processes is far from being a simple matter. For instance, in order to be able to distinguish upon the Sun formations of about 100 kilometers in size it is necessary to have a telescope, with such a resolving power that so far can be achieved only in the atmosphere. Besides, the range of study of the solar spectrum can be increased more than a hundred times as the transparency in ultra-violet rays is much higher in the stratosphere than in the atmosphere.

As a result of the ground and stratospheric investigations an idea has been formed of the Sun as an elastic plasmas space object. The peculiar elasticity of solar plasma is caused by the presence of a considerable magnetic field in it which limits the possibility of the shifting of gas masses. The results in greater role played by wave movement and other oscillations.

At the same time it is becoming more and more clear that the magnetic field continuously brought out of the bowels of the Sun and is partly carried away into space by the so-called solar wind. This means that a magnetic field is intensively formed on the Sun under the influence of certain reasons. So far that would not exist any theory in the formation of the solar magnetic field. Its generation still remains one of the mysteries of space, the same as the nature of Sun flares.

European regional co-operation is about to move into a new dimension with the signing of a ten-nation treaty setting up the European Space Agency (ESA).

But the move is expected to have a significance far beyond the confines of Western Europe. In the longer term, the agency's activities will no doubt be of interest to these developing countries having trade and ties with that bedrock of European co-operation, the European Economic Community (EEC).

Among the provisions of the Lome Convention, the recently concluded agreement defining relations between the EEC and 46 'third world' nations (with more expected to join) are arrangements for industrial co-operation, including the transfer of technology and industrial skills.

The ESA's activities will surely come within the ambit of this part of the Convention and will provide a number of opportunities for governments, industrial organisations or individual scientific personnel from the developing world.

The ESA's creation follows two years of negotiations between the ten member States, and it will supersede and take over from two other groups in this field, the European Space Organisation and the European Launcher Development Organisation.

SELF AND NATION IN LITERATURE

By F. Sionil Jose

At least for myself, I know some—not all—of the answers. I know for instance that if English was not the language I had to speak, it would have been Spanish or Japanese. This is not just the result of our history but the complexity of our writing in my own language selected by the archeological layout of some 7,000 islands, with 90 languages, each with its own distinct literature and epics. Tagalog which is our national language is not the language of the Philippines but one of these languages. Although it can be understood in almost every part of the country now, the language of science, of culture, of the elite continues to be English. With a population of 40 million (1974 estimates) two thirds of our people are capable of communication of sorts in English. During the workshop session I could understand everything that was said in Ilokano, including the archaic expressions and the poetry bubbling all over the place. I could not help realize that I had missed a lot.

When it was my turn to speak I started in my own language but after a few phrases of greeting, I found myself stumbling, groping for words. The idiom were crystal clear but I could not express them and I struggled with an expression that had become alien to me. In the end, I had to give up Ilokano and speak in English. I had never felt as I felt that terrible sense of inadequacy and helplessness.

They all understood me of course, for English is one of our three official languages, but the experience served to highlight the world, this is not only rote; has been compelling.

This should cut down what has often been a wasteful duplication of effort. It will also ensure that the agencies' responsibility member-States get a fair return for the financial contributions made.

On-going programmes which the ESA has inherited include an experimental European regional communications satellite and Meteosat, a meteorological satellite. Both are scheduled to be launched in 1977.

The following year it is planned to send up Aerosat, an experimental vehicle intended to control air traffic. Projects which member-nations can exercise an option to participate include an experimental maritime communications satellite, research on launching in two years' time a manned Space Shuttle, and the development of a heavy lift launch vehicle.

A basic aim behind the establishment of ESA is to improve the global competence of the European Space industry, and to this end the

Islamic art exhibition on Islamic art to be held in Britain next year

By JOHN NESBIT

If the vast interest and enthusiasm aroused by the London exhibitions of the Tutankhamen and Chinese antiquities are any guide the crowds which will gather to see the treasures of Muslim art next year will outstrip all previous records.

For the World of Islam Festival which will dominate the cultural life of Britain for three months in the spring and early summer of 1976 will comprise not one but 15 major exhibitions—12 in the leading galleries and museums of London, three in provincial cities. Also taking place in London will be concerts of classical music from the Muslim world in all three South Bank Halls and a festival of folklore in the Royal Albert Hall.

Money towards the £1 million budget has come from most of the Arab countries; the gallery space alone—some 60,000 square feet—if computed in financial terms would, according to Sir Harold Beely, chairman of the festival trustees, represent a really vast sum.

Exhibits for the Arts Council of Great Britain exhibition at London's Hayward Gallery, "The Arts of Islam," which forms the centrepiece of the festival, are being selected by a committee chaired by Basil Gray, formerly keeper of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum.

At the Victoria and Albert Museum there will be a comprehensive collection of Islamic metalwork. At the Commonwealth Institute in London a hall will be given over to Islamic art in West Africa—many Hausa embroidery—the first time that it has been presented at the Science Museum, London—the Science and Technology of Islam. Music and musical instruments from all over

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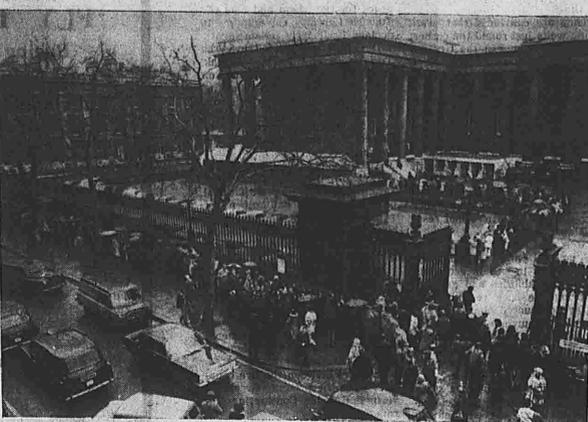
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Crowds gather for the opening of the Tutankhamen Exhibition held at the British Museum, London. It seems likely that even more interest will be shown in the World of Islam Festival when it opens in the spring of 1976.

preparing an exhibition devoted to the Qashqai, a nomadic tribe of Central Asia, and their carpets, rugs and floor kilims. This exhibition will travel throughout Britain for a full year, visiting Kendal, Durham, Bristol, London, Brighton, Edinburgh and other places.

World famous examples of carpets will be shown at the Mappin Art Gallery, Sheffield. The University of Oxford is organising a series of lectures at Bodleian Library on "Islamic Themes in European Art and Culture since the Renaissance." Cambridge, Durham and Edinburgh universities are all arranging academic programmes.

This is becoming a catalogue, but still contains only some of the highlights of a menu which must surely constitute an unparalleled feast.

And to ensure that even the youngest visitor will be able to enjoy and understand as much as possible of what can be seen, is being mounted.

With Charcot in Paris and Bernheim in Nancy he studied neuroleptics where the soul was efficient and will be able to reason. He thoroughly explored the question of hypnotism which was then still an occupation for those interested "occultism."

Freud used hypnosis himself at first but later he gave it up as a therapeutic instrument. Together with the Vienna doctor Josef BREUER he then began to develop psychoanalysis proper. FREUD's enemies like to exaggerate the part played by BREUER but actually only gave the initial impulse.

The whole gigantic building of the psycho-analytical system was then put together by FREUD and his pupils.

The part played by other founders is also often exaggerated. One can rightly say that C.G. CARUS spoke of the unconscious mind before FREUD discovered the law-abiding dynamics of the unconscious mind.

According to FREUD the unconscious mind is not a static "system of boxes" (which is how the psychologists of those days imagined the memory to be), but it has to carry the burdens of frustrated conflicts and repressed truths.

These truths in fact, which although "repressed" and "covered up" nevertheless insist on the recognition of their existence and strive to determine the mind. The so-called "Oedipus complex" constitutes one of these problems. Sexual ties with the parental figure, accompanied by a violent aggression against the parental part of the same sex often arouse such covered psychic conflicts as repressed truth. The "Oedipus complex" is one of the best known and most important discoveries of Sigmund FREUD.

FREUD not only raised interest in the pathological process in the strict sense of the word, but also, for the apparently pointless issues of the psyche. In fact he devoted his attention to just those aspects of the psyche which opened the doors to their solution. This led to the publication of

SIGMUND FREUD

By Wilfried Dalm

On the 6th May 1856 Sigmund FREUD was born. This was an important day for the whole world as it is given to very few to effect such a revolution in the spiritual life of mankind as he did.

Sigmund FREUD was born in Streiberg in Moravia and he therefore belonged in the territories of old Austria. Actually he spent the greater part of his life in Vienna. With its differences in population and races the old Habsburg Monarchy had many problems to solve and it was certainly a rich and productive field for the development of the psychology of the subconscious.

It is not surprising that Vienna and especially the intellectual Vienna of the Universities, refused recognition to FREUD in fact still partly do so. A prophet is always unheard in his own country, especially when what he has to say is unpleasant as was to a great extent true in FREUD's case.

FREUD was a medical doctor. At first he studied in Vienna, took his degree relatively late and then started research-work in the anatomy of the brain and physiology. As a result of these researches he was called to the Vienna University as lecturer on neuropathology in 1885.

Through his researches he came to the conclusion that, however, thoroughly he studied the brain, it would not help him towards "an understanding of the mind" and his main interest lay just in understanding the apparently incomprehensible life of the mind.

He therefore transferred his studies from the body to the mind. This was the beginning of the stricter sense of the term to psychology. The fact that he took this step not only in the field of abstract theory but based on the evidence of actual cases brought the fact of the existence of the psyche into independent prominence.

It is this which in the long run will probably be proved to be the greatest achievement of his life.

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the quasi-religious trend of orthodox psycho-analysis is beginning to crumble away. The scientific truths slowly crystallise and there is a great deal in FREUD which is outdated. For example, the primitive evolutionism which is typical of the Darwinian period. FREUD also finally landed in an existentialist-phenomenological metaphysics according to which all life originates in death and strives to return there. (Jeneits des Lustprinzips' 1920).

Contrary to the widespread mistaken belief that FREUD taught the omnipotence of the sexual impulse, he maintained that practically all the spheres of his activity as a theoretician (Continued on page 4)

Art exhibition for "Big" Minh may be included in press awards opens in Kabul Nendari

KABUL, May 18, (Bakhtar).—An art exhibition organized to select art works for Press awards was opened yesterday afternoon at Kabul Nendari. A source of the Press Awards Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture said that more than 300 art works of Afghan artists and painters including paintings, photography, sculptures, ceramic, straw works engraving etc. are displayed in the exhibition. The exhibition will last for a week and will be followed by similar exhibitions until the eve of anniversary of the Republic. An authorized committee will assess the art works and choose the best for awards. The opening ceremony was attended by some high-ranking officials and art enthusiasts.

World Briefs

BAGHDAD, May 18, (DPA).—Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadun Hamadi flew to Algiers yesterday to participate in a series of sessions of the joint Iraq-Iran-Algerian commission which among others has the mandate to define the disputed border between Iraq and Iraq, radio Baghdad said. RIO DE JANEIRO, May 18, (DPA).—Brazil, which has the longest seashore in the South Atlantic, yesterday joined the International Antarctic Pact, the 19th nation to do so. The membership will enable Brazil to send scientific missions to the Antarctic, to develop its "rightful and substantial interests", it was stated.

SADAT, ASSAD

(Continued from page 1) also accepted by our Palestinian brothers," he said. He said there had been long discussions on the question, recalling during King Hussein's visit to Alexandria last year he had tried to find common ground between the Jordanian Monarch and the Palestinians who were in dispute over how the matter should be handled. The Palestinians then expressed different views. "But at the Rabat Arab summit conference, we entrusted them (the Palestinians) with full responsibility," President Sadat said.

In his statement, the Egyptian head of state said his current trip was "a follow-up to the full and clear understanding reached on all issues related to our cause and on the implementation of resolutions adopted at summit conferences, which we jointly planned."

NOTICE

HOECHST COMPANY OF AFGHANISTAN HAS SOLD ITS VOLKSWAGEN PLATE NO. 456 ENGINE NO. 673806 TO BASHIR AHMAD SON OF SAKHIA AHMAD RESIDENT OF KARTI CHAR. THOSE WHO HAVE ANY DEALING WITH THE CAR SHOULD REPORT TO THE LICENSE DEPARTMENT WITHIN THREE DAYS FROM TODAY. (61) 2-1

Afghanistan Republic Annual 1975

In addition to President's speeches, messages and interviews and Afghanistan's international relations, covers developments in the fields of justice, education, public security, commerce, information and culture, public health, finance, transportation mines and industries, planning, demography and statistical charts.

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Sanctions against Turks may end peace hopes: Denktash

NICOSIA, May 18, (Reuters).—Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash warned yesterday that sanctions against Turkey or his community would end hopes of peace for the island and lead the Turkish Cypriot community to declare itself fully independent. Denktash was quoted by the Turkish Cypriot radio, Bayrak, as saying this in a comment on the decision by the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) to campaign for the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Cyprus. AAPSO declared Friday that if Turkey did not implement the resolutions including withdrawal of foreign troops and return of refugees to their homes then she should face sanctions including a full military and political blockade.

The venue was picked by agreement of the two governments and their respective foreign ministers, the first meeting at cabinet level between the two countries since the present Greek government under Constantine Karamanlis. On the Cyprus issue some favour setting up a federated state between the two governments currently representing the ethnic groups of the island. Turkey's wish to retain some 40 per cent of the island would appear however to reduce hopes for a federal solution as it would only leave less than 30 per cent in Greek Cypriot hands.

PARIS, May 17, (AFP).—Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiangping was given a warm farewell when he left France yesterday for Peking after it was generally agreed to be a most successful official visit. A half-circle of sixty Chinese embassy officials drawn up to the rear of the plane as it departed were surprised and delighted to see French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues arrive to bid the Chinese third-in-command farewell.

The curfew had been relaxed in fact—if not officially—since the PRG takeover, but the military management committee said it would be strictly enforced from 11 P.M. to four A.M. Local sources said hoodlums, many of them apparently jobless soldiers of the former Saigon army, were taking advantage of the relaxation to break into houses and other buildings at night. The DRV news agency quoted General Tra as saying maintenance of law and order was his main task.

SIGMUND FREUD

(Continued from page 3)

posed contemporaries to judge the quality and accomplishments of a man of their own generation. Like many of his pupils, he emigrated in 1938 from Vienna. Many of his pupils received high honours, especially in the U.S.A. Through this psychoanalysis, won a position from which it could influence the natural and metaphysical sciences and this influence still increasing.

The world of art has also been affected by psychoanalysis. Poets such as Graham Greene and some of the modern school of painting cannot be imagined without a background of the knowledge of the psycho-analysis of the subconscious. Sigmund FREUD died on September 23rd 1939 in London of cancer, after long and deep suffering. It will be possible for a later generation to measure his greatness and his importance. He was one of the greatest figures which Austria has produced in the last decades.

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OFFER HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE MARKET FOR 137 TONS 10 MM 16/14 IRON ROLLS MADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AT AFS. 27.50 PER KILO. THOSE WHO CAN BID SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BE PRESENT ON MAY 25, 1975 AT 2 P.M. ALONG WITH 200,000 AFGHANIS CASH AS SECURITY AT THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTORATE OF THEROAD MAINTENANCE AT NADIR SHAH MAINA. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN. COMMERCIAL LICENSES ARE REQUIRED. (62) 3-1

IRAN AIR FLY IRAN AIR Boeing 727 IR 821 Every Monday & Thursday Kabul-Tehran At 0845 AM WITH IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO EUROPE MONDAY IR 751 Tehran Dep 1234 Athens Arr 1430 Paris Arr 1725 THURSDAY IR 725 Tehran Dep 1234 Zurich Arr 1515 Frankfurt Arr 1705 IR 755 Tehran Dep 1130 Abadan Arr 1240 London Arr 1900 Athens Dep 1543 Athens Dep 1634

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Women's Institute to operate under new charter

KABUL, May 19, (Bakhtar).—The Charter of the Women's Institute as a state enterprise has been approved by Cabinet and endorsed by the Head of State and Prime Minister. With publication of the Charter in Official Gazette and its enforcement the Women's Institute will operate as a non-profit state enterprise and as a women's organisation in its real sense. The main objectives of Women's Institute, as mentioned in the Charter, are to bring about further development in women's conditions of environmental hygiene, nutrition and socialisation, the Mother and Child Care Institute has been merged with Women's Institute and henceforth all kindergartens will be managed by Women's Institute. For care of mother and child and improvement of living conditions of families from viewpoints of environmental hygiene, nutrition and socialisation, the Mother and Child Care Institute has been merged with Women's Institute and henceforth all kindergartens will be managed by Women's Institute.

Sadat returns to Cairo after 7-day ME tour

CAIRO, May 19, (AFP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat returned to Cairo from a seven-day Middle East tour yesterday with Arab support for his crucial meeting with US President Gerald Ford in Salzburg, Austria, on June 1 and 2.

Kosygin invites Gaddafi, Jalloud to Soviet Union

TRIPOLI, LIBYA, May 19, (Reuters).—The Libyan Leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, and Premier Abdel-Salam Jalloud have accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union the Libyan News Agency reported yesterday. It said the invitation was extended by the Soviet Premier, Alexei Kosygin, during his visit to Libya last week. The invitation was made on behalf of the Soviet (Parliament) and Government and Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev, the agency added. A date for the visits will be set later, it said.

Arab oil: Schlesinger's warning described tactless, untimely

CAIRO, May 19, (Reuters).—US Defence Secretary James Schlesinger's warning that Arab oil embargo was new Arab oil embargo was described by informed sources here as both tactless and untimely, coming on the eve of President Sadat's meeting with President Ford. Schlesinger gave his warning in the course of an interview with the US News and World Report magazine. He added that economic, political and conceivably military measures could be taken in response to such an embargo. Egyptian officials were not immediately available for comment, but Arab diplomats here predicted a stream of angry reactions from Arab governments. Cairo newspapers published the report on their front pages with out comment and Al-Akhar with the headline: America returns to the old tune of resorting to force. President Sadat returned to Cairo yesterday from a tour of four Arab countries, re-assured of support before his scheduled meeting with President Ford in Salzburg, Austria, on June 1 to discuss prospects for a Middle East peace settlement.

21 feared dead in Mayaguez rescue operation

WASHINGTON, May 19, (Reuters).—Five army servicemen were killed and 70 to 80 wounded in the air-sea operation to rescue the American freighter Mayaguez and its 23-man crew from Cambodian captivity, Defence Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday. He also said in a television interview 16 men were still listed as missing. Up to Saturday night, the Defence Department was reporting 22 wounded. "The numbers are a little bit higher than was initially released," Schlesinger said. "As a result of the reassessment...I think the current indication is something like three marines and two airmen were killed...that is the general indication." He said the number of wounded included some with minor injuries. Schlesinger also said he believed the Mayaguez captain Charles Mallory was in error when he told a press conference Saturday in Singapore that he had seen seven bodies aboard the destroyer-escort Wilson, which took the Mayaguez to safety. "I think the captain was in error," the Defence Secretary said. "Those probably referred to wounded marines rather than marines who had been killed." Asked about protests by Thailand about use of bases there for the operation, Schlesinger said it was necessary for the United States to take the action it did. "We took a response under the circumstances that was firm and judicious," he said. "It accomplished the objectives this has been, including an element of good fortune, a very successful operation and I would not change it."

UDF continues boycotting of Pak Assembly, Senate

RAWALPINDI, May 19, (Bakhtar).—Reuter correspondent from Rawalpindi reports that the United Democratic Front which consists of all opposition parties in Pakistan Saturday night decided unanimously to continue its three-month long boycott of the national and provincial parliaments. The decision was announced by the United Democratic Front Secretary-General, Professor Ghaffoor Ahmed, after a meeting of 27 opposition members of the National Assembly, Senate and four provincial assemblies. The opposition parties have been boycotting parliamentary proceedings since early February in protest against dissolution of National Awami Party and arrest of its leaders as well as protesting that the government is denying the freedom of expression.

Four NAP leaders go on hunger strike in Pak jails

RAWALPINDI, May 19, (Bakhtar).—According to BBC report four leaders of the National Awami Party in Baluchistan who have been in prison since two years have gone on hunger strike. The report relating to hunger strike was released by Gen. Gardezi one of the former secretaries of the National Awami Party, Gen. Gardezi said that Ghaus Baksh Beshno, former governor of Baluchistan and leader of NAP in the region, Khair Baksh Meri and Sultan Mohammad Khan Baluch are determined to continue their hunger strike until death. At present their conditions are critical. The three NAP leaders were detained and arrested in 1973 by government of Bhutto. Gen. Gardezi has added that the hunger strike against the arrest of the families of the three leaders were barred from visiting them.

32 more Baluchi refugees arrive in Afghanistan

KABUL, May 19, (Bakhtar).—Another 32 Baluchis, of Mengal tribe, including women and children have taken refuge in Afghanistan to escape the tyranny and oppression of the Pakistani government and merciless actions of the Pakistani military forces. As is learned this is the first time that Baluchis of Mengal tribe are taking refuge in Afghanistan. The 1420 Baluchis who have already taken refuge in Afghanistan are from Murce tribe. The Afghan Red Crescent Society has taken appropriate measures for lodging and boarding of the new group of the refugees.

Literacy teachers attend special training seminar

KABUL, May 19, (Bakhtar).—A training seminar, for literacy teachers was opened in Kohdaman and Meerchakot area yesterday by the National Literacy Programme Office. A source of the Department said that this seminar on the basis of functional literacy programme of UNESCO in the regional project of Agricultural Credits and Cooperatives of FAO of the Ministry of Agriculture will brief the participants about the programme operations, adult education and norms and ways of teaching functional literacy courses. Present at the opening ceremony were the President of the National Literacy Programme, district commissioner, judge and people of the area. 25 teachers and 4 advisers are taking part in the seminar and it will last for five days. The source further added that literacy programme operations in different areas this year were in progress as part of development projects. Four new projects will be launched soon in Pakhtia, Kandahar, Ghori Cement Factory and oil prospecting department, and Baghlan with international aid.

OPEC bound to defend its interests, says Shah of Iran

WASHINGTON, May 19, (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran yesterday defended his prediction that the price of oil would rise in the autumn and asked western countries why they have not developed alternative sources of energy. Appearing on a television interview programme, he said the Arab countries had lost 35 per cent of their purchasing power due to inflation, the shaky world of economic situation and the dwindling value of the dollar. The Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) would increase the price of oil that much. Such an increase would have to be met by the consumers, he said, but "Be assured we are going to defend our interests."

New road cuts Taluqan-Khuwaja Ghar distance by 20 km

TALUQAN, May 19, (Bakhtar).—The construction of a new road linking Baharak villages with Taluqan city has begun by the Public Works Department of Takhar province. A Source of the province said that the road, 21 km. long and 12 meters wide will connect the more than twenty villages to the centre of the province. The source further added that the new road will shorten the distance between Taluqan and Khuwaja Ghar district by nine km. While opening the construction work of the new road the Governor of Takhar province Mohammad Rahim Shaida expressed pleasure over the active participation of the residents of the area in the construction of the road and said that construction of such roads is important for developing commercial and communications activities of the region.

Israel plans settlement at Sharm El-Shaikh

JERUSALEM, May 19, (Reuters).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin confirmed yesterday that Israel planned a permanent settlement at the strategic outpost of Sharm El-Sheikh on the Red Sea southern tip of occupied Sinai. Rabin was answering a question at the weekly cabinet meeting, according to sources close to the cabinet. Doubts arose on Israel's long-term plans for the outpost after Housing Minister Avraham Ofer said recently that the development of Sharm El-Sheikh was considered of low priority. The Prime Minister reaffirmed Israel's plans to set up 500 housing units before 1977 at Sharm El-Sheikh, which overlooks the Gulf of Aqaba and the route to Israel's southern port of Eilat. Defence Minister Shimon Peres and the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Mordechai Gur, reported on security issues to the cabinet, sitting at the ministerial defense committee, on which no details may be published. The Prime Minister announced the appointment of reservist Major-General Behavum Zeevi as adviser on intelligence. General Zeevi was already adviser on special security problems.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Too great haste to repay an obligation is a kind of ingratitude. (Francois Duc de La)

Editorial

Women's institute

Granting of greater authority, independence, and responsibility to the Women's Institute is perhaps the most important action taken in Afghanistan to mark the International Women's Year...

But on all fronts the activities of the institute remained rather restricted as it was hard to secure sufficient budgetary allocations from a ministry on which there were too many pressing demands.

As a non-profit public enterprise the women's institute can now draw up its own operational plans, secure appropriations from the Ministry of Finance, and carry out its activities with a much greater degree of autonomy.

The charter of the institute committed it to the monumental task of emancipating the womenfolk, and to have them play a more active role in the overall development of the country.

Now that the Women's Institute has become the national organization solely responsible for providing kindergarten education, its activities assume a new dimension.

Kindergarten education still exists in token form, and the number of kindergartens in major cities is limited. Any improvement, and expansions that at the Institute may bring in this sphere will be of the most lasting value.

Adult women, of course need help and guidance from the Institute, but the greater part of the Institute's energies and resources must be invested in the future generation, as the returns will be much greater.

The very fact that the government of the Republic of Afghanistan has given a new, more privileged status to the Women's Institute, speaks of its firm commitment to the cause of women's emancipation.

The government will of course make available to the Institute larger resources for financing its multifaceted activities.

But the ultimate success of the Institute will also depend on the extent of cooperation it receives from the public, international organizations, and sister institutions in the friendly countries.

Kindergarten education plays a more crucial role in socialization of the child. It should remain free or very cheap to help greater number of children.

The Women's Institute social work programmes must be considerably expanded if the fight against undesirable customs and traditions is to succeed. Adult women from poor families must be trained for gainful employment.

Press Review

JAMHOURIAT

The efforts of the Republican State towards industrial development is the subject matter of the daily Jamhouriat of yesterday. Parallel to persistent endeavours towards expansion and development of agriculture, the same importance is also being attached to expanding the industries and making maximum use of the industrial establishments already existing in the country, says the paper.

The Republican state is exerting every effort to utilise the means and raw materials available within the country in production of industrial products, says the paper. In this connection the paper notes the production and extraction of some industrial products which previously had to be imported. As an example the paper cites the extraction of barite in ample amount within the country.

The paper also notes the reactivation, in the past year or so, of several idle factories such as the Ghazni Woolen Industries, The Thermal-Plant and Chemical Fertiliser Plant of Mazari Sharif has also started operation in a greater scale.

The paper refers to a recent news which said the Plant in Mazari Sharif can produce 71,000 tons of liquid ammonia. This industrial material was previously imported. The plant can also produce oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide and thus there is no longer need for import of such materials, adds the paper.

ANIS

In its yesterday's editorial the daily Anis comments on programmes of the Rural Development Authority. The paper notes the importance of implementation of Rural Development programmes on social and economic life of the rural population.

The programmes of the Rural Development Authority envisage the establishment of model villages.

The paper recalls that the Authority has experiences in this field, however for some reasons or other the projects for model villages in the past were not carried out fully. Still the experience is there and learning from the past shortcomings the Authority will be able to successfully accomplish this task, adds the paper.

With the allocation of 127 million afghanis the Rural Development Authority will have a better financial position to implement its programmes, says the paper.

As is now the programmes of the Rural Development Authority includes rendering services in the fields of education, public health, agriculture, local industries, improving the communications, campaign against absurd and unnecessary traditions and customs through enlightening the rural population, says the paper.

There are now four regions in the country where the rural development programmes are launched. It is planned that such programmes will gradually be undertaken throughout the country to cover 22,800 villages, says the paper.

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THIRD WORLD STATES FACING AID CRISIS

By David Haworth

The severe economic pressures affecting industrialized nations like the nine members of the European Community are tending to distract attention from the much more serious problems besetting Third World countries' problems which have the same cause, the inexorable rise in oil prices.

The industrialized countries say that it is impossible in the present circumstances to meet very large financial demands from the developing nations and that development policies, including the stabilisation of export proceeds, should not be allowed to disrupt the world economic order.

This is, of course, gloomy news, but there remains a considerable optimism among European Commission officials that the growing tensions between the haves and have-nots can be ameliorated. The basis for this optimism was the conference in Kingston, Jamaica, between the nine EEC nations, with a population of 250-300 million, and 44 developing countries with a similar total population.

The two sides have decided, after initial diplomatic difficulties, to work more closely together in future trade developments and to adopt new strategies in development policy. This declaration of intent was timely. It came at a point when the developing countries realised that the extremely favourable position they were in during 1973, when their international reserves rose by more than 30 per cent, was to be abruptly terminated by the successive waves of oil price increases during the first six months of this year.

Moreover, the huge increases in commodity prices and the cost of fertilisers have added to the difficulties of countries which were already facing a serious balance of payments crisis. It goes on to say that the extent of the deficit of non-oil developing countries will be so great in 1974 that their total reserves will only be sufficient to finance it for a mere 18 months.

The flow of financial resources to the developing countries in 1973 was about \$24,000 million, and 44 developing countries at the same level in 1974 it could no longer finance the trade deficit: the developing countries will need to curtail their imports either of consumer goods or of capital goods.

According to a report published by one of the leading Belgian banks, Kredietbank, which has made a special study of the developing countries, economic growth in the non-oil producing countries is "critical" and most proposed solutions to their problems can only help to a limited extent.

Some countries, it is true, will perhaps be able to pay the oil price by dipping into their reserves for a time and by drawing in a foreign credit if this is still available. Others may be able to offset the increased import prices by exporting essential commodities such as copper, bauxite, zinc and fertilisers.

There remain the poorest developing countries, the so-called "Fourth World" which have practically no raw materials and are therefore hard hit by the higher oil prices as well as by the higher commodity prices. These are mainly the Sahel countries of West Africa, a number of East African and Central American countries and the Indian sub-continent.

They are not only threatened with repercussions on their economic growth, from which practically none of the developing countries will be able to escape, but also the famine and death which lurk behind the cold statistics.

According to the European Commission, the 30 poorest countries needed between \$3,000 and \$5,000 million in 1974 to ward off the very worst. The World Bank considers that 40 developing countries will together need \$15,000 million.

At the moment, the oil producers are the only ones deriving advantages, so it is easy to hold them responsible. But the industrial countries will be able, through their increased export prices and the investments of the oil producers, to recover the greater part of their reserves. Thus, in real terms, they should not grant less aid than in the past.

Concretely, this would mean leading to the developing countries a part of the reserves that flow back to the industrial States, through all sorts of channels, from the oil producers.

The serious nature of the problem is recognised in the oil producing countries. The EEC and the United States have advocated an aid under the auspices of the United Nations, and would each be willing to make a contribution of \$500 million. Such plans, however, have not yet given any solid results.

The only practical achievement so far has been under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund. A fund of \$3,600 million, of which \$2,100 million is to be supplied by the oil producers, will soon be able to start its lending activities, under the coordination of the IMF. However, it is not intended exclusively for developing countries, but for all countries which cannot meet their capital requirements on the free market.

The present scope of the IMF fund is, therefore, by no means sufficient to rescue the developing countries from the perils that face them.

One key recommendation, which is already being implemented in a number of countries, is the adoption of labour-intensive projects that not only put idle hands to work but save scarce and expensive capital, provide needed infrastructure (especially in rural areas) and generate domestic capital formation and income.

The linkage of all these factors has been a crucial element in ILO-organised Employment Strategy Missions, in which other United Nations agencies have participated. In each case the teams approached the question of employment creation in the total development context, and thus their recommendations embraced virtually the gamut of choices governments may need to take in their development planning.

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WOMEN'S STATUS IN FRG

The first "environment protection engineer" in the Federal Republic of Germany has just turned 24, has shoulder-length hair, and in addition to mathematics, mechanics and electrical technology had to study chemistry and medicine to qualify for this new profession. But the news of this appointment made the headlines not because it was a question of the environment, a subject on everyone's lips these days, but because the engineer in question happens to be an attractive young woman.

It is still considered out of the ordinary for a pretty face to have a good brain, or for women to specialise in fields traditionally the domain of the male. To many people there is something uneasy about the prospect of feminism ordering the crew on deck, a female pilot driver burning up the track, or a woman presiding over court proceedings.

All roads, so it seems, are open to women, including those leading to occupations that have long been classed as typically female. But does this right to a free choice of profession itself mean equality of opportunity? The situation in the Federal Republic of Germany presents a different picture: women are workers, shop assistants, secretaries and, if they are lucky, teachers.

Only three per cent are administrative class civil servants, and only 2.5 per cent judges and public prosecutors. Nevertheless, the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Basic Law, states: "All Germans shall have equal access to every public office according to their aptitude, ability and professional efficiency."

In theory, therefore, women can become Federal Chancellor, premier of a federal state, chief mayor, or university rector. Only, cases like those of Luise Albertz, the longest serving chief mayor

in (Upper Hesse), or Vera Ruderer, the youngest university rector (in Kassel), of Annemarie Renger, President of the German Bundestag, and Katharina Focke, Federal Minister for Youth, Family Affairs and Health, are the exceptions that prove the rule. "Men and women shall have equal rights", says article 3 of the Basic Law. This constitutional provision permits of the no longer a problem. Where equal rights are guaranteed by the constitution, the only question that remains is why do women and girls make so little use of their rights? But in actual fact men and women are still a long way from the kind of equality that exists not only on paper. What traditions and taboos, what circumstances and prejudices still block the way to emancipation? Are there unwritten laws that are more powerful than the written constitution?

...that woman is made to manage the household, man on the other hand for the police, for the secular regiment, for war and the law", are the words used by Martin Luther to express a conviction which was not out of place in his day. For up to the end of the 19th century the family was a large unit, an economic, a general community. The family produced its own goods and rendered its own services; they were not provided by anonymous enterprises. As a rule, the family gave each of its members his job, only very few worked for an employer outside the family. Women had an important role to play in this system. Part of their job was to produce and procure food, wool, materials and clothing. Life even in the case of most men, was within the family, for in those days political power and responsibility lay in the hands of but a few citizens.

This situation changed radically as a consequence of the industrial revolution. Today the family

is no longer an economic unit. It has become a consumer community which has to provide labour for industry. Nevertheless, fundamental concepts of previous societies have been adopted in spite of the fact that they had long since ceased to be capable of meeting present-day requirements. One of these, for instance, is the insistence that a woman's place is in the home. But these days the household has very little to do with making food, with spinning, weaving and sewing. This work was long ago taken over by industry.

In the 20th century the equality of man and woman is not only guaranteed by law but is accepted by most people. None the less, the demand for appropriate training and promotion for women still meets with emotional resistance stemming from the traditional concept of the "natural" roles to be played by the sexes.

Men will not accept that the working environment is no longer exclusively their domain, especially where executive positions are concerned. They accept, it is true, that about one third of the nation's industrial labour force are women, but if a woman tries to climb higher up the ladder she nearly always comes up against a barrier.

Modern sociological, psychological and educational findings are only slowly beginning to influence the thinking and actions of parents. And for girls this meant that for centuries they had been prepared from their childhood days to assume the role of housewife and mother. Many parents are of the opinion that specialised vocational training should be reserved for boys—after all "they have to be able to support a family later". How widespread the view still is that further education for girls is a waste of money is shown by the result of a survey conducted by the Hamburg magazine "Stern". 80 per cent of 40,000 mothers questioned

in addition to classic jackets a number of suits shown had waist-skimming, loose box jackets worn over one or two from waistline garters.

The same shape was shown in knitted jumpers worn over bow-tied silk shirts, looking delicious in pearl pink or peach with beige.

COLOUR GAME The colour game was different here—much black for a change, pale sand and camel beiges and Chinese lacquer red.

The black looked particularly chic in fleeced great coats, supple satin dinner suits and silk jerseys. The classic camelhair officer's coat was also very well done.

For men, Basile does understand versions of the Great Gatsby look—named after F. Scott Fitzgerald here.

There is a mere suggestion of pleats at the trouser tops, waistcoats, broad ties and sidedented jackets slightly trim at the waist.

Subtle colouring was featured in unmatched but blending suits. For example, a nut-brown herringbone tweed jacket accompanied by striped matching waistcoat and trousers with grey shirt and brown tie.

On this page you can see a few examples of the famous costume jewelry of Jaboune which—under the name of Bijoux de Boheme—is well known throughout the world.

Very much in fashion today is costume jewelry made purely of metal. Chains are worn either singly or in rows of two or more joined together. Metal with a mat or sparkling surface can be combined. The model shown here adds attraction even to an older simply cut dress.

Bohemian garnets in gilt setting are the semi-precious stone of choice in these attractive pieces of costume jewelry.

A pendant worn on a simple chain goes well with sporty outfits.

Costume jewelry made of sequins can be used as a complete set, each item can be worn separately.

Large beads are especially fashionable this season.

Self and nation in literature

Channel ghost haunting Milan

MILAN—Among the distinguished fashion ghosts haunting the current Milan ready-to-wear collections is the French house of Chanel.

Her three hallmarks—chains, tunics and flirtation with Chinese have inspired the beautifully tailored but understated clothes designed by a Frenchwoman, Muriel Grateau, for the Italian house of Basile.

The very same tunic dresses slit at the knee just above the hemline, polo neck pullovers with slim skirts or trousers, a slithery black silk jersey tunic top and skirt for late day.

FEMININE SUITS Basile's strict-looking but feminine suits in muted pin-striped grey, mink-fur fabric, sparkle with chains tucked into side pockets.

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RESHAPING THE GLOBAL ATTACK ON POVERTY

Midway through the 1970s, the International Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade has fallen far short of achieving its basic objectives, both in terms of economic growth and in creating a more equitable social order.

Unless fundamental changes in the over-all approach to development are made quickly, many developing countries may have to sacrifice two or three generations before breaking out of their cycle of poverty.

The proposed new strategy, which to some extent has already begun to be implemented in a few national development plans and in the programmes of the World Bank, also entails a wholly new concept of the gross national product (GNP) in development.

The paper concentrates on two key aspects of development—employment and income distribution.

"It is now an accepted fact", Director-General Francis Blanchard states in a preface to the 116-page document, "that the very pace and pattern of world development over the past quarter-century has generated social, economic and ecological imbalances of a magnitude that require a new approach to economic growth achieved by the developing countries taken as a whole have not been accompanied by corresponding improvements in the living standards of the great masses of the population."

Accordingly, unemployment—a vital concern to the ILO in its World Employment Programme (WEP)—"has reached crisis proportions in a large number of countries...and the problems of underemployment and inadequate incomes are even more serious."

The International Strategy adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 stressed the importance of employment creation, but it placed greatest emphasis on the modern industrial urban sector, and its policy recommendations, in the words of the ILO report, "do not come together to provide a consistent and integrated approach to the rural problems in developing countries."

The report goes on to state: "The elimination of mass poverty and a structure of fairer income distribution are critically dependent on what happens in the rural sector of developing countries and how effectively the rapidly increasing population of working age in that sector become part of the socially productive work force."

The ILO strategy, which has been shaped largely from the experience of a series of Comprehensive Employment Strategy Missions to developing countries, places the so-called urban informal sector—previously believed to be of marginal importance

—on a par with the traditional rural sector as the areas requiring greatest attention in the future. Experience has shown that, no matter how developed the modern organised sector may be, it cannot be expected in the foreseeable future to succeed in pulling the others out of their cycle of poverty.

The proposed new strategy, which to some extent has already begun to be implemented in a few national development plans and in the programmes of the World Bank, also entails a wholly new concept of the gross national product (GNP) in development.

The practice of apartheid is being abandoned in South Africa's 3,000-strong army, which since last year has had at least one unit of African troops receiving the same pay as whites.

Both Houses of the South African Parliament recently approved unanimously an amendment to the Defence Act to give African officers and soldiers equal status to that of their white counterparts. This means that in the future, white soldiers will be commissioned African officers.

As another earnest of its public relations intention to abolish racial discrimination, the government has also introduced legislation aimed at opening all hotels to all races.

These are some aspects of the Southern African scene following the latest ministerial meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) held in Dar-es-Salaam.

The meeting called for majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia and for the abolition of apartheid in South Africa. A special Declaration reaffirmed the OAU's 1969 Lusaka Manifesto on the independent African States' commitment to the total liberation of the continent from colonialism and racialism by peaceful means in the first instance, and by armed struggle if this failed.

Most of the delegates agreed that it was preferable to negotiate rather than destroy, or, in the words of Bishop Abel Muzo

South Africa's army abandons apartheid

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KABUL, May 19, (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of International Women's Year yesterday a luncheon was held at Kabul Intercontinental Hotel by the American Women's Association. The reception was attended by the President of Women's Institute, President and members of Women's Coordination Committee for the celebration of International Women's Year, a number of enlightened women and wives of the diplomats accredited to Kabul. A number of speeches were delivered at the gathering on the status, rights, education and role of women in the society. Picture shows a scene of the reception.

Gulbahar, Panjsher, Shiber pass.

roads repaired

CHARIKAR, May 19, (Bakhtar).—The repair work and leveling of the roads between Gulbahar and Panjsher and also the road between Ghorbard and Kotale Shiber which had begun recently by the personnel of the Road Maintenance Department of Parwan province was completed last Saturday.

A source of the department said these roads have been repaired and leveled at 160 km. length. The source added that the roads had been damaged due to recent heavy rainfall in the area.

PRG orders

doctors, teachers to report on duty

HO CHI MINH CITY, May 19, (Tanjug).—The military-administrative committee being the only government body in the liberated Ho Chi Minh city, yesterday, issued an order about obligatory reporting of physicians and sanitary personnel to the end of May so that they may return to their earlier jobs at once and that health institutions may work normally and offer medical treatment to the population.

Similar order was issued for all teachers, professors and other teaching personnel, who are obliged to report to the end of this month, with the explanation that teaching should be normalized so that pupils and students may not lose this school year.

A transport enterprise, disposing of more than 700 cargo vehicles, has been formed in the city from former transport companies, whose owners fled the country on the eve of the coming of the liberation forces.

The newly formed enterprise is not managed by a director, but by a workers' committee, composed of workers of the former private companies, headed by president, also a worker.

FOR RENT

MODERN TIN-ROOF HOUSE, FOUR BED ROOM, TWO BATHROOMS, KITCHEN, SERVANTS QUARTERS, RUNNING WATER, TELEPHONE, GARAGE, LAWN LOCATED OPPOSITE AFGHAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KARTI CHAR. CALL 41769.

NOTICE

HOECHST COMPANY OF AFGHANISTAN HAS SOLD ITS VOLKSWAGEN PLATE NO. 46 ENGINE NO. 8738086 TO BASHIR AHMAD SON OF SAKIH AHMAD RESIDENT OF KARTE CHAR. THOSE WHO HAVE ANY DEALING WITH THE CAR SHOULD REPORT TO THE LICENSE DEPARTMENT WITHIN THREE DAYS FROM TODAY. (01) 2-

BIDS WANTED

OFFER HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE MARKET FOR 137 TONS 10 MM 16/14 IRON ROLLS MADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AT AFS. 27.50 PER KILO. THOSE WHO CAN BID SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BE PRESENT ON MAY 25, 1975 AT 2 P.M. ALONG WITH 200,000 AFGHANIS CASH AS SECURITY AT THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTORATE OF THE ROAD MAINTENANCE AT NADIR SHAH MAINA. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN. COMMERCIAL LICENSES ARE REQUIRED. (02) 3-2

MARKETING AND FINANCIAL APPOINTMENT

POSTS ARE VACANT IN THE MANAGEMENT CENTRE FOR MEN WHO ARE CAPABLE OF BECOMING MARKETING AND FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINERS AND, IN A LARGE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE, FOR MEN CAPABLE OF BECOMING MARKETING EXECUTIVES AND SALESMEN. THE POSTS CALL FOR SOME MARKETING AND ECONOMICS, OR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN MARKET RESEARCH, SALES, ADVERTISING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES. MEN OF STRONG PERSONALITY, WHO ENJOY MEETING PEOPLE, IDEALLY IN THEIR EARLY THIRTIES, SHOULD APPLY:

THE MANAGEMENT CENTRE, MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES (03) 3-1

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AG. COOPERATIVES ADVISED, HELPED BY SPECIAL DEPARTMENT

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).—After the enforcement of Cooperatives Law, 34 agricultural cooperatives have been established in various provinces and their charters have been registered.

The President of the Cooperatives Development Department Mohammad Hassan Neckzad said as a result of the activities of agricultural cooperatives so far 11,000 tons of rain has been exported to Soviet Union and Peoples Republic of China in accordance with the allocation of the cooperatives.

During the same period 1,180 tons of cotton, products of cooperatives of Balkh province, was supplied to Balkh province and Pressing Plant through Cooperatives Development Department. 1875 bars of soaps, 3,000 kg edible oil and 2,650 kg oil cake were obtained from the plant and distributed to the members of the cooperatives, said Neckzad.

To encourage the members of cooperatives to expand their activities, the Cooperatives Development Department is making effort to provide all facilities needed by the cooperatives as well as helping them in finding markets for their products.

(Continued on page 4)

AFGHANISTAN TO GET 1 M. DOLLARS FROM UN NARCOTICS CONTROL FUND

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).—The United Nations Narcotics Control Fund will provide one million dollars worth aid to Afghanistan.

The agreement on this aid which will be used in strengthening of the anti-narcotic squads, and equipping and building of special centres in the capital and provinces to make the fight against drug trafficking more effective, was signed at the Foreign Ministry building yesterday between Deputy Foreign Minister Waheed Abdullah, and the UN Resident Representative Robert Borthwick.

Yesterday's agreement is separate from that signed last year between the UN Narcotics Fund and Afghanistan.

The success of Afghan police in intercepting drug traffickers and control of narcotics during the last year has paved the way for rendering to Afghanistan by the Narcotics Control Fund of additional assistance.

Ahangaran experimental farm inaugurated

CHAGHGHARAN, May 20, (Bakhtar).—The Ahangaran experimental farm was inaugurated by Ghor Governor Hazrat Mir Hakim yesterday.

The 10 acre farm, located 20 kilometres south-west of Ghorez centre, Chaghgharan, will serve as a centre for propagation of improved strains of cereals, vegetables, and fruits in the province.

Presently a variety of vegetables and grains are sown on the farm, and 100,000 popular saplings are planted around it.

DAMASCUS, May 20, (Reuters).—The 39-member Palestinian Central Council met here yesterday to review the general political situation in the Middle East and the latest international and Arab contacts of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

The Council, which liaises between the Palestinian National Council—a Palestinian Representative Body—and Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was chaired by Khalid Al-Fahoum, Chairman of the National Council. The meeting was attended by Arafat.

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Gromyko, Kissinger hold 5 hour talks on int'l issues

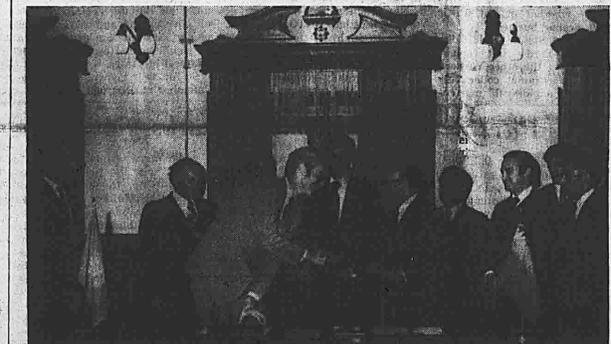
VIENNA, May 20, (Reuters).—US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said last night they had made "some progress" in five hours of talks on Limiting Strategic Arms, European Security and other world problems.

"The Foreign Ministers and I had a general review of the situation we also discussed the European Security Conference and we began a discussion of the strategic arms limitation talks", Dr. Kissinger told reporters.

"The talks were constructive and were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. I would say on the topics discussed some progress was made."

Gromyko described the talks as useful and said he agreed with Dr. Kissinger's assessment. The two men and their top advisers had three-and-a-half hours of talks in Dr. Kissinger's hotel.

The ministers will resume their talks in the Soviet embassy today at 9.30 A.M. (0830 GMT), half an hour earlier than planned.



Deputy Minister for Political Affairs Waheed Abdullah and UN permanent representative in Kabul Robert Borthwick exchange the documents pertaining to the one million dollars grant given by UN for campaign against narcotics trafficking.

Turkey, Greece to hold summit in Brussels

ROME, May 20, (Reuters).—Greece and Turkey have agreed to hold a summit in Brussels later this month to try to resolve their dispute over Cyprus—over which they almost went to war last summer—and other outstanding issues, the Turkish Foreign Minister said yesterday.

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MILITARY HARDWARE: Thailand, S. Vietnam agree on further negotiations

BANGKOK, May 20, (AFP).—Thailand and South Vietnam have agreed that further negotiations are necessary to determine the ownership of aircraft and other military hardware brought into Thailand before the fall of Saigon, the sources said yesterday.

A statement issued by the Thai Foreign Ministry after the departure of a three member delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam said: "Both sides agreed that these were preliminary negotiations and that it would be appropriate to hold further discussions both on the question of aircraft, vessels and property, as well as on other matters, since both sides expressed the desire that steps be taken to normalise their relations."

A statement issued by the PRG delegation before it left Bangkok, said "The Thai government's postponement of the return to South Vietnam of the evacuated properties has prolonged the process of normalisation of the relations between the two sides".

In a press conference this evening, Thai foreign minister Chatchai Choonhavan said Thailand had shown "good will" towards the new administration of South Vietnam over the question of military hardware.

He pointed out that the Thai government had impounded the military aircraft after South Vietnam had claimed their right to ownership. A cabinet announcement on May 6 stopped US authorities from further removals of aircraft from Thailand. Up till then an estimated 30 of the total 125 aircraft flown in had been flown out of Thailand by the US.

The Regional Director of Red Cross and Red Crescent League for North Africa and Middle East Youssef Kiamoush arrived here yesterday.

A source of the Afghan Red Crescent Society said during his stay here Kiamoush will inspect the society's first aid, and emergency relief distribution centres.

GHAZNI, May 20, (Bakhtar).—The foundationstone of Nawa district Basic Health Centre was laid yesterday.

The centre will be built on an over one acre area with an expenditure of afs. 2 millions.

KALAI NAU, May 20, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society branch in Kalai Nau

arrives in Kabul

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).—Additional Secretary of the Department of Culture of India Mohan Mukerji arrived here at the head of a delegation for talks on conclusion of cultural cooperation agreement between Afghanistan and India. He was received at the airport by Faiz Mohammad Khairzada, President of the Arts and Culture Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Talks between the Afghan and Indian delegations were to begin today.

Cooperative Charter published in Official Gazette

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).—The charter of the civil servants cooperative after its approval by the cabinet and endorsement by the Head of State and Prime Minister has been published in the Official Gazette No. 4, 1354. In accordance with the charter prepared in eight chapters, and 44 articles the civil servants, teachers, and public employees cooperative will serve for the welfare of its members, and will be recognised as a legal entity.

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GHAZNI, May 20, (Bakhtar).—Three malaria laboratories were opened in Sharan, Kara Bagh and Moqor-districts of Ghazni province.

With the opening of the new laboratories treatment of malaria patients, and the anti-malaria campaign will be carried out in these districts with greater ease, a source of the Malaria Eradication Department said.

Nursing school graduates receive certificates

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).—Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Nazar Mohammad Sekandar distributed the certificates to Nursing School graduates of Maternity Hospital yesterday.

The function was opened after recitation of a few verses from Holy Koran. After the national anthem Prof. Dr. Sekandar in a speech spoke on the role and importance of nursing in medical affairs. He also emphasised on the important role the nurses and midwives play in caring for the patients.

Later the newly graduated nurses and midwives took oath. The function was attended by heads of health institutes, a number of doctors, President and some members of the Women's Committee for the celebration of International Women's Year and a number of nurses.

During the past three years 120 nurses and midwives have graduated from the Nursing School of the Maternity Hospital.

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Minister of Public Health Prof. Dr. Nazar Mohammad Sekandar presenting the certificates to the graduate nurses during a function held yesterday.

Progress reported in Turkish, Greek ministerial talks

ROME, May 19, (Reuters).—The Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers resumed talks here yesterday outstanding disputes between the two countries and afterwards both expressed guarded satisfaction.

The ministers, who met for two hours this morning at the Greek embassy, spoke briefly to reporters.

"Here is no reason not to be satisfied," declared Turkey's Ihsan Sabri Caglayanli.

"There you have it," added his Greek counterpart, Dimotrios Bitsios.

The ministers Saturday began three days of discussions here representing the first high level contacts between the two countries in six months.

The ministers are discussing the future of Cyprus—Turkey wants a two-state federal system and Greece a confederation under a strong central government—and the Greco-Turkish dispute on the Aegean.

The latter includes the issues of who holds rights over oil exploration in the area and the question of who controls air traffic in the zone.

The ministers met again for half an hour this evening, while their experts continued discussions.

Informed sources said that agreements had been reached but sufficient headway made to enable the Prime Ministers "in principle" to hold a summit in Brussels. But it was too early to be definite, the sources warned.

France to conduct underground nuclear tests in S. Pacific

PARIS, May 19, (Reuters).—French defence minister Yvon Bourges said in an interview published today that France would conduct several underground nuclear tests in the South Pacific this year.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced the switch from atmospheric to underground tests shortly after taking office last year. The move followed protests by Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, Sweden and Peru against tests in the atmosphere.

M. Bourges told the weekly news magazine Le Point that there would be underground nuclear tests this year.

He declined to say how many tests would be conducted. "But you can be sure there will be several," he said, adding, "We are advancing in nuclear armament much faster than everybody believes."

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Ag. Cooperatives

The members of the cooperatives are being helped through implementation of functional literacy programmes and other educational schemes. These measures are in line with the policy of the Republican state which emphasises the development of agriculture in the country, said Neekzad.

CHARIKAR, May 20, (Bakhtar).—Implementation of Rural Development Project in Parwan province was discussed at a meeting presided by Parwan Governor Mohammad Gul.

The meeting which was attended by the President of the Rural Development Department Eng. Mir Mohammad Sediq, Rural Development and World Food Programme experts, local officials and representatives took place in the Municipal hall.

"The numerous health, education, agriculture projects envisaged for the province by the Rural Development Department will be implemented in time and efficiently only with the full co-operation of the people", Eng. Sediq said.

US conveys regrets to Thai Govt. on using U-Tapao base

SINGAPORE, May 20, (Reuters).—The US officially conveyed regret to the Thai government for the use of U-Tapao airbase in Thailand by American marines involved in the recovery of the ship.

Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj said his government accepted the US statement, although demonstrators were still protesting outside the American embassy yesterday and Thailand has recalled its Ambassador in Washington for consultations.

There were fears in Thailand that the Mayaguez affair, which brought adverse reaction from Cambodia's new rulers, but a Cambodian statement yesterday, while repeating attacks on the US, said: "We want our country and Thailand to get closer and closer in the future—without any reservation."

More details emerged yesterday of the stern resistance of US forces met in their rescue mission. The commander of the marines involved told of very heavy combat on the tiny Cambodian island of Koh Tang.

"We met more resistance than I personally expected," Lieutenant-Colonel Randall Austin told a news conference at the US naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines.

"There were many instances when in fact the enemy threw hand grenades and our forces picked them up and threw them back," he said.

METERLAM, May 20, (Bakhtar).—A young man was struck and killed by lightning in Harora in Ali Shing district of Laghman province while he was irrigating his farm.

The victim was Azim Gul, a 12th year student of Mir Abdul Karim high school of Ali Shing district.

60 killed as train ploughs through truck in W. India

NEW DELHI, May 20, (Reuters).—At least 60 people died and many more were injured when a speeding express train ploughed through a crowded truck on an unmanned level crossing in western India yesterday, the Press Trust of India reported.

All the dead were in the truck, which was carrying guests back from a wedding party, according to a relief official quoted by the agency. The accident took place on the crossing near Dhond about 120 miles (200 km) East of Bombay, the agency said.

Eyewitness reported mutilated bodies, many of them women and children, scattered around the track.

NOTICE

An art exhibition for press and cultural awards for 1975 is being held at top floor of Kabul Nendari. The best works of Afghan artists in painting, miniature, calligraphy, sculpturing, photography etc. are on exhibition. The exhibition will remain open until May 28. Admission is free.



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(62) 3-3

MARKETING AND FINANCIAL APPOINTMENT

POSTS ARE VACANT IN THE MANAGEMENT CENTRE FOR MEN WHO ARE CAPABLE OF BECOMING MARKETING AND FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINERS AND, IN A LARGE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE, FOR MEN CAPABLE OF BECOMING MARKETING EXECUTIVES AND SALESMEN. THE POSTS CALL FOR SOME MARKETING AND ECONOMICS, OR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN MARKET RESEARCH, SALES, ADVERTISING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.

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(63) 3-2

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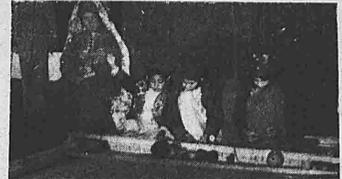
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104-31

Dr. Sharq opens national carpet exhibition

KABUL, May 21, (Bakhtar).— Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq opened the first Afghan carpets exhibition in the Jashen grounds yesterday afternoon.

The Minister of Commerce Mohammad Khan Jalal speaking on the occasion said that carpet is a traditional industry of our country and carpet weaving in our country is centuries old. Large scale possibilities for expanding and developing this industry are present.

The Minister of Commerce further added that the Republic of Afghanistan has been endeavouring to expand and improve the handicrafts industry in Afghanistan under the leadership of the Founder of the Republic. The President has stated, "The Republican state considers the protection of national industries and handicrafts as well as national arts its paramount duty, and will adopt a policy of protection for home industries and commercial enterprises against the competing foreign products and capital." This statement is our guiding principle.

Jalal said that during the recent years carpet production has not only increased but its quality and design has also been improved. Its importance in national economy and foreign trade is on the increase. Carpet exports constitute nine percent of our total exports and 11 per cent of the traditional exports, he said.

The Minister of Commerce further explained that as a result of improvement in quality and design the price of the Afghan carpets in the international markets has increased by 2.5 times. The increase to a certain extent is subject to inflation and economic crises, but nonetheless it is a substantial increase.

Jalal added that the Ministry of Commerce along with other organs of the government is taking far reaching steps in accordance with the policy of the state for the development and expansion of domestic and foreign trade in order to realise the objectives of the Republican regime.

The Minister of Commerce concluded his speech with the slogans: "Long live Afghanistan, Long live the Republic, Long live the Republic."

The Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq then opened the exhibition on the request of the Minister of Commerce. The inaugural ceremony was attended by a number of cabinet members, high ranking officials, ambassadors of the friendly countries, commercial representatives of foreign countries and a number of interested persons.

Later the invited visitors divided into four sections of the exhibition. The exhibition is organised in four halls where a number of carpets from all provinces of Afghanistan are on display.

The exhibition will last till 29th May and remains open every day from 1.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

President Daoud's Teachers' Day message

Message of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud issued on the occasion of the Teachers' Day:

Respected teachers and instructors:

I express my heartfelt and sincere wishes to all instructors, teachers and knowledge-loving patriots on the auspicious occasion of Teachers' Day.

Progress and development of human societies in social, political, economic and national cultural fields is laid by teacher. Mankind is guided towards its goal by healthy intellectual strength and power of knowledge.

Teacher is the founder of human movements and civilisations, maker of history and realiser of national aspirations. It is the teacher who has a fundamental and active role in the progress and prosperity of the country. It is he who inculcates national pride, humanitarianism and patriotism in the hearts and minds of the children of the country.

The Holy Islam religion and national traditions have placed the first of all tasks into careful and respectful position, and have made respecting him the duty of each individual.

Our dear country is in the juncture of fundamental changes, and the new life of Afghanistan is being brought in line in a healthy manner with revolution and manifestations of republicanism.

Therefore, teachers and instructors in this sensitive juncture of country's history have the onerous task of educating in a manner to make it an independent factor in the infrastructure of Afghanistan's new society, in development of science and technology and healthy utilisation of natural resources, for serving the majority of the people of Afghanistan. Their good work will be judged by history and future generations.

One of the important programmes and objectives of the Republican government of Afghanistan was reforming education, because an education void of aim and objectivity can not meet the needs and requirements of our society.

In building the new, self-reliant Afghanistan, we are obliged to take into careful consideration society's future aspirations and developments in educating and maturing our children. At the same time we should know which type of vocational and secondary education meet the future needs and aspirations of our society and through which methods and means we can get rid of the chronic disease of illiteracy.

To achieve this aim, the Republican state of Afghanistan, in accordance with its promise of last year endorsed educational reform and its gradual implementation has commenced.

I hope the country's teachers and instructors will endeavour in the realisation of a real education in the light of the Republican order in such a way that the children of this land will become patriotic, honest, dedicated youth of conviction, so that they render valuable services to their society.

I once again congratulate all the learned, specialty teachers and instructors on this auspicious day and pray to God Almighty for their further success in educating healthy children for Afghanistan.

Long Live Afghanistan
Long Live the Republic.

President orders strengthening of Teachers' Fund

KABUL, May 21, (Bakhtar).—President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud in the light of his benevolence towards teachers, and educators has endorsed the appropriation of Afs. 10 millions from the state budget for strengthening of the Teachers' Fund. This was stated by a source of the Prime Ministry today.

Iran, Iraq agree on defining land, river borders

ALGIERS, May 21, (Tass).—The third meeting of delegations of Iraq, Iran and Algeria, headed by the ministers of foreign affairs of these countries, ended Tuesday in the signing of a communique and documents defining the land and river borders between Iraq and Iran.

In the course of this meeting, held from May 18 to 20, the communique says, the ministers studied the results of work done by three committees that were set up in accordance with the March 17, 1975 Teheran protocol to demarcate land borders, define borders along rivers and to establish strict and effective control on the Iraqi-Iranian border.

The ministers, the communique says further, noted that the work of the committees had passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, cooperation and in the spirit of the March 6, 1975 Algiers agreement between Iran and Iraq.

40 doctors attend week long diarrhea seminar

KABUL, May 21, (Bakhtar).—A seminar on treatment of diarrhea was opened in the auditorium of the Public Health Institute yesterday.

Opening the seminar, President of Health Department of the Ministry of Public Health Dr. Abdul Ghias Mukamal said diarrhea is one of the most important problems facing the public health department.

He added that diarrhea is considered to be a dangerous disease. It specially affects the children of under five years. It is hoped that this seminar which is being held with the assistance of World Health Organisation experts will help the participants to find better ways for the treatment of this dangerous disease.

The seminar which will continue for a week is attended by 40 doctors and technicians from various provinces.

KABUL, May 21, (Bakhtar).—The ambassador designate of the Republic of Korea to Afghanistan Meung Jun Choi arrived in Kabul to assume his post.

At the Kabul International Airport he was received by Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Abdul Ali Sullaman.

White House tries to calm Egyptian anger over threat

WASHINGTON, May 21, (Reuters).—The White House yesterday sought to calm Egyptian government officials disturbed over a warning by US Defence Secretary James Schlesinger that force might be used to break any new Arab oil embargo.

Schlesinger's comment in a television interview Sunday seemed to go further than the view expressed by President Ford last year on any further oil crisis—that the question of force was theoretical and could not even be considered unless industrialised countries were on the point of "strangulation."

Schlesinger warned that the US was "less likely to be tolerant" of a new oil embargo and that economic, political, and conceivably military measures could be taken in response.

But White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Schlesinger had stated no more than the position outlined by the President.



Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Sharq and members of the cabinet seen at the function held on the occasion of Teachers' Day at Kabul Nendari this morning.

Teachers' Day marked in special functions today

KABUL, May 21, (Bakhtar).—The Teachers' Day was observed today in functions held in Kabul and provinces inaugurated with the reading of the message issued by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud on the occasion.

The function held at Kabul Nendari this morning was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, some members of the Central Committee and the Cabinet, high-ranking military and civil officials, professors, teachers, and other members of the educational institutions.

The President's message was read at the function by Education Minister Prof. Abdul Kayoum after recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran, and singing of the national anthem by a group of students with music accompaniment provided by the Military Academy band.

In his speech the Minister of Education expressed delight over the fact that the teachers day is being celebrated during the second spring of the Republican regime, and conveyed his most sincere congratulations to all professors, teachers, and cultural servants of the nation.

The Education Minister said the teacher is an important element in the process of human evolution and social progress. In fact he is the spirit of humanity, he said.

Prof. Kayoum said prosperity of the future generation in a sound and healthy way, in a way that they will be able to meet their responsibilities in every possible aspect.

After that the Jamhouriat song was sung by a group of the children of under five years. It was then addressed by Kabul University Rector Dr. Ghulam Sediq Mohebi.

Miss Rohafza, and Mohammad Hashem Chamsharik addressed the meeting on behalf of teachers, expressing their gratitude for observation of the Teachers' Day.

The names of those teachers and professors who have been issued special medals of service by the Head of State and Prime Minister was also read. This year 147 professors and teachers have received the honour. The function ended with the usual prayers.

While one million afghanis yearly was extended in the form of credits to teachers in the past, last year, this sum rose to five millions. Furthermore lunch allowance is granted to the teachers throughout the year, he said.

In accordance with special plans dwelling places will be provided to teachers who are assigned to places away from their places of residence. Twenty five per cent of apartments allocated for distributions to staff of various ministries in the capital have been earmarked for distribution among teachers, and professors, he said.

After explaining the objectives of the educational reforms of Afghanistan the Education Minister said the teacher must



Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Sharq inspecting carpets at the exhibition. Commerce Minister, Mohammad Khan Jalal is also seen in the picture.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

If music be the food of love, play on. (William Shakespeare)

Editorial

Press Review

HEYWAD

Teachers' Day

Today the people of Afghanistan pay tribute to those who devote their lives to training and instructing the children and youth, future custodians of the affairs of the nation.

As stated by the Head of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud in his message issued on the occasion, teachers are the vanguards, and torch bearers of civilization, and human fulfillment.

Modern education is a relatively new phenomenon in Afghanistan, but there has always been a devoted group of people who made imparting of knowledge and skills to the younger generation their life's mission.

Hence after learning even if teachers, revering him, and holding a deeply rooted part of our traditions and mores.

The exalted position of the teacher in the Afghan Society is also partly due to the total devotion of the Afghan people to the Islamic tenets and teachings of the Holy Prophet Mohammad.

In today's world, with science and advanced technology reigning supreme, in a world of information explosion, in a world where human knowledge doubles in a span of time as short as less than a decade, the person of the teacher, and the teaching profession becomes even more important.

The teacher today is a vital link between today and tomorrow. He is the one that lends energy to his competitors to break the vicious circle of poverty, deprivation and ignorance, and arms them with the knowledge to carve out a place in the world worthy of themselves as members of the human community, and a proud nation.

We celebrate the Teachers' Day this year at a time when educational reforms instituted by the government of the Republic of Afghanistan launched to make education and training in the Afghan schools more meaningful.

Proper training of teachers, and providing them the amenities they require are part of these reforms. Ultimately the success of our educational reform, a dire requirement for socio-economic advancement of the country, depends on the quality of service, and devotion of the teachers.

What the government of the Republic of Afghanistan has done for the teachers in the past twenty two months is substantial. But it is only a pointer of things to come, to be achieved. Providing all possible opportunities, and meeting the requirements of all teachers, from the kindergarten to institutes of advanced education and training, is in fact part of what we owe to our children, to the future generations.

In Afghanistan teachers have always been respected by the society and teaching has always been considered as an honorable duty.

Afghans have shown much respect to instructors both in the ancient and modern societies. For, it is obvious that every society's moral and material strength are the fruit of wisdom and thought of the teachers of that society.

The role that teachers play in the progress of society, and enlightenment of its youth, can never be ignored. Teachers are the builders of society's moral and cultural edifices and layers of social foundations. Fortunately the Afghan society has always been endowed with torch bearers of learning and moral assets.

At a time when most of the world was dominated by the shadow of ignorance, the torch of education and learning was shining over the horizon of Balkh, the glorious capital of Yama, and a galaxy of illustrious and scholars were engaged in the education of the youngsters.

In Ariana or ancient Afghanistan, such social servants or scholars were called Richis.

Richi means a teacher, an instructor, a literary man, a poet, a writer and a moral philosopher. History has always recorded the services rendered by the Richis to the society and people have always recognized the moral value of the Richis.

For the Arians, the education of their youth was something very important and education constituted an important part of their social code and religious rites. Also in the ancient Arian society, the education of youth was compulsory and an important cultural requirement. A proof for this claim could be found in the composition of the "Family Book" and "Heritage". These books

were composed by different classes of Richis.

In Ariana society both boys and girls had the right to education and were obliged to receive equal instruction at home and outside the house. But while the boys helped their fathers in performing the outside works, the girls were to assist their mothers in the family center. The Richis or teachers were both from male as well as female sexes, as both sexes were required to receive education.

In general their moral instructions consisted of good deeds, good thoughts and good words. There were religious indoctrinations, MacDoris believes that up to a certain date, memorisation and recitation of Vedic religious hymns constituted an important part of their religious instructions. Thus, we see that at a time when most of the world was dominated by ignorance and lack of knowledge, Afghan society had the advantage of such wise teachers.

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Teachers' Day marked throughout nation today

BY A STAFF REPORTER

Teacher's Day was marked throughout the country today with the reading of the message of President Mohammad Daoud.

According to a report the President has approved medals for 69 outstanding teachers of Kabul and other provinces. These medals were distributed to the deserving teachers in Kabul by Education Minister Prof. Abdul Kariem and in the provinces by the provincial governors. Facilities have also been provided to teachers in provinces to partake in Teachers' Day ceremonies in Kabul.

Following are the excerpts of interviews conducted by the reporter of Kabul Times with a number of teachers:

Principal of Esteghal High School (Abdul Hadi Naim, a senior teacher opines that a notable change has appeared in the spirit of teachers and students. Students, even in the remotest areas, endeavour to make best use of the opportunities to learn national and international matters and acquaint themselves with the needs of time.

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The principal of Zarghona high school flanked by teachers and student of the school. (Moqueem-Bakhtar)

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Teachers' Day

(Continued from page 1) opened by the reading of the President's message by the governors.

Representatives of the teachers in all these functions expressed their deep gratitude for the honour extended to them, and pledged continued dedicated service for the cause of education.

The newspapers in Kabul and provinces also marked the day by putting out special pages, and carrying editorials, and paying homage to the position of teacher in the society.

Shah of Iran forsee int'l Energy Conference this summer

PARIS, May 21, (AFP)—The Shah of Iran hinted yesterday that an International Energy Conference could take place this summer.

He told newsmen after a lunch with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing: "Some preliminary consultations need to take place, but (a conference) should be held as quickly as possible."

"Before September?" He was asked. "If all goes well, why not?" the Shah said.

He said that Iran had gone "a long way" and was sure that the same applied to most countries.

The initiative for an International Energy Conference was made by France last year. Last month a preliminary meeting was held in Paris, but no conclusions

Special body probes Israeli crimes in occupied territories

HELSINKI, May 21, (Tass)—New evidence of tortures being applied to civilians became known yesterday at the current second session of the International Commission for the Investigation of Incidents of Human Rights Violation by Israel on the occupied Arab territories.

Testifying before the commission yesterday were teachers and political figure Suleiman Al-Nadjab and author Mahmud Shukair. Al-Nadjab was arrested in the summer of 1974. At a cross interrogation in a prison in East Jerusalem he was beaten on the head and face and

tortured by being kept aware. Al-Nadjab was tucked into a tin cell where he was only able to stand upright. Any time the prisoner lost consciousness the beatings started. After Al-Nadjab lost all his strength he was tied to the ceiling and beaten with belts. As they saw that Al-Nadjab would not give in the torturers brought to the prison his parents, wife and children and beat them in front of him. The atrocities continued day after day, week after week, but the butchers were unable to break his spirit.

Author Mahmud Shukair was arrested twice, first in 1969 and then in 1974. He was accused of cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

To bring out the supporting evidence the torturers spared no effort and tried on Mahmud Shukair almost the entire arsenal of physical and moral tortures.

Passing one by one before the commission are eye-witnesses of Israeli crimes. The names of prisoners and terms of imprisonment change, but there is one thought permeating all testimonies—humanity must be aware of the crimes committed by Israel on the occupied territories.

The witnesses insist that all that happened to them is not an exception but the normal methods of maltreating prisoners.

All of the speakers at the session pointed to the great significance of the international solidarity movement with the Arab people's struggle against the Israeli aggression. Agitations by the world's progressive public helped save the lives of many Arab patriots, Suleiman Al-Nadjab said, stressing this movement may stop the butchers' hand in the future.

LASHKARGAH, May 21, (Bahktar)—The flood which occurred in Boom, Fai Gau and Hassan villages of Baghran district on May 16 caused considerable damage.

A source of Baghran district said that as a result of ploding a number of houses have been damaged and cattle heads lost.

Falangists resort to shooting again

BEIRUT, May 21, (Reuter)—Fighting erupted again late last night in a suburb of Beirut between right-wingers and Palestine guerrillas after a day of shooting which left at least three people dead and 20 wounded, a guerrilla spokesman announced.

He said that after a lull last night members of the Falangist Party, stationed at Dekwaneh, in the southeast of the Lebanese capital, opened up with heavy machine guns and mortars at Tolntasar, where a Palestinian refugees camp is located.

The streets were almost deserted with security forces manning barbed wire and sandbagged roadblocks at crossroads.

Other areas of the Lebanese capital were normal, though extra security forces and armoured cars were in evidence. Traffic was heavy and the streets were full of people in the evening rush hour.

Dekwaneh was one of the centres of fighting between right-wingers and the commandos last month in which at least 140 people were killed and hundreds of others injured.

Delegation members were reached. Delegates disagreed on the wording for an agenda as the US wanted energy to be accorded prominence while the oil and developing countries wanted raw materials generally and overall economic matters to be given equal place.

The Shah was asked about reports of secret talks in Tehran between oil producer and consumer countries. But he said Iran had consulted with some producer nations "but not with consumer nations".

All industry circles in Paris considered that the Shah's remarks in Washington and Paris meant that an oil price rise was virtually certain next September.

Last December the OPEC countries agreed to freeze prices for nine months, with producer states' revenue fixed at 10.12 dollars a barrel.

FOR RENT MODERN TIN-ROOF HOUSE, FOUR BED ROOM, TWO BATHROOMS, KITCHEN, SERVANTS QUARTERS, RUNNING WATER, TELEPHONE, GARAGE, LAWN LOCATED OPPOSITE AFGHAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KARTI CHAR, CALL 41769.

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POSTS ARE VACANT IN THE MANAGEMENT CENTRE FOR MEN WHO ARE CAPABLE OF BECOMING MARKETING AND FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINERS AND, IN A LARGE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE, FOR MEN CAPABLE OF BECOMING MARKETING EXECUTIVES AND SALESMEN. THE POSTS CALL FOR SOME MARKETING AND ECONOMICS, OR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN MARKET RESEARCH, SALES, ADVERTISING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.

MEN OF STRONG PERSONALITY, WHO ENJOY MEETING PEOPLE, IDEALLY IN THEIR EARLY THIRTIES, SHOULD APPLY:

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THE KABUL TIMES

Bhutto ousts his opponents from PPP

KABUL, May 22, (Bahktar)—Differences between various groups within the People's Party in Pakistan have severely intensified, reports from Karachi reveal.

According to these reports clashes between members of this Party have taken place in the Party's Secretariat in Karachi city recently resulting in nine wounded. The wounded have entered hospital for treatment.

Following the incident, orders have been issued by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the President of the People's Party as well as the secretary of the Party's Secretariat in Karachi that all those who have opposed Bhutto's personal authority have been expelled from the party.

According to another news from Karachi, big demonstrations were held in that city against discriminatory and anti-national publications of daily Jung, the organ of the People's Party. Large numbers of people participated in these demonstrations, shouting against Bhutto's government and party.

Waheed Abdullah meets Indian cultural mission

KABUL, May 22, (Bahktar)—The Indian cultural delegation, now in Kabul for talks on cultural agreement between Afghanistan and India, paid a courtesy call on Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Waheed Abdullah at the Ministry of Information and Culture, yesterday morning.

The delegation is headed by Deputy Minister of Education of India, Mukerjee.

23 more Balooch refugees arrive in Afghanistan

KABUL, May 22, (Bahktar)—Another group of Baloochi refugees which included women and children have escaped from Pakistan government oppressions and atrocities and the Pakistani government's merciless military attacks and have sought refuge in Afghanistan, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry announced.

With the newly-arrived 23 member group, the number of Baloochi refugees in Afghanistan stands at 1,475.

Afghan Red Crescent Society has made lodging and boarding arrangements for the new group too.

The police used tear-gas against demonstrators, beat some, and arrested many of them on the pretext of violating section 144, the news add.

Egypt, Libya are resloving differences, Nimeiry says

KHARTOUM, May 22, (AFP)—Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiry said here that Egypt and Libya have agreed to end their differences as a result of his intervention.

In an interview with the Sudanese news agency, Gen. Nimeiry said the two countries had already stopped hostile propaganda against each other and this created optimism that other problems would soon be removed.

Sudan was seeking economic integration with a number of Arab countries, along the lines of a process already begun with Egypt, he said, adding that Sudan's relations with Egypt could serve as a model for all neighbouring Arab states.

On relations with Ethiopia, Sudan's eastern neighbour, Gen. Nimeiry said his government was maintaining contacts with both the Addis Ababa government and the Eritrean secessionist move-

Geneva meet planned for year end

CAIRO, May 22, (Reuter)—Egyptian officials acknowledged Wednesday that prospects had dimmed for an early resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace conference, and said the target now was to restart the talks by the end of this year.

The officials disclosed the postponement of a planned visit here this month by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

They also announced that Egyptian foreign minister Ismail Fahmy will visit Britain from June 10 to 12 as part of Egypt's diplomatic drive to win support for the Arab terms for a peace settlement.

The visit by Gromyko was to have preceded summit talks between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Ford in Salzburg, Austria, on June 2.

Egyptian officials said Gromyko's visit had been put off by pressure of events, including President Sadat's tour of Arab capitals last week.

No date has been set for the

Waldheim asks for extension of UNDOF mandate on Golan

UNITED NATIONS, May 22, (Reuter)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim last night recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the UN Disengagement Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights for another six months, until the end of November.

In a report to the Council, he said both Syria and Israel, whose armies are separated by the UN force, had agreed to the extension.

The Council is expected to meet next week to adopt a resolution to this effect.

Syria's agreement to a six-month extension, which became known shortly before the Secretary-General's report was published came as a surprise to most observers.

The Syrian Government had been expected to agree only to a two-month renewal, so that the mandate of UNDOF and of the UN Emergency Force (UNEF) stationed in Sinai between the Egyptian and Israeli armies, would both expire at the same time, at the end of July.

Waldheim said the continued presence of UNDOF was essential not only to maintain quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector but also to provide an atmosphere conducive to further efforts toward the achievement of the just and lasting peace called for by the Security Council and to assist in such further efforts, as required.

Reporting the results of con-

ferences with the two governments the Secretary-General said: "The government of Syria has agreed to an extension of the mandate for a further period of six months. The government of Israel is also in favour of an extension for the same period."

"I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months."

The 1,198-man force was established a year ago under the Syria-Israel Truce Disengagement Agreement.

It includes 518 Austrian troops, 152 from Canada, 85 from Poland and 348 from Peru. There are also 89 observers from the UN Truce Supervision Organisation, which is in favour of the 1948 Arab-Israeli Armistice agreements.

Waldheim said: "Until further progress can be made toward the achievement of such a just and durable peace, the situation in the Israeli-Syrian sector, and indeed in the Middle East as a whole, will remain unstable and potentially dangerous."

Referring to the question of freedom of movement of the UN troops, Waldheim said the arrangements that were worked out fell far short of what was provided for in the protocol to the disengagement agreement. Efforts were continuing to secure full acceptance to this important principle, he added.

ANKARA, May 22, (Reuter)—Dr. Henry Kissinger, US Secretary of State, arrived here last night to resume his efforts towards getting a Cyprus settlement, and to reaffirm that America would stand by its friends in a forceful and understanding manner.

He told reporters he would review current Cyprus negotiations and other matters of common concern in his meeting over the next two days with Turkish leaders.

He would express his gratification and that of President Ford over the Senate's decision to lift the US arms embargo to Turkey.

The House of Representatives still has to vote on the issue and this is not expected until mid-June, according to an American official.

Dr. Kissinger told reporters that the basic theme of US foreign policy was to defend its interests and "stand by its friends in a forceful and understanding manner."

Officially Dr. Kissinger is here for the two-day foreign ministers meeting of the Central Treaty Organisation, Britain, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey are full members and the US an associate member.

KABUL, May 22, (Bahktar)—The outgoing Saudi Arabian ambassador in Kabul, Shaikh Mohammed al-Ahmad al-Shabile paid a farewell call on Kabul mayor Dr. Nourzad yesterday afternoon.

Hanoi pledges solidarity, friendship with neighbours

BANGKOK, May 22, (AFP)—North Vietnam Wednesday pledged to "tighten the solidarity and friendship" with neighbouring countries in southeast Asia when a 12-man North Vietnamese delegation arrived here to negotiate on the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with Thailand.

The delegation is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Nieu and about 1,000 members of the local Vietnamese community were on hand to greet them at Don Muang airport.

The North Vietnamese welcomed the trend to peace, independence and neutrality, developing in southeast Asia in a statement issued on their arrival.

Touching upon his meeting with Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Andrei Gromyko said this conversation was useful, too. "The level to which both sides strove has been reached in Soviet-Austrian relations, but this is far from their 'ceiling'. The relations must be developed and enriched, the USSR Foreign Minister said.

S. Vietnam

Fighting continues between diehards, NLF

SAIGON, May 22, (AFP)—Scattered fighting still continues between soldiers loyal to the old South Vietnamese government and the victorious National Liberation Front (NLF) and some members of the old army have joined together in bandit gangs the daily Saigon Giai Phong (Liberation) newspaper indicated yesterday.

An editorial complained that some of the former regime's soldiers continued "to oppose the revolution with violence" and said that NLF soldiers and civilian cadres had been killed.

"A small number of soldiers of the puppet army refuse to sur-

render and continue to hide themselves," the editorial stated.

"Some of them have committed crimes: They have murdered cadres of revolutionary fighters."

"Others have spread reactionary propaganda and still others have formed bandit gangs who rob the people," the editorial added. It described the diehards as "fools" and "impediments" and pledged that "the force of the revolution will crush them."

The newspaper also reported that three tankers had reached at Nha Be, the capital, fuel storage dump 15 kilometres south of the city on the Saigon river on May 17 and had anchored

off the fuel docks belonging to the Anglo-Dutch Shell Oil Company.

GENEVA, May 22, (DPA)—U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy yesterday called on the United States and the Soviet Union to conclude a pact for "completely ending nuclear weapons testing."

The proposal is part of a six-point plan to restrict the spread of nuclear arms, which Kennedy put to the conference reviewing the five-year-old nuclear non-proliferation treaty.



Deputy Foreign Minister Waheed Abdullah with Indian delegation.



NAWROZ CARPET EXPORT COMPANY, SHARI NAW KABUL, TEL 31651/32635 DISPLAYS SAMPLES FROM ITS STOCKS OF OLD/NEW CARPETS AT JASHYN GROUND BEHIND KABUL NINDARI FROM MAY 21 THROUGH MAY 29. THOSE INTERESTED ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

THE KABUL TIMES



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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Give a little love to a child, and you get a great deal back. (John Ruskin)

Editorial Press Review

Narcotics control

The agreement according to which the United Nations Narcotics Control Fund is to grant Afghanistan one million dollars to meet the cost of equipping its anti-narcotics agents is a step towards the continuation of a series of such assistance in the future.

The money, ensuing from the agreement signed in Kabul this week will be spent on equipping anti-narcotics squads, establishing special vigilance centres for intercepting drug traffickers, and inventing more on improving means of surveillance for drug dealers and smugglers.

Aware of the health hazards caused by narcotics, the government of the Republic of Afghanistan is keen on taking more severe measures for controlling drug trafficking and combating smuggling of these heinous.

Immense human tragedies ranging from car accidents to incurable physical and mental afflictions have been caused by narcotics. To reduce human misery and thus become a partner in man's happiness and well-being, Afghanistan has taken several measures.

Reducing heavy entries into the country, increasing police vigilance against traffickers, tightening checks and supervision at airports and entry points on the borders, banning cultivation of poppy, organising international auctions for sale of heroin, opium, and other narcotics seized from domestic as well as international smugglers, punishing severely those caught indulging in illegal activities in this regard, tightening control of marketing of hallucinogenic drugs in the pharmacies are some steps taken in this direction.

The Republican regime in Afghanistan is firmly committed to help in curbing opium culture and to combat any agency or organisation in the international or national field which aims at making clandestine money from drug pushing and dope sales.

To attain this humanitarian aim, Afghanistan is in need of assistance and cooperation from the specialised United Nations agencies.

One field of assistance which requires special attention is financial help to be given to the poppy cultivators so that they are not only compensated for any loss, but also encouraged to cultivate substitute crops.

JAMHOURIAT

The expansion, regulation and popularisation of public health centres and services in Afghanistan is the subject matter of one of two editorials in today's issue of daily Jamhouriat.

In line with its development and reform programmes the Afghan government in the past two years has taken great strides toward improving public sanitation and hygiene, the paper opines.

Among new measures are the establishment of new basic health centres, developing and equipping, training of more paramedical personnel, improving facilities for diagnosis, organising methods for acquainting doctors, nurses and medical technicians with new developments in their fields, sponsoring of seminars for drawing attention of doctors and nurses to their professional responsibilities, etc., it says.

The editorial then turns to the latest seminar on diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis which was opened in the Public Health Institute in Kabul two days ago.

The disease, which attacks chiefly individually as well as epidemic form, is specially fatal in the case of infants and children under the age of five.

The need to combat these diseases which are caused by food poisoning, microbes and viruses or even mal-nutrition has not escaped the attention of the Public Health Ministry, it says.

Presented to the seminar will be latest scientific data on these diseases. 'We are sure the results will benefit the public health', it concludes.

HEYWARD Yesterday's Heyward in one of its two editorials offers information on one of the famous epic poets of Pashtoonistan, Ajmal Khatak whose versatility is inspired by the right of self-determination.

Khatak's poems are not only shining stars in Pashto literature but also polish the spirit of Pashtoonistan.

He belongs to one of those famous families of Pashtoonistan from which Khushal Baba, Abdul Qadir Khan, Ashraf Khan, Hejri, Kazim Khan, Shaida, Afzal Khan, Ali Khan, etc. have descended.

Born in Akola Khatak, a village on the Kabul river in 1925 the paper gives details of the life of Khatak and specimens of his literary work. In a poetry recitation session in 1956 he sang: 'Hither, people, I discern the jewels of Badakhshan; They are poets clustered from border areas.'

Kissinger

Second stage of SALT accord may be initialed in Moscow

VIENNA, May 22, (AFP)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will still have to do a lot more talking to smooth the way for Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev to come to Washington.

Otherwise, useful discussions on detente could hardly take place between Brezhnev and President Gerald Ford.

That was the initial impression of diplomatic observers here as Kissinger left Vienna late Tuesday after talks with Gromyko.

All evidence indicated that the big mouthfuls discussed—here the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and when to reconvene the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East—were too much for the two statesmen to chew down to digestible consistency in their two-day parley.

'The work of peace is not finished', Kissinger told newsmen before leaving for West Germany.

ROME, May 22, (Reuter)—Saudi Arabia and other oil producing countries have pledged 600 million dollars to a new fund to help the world's poorest countries to feed themselves, a top world food council official said here Tuesday.

The pledges from the oil producers amount to half the proposed starting total for the International Fund for Agricultural Development, WFC executive Director Sartaj Aziz told Reuters.

He said the agreement meant the fund could become a 'reality' within a year.

The fund would double the amount of aid from all sources now devoted to agricultural development, and make a major contribution to the solution of world hunger problems, he said.

When the fund was proposed at last movement's World Food Conference in Rome, the developed countries, and particularly the Americans, declining to contribute themselves to contributing 'substantial additional resources', were donated by the oil producers.

According to WFC, sources, if the fund gets off the ground it will mark a minor revolution in development aid for the first time in the world's history.

At the same time, the world's biggest aid donor would effectively control the funds it donated.

The present proposal is that a third of the fund's directors should come from the developed countries, a third from the oil producers, and a third from the developing countries themselves.

It would operate through existing aid organisations.

WFC sources said that the oil producers had been reluctant to contribute to existing aid institutions because the way they were controlled meant they could not have a significant say in the way their money was spent.

Kissinger then hoped to initial a SALT two (second stage) agreement in Moscow this summer so that the package would be 'all tids up' for President Ford and Brezhnev to sign in Washington toward the end of the year.

But the gap between the two governments' SALT proposals was so wide in Geneva on May 7 that observers wonder how that schedule can be adhered to.

Kissinger echoed no miracle here and apparently was not pleasantly surprised by one.

Some specialists observing the SALT talks say the old disagreement over verification has been a major stumbling block in Geneva, where Soviet and American military experts suspended their negotiations on May 7.

The main question in the minds of diplomatic observers here was whether the schedule set prior to the Vienna talks can be followed. The two governments hoped to agree here on new guidelines for the SALT experts so they could resume negotiations in Geneva on June 2.

The specialists note that the negotiators also disagree on verification methods, on what nuclear vehicles should be classified as "strategic" weapons, the progress likely to be made in military technology and how to keep track of the other side's progress.

The perfecting of independently-targeted Multiple Nuclear Warheads (MIRV) has caused the negotiators to keep raising the bidding the last couple of years.

The motive for holding SALT talks has never been mutual trust, but a common desire to save money now that spy satellites have made it possible to observe each other's launching devices.

But the incentive of economy has always been endangered by the possibility of low-cost improvement in nuclear weaponry.

There also has been a danger that negotiations could be compromised by a crisis like the collapse of South Vietnam.

It is the threat now hanging over SALT, in the opinion of more than one observer. The worries of Kissinger and Gromyko are not over.

countries would provide matching funds.

The fund target was proposed at a meeting of interested potential donors, called by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in Geneva earlier this month.

Representatives of 66 countries including the United States attended.

The Geneva meeting agreed that there was a "reasonable prospect" for the establishment of the fund, and set up a working group to study the various technical problems.

WASHINGTON, May 22, (Reuter)—Three-quarters of the 99 members of the US senate have signed a letter to President Ford warning that withholding American military aid to Iran could endanger the chances of maintaining peace in the Middle East, informed senate sources said yesterday.

The sources said the letter is intended as a show of support to Israel in the face of growing concern that the administration is withholding new weapons from Israel as a pressure tactic.

NEW YORK, May 22, (Reuter)—Bankers negotiated, politicians haggled and civil servants threatened to take to the streets—but New York came one day closer to going broke Tuesday.

While talks kept up between bankers and city controller Harrison Goldin, little hope was held out that they would be more productive than Monday when the banks refused to underwrite 280 million dollars of the city's notes.

New York—whose eight million residents get more services than in any other American city—is facing bankruptcy. It needs money to pay its debts and most its massive payroll.

The banks have refused to underwrite the city notes because, they said, no one else would want to buy the notes from the banks.

Goldin Tuesday was trying to convince the banks to buy the notes for themselves or gives the city a direct loan.

Whether it is budgets cuts or means much the same result to the municipal workers unions redundancies.

Mayor Beame thus promised to meet Friday's payroll, but the fact that he had to promise to give little cheer to the unions, who threatened Tuesday to hold a demonstration in front of banks "to highlight the way they are ripping off the city."

Another bitter pill for civil servants came today when the Mayor asked the unions to forego a six per cent wage increase due shortly.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, May 22, (Reuter)—Nearly 3,000 security officers will guard the 2,000 Olympic athletes during the 1976 winter games at Innsbruck but officials said they could not be responsible for those who chose to live outside the games village.

Dr. Heinz Klee, Secretary General of the Innsbruck Organising Committee, lead a delegation to report to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) session here on progress eight months before the games begin on February 4.

were all limited to cranial bones, teeth or fragments of limb bones.

With the help of local peasants, the scientists found in the vicinity fossils of other vertebrate, including those of the ostrich, camel, antelope, wild horse, three-toed horse named Hipparion, a form of elephant named Archidiskodon, and a form of mole rat named Prospheum. Spores and plant pollen were also found in the same earth layer.

On the basis of the material collected, the research group concluded that the surrounding area was once a hot, dry stretch of grassland sparsely dotted with trees. Climatic conditions were similar to those on the dry grasslands south of the Sahara in Africa today, greatly differing from the climate of the north temperate zone which now characterizes this area.

The Yellow River Stegodon was buried in a layer of gravel and sandy marl, indicating that there were then rivers and lakes on the grasslands.

During the excavation the scientists found that the skeleton was complete in every part, was connected in all its joints, with the four legs in a semi-prone position. Scientists deduce that most probably the stegodon died by sinking into a quagmire while drinking water from a major river or lake. The carcass had not been shifted by the elements.

The excavators dug a pit four metres wide, five metres long and eight metres deep, bringing a layer of sub-soils before the fossil appeared.

Since it was buried in a water-containing earth layer below the loess plateau, the fossil bones were relatively soft and delicate. Some had broken under pressure.

During the excavation the ribs, spine and scapula were detached in that order from the earth and placed in separate packing-cases. The skull and those parts found imposed on each other were encased together with the gravel that contained them.

(Continued on page 4)

SAIGON, May 22, (Reuter)—A gang of thugs fought a gun battle with "liberation" police in the centre of Saigon Tuesday, dramatically highlighting the administration's drive to restore law and order to the city.

According to eyewitnesses, the shooting started when hoodlums opened fire on a police patrol from the roof of a hotel on central Tu Do Boulevard.

The hoodlums were apparently drunk after a party which

SAIGON, May 22, (Reuter)—A divorce suit against former World Heavyweight Boxing Champion George Foreman was dismissed here Monday after a superior court ruled he had never been married.

Famela Clay, 29, of Los Angeles claimed in her suit that she and Foreman, 25, had lived

together for most of last year and she was entitled to support and share of community property of more than 10 million dollars.

Miss Clay originally claimed that she and Foreman were married on December 20, 1973. Dr. Rodriguez, in August, but in court, she admitted no marriage ceremony had seven taken place.

Foreman's lawyers said then former champion and Miss Clay had never lived together and she could not claim to be a "putative spouse."

Under California law a "putative spouse" is a man or woman who believes in good faith that he or she is married. A paternity suit filed by Miss Clay claiming that Foreman is the father of her child, born last December 30, is still pending in an Oakland superior court.

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Jina Tailoring House Fashion show

A fashion show was held at the ballroom of the Kabul International Hotel by the Jina Tailoring House Monday in which 40 dresses, suits, and casual wear were shown by 15 charming Afghan and foreign models. All pieces were made up of fine materials.

The spectators whose number was more than 600 were delighted by the display, models moving by the music of Sitara Orchestra. For instance when a model more than 600 guests were delighted as the orchestra was playing the famous wedding song of abista boro, (go slowly).

The Mangal dress was one of the most attractive dresses shown by Miss Mari Mangal, modelled it.

Wedding dress of the people of Kohdaman was also among the best dresses shown by Kodzia.

Zhila Abavi showed special

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During the excavation the scientists found that the skeleton was complete in every part, was connected in all its joints, with the four legs in a semi-prone position. Scientists deduce that most probably the stegodon died by sinking into a quagmire while drinking water from a major river or lake. The carcass had not been shifted by the elements.

The excavators dug a pit four metres wide, five metres long and eight metres deep, bringing a layer of sub-soils before the fossil appeared.

Since it was buried in a water-containing earth layer below the loess plateau, the fossil bones were relatively soft and delicate. Some had broken under pressure.

During the excavation the ribs, spine and scapula were detached in that order from the earth and placed in separate packing-cases. The skull and those parts found imposed on each other were encased together with the gravel that contained them.

(Continued on page 4)

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FOSSILS

(Continued from page 3) em. Altogether 12 huge cases containing the fossil were shipped to Peking. Today the restored skeleton of the Yellow River Stegodon is on exhibition at the Peking Museum of Natural History. It serves as evidence affirming the law of continuous transformation of matter which governs the development of nature. The discovery also provides valuable material for studying the physiology, morphology, and evolution of the elephant as well as the geography and climate of the far-off past.

Liberian foreign minister reaffirms support for Africans

MONROVIA, May 22, (DPA).—Liberian Foreign Minister C. Cecil Dennis Wednesday categorically denied news reports from London on alleged exchange of correspondence between President William Tolbert and South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

The reports of exchanges of letters and messages appeared in a British newspaper, the London Times, Tuesday and was reported on the BBC African Service Programme Tuesday night. Minister Dennis said he was not ready to comment on Vorster's intention of making approaches to President Tolbert but he added that no one actually knew what the South African Prime Minister was thinking about.

The Liberian Foreign Minister recently returned home from Britain where he held talks with his counterpart James Callaghan.

The minister was featured on BBC African Service programme during which he clarified Liberia's position on southern Africa.

Dennis added that Liberia would never compromise its stand and that whatever position it took had been in the interest of the continent.

UN appeals for information on sanctions busting

UNITED NATIONS, May 22, (AFP).—The United Nations Security Council Committee on Rhodesia made a new appeal to non-governmental organisations to provide any available information on sanctions-busting.

The council explained that it wanted information on violations of the UN embargo whether they related to direct trade with Rhodesia, the encouragement of trade, transport of goods to or from the land-locked territory, participation in financial transactions or investment in Rhodesia, the encouragement of emigration or tourism to Rhodesia, the travel and activities of Rhodesians overseas and the maintenance of relations, whether official or otherwise, with the regime led by Prime Minister Ian Smith.

PARIS, May 22, (Reuter).—A powerful bomb blast set fire to the building housing the Swedish tourist office, the Swedish radio and the Volvo car company on the Champs Elysees here Tuesday night.

NOTICE

An art exhibition for press and cultural awards for 1975 is being held at top floor of Kabul Nendari. The best works of Afghan artists in painting, miniature, calligraphy, sculpturing, photography etc. are on exhibition. The exhibition will remain open until May 28. Admission is free.

Afghanistan Republic Annual 1975

In addition to President's speeches, messages and interviews and Afghanistan's international relations, covers developments in the fields of justice, education, public security, commerce, information and culture, public health, finance, transportation mines and industries, planning, demography and statistical charts.

For your copy Contact the Circulation Department of The Kabul Times.



NAWROZ CARPET EXPORT COMPANY, SHARINAW KABUL, TEL 31051/32035 DISPLAYS SAMPLES FROM ITS STOCKS OF OLD/NEW CARPETS AT JASHYN GROUND BEHIND KABUL NINDARI FROM MAY 21 THROUGH MAY 29. THOSE INTERESTED ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

U.S. speeds up evacuation plans in Vientiane

WASHINGTON, May 22, (AFP).—The United States have decided to step up the partial evacuation of diplomatic personnel from Laos, State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said here Wednesday.

The US Charge D'Affaires in Vientiane Christian Chapman has protested strongly to Prince Souvanna Phouma's government of National Union over the total lack of police protection on official US buildings.

The two US marine guards and one member of staff of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) were still being held at the USAID offices in Vientiane by demonstrators, said Funseth.

At Savannakhet in southern Laos twelve Americans were still being held under house arrest by student left-wing demonstrators who support the Neo Lao Haksat (patriotic front).

The Pathet Lao seem to exert more and more control over the tripartite Laotian government.

IRAN AIR FLY IRAN AIR Boeing 727 IR 821 Every Monday & Thursday Kabul-Tehran At 0845 AM WITH IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO EUROPE MONDAY

National ideology must for progress: President Daoud

KABUL, May 24, (Bakhtar).—President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud received representatives of professors and teachers at 5 p.m. Thursday at the Presidential Palace.

The 250 professors and teachers who represented their other colleagues gave a rousing welcome to the leader of the revolution as he came to meet them.

The President shook hands and spoke with every one of the representatives and had afternoon tea with them.

While speaking to various groups of teachers and professors the President said: "You teachers are entrusted with a grave responsibility in providing a sound education to the future generations."

"Our country, more than ever before, requires hard work and toil. You teachers are dutybound to draw the attention of the youth to their grave responsibilities, and refrain from no exertion in soundly educating the sons and daughters of the nation."

The President said: "The sentiment of brotherhood and equality is an important factor in unity and cohesion. You are obliged to nurture this sentiment in the future generation of the country."

Learning is good, but education is more important. The youth ought to understand their national mores, and have well-defined objectives, so that they are not misguided.

"The youth must be aware that their toiling in the way of progress of the country has no end point. They must constantly work for fulfilment of their national duties and obligations."

President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud said: "For the realisation of national aspirations possession of a national ideology is essential."

"If a nation moves in accordance with her national ideology, in reality, it is on the path of progress," he went on.

Pointing to educational reforms the founder of the republic said that the teacher's duty in implementation of these reforms is most crucial as they are the real educators.

The representatives of professors and teachers from the capital and the provinces expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to meet the head of State and Prime Minister, and expressed their readiness for sustained efforts in educating the sons and daughters of the country, and for the realisation of the national aspirations in the light of the republican order.

The President said goodbye to the teachers and professors at 6.30 p.m. amidst deep sentiments, and expressions of appreciations on their part.

Present at the meeting also were Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, some members of the Central Committee and the cabinet and their wives.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud received Thursday the representatives of teachers on the occasion of Teachers' Day. (Photo: Mustamandi, Bakhtar)



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud among representatives of teachers on Teachers' Day.

Congratulatory telegram sent

KABUL, May 24, (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of the National Day of Sri Lanka the President of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud has sent a congratulatory telegram to William Gopallawa President of Sri Lanka, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

Another 86 families settle in Nangarhar Valley

JALALABAD, May 24, (Bakhtar).—On the basis of policy of revolutionary state 970 jerbis of arable land has been distributed to 86 deserving families in Nangarhar Valley Development Project.

A source of the governor's office in Nangarhar said that the lands located in Batikot and Sarachey Alokhan districts are being irrigated from Nangarhar Canal and are equipped with modern irrigation system.

So far in areas under Nangarhar Valley Development Project 1,178 deserving families have received 12,897 jerbis of arable lands, the source added.

32,080 ton urea produced at Mazar plant

MAZARE SHARIF May 24, (Bakhtar).—More than 32,200 tons urea chemical fertiliser has been produced in Mazare Sharif Chemical Fertiliser plant during the past seven months. A source of the plant said that so far 28,960 tons urea has been handed over to the Afghan Chemical Fertiliser Company.

The source added that the plant began operation during the second half of October last and until the end of Saur this year produced 32,080 tons urea. The Mazare Sharif Chemical Fertiliser Plant is now ready for full scale production of 105,000 tons urea per year.

Purchase of Karakul pelts continues in Balkh

MAZARE SHARIF, May 24, (Bakhtar).—More than 192,000 karakul pelts have been purchased by the exporters in Balkh province since the beginning of 1975.

A source of the Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Balkh province said that the purchasing of karakul pelts still continues. The source added that the karakul pelts will be ready for export after processing and sorting.

Iranian Defence University students delegation here

KABUL, May 24, (Bakhtar).—A delegation of students of University of National Defense of Iran met Deputy Foreign Minister Wahed Abdullah at 10 a.m. Thursday. The delegation which is on a tour of some countries in the region, arrived in Afghanistan last Wednesday night.

During the meeting the Deputy Foreign Minister outlined the international relations of Afghanistan to the Iranian students' delegation.

The Chief of Military Academy Lt. Gen. Shapour met the students of National Defence Academy of Iran and discussed with them the educational and training programmes of the Academy.

The students' delegation from Iran had lunch with teachers of Military Academy.

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ATTENTION: CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANTS

THE AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY WANTS TO CONSTRUCT 20-25 STORAGE DEPOTS. TO SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION WORK THE COMPANY NEEDS THE SERVICES OF A CONSULTING FIRM. LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO ARE INTERESTED SHOULD APPLY TO THE AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY WITH DETAILS OF THEIR EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD ON JUNE 5TH 1975.

BIDS WANTED

AFGHAN FILM NEEDS BLACK AND WHITE POSITIVE FILMS OF 35 MM. LOCAL BUSINESSMEN AND FIRMS WHO CAN PROVIDE THE FILMS SHOULD CONTACT THE AFGHAN FILM WITHIN A WEEK OF THE APPEARANCE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE

THE AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY IS SELLING UREA CHEMICAL FERTILISER AND DI-AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE IN AND 3 KG BAGS AT THE COMPANY'S SHOP IN KHUWAJA MULLAH. THE FERTILISER IS FOR USE IN GARDENS, LAWNS, FOR FRUIT SAPPLINGS AND FLOWERS.

BIDS WANTED

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK BUYS ONE HUNDRED TRACTORS OF 25 HORSE POWER DIESEL ENGINE ALONG WITH SPARE PARTS. BUSINESSMEN, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INSTITUTES WHO WISH TO PROVIDE THE ABOVE SHOULD COME TO THE BANK ON JUNE 18, 1975. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN.

Spain in favour of independence to Sahara

MADRID, May 24, (Reuter).—The Spanish Government yesterday declared its intention to transfer sovereignty over the Spanish Sahara to its people as soon as possible.

In a statement issued after a cabinet meeting, it said it had planned a referendum in the Sahara this year but it had to be delayed because the United Nations had asked the World Court for advice on the status of the territory.

It noted that the situation in the Sahara, which is disputed by Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria, had deteriorated progressively and there was tension, confusion and uncertainty.

The Spanish Government confirmed its desire to comply with the resolutions approved by the United Nations and at the same time declares its intention to transfer sovereignty over the territory of the Sahara as soon as possible in the form and manner that best suits its inhabitants.

It said Spain reserved the right to speed up the transfer of power and to withdraw from the phosphate-rich territory if necessary.

Apparently referring to demonstrations in the Sahara during a visit there last week by a UN fact finding mission, it said opinion in the territory had been building up in favour of independence.

A United Nations Fact-Finding Mission investigating the dispute over territory arrived in the South Moroccan city of Agadir yesterday.

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Lisbon rulers nominated for Noble Peace Prize

OSLO, May 24, (AFP).—The Portuguese Armed Forces Movement has been nominated for the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize, informed sources said yesterday.

Director Tim Greve of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, which administers the Nobel Peace Prize Foundation, last night refused to comment on reports from Portugal that the Armed Forces Movement has been nominated for this year's prize because of its Democratic and anti-colonialist activities.

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PRG to help repatriation of Vietnamese refugees

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Speak loud, if you speak love. (William Shakespeare)

Editorial National ideology

At his meeting with representatives of teachers and instructors, President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud has once again reiterated the need for a national ideology. The President has said that if a nation strides forward in accordance with its national ideology, it is in fact moving in the right direction. Our national leader and founder of the Republic while in Herat some time ago also emphasized the need for a national ideology. He told the mass gathering of the people, who gave him a rousing welcome, that imported ideologies do not by themselves serve the cause of the Republic of Afghanistan and that from the moulding and incorporation of good points from every ideology a new national Afghan ideology which should accord with our religious and social requirements should be produced. Situated in the new crossroad of progress and desires of achieving rapid welfare and prosperity for the majority of its people, Afghanistan is greatly in need of a national ideology. Such an ideology will set the course of action, teach the youth patriotism and nationalism, make them aware of the national requirements, serve as a framework for planning development and progress, create unity of thought and action in the masses, serve as a great impetus for producing new literature on Afghan nationalism and inculcate the spirit which is essential for building new Afghanistan. The national ideology needs propagation. Teachers and instructors are the best medium who can guide our youth in schools and colleges on this important facet of national life. Our national leader and President has time and again drawn the attention of the youth in the country to the onerous task they are entrusted with and has said that their perseverance in the realization of national aspirations has no limit. Occasions of the type of Teacher's Day in which once again the issue of national ideology has been reiterated are adequate to manifest the national needs. Material progress can best be achieved through intellectualism and moral and spiritual guidelines. The emphasis on the Afghan ideology which has been emerging through amalgamation and adoption of best in every trait and which accord with our social and religious tenets, is a new factor in our national life. But, as history shows, Afghan nationalism, as pure and independent social and political factor has existed for hundreds of years. It is this spirit which has given Afghanistan spirit and power to rely upon in times of distress and need. This means that the basis for the Afghan ideology is Afghan nationalism. Upon this basic principle new additions can be made. The Afghan ideology of which our national leader has spoken is the instrument for building Afghanistan and through which the interests of the majority of the people can be looked after.

Press Review ANIS

The government's decision to allocate af. 10 million to the Teacher's Fund is the subject matter of the editorial in Thursday's daily Anis. Financial assistance to the teachers is justified because they are engaged in intellectual work. The lesser all those who are engaged in intellectual activities have financial and material problems, the better it is for their profession, claims the paper. To meet the urgent needs of teachers, the Teacher's Fund was established in 1969 with the initial capital of af. one million by the government. Up until previous year, af. eight million was raised and grants were given from it to the needy teachers and instructors, it says. A total of 3531 teachers have received grants from the Fund in the past fourteen years. Last year, on orders from the President and Prime Minister, an additional af. one million was allocated to the Fund to meet the rising needs of the teachers, the paper says. Six hundred teachers received grants from the Fund, and this year's teachers' day had some good news for all of them: the government allocated another af. five million for their fund, raising it to ten million. This sum is actually far higher than the total of the money raised and given to the teachers and instructors in the past 14 years', it continues. The modest sum now available makes it possible to expand the financial assistance the Education Ministry extends to the teachers in the provinces as well. The government in the past two years has taken additional steps for the comfort and welfare of teachers. Provision has been made for their essential commodities at state-run cooperatives at cheaper than market prices; lunch or its price in cash has been provided to all teachers, teachers in the provinces are given lodging adjacent or near their schools and at least 25 per cent of all apartment complexes and residential quarters built by the state are given to the teachers', it concludes. Columnist Dr. Mohammad Anas, writing under the title of 'A good example for United Nations', elucidates Afghanistan's nonaligned policy and its real value in international scene. Dr. Anas refers to the Second World War, during which time pressure was brought on Afghanistan by the allied powers for the handing over of all German and Italian nationals to them. But the Afghan government tactfully rejected the request, and after negotiations with the allied powers as well as these nationals, decided to send them to any country, including their own, if they wanted. After receiving the pledge of the allied powers for giving the right of passage to those who had acted as virtual co-conspirators in passing Baaders instructions to gang supporters still at large. Lawyers for Meinhoff, Enslin and Raspe this morning opened with a flurry of motions intended to stall the trial, among them request that the three barred lawyers be allowed now to act as counsel for the whole group. 'Our positive nonaligned policy during the second world war also assured our Soviet neighbour peace and enabled them to send more of their troops to the battlefield which resulted in the defeat of fascism', he writes.

COMMONWEALTH COMING TO LIFE AGAIN?

The Commonwealth is perhaps the only international organisation of its size (34 sovereign member-states and over one-third of the world's population) which comes briefly to life and notices when its heads of government meet once in two years or so in what has been frequently called, as the retiring Commonwealth Secretary-General Arnold Smith, does in his annual report, the genial atmosphere of a club. The years are long past when its "Summits" generated high expectation, acrimony, emotional outbursts and deadlocks which were indicators of active interest and involvement. What may have held it together is perhaps the opportunity it provides for the leaders from every continent to renew contacts and exchange views in a common language, English, the most durable heritage of their common history of conquest or colonisation by the British, but the United Kingdom has long ceased to be either its focus or its first equal and no member-State thinks of quitting it because of some dispute or disagreement with the British Government. Lacking a charter, a common aim or function, it was becoming a boneless wonder of international politics till the Kingston Conference last week breathed some purpose in it. FACING REALITIES This is the conclusion that emerges from the assessment by Mrs. Gandhi, Harold Wilson, Whitlam, and heads of several African Governments and even the contentious Forbes Burnham of Guyana. Mrs. Gandhi during her two-hour halt in London on her way back said that the Commonwealth is at last beginning to face realities and Wilson called it most constructive conference he had ever attended. The proof of this verdict is not only the communiqué but also the apparent satisfaction of the delegates as they dispersed, and the Commonwealth is at last to take joint action in ending the Rhodesian whites' seizure of power and initiating action on the most critical world problem, the widening economic gap between the developing and the developed countries. The Rhodesian problem has been the centre piece of debate and controversy in Commonwealth meetings since the Smith regime's unilateral declaration of independence 12 years ago. Britain, legally responsible for its colony, which is still Rhodesia's recognised international status. STUTTGART, May 24, (DPA)—The federal prosecutor at the Baader-Meinhof trial Wednesday applied for an adjournment only a few hours after it opened in a courtroom constructed like a fortress. Prosecutor Heinrich Wunder sided with defence lawyers for three of the four alleged anarchist gang leaders in objecting to the courts rejection of three lawyers barred to defend 32-year-old Andreas Baader. The tribunal had ruled shortly after the opening session Wednesday morning that lawyers Klaus Croissant, Kurt Groenold and Hans-Christian Stroebel also could not defend the other accused. They are former journalist Ulrike Meinhof, 40 ex-teacher Gudrun Enslin, 34, and Jan Carl Raspe, 30 a sociologist. They are charged with belonging to and lasting a criminal organisation, with five counts of murder and at least 54 counts of attempted murder, bombing assaults, armed robbery and burglary. The three lawyers for Baader were barred several weeks ago to defend him after a judicial finding that they had acted as virtual co-conspirators in passing Baaders instructions to gang supporters still at large. Lawyers for Meinhoff, Enslin and Raspe this morning opened with a flurry of motions intended to stall the trial, among them request that the three barred lawyers be allowed now to act as counsel for the whole group. The court did not immediately rule on the prosecutors motion calling for a new disbarment hearing to determine whether or not the three can represent the group. Presiding judge Theodor Prin-

wealth Government before it is put up to the United Nations. The importance of this programme is that it is the first initiative after the failure of UNCTAD's efforts to narrow the groups gap between the two groups of the economic community. THE EEC LOBBY Another special feature of the Conference was the appearance before it in the garb of a virtual suppliant of the Prime Minister of Britain, the erstwhile leader of the Association. The referendum in June in UK will decide whether Britain will remain in the Common Market. Wilson's political future depends on a yes vote which he has recommended. When a two-to-one majority rejected membership at the Labour Party Conference a fortnight ago, Wilson and his pro-Market group in the Party was left to win the referendum with the support of the Conservative Party, which is politically damaging to him and the Labour Party Wilson has already asking how much more the British taxpayer will have to pay. But provided Canada and Australia make substantial contributions, the plan will go through because other African and Asian countries will also help to the extent possible. The second achievement of the Conference in the setting up of an experts' committee on Wilson's plan on commodities in the light of the discussion in the conference. The plan's purpose in the communiqué's words is no less than "to promote development and to increase the transfer of real resources to developing countries in the areas of production and distribution and exchange of primary and service products as well as services". In other words—closing the gap between rich and poor countries, caused largely by the disparity in the prices the latter obtain for their exports and the



Wilson has taken the Commonwealth Plan to President Ford to canvass his support. Two other leading industrial countries West Germany and Japan will also be approached. The Committee will begin working on a comprehensive and inter-related plan for consideration by Commonwealth Ministers for Britain remaining in the EEC. This he has obtained in the Conference declaration favouring continuing British membership of the Market. Wilson, who calls himself a Commonwealth man, has gained a powerful argument in the referendum campaign from the Kingston Summit. Earlier, Prizing had rejected a motion that all accused and their lawyers could meet between sessions to discuss joint legal strategy. The judge said two meetings between two accused each granted before the trial had opened were sufficient for this purpose. He rejected an allegation that the court is pursuing a calculated policy of isolating the accused from each other. He also turned down a bid to change the seating on the bench for the accused, who are now separated by guards sitting between them. Raspe counsel, Ruppert von Plottnitz, accused the court of deliberately trying to "destroy" the defence and suggested Prizing and his two fellow judges should be replaced with an army general and two officers. Prizing said calmly the sug-

Baader-Meinhof trial in a "fortress" court

gimmicks for. Stop this stupid nonsense." Earlier, Prizing had rejected a motion that all accused and their lawyers could meet between sessions to discuss joint legal strategy. The judge said two meetings between two accused each granted before the trial had opened were sufficient for this purpose. He rejected an allegation that the court is pursuing a calculated policy of isolating the accused from each other. He also turned down a bid to change the seating on the bench for the accused, who are now separated by guards sitting between them. Raspe counsel, Ruppert von Plottnitz, accused the court of deliberately trying to "destroy" the defence and suggested Prizing and his two fellow judges should be replaced with an army general and two officers. Prizing said calmly the sug-



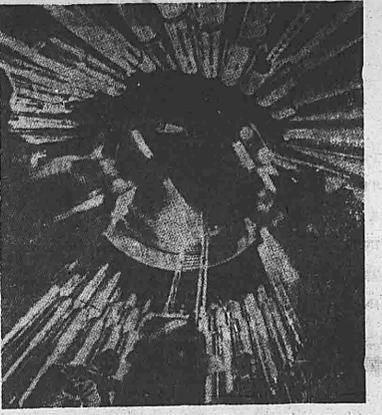
REAL ENERGY CRISIS YET TO COME

BY EDWARD TELLER

The coming energy crisis: A year ago, the problem of energy leapt into the headlines. Steeply increased oil prices and the use of oil as a political weapon have created a crisis atmosphere. Now, some people believe that the crisis is over. But many more continue to feel its effects. Italy and Japan, to mention only two examples, are heavily affected, but the trouble may be greatest in the developing countries. The real energy crisis has not yet started. The question that is to be settled is whether or not the availability of energy will become the bottleneck that prevents a decent standard of living to be established throughout the world. In the last two decades, energy and oil have become synonymous. There are two reasons for this. One is that it is rather inexpensive to transport oil to any part of the world. The other is that everywhere heavy investments have been made in the kind of machinery that consumes oil. On the other hand, oil resources will dwindle in a few decades. It was obvious for some time that the low prices of the 1950s and 1960s could not be maintained in the long run. At this point, nuclear energy appears on the scene as an obvious bargain. Electricity from nuclear reactors can be obtained without high expense and without polluting the environment. The raw materials from which nuclear energy can be obtained are widely distributed throughout the world and these materials are the only sources of energy which can be transported even more cheaply than oil. It is a truism that one cannot get something for nothing. The price that we must pay for nuclear reactors is present in everyone's mind in some form or another. The birth of the atomic age was marked by the explosion in Hiroshima. The emotional scars are deep and the fear of the consequences is widespread. There are, of course, a number of real dangers connected with nuclear energy and the bargain of getting energy for peaceful uses from the nucleus has been called a "Faustian bargain". There is nothing easier or more frequent than to dramatize nuclear energy, and scientists, with all their ingenuity, are great experts at creating this drama. What is, however, badly needed is an unemotional evaluation of an important question: I should be glad to make a megalon of drama for a milligram of reason. It is the later that I shall try to offer. Unfortunately, reason not only comes in small quantities, but it



Atomic power plant under construction in Illinois.



Core of prototype fast reactor at Dounreay, Scotland. Such reactors produce more fuel than they consume but "fast breeders" may turn out to be too expensive.

occur in the case of any power plant and, in fact, the differences between different, presently available plants, including nuclear and non-nuclear, are not great. A very competent limnologist once said: "The fish are quite adaptable. It would be good if environmentalists were half as adaptable." The person quoted, Dr. Dixy Les Ray, also happens to be the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in the USA. She is the first to agree that we must not interfere with our waters without considering the consequences. But one must also remember that these consequences may be harmful or beneficial. For instance, heated water is, in many cases, preferable in agricultural use. Alternative possibilities, which would not use water but cooling towers, are more expensive and are probably not completely free from an environmental impact. It seems that the objection of "thermal pollution" is made to sound worse than it really is by a rather free application of the word "pollution". The radiation that escapes from a reactor under normal conditions is minimal. This discussion has caused many more worries than are warranted. I am particularly interested in the objections of one of my colleagues, Dr. A. Tamplin, who has shown himself to be quite capable of a balanced judgement. It has been claimed by one of the well-known objectors to nuclear energy Dr. E. Sternglass, that infant mortality in New York City was influenced by nuclear tests in Nevada. (This is, of course, not a subject strictly connected with nuclear reactors, although the topic of radioactivity is the same and the emotional involvement is similar, but greater.) Dr. Tamplin demonstrated that, in the period considered by Dr. Sternglass, infant mortality showed a small but unchanged downward trend among the Caucasian citizens of the United States, among the immigrating Puerto Ricans, and among the blacks. However, coinciding with the tests in Nevada, the proportions of these three categories changed and the greater number of Puerto Ricans and blacks gave rise to a statistical weighting which, indeed, showed a trend of increased mortality. These were the statistics that Sternglass was

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It is worthwhile to pursue this point somewhat further. Internationally-used guidelines limit the exposure of populations to an amount of radiation (approximately one-sixth of a roentgen unit per year) which is comparable to the natural background. Yet, tens of thousands of villagers in Brazil, and in the province of Kerala in India, live on thousands of Ci deposits and are exposed, in some cases, to as much as 30 times this amount of radiation. No obvious harmful effect have been observed and statistical studies are admittedly difficult. It would be a most important undertaking to compare these villagers with people living under similar conditions, but not exposed to radiation. This is a project which the United Nations could undertake with great profit for the understanding of the much-debated radiation issue. The question of storing radioactive by-products The disposal of radioactive by-products causes concern because of the health hazards that would indeed result if these by-products were to become widely distributed. There are several methods of safe disposal. One is to keep the by-products for a year or two in well-guarded places in which they lose most of their energy producing capacity. After that, they can be incorporated in rods which are, of course, not unbreakable, but which will not pulverize when broken. These rods, in turn, are then placed in strong, almost indestructible bunkers. In case of an unlikely mishap, we would be faced with a bothersome situation, but certainly not a catastrophe. This method of disposal, which seems fairly complicated, adds, in fact, less than one per cent to the cost of producing electricity. The major point to keep in mind is this: Safe disposal of radioactivity is so cheap that expense need not be spared in looking for a satisfactory solution. It has even been suggested that at the rods which contain radioactive by-products be used in storage bins for food. The irradiation would be at a level which could inhibit rodent and insect infestation and thereby better preserve the food. The food itself would not receive any trace of radioactivity, and there would be no damage to anyone. The constant supervision of these radioactive materials, which would actually be in use, could amount to good insurance. It misses them. One should remember that something like ten per cent of the world's foodstuffs is spoiled before being eaten. A contribution to the solution of the food problem is of obvious importance.

BIDS WANTED

MINISTRY OF MINES & INDUSTRIES WANTS OFFERS FOR ONE COTTON TEXTILE MILL & ONE WORSTED AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE MILL IN KANDAHAR ON TURN KEY BASIS ACCORDING TO FOLLOWING TECHNICAL & PRODUCTIONS SPECIFICATIONS. OFFERS ARE TO BE DELIVERED LATEST 21 JUNE TO THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT OF MINISTRY OF PLANNING, FURTHER DETAILS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE HAS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE PERTAINING EMBASSY OF THE COMPANY WHO ARE PREPARING THE OFFERS.

- KANDAHAR COTTON TEXTILE MILL: 1. PRODUCTION CAPACITY 30 MIL. METER IN 2 SHIFTS (4800) HRS. A. MIL. METER PRINTED. A. FROM WHICH 75% 8 COLOR SCREEN ROLLER PRINT. B. FROM WHICH 25% 10 COLOR SCREEN ROLLER PRINT. B 1-7.5 MIL. METER BLEACHED MAXIMUM WIDTH 44 2-7.5 MIL. METER UNDYED MAXIMUM WITH 44 C. YARN SINGLE 20S ENGLISH 1000 TON PER 4800 HOUR/YEAR. D. OUT FROM 30 MIL. METER. A. 20% CLOTH SHOULD BE WOVEN ON DOBBY LOOMS HAVING 16 SHAFTS. B. 20% STAIN UP TO 5 SHAFTS. C. 60% PLAIN CLOTH (ORDINARY LOOMS). E. ALL PRODUCTION 30 MIL. METER SHOULD BE: A. MERCERIZED B. SONFRONIZED

KANDAHAR WOOLLEN TEXTILE MILL: PRODUCTION: (200,000 METERS WORSTED CLOTH (200,000 METERS SEMI - WORSTED CLOTH (200,000 METERS WOOLLEN CLOTH (300,000 KGS. WOOLLEN YARN FOR CARPETS



Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Waheed Abdullah speaking with Iranian students. (See story on page 1)

25,000 persons from developing nations study under CMEA

MOSCOW, May 24, (Tass).—Over 25,000 persons from the developing countries are at present under training at the higher and secondary special educational establishments of the CMEA member countries, the CMEA Secretariat said.

The 27th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in June in 1973 decided to set up a CMEA Fund of grants for aid to the developing countries in the training of their national personnel at the higher and secondary educational establishments of the CMEA member countries in such professions which are of the greatest significance for the development of economy, science and technology of the developing countries.

The Fund began functioning in the academic year of 1974-1975. About 40 grant-aided students from the developing countries started training at the higher educational establishments of the CMEA member countries.

In the next few years these practices will be continued and in five years a total of 2,000-2,500 students will be grant-aided from the CMEA Fund.

NOTICE

An art exhibition for press and cultural awards for 1975 is being held at top floor of Kabul Nendari. The best works of Afghan artists in painting, miniature, calligraphy, sculpturing, photography etc. are on exhibition. The exhibition will remain open until May 28. Admission is free.



NAWROZ CARPET EXPORT COMPANY, SHARI NAW KABUL, TEL. 31651/32035 DISPLAYS SAMPLES FROM ITS STOCKS OF OLD/NEW CARPETS AT JASHYN GROUND BEHIND KABUL NINDARI FROM MAY 21 THROUGH MAY 29. THOSE INTERESTED ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

BIDS WANTED

AFGHAN WOOLLEN INDUSTRY OF PULE CHARKHI NEEDS 53 ITEMS OF SPARE PARTS FOR SPINNING MACHINES. LOCAL AND FOREIGN COMPANIES WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF THE PLANT AT PULE CHARKHI ON MAY 31, 1975. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE GOODS CAN BE SEEN.

Evacuation of Americans from Laos continues

VIENTIANE, May 24, (AFP).—A chartered Royal Air Lao Caravelle jet yesterday airlifted out 160 Americans—mostly women and children—who were leaving Laos as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was shut down.

The first flight to Bangkok took only women and children. The second carried their husbands and fathers and a third schedule flight was cancelled.

The airlift finally got under way after prolonged delays and discussions about armed soldiers who tried to board the buses in the American compound of 120 houses.

All seemed set for departure by early afternoon when a Pathet Lao foreign affairs official agreed that the soldiers should not be allowed in the compound, which is under diplomatic immunity.

But when 130-strong contingent of students who had held three Americans prisoners in the USAID building for 72 hours arrived and took over to search the buses as a mixed force of Pathet Lao and "Vietnamese side" policemen shook their hands then stood aside.

Heavy firing breaks out again in eastern Beirut

BEIRUT, May 24, (AFP).—Mixed patrols of Lebanese soldiers and Palestinians will supervise any ceasefire aimed at ending the outbreak of fighting in the city's eastern suburbs, Kuwaiti ambassador Muhammad Youssef al Adassani announced yesterday.

The announcement followed yesterday's joint initiative by Arab ambassadors accredited to Lebanon to put a stop to the five-day-old fighting between Palestinian and right-wing Phalangist gunmen, in which an estimated 30 people have died.

Al Adassani said he was speaking on behalf of all the Arab envoys here, and expressed his "desire to see the establishment of calm."

He and Algerian ambassador Muhammad Yazid had been delegated to make contact with Palestinian leaders, he said.

The ambassadors held a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat yesterday morning, and later conferred with President Suleiman Franjien.

Heavy firing broke out again yesterday morning in eastern Beirut after last night's attempts to establish a ceasefire appeared to have broken down after a brief lull.

A young French volunteer worker was shot dead by a stray bullet yesterday morning in the Dekwaneh district, scene of some of the heaviest fighting.

Lebanese security forces had been stationed along a hastily arranged ceasefire line Friday night, but the respite was only temporary as Palestinians and Phalangists began trading fire at several points in the city's eastern outskirts in the early hours.

NICOSIA, May 24, (Tass).—President of Cyprus Archbishop Makarios left yesterday for a five-day tour of the Gulf countries. Talking to newsmen in the airport he said that the aim of his tour is to contribute to the strengthening of the existing friendly relations between Cyprus and the Arab countries.

President Makarios is to visit Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Kuwait.

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	Athens	Arr	1430
	Athens	Dep	1515
	Paris	Arr	1725

THURSDAY

IR 725	Tehran	Dep	1234
	Zurich	Arr	1515
	Frankfurt	Arr	1705

IR 755	Tehran	Dep	1130
	Abadan	Arr	1240
	Abadan	Dep	1330
	Athens	Arr	1541
	Athens	Dep	1631
	London	Arr	1900

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SALES OFFICE TEL: 25071 OR 25072 300-183

ATTENTION: CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANTS

THE AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY WANTS TO CONSTRUCT 20-25 STORAGE DEPOTS. TO SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION WORK THE COMPANY NEEDS THE SERVICES OF A CONSULTING FIRM. LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO ARE INTERESTED SHOULD APPLY TO THE AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY WITH DETAILS OF THEIR EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD ON JUNE 5TH 1975.

(68) 3-2

BIDS WANTED

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK BUYS ONE HUNDRED TRACTORS OF 25 HORSE POWER DIESEL ENGINE ALONG WITH SPARE PARTS. BUSINESSMEN, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INSTITUTES WHO WISH TO PROVIDE THE ABOVE SHOULD COME TO THE BANK ON JUNE 18, 1975. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN.

(70) 3-2

Bids wanted

THE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR SEVEN HAND OPERATED DOUBLE FUNCTION PREESIA CALCULATORS FOR AFS. 13,800 EACH FROM ASTCO LTD. FIRMS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE CHEAPER SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT, AND ATTEND BIDDING MEETING ON JUNE 2, 1975 WHICH IS THE LAST DAY FOR BIDDING.

(74) 3-1

BIDS WANTED

THIRTEEN SETS OF DARI TYPWRITERS 33-63 CM ROLL AND ONE ENGLISH TYPWRITER IS NEEDED. INSTITUTES, LOCAL AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN WHO CAN PROVIDE, SUBMIT THEIR BIDS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY AT SALANG WATT AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON JUNE 2, 1975.

(73) 3-1

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

Afghanistan once again rejects Pak govt. allegations

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—The Foreign Ministry has categorically rejected Pakistan government's allegations of sending arms to Balochistan.

The firm denial came in an interview the Foreign Ministry spokesman had with the Bakhtar News Agency correspondent last night.

Following is the full text of the interview: "Rejecting the Pakistani authorities' claim that a quantity of arms and military papers published by the war ministry of Afghanistan were found in Mustang, Balochistan, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry in response to a query by Bakhtar News Agency correspondent said: "We firmly and categorically reject this false and fabricated claim by Pakistani sources. The government of Pakistan in order to divert the attention of its people from domestic problems and crises and confuse public opinion, especially that of the Islamic countries as regards Afghanistan, always wishes to have such unfounded propaganda and intrigues to serve its interests."

The spokesman added: There is no doubt that the Pashtun and Baluchi people have struggled and continue to do so against every kind of adversity in the defence of their inalienable rights. It is also an undeniable fact even to Pakistan itself, that in these areas for long years sufficient quantities, and every sort of weapons, has existed. Right now there are production shops which make weapons, and market them freely in various parts of Pakistan.

"The Foreign Ministry spokesman once again reiterated and emphasized that unlike Pakistani authorities the government of Afghanistan has never believed or believe that terrorism, subversion, or the like action is the way of resolving the political dispute between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

"As we have said time and again, we repeat once more that this political dispute can be solved only through peaceful means, and negotiations held in a favourable atmosphere, based on good will, and realism."

Gen. Mustaghni distributes trophies to army sports teams

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—The spring sports tournament of the Army was inaugurated by Chief of General Staff Gen. Abdul Karim Mustaghni yesterday at the Military Club.

Gen. Mustaghni also distributed the championship cups to the winners of fall sports tournament of last year.

In a speech Gen. Mustaghni expounded on values and importance of sports and physical education and added that the achievements made during the past two years in the sports activities of the Army of the Republic makes one hopeful of a better future. He advised the Army youth in further expansion of sports and expressed certainty that they will exert every possible effort towards this end.

Prior to opening of the spring tournament Chief of General Staff distributed championship cups to the winner teams of the last tournament held in fall last year and wished them further successes.

Afterwards the different sports teams of the Army held a parade and performed gymnastic shows. Then with the match of football between the junior teams of Military School the tournament of spring was declared open. The function was attended by a number of Generals and senior officers of the Army of the Republic and a great number of sports enthusiasts.

A source of the Physical Education Department of the Army said that the spring tournament which consists of football, volleyball, basketball, and handball matches, athletics, track and weight lifting will continue until late in June.

At the end of yesterday's football match a national dance was performed by sportsmen of Military School and the function was ended with the playing of national anthem.



Deputy Foreign Minister Waheed Abdullah at the exhibition of Soviet books held at Kabul University. Soviet Ambassador to Kabul and Rector of Kabul University are also seen in the picture.

Soviet "Soyuz-18" in flight with two cosmonauts

MOSCOW, May 25, (Tass).—The spaceship Soyuz-18 was launched in the Soviet Union yesterday at 17 hours 58 minutes, Moscow time. The spaceship is piloted by a crew consisting of mission commander pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR Col. Piotr Klimuk and flight engineer pilot-cosmonaut Vitalii Sevastyanov.

The aim of the launching of the spaceship "Soyuz-18" is to conduct further experiments with the orbital research station "Salyut-4," started on January 12, 1975, during the joint flight of the delivery spaceship "Soyuz-17" and station "Salyut-4" as well as to test individual elements and systems of the spaceship in various modes of flight.

A stable radio and television communication with the spaceship "Soyuz-18" has been established. Both cosmonauts feel well. The onboard systems are functioning normally.

Mahmoud Riad: Arabs angered by preferential EEC-Israel trade agreement

CAIRO, May 25, (Reuter).—Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said yesterday the Arabs rejected the European Common Market's so-called even-handed policy towards the Arab-Israeli conflict as long as Israel occupied Arab territories.

Riad told reporters that he had conveyed the Arab stand yesterday to Garret Fitzgerald, Irish Foreign Minister and current Chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council.

The Irish Minister said he was deeply impressed by talks with President Anwar Sadat which dealt with the Middle East crisis and scheduled talks between the EEC and Arab states on economic cooperation.

Dr. Fitzgerald said his meeting with Riad had deepened his understanding of the Middle East crisis.

SOVIET BOOKS ON DISPLAY AT KU LIBRARY

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—An exhibition of Soviet books was opened at the Library of Kabul University yesterday afternoon.

The Rector of Kabul University Prof. Dr. Ghulam Siddiq Mohebi opening the exhibition reviewed

the function held on the occasion at the Library of Kabul University was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Waheed Abdullah, deans of Colleges and teachers of Kabul University, some members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul and a number of scholars.

The Soviet Ambassador to Kabul Puzanov in a speech expressed gratitude for cooperation of Foreign, Education and Information and Culture Ministries in helping to hold the exhibition.

A source of the Kabul University said that 705 books on science, technology, arts and general information about Soviet Union are on display.

The Rector of Kabul University thanked the presentation of books by Soviet Ambassador to Kabul University.

Congratulatory telegrams

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—A congratulatory telegram has been sent by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud to HM Malik Hussien King of Jordan, on the independence anniversary of his country, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—A congratulatory telegram has been sent to Buenos Aires by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud to President Madame Maria Estela Martinez Peron on the occasion of national day of Argentina, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

Law in his country to Walter Scheel President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—Iraq's ambassador in Kabul Nassir Abdul Kader AF-Hadithi and Polish ambassador Tadeusz Marynowicz called on Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram in his office at 12 noon and at 2 P.M. respectively yesterday.

The Polish and Iraqi ambassadors at the meetings with the minister discussed ways to expedite the aid their countries have pledged to some Afghan projects, a source of the Planning Ministry said.

Soviet planning delegation meets

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—The planning delegation of the Soviet Union currently in Kabul called on Finance Minister S. Abdullah yesterday afternoon and exchanged views with him on issues related to the fiscal section of Afghanistan's first long-term development plan.

The delegation, headed by Stravsky, President of the State Planning Department of USSR has come to Kabul for cooperation with the Planning Ministry.

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—The draft of cultural cooperation agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and Republic of India was initiated last Thursday.

A source of the Culture and Art Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture said the agreement was initiated for Afghanistan by President of Culture and Art Department Faiz Mohammad Khairzada and for India by Additional Secretary of the Department of Culture of India Mohan Makerji.

The second training course on sanitation was opened by President of Preventive Medicine Department of Public Health Ministry Dr. Mohammad Asef Gharwal.

The seminar held on the basis of the policy of Afghan Health Programme is aimed at equipping

Health Ministry opens special sanitation seminar

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—The seminar held on the basis of the policy of Afghan Health Programme is aimed at equipping

(Continued on page 4)

Khuram meets Iraqi, Polish ambassadors

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—Iraq's ambassador in Kabul Nassir Abdul Kader AF-Hadithi and Polish ambassador Tadeusz Marynowicz called on Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram in his office at 12 noon and at 2 P.M. respectively yesterday.

The Polish and Iraqi ambassadors at the meetings with the minister discussed ways to expedite the aid their countries have pledged to some Afghan projects, a source of the Planning Ministry said.

Finance Minister

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—The planning delegation of the Soviet Union currently in Kabul called on Finance Minister S. Abdullah yesterday afternoon and exchanged views with him on issues related to the fiscal section of Afghanistan's first long-term development plan.

The delegation, headed by Stravsky, President of the State Planning Department of USSR has come to Kabul for cooperation with the Planning Ministry.

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—The draft of cultural cooperation agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and Republic of India was initiated last Thursday.

A source of the Culture and Art Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture said the agreement was initiated for Afghanistan by President of Culture and Art Department Faiz Mohammad Khairzada and for India by Additional Secretary of the Department of Culture of India Mohan Makerji.

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(Continued on page 4)

A reception was held on the occasion of 26th anniversary of promulgation of Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany by FRG ambassador Dr. Hoffmann at 5 P.M. yesterday.

The reception which continued till 7:30 P.M. was attended by some Cabinet members, high ranking officials and members of diplomatic missions. Photo: Dr. Hoffmann welcomes Justice Minister Dr. Abdul Majid at the reception.

Lebanese Minister explains reason for military rule

BEIRUT, May 25, (DPA).—The military cabinet in Lebanon was formed for the only task of reestablishing security and stability, its Information Minister Colonel Moussa Kanaan told journalists here yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference, the Minister announced that the dialogue between the cabinet and the Palestinian leaders would continue.

In fact it had never stopped at all, he maintained. Nothing has changed, Kanaan said, and all international agreements

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT
Speak loud, if you speak low.
(William Shakespeare)

Editorial
Pak absurd accusations

In its intermittent but frequent series of allegations against the Republic of Afghanistan, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan and his shabby government have once again come out with absurd accusations.

In its latest nonchalant accusation, the Pakistan authorities have accused Afghanistan in having sent arms to Baluch nationalists. Allegedly, the fabrication claims, quantities of arms and papers seized by the Pakistani army—which mercifully combs every house, village and town in Balochistan in search of nationalists and caches of arms—have bearings of the 'War Ministry' of Afghanistan.

Those who are familiar with the area and Pashtoon and Balochi way of life are aware of the fact that these people have their own weapons manufacturing shops and in fact weapons industry.

Not only production, but also marketing of all kinds of light weaponry—which includes gas stenguns, machineguns, rifles, pistols, bullets, grenades, dynamite and gunpowder—is free of any inhibitions. Being armed is a way of life with our Pashtoon and Balochi brothers, for which they are admired internationally.

To refute the accusation further and to enlighten public opinion on baseless propaganda against Afghanistan, it may be added that the proper and complete name of the ministry concerned with Afghanistan's defence is 'the National Defence Ministry', not 'War Ministry'.

The difference in the connotation between the two terms is wide and varied, and shows the difference between peace mentality and war-mongering.

Learned circles wonder from where and why the term 'War Ministry' was used by Pakistan. If indeed in the caches of arms seized the name of the 'War Ministry' of Afghanistan is inscribed, it is clear that Pakistan schemers did not fully know the exact name of Afghanistan's National Defence Ministry.

Press Review
JAMHOURIAT

The role of Woman in Building the Country' is the subject of an editorial in yesterday's daily Jamhouriat.

The Afghan woman today finds the opportunity to excel her social personality and unite with each other to participate in developmental activity. For centuries the Afghan woman remained in well and because of male chauvinism, in imposed seclusion, says the paper.

Fifteen years and nine months ago, at the time of the premiership of our national leader Mohammad Daoud the veil was lifted and since then the Women's Welfare Society has taken great strides for bettering the condition of women', the editorial continues.

The revolutionary leadership of Afghanistan which grants equal opportunity to man and woman, old and young for building the new Afghan society and equal benefits from fresh possibilities to all, is tirelessly promoting women so that they can occupy their rightful place in the society, it says.

The editorial then refers to the recent decision of the government which made the 'Afghan Women Welfare Society' a non-profit governmental enterprise. The Afghan women are now afforded a golden opportunity to accelerate their pace of progress and emancipation and help in the realisation of national aspirations, it comments.

Rustic women who are illiterate have hopeful eyes towards their emancipated sisters and hope to be guided and assisted by them, it concludes.

In a letter to editor published in the same issue of the paper Sakhiad, a pensioner, draws the attention of the Traffic Department to congestion caused by vehicles in the fruit market. The problem, says the letter, is that the market has only one entry, and all vehicles and carts are forced to use the same door as thoroughfare for entry and exit. The result is traffic congestion on the main road. The writer hopes the Traffic Department will take urgent care of the problem.

In its second editorial, the paper welcomes the decision of the Food Procurement Department to offer supplies of edible oil to public at large.

Honest and dedicated service to the majority of the people of Afghanistan is the motto of the Republican regime. Any occasion that offers the opportunity for a new measure for betterment of the people's life is seized by the government, says the editorial.

It was with this consideration in mind that the Food Procurement Department decided to offer for sale its stocks of Samarkand and edible oil at lower than market prices to the buyers.

Indochina's place in French foreign policy
By Paul Webster

Even with the collapse of postwar moves in Saigon and the expulsion of French nationals from Phnom Penh, France's latest attempt to regain influence in Indochina cannot be dismissed as a footnote to 30 years of war.

There have been positive results which will have a profound effect on France's independent foreign policy.

In much the same way as French initiatives on Cyprus last of the French go-between in the Middle East, the intervention has again proved France's point that medium-sized powers have a constructive role to play in international affairs.

The independent foreign policy which General de Gaulle developed, and which President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has accepted after some reflection, made France the only Western power sufficiently free of U.S. influence to be accepted as an arbitrator between the old Saigon regime and the Vietcong.

Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues made the extravagant claim that France's interests in Vietnam were purely humanitarian, but even if this was taken at its face value Giscard's claim that saved many lives while the rest of the Western world was hurriedly abandoning ship seems to be justified.

In the end France was able to ensure that General Duong Van Minh, one of the few men whom the Vietcong were prepared to deal with peacefully, took over the presidency in Saigon in the last crucial minutes and is still alive to promote the interests of the powerful minority.

France's intervention, however, was considerably more forward-looking than that and it intends to cash in on any residual goodwill it has built up with the Provisional Revolutionary Government, which has received very friendly treatment in Paris during the last 10 years or so.

After the Paris peace talks began in 1969 the PRG had two diplomatic missions here and France's often-expressed hostility to American foreign policy helped to build up a certain amount of confidence between the Vietcong and the French Government.

This led to France's ambassador in Saigon, Jean-Marie de Paris, being accepted as the key figure in finding a successor to President Thieu and what seemed a foolhardy decision by Giscard d'Estaing more or less

Indochina's place in French foreign policy
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to order the 10,000 French nationals in South Vietnam to stay put. Even though the French did not achieve their aim in peace-making there seems to have been no backlash and Merillon is still at his post.

Giscard's personal control of foreign policy—Sauvagnargues is a former ambassador in Bonn and little more than a functionary—is a key factor in the general boldness of French initiative and the French have enabled it to build up a special island.

The French belief that the world is seeing the development of an 'exceptional' power, in South-East Asia which is being publicly expressed by Jean Sainteny, who negotiated directly with Ho Chi Minh in 1949 and was France's first Delegate-General in North Vietnam after the 1954 Geneva agreement.

But even though he sees the development of an influential power equipped with 'fearful arms' and the 'best infantry in the world' he is still certain that the Vietcong will need the help of the 'neutralist' forces within South Vietnam—those led by General Minh.

Reunification of North and South is considered to be virtually an accomplished fact and diplomatic moves take this into account. During the last-minute peace move, the overall policy and its explanation were decided by Hanoi, with the PRG playing a secondary role.

In the long run France considers that a strong Western influence could be a factor in checking an eventual spill-over into other countries of the ambitions of a disproportionately large and South-East Asian nation equipped with the best Russian and American weapons. But there is also the thought that Vietnam's preoccupation both with reunification

and reconstruction, in which Western countries could play a role, tend to point towards Vietnamese isolation for some time.

In Cambodia, the events which followed France's premature decision to recognise Prince Norodom Sihanouk's government a week before Phnom Penh fell have shattered any illusions that the country's future is predictable. France expected that the recognition of Sihanouk at his insistence would ensure his influence and continued friendship with France which has ensured his leadership twice before.

The repercussions must inevitably contribute to a maturing of Giscard's international diplomacy whose initiatives seem often based on sentimental personality rather than care.

complicated relationship with Sihanouk as both collaborator and enemy. Despite his bourgeois background (he is the son of a judge) Sihanouk is expected to turn out to be much more ruthless and uncompromising than the Communist leader in Vietnam and much more likely to promote revolution in adjoining countries, particularly Laos, where France still maintains considerable goodwill.

Apart from France's diplomatic humiliation in Cambodia the hysterical anti-French propaganda put out by the Khmer Rouge radio shows how badly France ministered to the situation with a show of premature friendship that can only harm Sihanouk.

The simple facts are these: The environmental effect of a nuclear reactor in normal operation is negligible. There is hardly any way to make energy available which would have as little influence on the environment as a well-functioning fission reactor. Radioactive by-products could cause damage if handled without appropriate care, but the problem has already been solved in a safe, inexpensive and satisfactory manner.

REAL ENERGY CRISIS YET TO COME
PART II
BY EDWARD TELLER

Radioactive material may also be disposed of in stable deep salt domes, or even incorporated in solid rock a mile below the surface of the earth. These are methods which should reassure those who are worried about what will happen on our planet in a thousand years.

One portion of this disposal question needs special mention. Two radioactivities are, at present, allowed to escape into the atmosphere. One is tritium; the other is krypton. The resulting contamination is now minimal. When, however, a great fraction of the electric energy of the world is produced by nuclear reactors, it will be important to retain these materials. This can be done without excessive expense. Since both of these materials have a life span of approximately ten years, the storage problems will not continue to increase as time goes on.

The way in which the problem of nuclear waste disposal has been and is being discussed can be illustrated by a quote from a highly-respected and widely-read publication referring to long lived radioactivity: "What the AEC will do with these canisters (which contain the radioactivity) for the next 200 years is to put it mildly, a question that intrigues scientists." The quote ignores one fact. After that long a period, very little will be left of the radioactivity. The Chairman of the AEC, who is more outspoken any of her predecessors, has rightly called radioactive wastes our biggest non-problem.

The simple facts are these: The environmental effect of a nuclear reactor in normal operation is negligible. There is hardly any way to make energy available which would have as little influence on the environment as a well-functioning fission reactor. Radioactive by-products could cause damage if handled without appropriate care, but the problem has already been solved in a safe, inexpensive and satisfactory manner.

I believe, on the basis of detailed experience (I happen to have been the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission for a few years around 1950), the reactors are safe enough to be built. But we should not stop worrying and we should not stop improving our reactors. It might be, for instance, a good idea to place all additional reactors 200 feet underground in dry rock, or dry earth. There is insufficient knowledge as yet on how much additional expense this would incur. The cost might be small. The safety value might be quite substantially greater.

The danger of sabotage is closely related to the danger of a major accident. Sabotage must be and, in my opinion, can be prevented. It is certainly easier to guard reactors than it is to guard all airplanes. Yet relatively simple measures taken in the United States seem quite effective in stopping the hijacking of airplanes. What is needed is, again, foresight, coupled with determination and consistent adherence to established procedures.

In connection with accident prevention, whether such an accident is due to a mistake or to malevolence, the United States could play a major role. Accidents must be prevented in every country. In the case of an accident, radioactivity might well be carried by winds across international borders and could be much more damaging than fall-out from atomic tests. Furthermore, the consequences of a single accident would immediately be felt all over the world. There is, therefore, a strong common interest in preventing such accidents. International action in this field is certainly justified.

The continued availability of nuclear fuel. At the end of World War II, our knowledge of uranium deposits was quite limited. Only minerals containing at least two per cent of uranium were deemed appropriate for commercial mining. Under these conditions, it seemed reasonable to

develop a new type of reactor called the "fast breeder". This reactor could utilize all of the uranium, whereas reactors presently in use employ essentially only the light and active isotope U 235 which constitutes only 0.7 per cent of the uranium.

To produce a practical fast breeder proved difficult. Most talent and most money (in the United States, more than a billion dollars) were devoted to this special reactor development. Yet, after 30 years, the results are limited and incomplete. Fast breeders will not make a substantial contribution before 1990, and in the end, they may turn out to be too expensive.

It has been argued that such breeders will be required before the end of this century because otherwise there will be a shortage of nuclear fuel. This argument is wrong. Even if we continue to use reactors of the present type (with small modifications), there will be sufficient fuel for many centuries. The reasons are: Uranium exploration (unlike oil-exploration) is incomplete. Many more deposits will be found.

Even at present, we can utilize, commercially, deposits containing only 0.15 per cent uranium. We can develop methods to use even poorer ones. The world's uranium reserves contribute only four per cent to the cost of electricity generated by a reactor. We could

REAL ENERGY CRISIS YET TO COME
PART II
BY EDWARD TELLER

spend much more on uranium without a substantial increase in the cost of electricity.

Of the present reactors, the High Temperature Gas-cooled Reactor, and particularly the heavy-water-cooled CANDU reactor can use thorium as a supplementary fuel. At least 80 per cent of the fuel can be thorium. Furthermore, all of thorium (not only 0.7 per cent) can be used; and thorium is abundant and widespread. Even light-water-cooled reactors can be modified to that they can utilize thorium.

As a result, we can conclude that nuclear fuel will remain in abundant supply for a longer time than any fossil fuel, including coal.

Diversion of materials for military purposes. The operation of any reactor produce materials which can be used to make nuclear explosives. There are few people who favour proliferation of nuclear weapons. In the long run, such proliferation may be unavoidable.

There are safeguards which can make it difficult to misuse reactor-produced materials and turn these materials into weapons. However, one can hardly claim that these safeguards are completely reliable.

This last and greatest problem can be solved, in my opinion, only by action which is broader than the problem connected with nuclear reactors or nuclear bombs. The question is how to prevent war and, in particular, how to prevent the sudden occurrence of a devastating nuclear conflict.

I believed by that prevention of nuclear war is a Faustian bargain. Nuclear energy is not a Faustian bargain. Such a bargain means that we sell what is most important for temporary benefits.

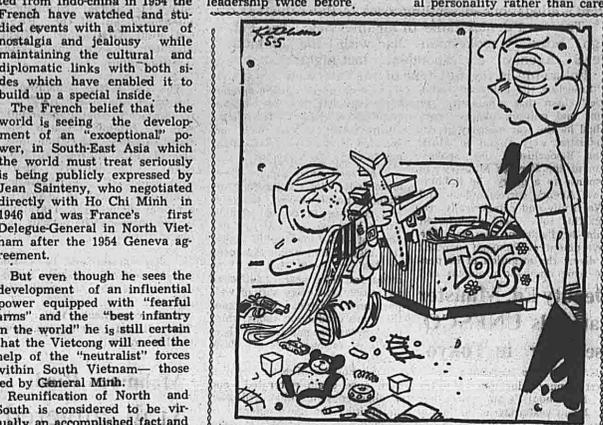
Instead of the medieval tale of Dr. Faust, I would like to remind you of an older story: Adam ate the apple of knowledge and was expelled from paradise. It is true that all knowledge is dangerous. It is also true that we must work hard, using our heads and hearts as well as our hands, if knowledge is to bear good fruit. It is true that we should abstain from knowledge or from the practical applications of this knowledge.

WHAT HAPPENED TO FAUST
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"I liked the good ol'days when you did this kinda stuff for me."

PRESSURES ON ISRAEL MOUNT IN UN AGENCIES

The Arab world's attempt to use international organizations as a forum for striking against Israel may soon be extended to a couple of the United Nations' other specialised agencies.

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KANDAHAR COTTON TEXTILE MILL:
1. PRODUCTION CAPACITY 30 MIL METER IN 2 SHIFTS (4800) HRS.
A. MIL METER PRINTED.
A. FROM WHICH 75% 8 COLOR SCREEN ROLLER PRINT.
B. FROM WHICH 25% 10 COLOR SCREEN ROLLER PRINT.

KANDAHAR WOOLEN TEXTILE MILL:
A. 20% CLOTH SHOULD BE WOVEN ON DOBBY LOOMS HAVING 16 SHAFTS.
B. 20% STAIN UP TO 5 SHAFTS.
C. 60% PLAIN CLOTH (ORDINARY LOOMS).
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Chief of General Staff Gen. Abdul Karim Mustaghni presenting a trophy to one of the sportsmen of the Army of the Republic. (See story page 1).

360 Americans evacuated from Laos so far

VIENTIANE, May 25, (AFP)—Three hundred sixty Americans out of a community of 1,200 have left Laos in the past 48 hours. Three hundred fifteen of them left Friday and yesterday aboard four charter flights of Royal Air Lao Caravelles. Fourteen Americans were evacuated directly from the southern town of Savannakhet to Thailand after several days of detention by demonstrators. The American source said the evacuation most of them, women and children among employees and families of the 160-person staff of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the 10-member US embassy staff would be completed in a few days.

Sanitation seminar

(Continued from page 1) The participants with latest knowledge and skills to enable them to perform their duties in prevention and control of contagious disease and specially environmental hygiene. The four-week seminar is participated by 22 sanitarians from the provinces. Local and foreign experts will lecture at the seminar.

Makarios seeks Arab aid for Cypriot economy

ABU DHABI, May 25, (AFP)—President Makarios of Cyprus arrived in this United Arab Emirates capital from Qatar, last night, on the third stage of a five-day, five-nation Gulf tour which began in Bahrain Friday. Archbishop Makarios, who will fly on from here to Oman and Kuwait, was welcomed by the Emirates President, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyayam, with whom he will have talks. (Informed sources said in Nicosia Friday President Makarios was seeking Arab aid for Cypriot economy shaken by last year's upheavals. He conferred in Qatar earlier yesterday, after arriving from Bahrain, with the Emir, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani. He had also had talks in Bahrain with the Emir there, Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman al Khalifa. Bahrain has a small Cypriot community.)

FLY IRAN AIR Boeing 727 IR 821 Every Monday & Thursday Kabul-Tehran At 0845 AM WITH IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO EUROPE MONDAY IR 751 Tehran Dep 1234 Athens Arr 1430 Paris Arr 1515 Frankfurt Arr 1725 THURSDAY IR 755 Tehran Dep 1130 Abadan Arr 1240 Ahadon Arr 1330 Athens Arr 1543 London Arr 1906 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR IRAN AIR SALES OFFICE TEL: 25071 OR 25072 300-184

FOR RENT MODERN TIN-ROOF HOUSE, FOUR BED ROOM, TWO BATHROOMS, KITCHEN, SERVANTS QUARTERS, RUNNING WATER, TELEPHONE, GARAGE, LAWN LOCATED OPPOSITE AFGHAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KARTI CHAR. CALL 41769.

NOTICE An art exhibition for press and cultural awards for 1975 is being held at top floor of Kabul Nendari. The best works of Afghan artists in painting, miniature, calligraphy, sculpture, photography etc. are on exhibition. The exhibition will remain open until May 28. Admission is free.

The lazy, hazy days of summer and our suggestion THE INTER-CONTINENTAL POOL AND TENNIS CLUB WELCOMES YOU TO COLD BEVERAGES - SNACKS - GRILLS - A COOL DIP WITH LOTS OF FUN. FOR MEMBERSHIP PLEASE CONTACT SALES OFFICE TEL. 31851-54 EXT. 203.

FOR SALE 1. 1969 JAGUAR SALOON TYPE 420 G 2. TWO 1973 LANDROVERS 109 CANVAS BACKS. DUTY NOT PAID ON VEHICLES LISTER HR 2 DIESEL ELECTRIC PLANT 12.5 KVA COMPLETE LESS 12 VOLT BATTERY. 3. SEVERAL TYPEWRITERS. 4. 3 M PHOTOCOPIER MODEL 107. ALL ABOVE ITEMS CAN BE INSPECTED ON APPLICATION TO ADMINISTRATION OFFER. BIDS TO BE SUBMITTED ON TENDER FORMS PROVIDED IN SEALED ENVELOPES TO REACH ADMINISTRATION OFFICER, BRITISH EMBASSY BY 1200 HRS 31 MAY, 1975.

ATTENTION: CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANTS THE AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY WANTS TO CONSTRUCT 20-25 STORAGE DEPOTS. TO SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION WORK THE COMPANY NEEDS THE SERVICES OF A CONSULTING FIRM. LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO ARE INTERESTED SHOULD APPLY TO THE AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER COMPANY WITH DETAILS OF THEIR EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD ON JUNE 5TH 1975.

BIDS WANTED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK BUYS ONE HUNDRED TRACTORS OF 25 HORSE POWER DIESEL ENGINE ALONG WITH SPARE PARTS. BUSINESSMEN, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INSTITUTES WHO WISH TO PROVIDE THE ABOVE SHOULD COME TO THE BANK ON JUNE 18, 1975. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE SEEN.

Bids wanted THE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR SEVEN HAND OPERATED DOUBLE FUNCTION PREESIA CALCULATORS FOR AFS. 13,800 EACH FROM ASTCO LTD. FIRMS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE CHEAPER SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT, AND ATTEND BIDDING MEETING ON JUNE 2, 1975 WHICH IS THE LAST DAY FOR BIDDING.

BIDS WANTED AFGHAN WOOLLEN INDUSTRY OF PULE CHARKHI NEEDS 53 ITEMS OF SPARE PARTS FOR SPINNING MACHINES. LOCAL AND FOREIGN COMPANIES WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF THE PLANT AT PULE CHARKHI ON MAY 31, 1975. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE GOODS CAN BE SEEN.

BIDS WANTED THIRTEEN SETS OF DARI TYPWRITERS 33-63 CM ROLL AND ONE ENGLISH TYPWRITER IS NEEDED. INSTITUTES, LOCAL AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN WHO CAN PROVIDE, SUBMIT THEIR BIDS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY AT SALANG WATT AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON JUNE 2, 1975.

THE KABUL TIMES

Regaining of independence-57th anniversary

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar)—Tomorrow, Tuesday, May 27 (Jauza 6) corresponds to 57th anniversary of regaining of independence of Afghanistan. The Presidential Office noted that on this auspicious occasion members of the Central Committee, the Cabinet, officers of the army up to rank of Brigadier General, commanding officers serving in capacity of general, and civil servants up to rank 2 and those serving in this rank will visit the Delkusha Palace from 8.30 to 10.30 a.m. and record their congratulations to the national leader and founder of the Republic in special book. Likewise heads of diplomatic missions of the friendly states in Kabul will record their congratulations and sign the special book there from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.



The founder of the Republic of Afghanistan and the patron of independence President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud.



His Majesty the late Mohammad Nadir Shah, independence battle front commander.



His Majesty the late Amanullah Khan during whose reign Afghanistan declared her independence.

Independence anniversary stamp issued



The new stamp Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, independence fighter. Renowned writer Mahmud Tarzi. Spahsadar Shah Mahmud Khan, independence fighter.

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar)—On the occasion of 57th anniversary of the regaining of independence of the country, the Ministry of Communications has issued a special stamp. The stamp decorated with the national flag of the Republic is priced sixteen afghanis and will be on sale from tomorrow, Jauza 6 (May 27).

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar)—Mohammad Gul Saqi director of administration in Rural Development Department left for Kuala Lumpur yesterday morning to participate in a seminar on rural development. The seminar is sponsored by Asian Development Centre of United Nations. It continues from May 26 to June 4 in Kuala Lumpur.

Opposition announces official boycott of Sindh Assembly KARACHI, May 26, (Bakhtar)—According to reports reaching from Karachi the representatives of opposition in the Sindh provincial assembly declared officially their boycott of that assembly as it took up the provincial budget. The leader of the opposition in the assembly Shah Farid in a statement said under the prevailing conditions of suppression in Pakistan every talk of freedom and independence is an insult to human integrity, and moral principles. He added that the opposition parties will continue their struggles against the despotic regime until their complete triumph, and will give every sacrifice for ensuring the human rights of the masses.

5 Israelis killed in southern Lebanon clashes BEIRUT, May 26, (AFP)—Seven Lebanese and five Israeli soldiers were killed in clashes in South Lebanon yesterday after Israeli units crossed the border and later called in air and artillery support, the Defence Ministry announced here. The clashes began when an Israeli patrol heading for the town of Aita Chaab, was forced to withdraw with "losses in human lives" after running into Lebanese forces, a Ministry com-

WORLD NEWS ROUND UP

ISTANBUL, May 26, (AFP)—At least fifty people were injured in clashes with police here yesterday when violence erupted at a second division soccer match between Kutahyaspor and Usakspor at Usak—about 500 kms south of Istanbul. Police had to protect and escort the referee from the ground after the game was abandoned after seventy minutes because of rough play and fighting among the players. CAIRO, May 26, (DPA)—Egypt has raised the fees for passage through the Suez Canal by between 100 and 263 per cent over the 1967 levels, it was revealed yesterday. The Suez Canal is to be reopened to international shipping June 5, after being closed nearly eight years due to the 1967 October war. According to the new rates published here on the weekend, freighters going empty through the waterway will have to pay 263 per cent more, oil tankers 99.9 per cent more, and other cargo ships 119.7 per cent more. The percentage of increases is calculated by comparing the new fees based on the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with the old charges based on the U.S. dollar.

MULHOUSE, Eastern France, May 26, (AFP)—Demonstrators threatened yesterday to resort to "any means" to prevent the operation of a nuclear-fueled electric generating station under construction here unless the government holds a public debate on possible radiation dangers. The threat came during a mass meeting attended by an estimated 7,000 to 10,000 protesters demonstrating from France, West Germany, Switzerland and Luxembourg. At the conclusion, a few demonstrators clashed with riot police after throwing stones and a molotov cocktail at police guarding the power plant.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said Israeli planes bombed Nagoura, 25 kilometers (15 miles) west of Aita Chaab on the Mediterranean coast. (In Tel Aviv, Israeli Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur said on television last night that Israeli patrols—which lost two men—were aiming at Palestinian guerrillas, and not Lebanese regular forces.) Besides the five dead, Lebanese forces had three wounded, the Defence Ministry said.

ISLAMABAD, May 26, (Reuters)—Pakistan has decided on economic grounds not to host the 1978 Asian games, according to two newspapers here. One source told Reuters that Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had decided that Pakistan could not afford to stage the games and that an announcement might be made before the national budget was presented on June 7. But official sources insisted the government had not yet taken a final decision. Pakistan has already slashed the projected cost of the games, awarded to Islamabad last year, from an estimated 190 million (U.S.) dollars to about 90 million dollars.

EEC chief visits Cairo to pave way for dialogue

CAIRO, May 26, (Reuters)—The prospects for an Arab economic dialogue with the Common Market appeared to have been enhanced yesterday by a visit to Cairo of Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald, despite some remaining Arab doubts about the EEC's recent trade accord with Israel. A dialogue between Arab League member states and the EEC is scheduled to start at expert level on June 10, but the idea has run into difficulties following the EEC-Israeli agreement. Consultations are continuing between the Arab and European sides to clarify the implications of the preferential trade deal. Dr. Fitzgerald, the present chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council, who has been here for two days, told a press conference last night the accord with Israel did not cover Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967. This prospect had been extremely worrying to the Arabs, since it could be taken to mean EEC recognition of the occupation. Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad said a decision on whether to go ahead with the dialogue would depend on further clarification awaited from the EEC, particularly on whether the agreement with Israel covered occupied territory. (Continued on page 4)

HOME NEWS ROUND UP

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar)—Six teachers of girls' schools who had gone to Philippines to visit cultural and training institutions of that country returned to Kabul yesterday. A source of the Education Department of the province said that the new schools are located at Faiz Abad sub-district, Omara Khan village of Khanqa sub-district and Jaza village of Achka. Each school will be constructed at an area of three jiribs. The source added that land and construction expenses of these schools are donated by the people of the area.

Another 49 Baluchi refugees in Afghanistan

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar)—Another group of Baluchis including women and children have taken refuge in Afghanistan to escape the suppression and tyranny of Pakistan government and merciless actions of Pakistani military forces, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday. With the arrival of the new group numbering 49 people, the total number of Baluchis who have so far taken refuge in Afghanistan has risen to 1,524. The Afghan Red Crescent Society has taken appropriate measures for boarding and lodging of the new group of Baluchi refugees.

West German firm buys 1000 tons Spinzar cotton

KUNDUZ, May 26, (Bakhtar)—The agreement for the export of 1,000 tons cotton at the cost of 110,000 dollars has been signed between Spinzar Company and Addix—in-Cordes, Bremen, a West German firm recently. On the basis of this agreement Spinzar Company will deliver 1,000 tons cotton to the Company by October. (Continued on page 4)

Wool Institute formed to boost production, trade

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar)—The Charter of the Wool Institute has been published in the 5th issue of the Official Gazette and enforced after approval of the Cabinet and endorsement of Head of State and Prime Minister. Under the charter the Institute will do washing and sorting of wool in accordance with requirements of world markets, popularisation of shearing of wool on technical basis, analysing and testing of wool, marketing and supply of wool to the international markets. According to the Charter of the Institute its headquarters will be located in Kandahar and its branches when needed, will be established in other parts of the country. The Charter of the Wool Institute has six chapters and 26 articles.

THE KABUL TIMES



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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The soul of man is immortal and imperishable. (Plato)

Editorial

Independence Day

Tomorrow, May 27th, marks the 57th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence. The national jubilation is justified as Afghanistan's regaining of independence has special significance not only to the history of liberation of Afghanistan from imperialism but also to the contribution it has made, and is making, to the freedom movements in this part of the world as well as among other countries of Asia and Africa.

Its significance also lies in the evolution of the nonaligned policy in the world, initiated and strictly adhered to by Afghanistan since achieving independence in 1919.

After fighting for more than a century against British imperialism which kept Afghanistan at bay from industrial revolution and nation-building, the Afghans, united as they were in fighting the foreign foe, laid the foundation of an independent nation at a time that other Asian countries were under foreign domain.

The profound impact of Afghanistan's independence in countries under foreign yoke resulted in gradual awakenings to the political realities of their own situation. National independence movements mushroomed and political leaders, began emerging. In this connection it is most interesting to note that even in the independence negotiations held in Lahore and Missouri the Afghan delegation included on the agenda issues related to the future of Jhelafat of Islam which meant Muslim unity and assistance to awakening the Muslim world.

Afghanistan also served for the next two decades as the sanctuary for political leaders from the subcontinent who were the site for their important contacts and deliberations. This country's nonaligned policy has won great respect in the world. Today more than ninety countries are adherents of this particular brand of policy, thanks to Afghanistan and the positive role she has played in the formulation and cementing of nonalignment in international gatherings.

Afghanistan came out of the war of independence, exhausted and scarred and had to start from the scratch in every field and walk of life. We had to strive for development right from the start.

These are some reminiscences of the war of independence. As the nation looks through the span of time since freedom, and specially since the proclamation of the republic she finds herself in a confident position. In the same way that we persisted in our independence till we got it, we are determined to persist in our efforts to develop and modernize and we are sure to get it.

Press Review

Yesterday's Daily Anis in an editorial welcomes the decision of the government to unite all the kindergartens under the aegis of the Women's Welfare Society.

After remarking on the importance of the kindergarten, the paper says that presently there are eleven kindergartens in the provinces and seven in Kabul. The first one was founded 28 years ago.

Because of the lack of a central organization, systematic development could not be realized, it says. The paper welcomes the establishment of separate departments within the Society for looking after the kindergartens in Kabul and in the provinces.

JAMHOURIAT "The Deviating Logic of Pakistan's Propaganda Machine" is the title of an article published in today's issue of Jamhouriat daily.

The Pakistan government, since Bhutto's party has become habituated with oppressive measures in order to camouflage realities within Pakistan resorts to baseless and incessant propaganda against Afghanistan, it says.

"The realities, which can not remain hidden any longer in the world especially among Islamic countries have completely disclosed suspicious motives of the People's Party and its terrible agents, it continues.

"It is known to all that because of inhuman and oppressive behaviour of the ruling clique of Pakistan and its terrorism, political assassinations and schemings the structure of peace and security within Pakistan has acquired seriousness," the article says.

"Because of the inhuman policy and measures adopted by the totalitarian People's Party specially against Pashtoon and Balochi brothers thousands of people have been forced to leave home.

"This is why Baloches escaping Pakistan government oppression continuously seek refuge in Afghanistan, it continues.

"To hide these realities the radio, the press and the newspapers, Pakistani government oppressions by the just loving people of the world the Pakistani government claims that some weapons made in Afghanistan along with military papers have been seized in Baluchistan region. In fact, the government of Pakistan wants to reap benefits from this fabrication and to divert the attention of the people of Pakistan from domestic crises and difficulties to some thing else," it says.

With this in mind, the article continues, Pakistan also wants to confuse public opinion in Islamic countries as regards Afghanistan.

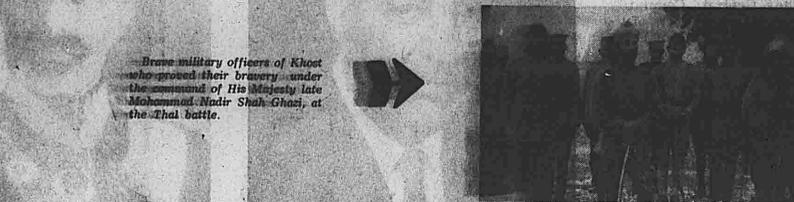
"It is clear that the government of Pakistan on every occasion and all the time has tried to reap benefits from such false propaganda against Afghanistan," it says.

WORLD PRESS

NEW YORK, (Reuter).— Israel and the Soviet Union, which broke relations during the 1967 Middle East war, have held official discussions through their ambassadors in Washington, the New York Times said Saturday. The paper quoted informed sources as confirming that the ambassadors of the two countries, Anatoly Dobrynin of the Soviet Union and Simcha Dinitz of Israel, had held "several" unpublished meetings.



His Majesty the late Amanullah Khan at the reception given in honour of Ghazni and fighters in the war for regaining of independence.



Brave military officers of Khost who proved their bravery under the command of His Majesty late Mohammed Zahir Shah Ghazi, at the Thal battle.



The Afghan mission which visited India in 1919 for signing of peace treaty poses with British delegation.

First row (sitting): Third from left late Mahmud Tarsi, second from right Ghulam Mohammad Khan Tarakhi and first on right end Narayan Das. Standing behind: First on the left end Abdul Wahab Tarsi, second from left Gen. Peer Mohammad Khan Tarakhi and fourth left Abdul Hadi Dani.

Others in the picture are members of the British delegation.

SPAIN'S DECISION ON SAHARA INDEPENDENCE

MADRID, May 26, (AFP).—Spain's surprise decision announced Friday night to withdraw from the Spanish Sahara as soon as possible got unreserved approval in the two main Madrid newspapers, Ya and ABC, Saturday.

It was up to Morocco, Algeria, and the United Nations to resolve the worsening situation in the territory, since the dispute did not merit the involvement of Spanish armed forces, the monarchist ABC commented.

(Morocco and Mauritania have made territorial claims to the territory and Algeria backs its independence from Spain. The matter was the subject of a UN inquiry and a case before the International Court of Justice in The Hague.)

Ya (Catholic) said the worst thing that could happen would be for the daily deteriorating situation in Spanish Sahara to be prolonged.

Any further delay in giving Spanish Sahara its independence would be to play into the hands of those who would reject the U.N.'s proposals and then "take advantage of the confusion to put an annexationist operation into force," Ya said.

In our strange world

SAIGON, May 26 (Reuter).—The new Saigon government is discouraging former civilian servants from listening to western radio broadcasts.

Civilian employees of the former Saigon government, who taking part in a political study group under guidance of the new officials, said they had been told that if they want to gain quick results they must not listen to the foreign broadcasts.

Listening to western music in Saigon is also being strongly discouraged, although several restaurants operated by foreigners still play piped western pop music.

But the most popular music in South Vietnam these days seems to be that played by musician Trinh Cong Son.

Trinh Cong Son has specialized in anti-war music for several years and the former Saigon government forbade people from listening to his music.

Now his songs are allowed by the new government.

NEVER REGRET BUYING JEWELS: French Jeweller

His clients (the most sophisticated of the occidental world) say that he is the greatest jeweller. Jose Luis de Villalonga, a writer well-known in France, wrote that he is "the King of the Jewellers" and the Jeweller of the Kings. Even his competitors except his superiority. No important business is concluded without him, not a transaction of which he is not informed. Lovers of jewels know it well: they never take a decision without looking first at his collection of stones.

Who is this man who, for seven years, collects so much prizes from Paris, London as well as New York or Beirut? M. GERARD, the famous French Jeweller whose name is equivalent of prestige and quality in his own country and abroad. With a unique collection of precious stones, with a range of magnificent pieces of exceptional beauty, with four luxurious shops (in Paris, of course, but also at Monte Carlo, Lausanne and recently at Geneva), the famous Swiss resort, dear to the international jetset) he represents all alone the gem of high French Jewellery. Connoisseurs, experts, and all people of taste from the orient to the west, very soon, be able to judge for themselves "sur pieces" the reputation of this famous Jeweller.

On the request of many M. GERARD took the decision to present his jewels collection in Kuwait.

We can already bet that M. GERARD's famous collection will have the same success as it had everywhere else. Hundred of pieces, bracelets, necklaces, clips, earrings in emerald of Columbia (the most beautiful ones), in pure white blue diamonds of Tanzania (the brightest ones), in red "blood of dog" rubies of Birmania, Thailand.

Poland becomes leading producer for isotopes

When fifteen years ago the production of radioactive isotopes was undertaken in Poland in the Institute of Nuclear Research, it was not even supposed that they were soon to find their practical applications outside laboratories.

In the course of the last several years, Poland has moved up to the group of leading European producers. Poland is producing more than 600 kinds of radioactive preparations while industry, health service and scientific institutes purchase every year about 100 thousand isotope "portions", marked by the sign of a red clover against a yellow background.

At present, a real career is being made by betatron-apparatus emitting beta particles. The latter are being utilised for defining the content of copper in ore. This makes it possible to establish immediately whether it is possible to establish immediately whether it pays to follow a drift in a given direction or whether it is necessary to look for another "vein".

A sensation on a world scale are minors—miniature defectoscopes only little bigger in size than a package of cigarettes, used for the testing of the uniformity and homogeneity of materials.

Nuclear techniques are used even for the struggle against criminality. Thus, among other things, the contents and of chemical elements in human hair are investigated with the aid of neutrons. The material obtained from the analysis of a hair can have at times the same value for a juridical in the way as the identification of finger-prints.

The analysis is so precise that it makes it possible to state whether a hair found on the site of a crime belongs to the suspected person. Also in the field of medicine a method of the identification of automobile paint; its application will increase the chances of identifying the authors of road accidents.

Experiments are also about in the domain of agriculture and breeding. In numerous countries there are cheap and simple installations for the ionisation of air in poultry and breeding farms; permitting to increase production of meat by about 10 per cent. (Interpress)

Gen Salazar's report of their conversation was his own responsibility, Ake declared.

is expensive (there is no model less than 35,000 F.) it is also for his high concern of honesty. Because, unlike some of his professional concurrents, M. GERARD refuses to accept the easy way of cheap jewels "boutique". Thus, he wants to respect the real tradition of the High Jewellery, and he is absolutely right.

His own creations are exquisite and also a good investment. It is his force. In coming at M. GERARD's, his customers from all over the world know that they will get a genuine value and not a more or less valuable piece.

In buying at M. GERARD's they know what a good deal they are doing. They also know that each stone, even the smallest ones, are being submitted to the expert. "A way to respect people who trust us" affirms M. GERARD.

On every invoice joined to a purchase of diamonds, the attestation ("Pure white-blue, first quality") is mentioned; that is not common practice but it is an international warranty.

For seven years, since M. GERARD's society has been founded, the most important dealers of stones and jewels come always first to him "What M. GERARD does not have, nobody will have it," they say usually. Each time they seek for his advice, and each time they trust him. Even the most warned ones know that he possesses the best collection of precious stones: Are they submitting for a diamond of 30 carats? Certainly M. GERARD has it. Do they want a set of sapphires "cornflower blue"? M. GERARD can provide them, not on

ly one but several to submit to their choice. And it is the same for all kinds of stones or frames. For M. GERARD, "are like famous vintage wines." Years are different, according to the quality of the harvest. After inquiries, it seems that, speaking as an conologue does the vintage 1975 of M. GERARD's will be exceptionally excellent. Be aware, lovers of jewels! (Kayhan Int'l)

Because, as a modern businessman M. GERARD has a full programme. In Paris, at his office, 8, Avenue Montaigne (near Dior and facing the Plaza Hotel) from where he supervises and manages everything in minute detail. At Monte Carlo and Lausanne where he goes very often.

At Gstaad where his new shop, located in the hall of the Palace Hotel and although opened in December is already the centre of attention of celebrities. However, despite creation of his models, supervision of their execution, purchase and selection of stones and his many activities M. GERARD hopes to be able to come himself to present his latest new collection which he is actually preparing. Some hundred

NOTICE Mrs. Brown daughter of Ismail, a British national wants to sell her Volkswagen car no. plate 9783 and engine no. 9060504 to Abdul Fatah son of Abdul Ahad a resident of Jaha All Shams. Those who have any dealing with them should inform the Licence Section of the Traffic Department within three days of the appearance of this notice. (77) 2-1

NOTICE Shourji Fraise sales agent for international airline, an Indian national wants to sell his Volkswagen car plate no. 40509 and engine no. 6781957 to Bismillah son of Abdul Jalil a resident of Kalai Zaman. Those who have any dealing with them should inform the Licence Section of the Traffic Department within three days of the appearance of this notice. (78) 2-1

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NEED FOR QUALIFIED BIDDERS

THE UNITED STATES A.I.D. MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN PRESENTLY HAS UNDER CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENT VARIOUS TECHNICALLY EXPERIENCED EMPLOYEES PROVIDING SERVICES IN: CARPENTRY, PLUMBING, MASONRY, ELECTRICIAN, TINSMITH, REFRIGERATION, STOVEMENT, RADIO TECHNICIAN AND OF DRIVERS TO OPERATE USAID MOTOR POOL. USAID INTENDS TO ISSUE DETAILED INVITATION-FOR-BIDS ON FIXED FEE PLUS COST REIMBURSABLE TYPE CONTRACT BASIS TO ELIGIBLE BIDDERS AND IS INTERESTED IN MAINTAINING QUALIFIED BIDDERS LIST (INDIVIDUALS/FIRMS) WHO WOULD PROVIDE SERVICES RELATING TO SUPERVISION, MONITORING, OPERATIONAL AND MANAGERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES, ON COMPETITIVE BASIS IN THE AREAS OF:

- A. TO SUPERVISE, MONITOR, OPERATE AND ASSUME MANAGERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR VARIOUS CRAFTSMEN IN THE HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE AREA.
B. TO SUPERVISE, MONITOR, OPERATE AND ASSUME MANAGERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FLEET OF DRIVERS TO OPERATE USAID MOTOR POOL.

REQUIREMENT AND QUALIFICATIONS OF BIDDERS

- 1. A BIDDER MUST HAVE SOUND ACADEMIC BACKGROUND WITH FLUENT KNOWLEDGE OF SOLEEN AND WRITTEN ENGLISH.
2. PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO INDIVIDUAL/FIRMS HAVING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING ABOVE SERVICES TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS, OR GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN TERRITORIES, AND MUST BE PROFESSIONALLY EXPERIENCED IN AT LEAST ANY ONE OF THE TRADES LISTED ABOVE.
3. ADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OR ABILITY TO OBTAIN SUCH RESOURCES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTUAL SERVICES.
4. RECORD OF SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE, INTEGRITY AND BUSINESS ETHICS.
5. COMPETENT ABILITY TO OBTAIN AND PROVIDE SERVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ESTABLISHED USAID STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES.

INTERESTED AFGHAN INDIVIDUALS/FIRMS WITH FULL BACKGROUND DETAILS AS INDICATED ABOVE SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR RESUME TO THE USAID, ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT, USAID C/O AMERICAN EMBASSY, KABUL, BY JUNE 2, 1975.

USAID RETAINS THE RIGHT TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS IN THE EVENT OF UNSUITABILITY, AS DETERMINED BY USAID IN ACCORDANCE WITH ESTABLISHED STANDARDS.

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For information and reservation contact your IATA Travel Agent or Lufthansa Kabul, Sher-e-Nou Opp. Blue Mosque, Phone: 32511/30500.



NOTICE

TOSIKAZU KANAGAWA COMMISSION AGENT FOR MAROBENI COMPANY OF JAPAN IN KABUL HAS ENDED HIS ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN AND APPLIED FOR EXIST VISA. BUSINESSMEN, GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO HAVE ANY DEALING WITH HIM SHOULD GET IT CLEAR AND IF THEY HAVE ANY CLAIM ON HIM SHOULD INFORM THE FOREIGN LICENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE ON JUNE 10, 1975. HIS PRESENT ADDRESS: TEL. 22010 OPPOSITE POWER STATION WAZEER AKBAR KHAN MAINA. (76) 3-1

World scientists to study new data on radiation

MOSCOW, May 26, (Reuter).—A leading Soviet solar physicist put forward the theory yesterday that ice ages on earth were caused not by changes within the planet but by variations in the luminosity of the sun.

Professor Grand Koncharyov, of the Joffe Physics and Technical Institute, told an international science seminar in Leningrad that his research suggested that several million years ago the brightness of the sun had dropped by four to five per cent.

This reduced the radiation reaching the earth's surface, Tass News Agency quoted him as saying.

The professor came to his conclusion after examining deposits from varying geological epochs for the distribution of aluminium 26 and born-10 isotopes.

The Leningrad meeting, attended by nearly 150 scientists from East and West will examine new data on radiation belts around the planet Jupiter, the earth's magnetic sphere, and preliminary results obtained by India's first earth satellite.

Cotton export

(Continued from page 1)

ber this year. The agreement was signed by Eng. Abdul Malik President of Spinzar Company and representative of the West German company Heing Rau.

A source of the Spinzar Company said that from the beginning of 1974 until now the company has signed agreements with various foreign companies for the export of 17,500 tons of cotton.

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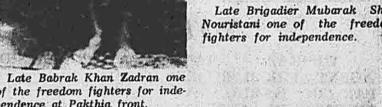
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The Isteglal (Independence) monument in Kabul, built in memory of martyrs of independence.



Late Brigadier Mubarak Shah Noorzai one of the freedom fighters for independence.



Late Babrak Khan Zadran one of the freedom fighters for independence at Paktia front.

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Bids wanted

THE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR SEVEN HAND OPERATED DOUBLE FUNCTION PREESIA CALCULATORS FOR AFS. 13,800 EACH FROM ASTCO LTD. FIRMS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE CHEAPER SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT, AND ATTEND BIDDING MEETING ON JUNE 2, 1975 WHICH IS THE LAST DAY FOR BIDDING.

BIDS WANTED

AFGHAN WOOLLEN INDUSTRY OF PULE CHARKHI NEEDS 53 ITEMS OF SPARE PARTS FOR SPINNING MACHINES. LOCAL AND FOREIGN COMPANIES WHO CAN PROVIDE THE ABOVE SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF THE PLANT AT PULE CHARKHI ON MAY 31, 1975. LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE GOODS CAN BE SEEN.

BIDS WANTED

THIRTEEN SETS OF DARI TYPWRITERS 33-63 CM ROLL AND ONE ENGLISH TYPWRITER IS NEEDED. INSTITUTES, LOCAL AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN WHO CAN PROVIDE, SUBMIT THEIR BIDS TO THE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY AT SALANG WATT AND BE PRESENT FOR BIDDING ON JUNE 2, 1975.

BIDS WANTED

Afghan Construction Unit has received an offer for five sets of Sember Sible 3 inch pumps along with electric motor and other accessories at DM 23962 to be delivered at Sherkan Port by ship and insured upto Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can provide cheaper should come with their applications to the Services Department of the Factory on May 31, 1975 at 2 P.M. List and specifications can be seen.

BIDS WANTED

Education Press has received an offer for special liquid glue from one foreign company at DM 12540 to be delivered to Sherkan Port and insured upto Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply it at lower price should send their applications, sealed, within ten days. Samples and specifications can be seen.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

Nation observes 57th anniversary of independence

Kabul, May 28, (Bakhtar).—Yesterday Jauza 6, (May 27) was the 57th anniversary of the regaining of independence. The glorious and historical occasion was observed throughout the country.

The leader of the Revolution and patron of independence Mohammad Daoud spoke over Radio Afghanistan Monday night on the occasion.

Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, members of Central Committee, Cabinet members, Generals of the Army, and high ranking government officials went to Delkusha Palace from 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. and congratulated our national leader Mohammad Daoud on the occasion by signing in the special book.

Also the heads of diplomatic missions in Kabul entered their congratulations on the occasion in the special book from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Newspapers and other publications throughout the country in their recent issues carried photos of His Majesty the late Amanullah Khan, His Majesty the late Mohammad Nadir Shah and Mohammad Daoud the founder of Republic and other champions of the war of independence. The papers also published the photos of the independence monument and by publishing editorials and special articles observed the occasion.

Afghan Textile Co. mills report bigger output

PROVINCES, May 28, (Bakhtar).—In the past two months more than 10,800,000 metre of rayon and cotton textiles have been produced at the Gulbahar, Jabul Seraj and Pul Khumri textile mills.

"There has been an increase of 507,000 metres in production of first two months of the current Afghan year compared with corresponding period of the previous year," the President of the Afghan Textile Company Eng. Sayyed Amanuddin Amin said.

The sales of products of ATC plants during the past two months (Continued on page 4)

Special residential district planned for teachers

KANDAHAR, May 28, (Bakhtar).—Two hundred and seventy plots of land has been distributed to the deserving teachers and government officials of Kandahar province in the past two months.

"The distributed plots are in the eastern part of the city which is named 'Teachers District', a source of the Kandahar Municipality said.

"In order to help teachers and officials of the province it has been decided to collect the cost of land on installment basis in three years", the source added.

The distribution of another 300 plots in Mirwais Maina and Soufi Maina of Kandahar city, will begin after engineering work is completed, it said.

Special seminar discusses administration problems

KABUL, May 28, (Bakhtar).—The seminar of the central and provincial administrative chiefs of the Ministry of Information and Culture which began on May 24 at the Mahmod Tarzi Hall of the Press Club ended Thursday.

The participants met Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Waheed Abdullah at the Ministry of Information and Culture in the evening.

Referring to the importance of the seminar Waheed Abdullah said that it was convened on the basis of the cultural policy of the Republican state and is the first of its kind held in the light of auspicious Republican regime.

Convening of such seminars certainly help improvement of administrative work and better implementation of basic administrative reforms of departments of the Ministry of Information and Culture." he added.

The three day seminar was addressed by acting President of Administration in the Ministry Abdur Rahim Poyan, President of Budget in Finance Ministry Dr. Mirhabuddin and Deputy Administrative President of the Government Printing Press Mohammad Hakim Nabeh and several others who also replied to questions.

The seminar discussed problems related to administrative and book keeping affairs. The participants made decisions over matters of concern which will be implemented after legal procedures are completed.

Besides administrative chiefs of central and provincial departments, controllers of the Ministry of Finance also attended the seminar.

President Daoud's independence Day speech

Following is the text of the speech broadcast by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud Monday evening on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of regaining of independence:

Dear sisters and brothers, I have the honour to felicitate you, dear compatriots, and the dedicated Afghan army on dear Afghanistan's fifty seventh anniversary of regaining of independence, and send infinite prayers to the holy souls of the heroes and martyrs because of whose iron-like determination and incessant struggles and heavy sacrifices our country's independence was regained.

Jubilation on this auspicious day and reminiscing the prolonged and arduous struggle of those who after long years fought the operation for our regaining of independence into victory, prove that for reaching a national goal, when a nation resolves firmly with dedication and sacrifices no problem can hinder its victory.

The real value of the independence movement of Afghanistan lies in its pure nationalistic fervour and the biggest factor contributing to its victory was the fact that independence fighters were ready for any sacrifice. They were firmly resolved to put the destiny of the Afghan nation in its own hand and believed that national aspirations and interests were more important than any-

thing else. It was with the realization of this patriotism that the Afghan nation, rose and succeeded. Dear compatriots, Today too, the Afghan nation is situated in its sensitive and important juncture of history. The establishment of the progressive Republican order which was affected in accordance with the cherished desires of the Afghan nation and support of the majority of our people, has once again produced the occasion which calls for placing the supreme national interests of Afghanistan above everything else.

In the same way that the inception of the Republican order was realised through firm, dedicated, and sacrificial determination, the execution of the objectives of the revolution also requires sacrifice, forfeiting personal interests for public interests, honesty and efficiency in work; and every individual should irrevocably believe in this indisputable principle and persevere in its realisation. And everyone should know that the realisation of national aspirations and objectives can not be achieved except through national unity, one-mindedness, unity of action, and prolonged toils of the children of this land.

Our past history has pages of the people attunes the conscience and national struggles of our people. The Afghan nation has time

and again proved that in preservation of its dignity and national sovereignty it has not refrained from any sacrifice and has reached its supreme goal sooner or later.

I am absolutely sure that our struggles and works in this new historical juncture, with the help of God almighty and valour and perseverance of patriotic and hard working people of Afghanistan will be crowned with victory.

Dear sisters and brothers, Today we are celebrating the reminiscence of fifty seven years ago which is the eternal witness to the power of champions and the unbreakable determination of the Afghan nation. This honourific inheritance which tells the tale of national warring resourcefulness in the preservation of independence and liberty has been endowed to us and future generations. Its preservation is the onerous duty of our people and the dedicated Afghan army.

We should know that the holy war started for preservation of independence and owning of a dignified life today calls for safeguarding so that progress and prestige of Afghanistan and its evolution with the application of the objectives of the revolutionary republican order which is based on the power and leadership of the people attunes the conscience of every patriot for dedication and sacrifice.

I once again congratulate you dear compatriots on the occasion of the fifty seventh anniversary of the regaining of the dear country's independence and pray to the lofty souls of His Majesty Amanullah Khan, His Majesty Mohammad Nadir Shah Ghazi and other martyrs of national struggles and independence.

Long Live Independence
Long Live Republic.

President receives felicitations on independence day

KABUL, May 28, (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of the 57th anniversary of regaining of independence, congratulatory messages have been sent by heads of state and prime ministers of friendly countries to Head of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

Wheat, citrus, olive output up on NDA farms

KABUL, May 28, (Bakhtar).—Wheat production has increased by 63 per cent on Jamhouriat and Saratan 26 farms of the Nangarhar Development Authority this year compared with last year's production.

A source of the Authority said that due to proper use of farm machinery, harvesting took just 13 days.

The two mechanised farms have produced 2,700 tons wheat out of which 2,417 tons has been collected in the farms of "Saratan 26" and the rest from the Jamhouriat Farm.

"Total production shows nearly 63 per cent rise over last year's it said.

The first convoy of trucks carrying wheat from these farms set out for Kabul Thursday, the source noted.

Production of olive and citrus fruits are also expected to rise compared with the past year, it said.



Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Hassan Sharq recording his congratulations on the independence Day at Delkusha Palace yesterday.



Bulgarian Ambassador and deal of Diplomatic Corps in Kabul, Ivan Karatanzov signing the special book on the occasion of the independence day.

New charter of Women Institute now in force

KABUL, May 28, (Bakhtar).—Matches were held between Afghan and Indian tennis players at the Military Club yesterday.

At the invitation of Olympic Organisation an Indian tennis team arrived here Monday for a series of friendly matches with Afghan players.

The series of matches between Afghan and Indian players will continue till the weekend.

HOME NEWS ROUND UP

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At the invitation of Olympic Organisation an Indian tennis team arrived here Monday for a series of friendly matches with Afghan players.

The series of matches between Afghan and Indian players will continue till the weekend.

Construction work of the school will be started soon, a source of the Education Department of Ghor province said.

CHARIKAR, May 28, (Bakhtar).—Haji Ghulam Mohammad a resident of Chinky village of Jabul Saraj district has donated half an acre of land for construction of a school building in Gulbahar.

TALUQAN, May 28, (Bakhtar).—In the past two months nearly 600 tons cotton seeds, 408 tons chemical fertiliser and more than 8 tons insecticide enough for 21,400 acres have been distributed to cotton growers in Takhar province, a source of Spinzar Co. said.

The source added that although the distribution of cotton seeds is continuing, in the past two

CHACHCHARAN, May 28, (Bakhtar).—

The residents of Panj Sang village of Lal and Sar Jangal district have donated one acre land and Afs. 50,000 cash for the construction of a school building in that area.

Construction work of the school will be started soon, a source of the Education Department of Ghor province said.

CHACHCHARAN, May 28, (Bakhtar).—More than 3,000 patients have received treatment in the Public Health Department of Ghor province during the past two months.

Revealing this a source of the Public Health Department of the province said that more than 1,000 were vaccinated against various diseases during the period.

KABUL, May 28, (Bakhtar).—A group of engineers and architects of Housing and Town Construction Authority of the Ministry of Public Works left for Kandahar for survey of city's projects.

A source of the Ministry of Public Works said that the group will also survey city projects in Neemroz, Farah, Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Fariab and Jozjan provinces.

Olympic committee hears report on Afghan sports

KABUL, May 28, (Bakhtar).—The President of Olympics Organisation Abdul Waheed Etemadi returned to Kabul Monday after attending the general assembly of the International Olympic Committee in Rome.

On return to Kabul Etemadi said that the charter and regulations of Olympic Committee of the Republic of Afghanistan was submitted along with a report to the Assembly.

The Assembly was attended by representatives of 101 countries. Issues related to world olympic movement, membership of a number of countries to the union for regional games, possibilities of cooperation of International Olympic Committee in the sports programmes of the developing countries who are members of the Committee were discussed and appropriate decisions taken. The Assembly opened in Rome on May 11.

Pashtun, Baluchi leaders send greetings on independence day

KABUL, May 28, (Bakhtar).—Elders and chieftains of various tribes of Pashtun and Baluchi in messages have congratulated the leader of the revolution Head of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, members of Central Committee, Cabinet and all people of Afghanistan.

In their messages they wish Afghanistan's progress, development, welfare and prosperity under the leadership of national leader Mohammad Daoud.

Masoud, Dawar and Betni of Pashtunistan as well as all elders of Baluchi and Pashtun of Baluchistan and Pashtunistan and Baluchi residing in Afghanistan in messages on behalf of their tribes have congratulated the occasion to our national leader Head of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, members of Central Committee, Cabinet and all people of Afghanistan.

In their messages they wish Afghanistan's progress, development, welfare and prosperity under the leadership of national leader Mohammad Daoud.

THE KABUL TIMES



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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

It is not every question that deserves an answer.

(Publius Syrus)

Editorial Press Review

Wool industries

The establishment of the Afghan Wool Institute, the charter of which has been promulgated after publication in the Official Gazette is another fruitful measure among steps taken to organise, improve and expand export of foreign exchange earning commodities.

The lack of a central, authoritative organ with nationally-oriented outlets to look after wool, a major export item, had created a vacuum greatly felt by the government as well as wool dealers and buyers abroad.

This, in turn, resulted in the continuation of export of low quality wool, unsorted, and largely mixed with foreign elements and consequently fetching lowest price in international markets.

The impact of nonexistence of an agency to enforce rules on wool traders and cattle-breeders and wool shearers was also felt on wool-based finished products, such as carpets, rugs, gelems, and wool thread.

For instance, autumn wool, or wool sheared from sheep in autumn, was mixed by dealers with spring wool, or wool sheared from sheep in spring. When the two sorts are mixed, the finished product obtained tends to be of low quality and patches of each sort surface as the good is used.

Besides, shearing technique and implements have not yet been introduced in the country. It is the duty of a central agency to bring in the new technology, popularise it through guidance and see that huge wastages caused from lack of expertise are prevented.

This is not an easy task, but worth the effort and capital investment. Exact data on losses incurred from the shearing practices presently prevalent in Afghanistan is not available, but surely the newly founded institute can shed light on it in due course. We are sure the loss is exorbitant.

Washing of wool is another problem. Traditional means available for washing the wool are primitive and not much on Assistance.

The newly founded Institute's great task lies in raising sheep for wool. Merinos and other breeds of sheep which yield good quality wool have yet to be imported and the hybrid introduced among the cattle raisers.

Some indigenous varieties in the country are good too. But even in this case it is the duty of the new Institute to popularise the breed, which promises good wool yield.

The lack of the Wool Institute was a missing link in the chain of raw material - finished products in the Afghan system of trade and production. Carpet weavers want good wool, but there was no agency which could lend an ear to their problems.

With the Afghan Woolen Institute and the woolen factory in Kandahar now in operation again, the need for quality wool is increasingly felt.

Afghanistan's regaining of independence has been widely covered both in editorials as well as comments accompanied by illustrations in all the premier dailies in Kabul.

Anis Jahmouri, and Heyward dailies have published the photos of His Majesty the late King Amanullah during whose reign the country's freedom was proclaimed. Of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir who led the Afghan army in the Thal war, which was the most decisive and a turning point in the war of liberation, and of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, the founder of the Republic and protector of Afghanistan's independence and national and political sovereignty.

On their front pages the papers also carry the photos of Mahmud Tarzi, the most famous writer, scholar and politician as well as King Amanullah's foreign minister and father-in-law. Tarzi, also known as the father of journalism in Afghanistan because of his launching of the daily Serajul Akhbar and staunchly supporting the country's freedom through his editorials and articles, was one of the enunciators of the country's reforms also.

Photos of Shah Mahmud Khan Ghazi and Marshal Shah Wali Khan in two other independence fighters also appear in the same page along with Mahmud Tarzi's.

Heyward daily on its front page carries the photo of the Afghan delegation which held negotiations on the country's independence in India. Of the six member delegation which went to India in 1919, only two are alive: Abdul Wahab Tarzi, who was then about 17 and the youngest member of the team; and Abdul Hadi Dawi.

The photo which shows the fabulous costumes and uniforms then worn by the members of the Afghan delegation also show Mahmud Tarzi and Naranjan Das, an Afghan Hindu who represented his country in the negotiations.

In its cover page, Heyward carries the photo of the feast given by King Amanullah in honour of the freedom fighters who had returned from the front.

Anis daily carries the photo of Amir Amanullah Khan addressing a mammoth gathering in Paghman, summer resort nine miles from Kabul. The picture shows the raised platform with King Amanullah delivering his speech on the occasion of the first anniversary of Afghanistan's independence. A mixed crowd of civilians and militarymen are seen circled around the platform.

Anis daily has published two other interesting pictures: one of Pawai, in Paktia, where the fiercest part of the war of liberation was fought and of the cannons in the battle front used in the war of independence.

Seemingly the second picture is from the front itself because cannons are in action, and a hazy blanket, apparently caused by rising dust and explosions is in the background.

In their editorials, comments and articles, all the newspapers offer analyses of the war scenes, turning to their family doctors for help.

This is the conclusion drawn from replies doctors in Manchester and London gave to a questionnaire on the economic situation recently.

The doctors call this new epidemic "the economic malaise" and say that although treatment requires more and more compassion there is no medicine that will cure it.

The Number of cases of repression and anxiety is reportedly increasing and multiple consulting doctors for problems they would normally sort out themselves.

This syndrome is more common in north Britain than in the south, where the effects of the economic situation are felt less.

LOS ANGELES, May 28, (AFP)—Police here Saturday mounted a manhunt for a maniac rapist who has attacked 29 old women since last November.

EAU receives new pledges on 12th anniversary

PARIS, May 28, (AFP)—In ceremonies in various parts of the world Monday marking the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) certain countries pledged continued support to the African freedom movements and China was the double-edged danger of detente in southern Africa.

In Feking, where the dean of African diplomats, Cameroon's ambassador to China Clement Langue-Tooby gave a large reception to mark Africa Day, Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua emphasised the OAS role in combatting imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and big-power hegemonism.

He warned diplomats, in reference to the problems of Rhodesia and South Africa, against "dual tactics" employed by these countries supported and instigated by imperialism and certain powers.

Language Tooby referred to the striking victories gained "by the heroic sons and daughters of Africa" in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola which

he said were closely linked to the aid from friendly countries. Of the future, the Cameroonian ambassador said that as long as colonialism, in any form, still had the smallest hold, "no African country, no African, had the right to consider himself independent, which is to say really free."

In Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian government promised to continue to support the liberation of Africa until the continent is completely free, Information Minister Daudi Makawaga said. Makawaga, who is also Publicity Secretary of the ruling Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) went on: "Colonialism is on its last leg of disappearance from Africa. The work that lies ahead for liberation movements, a free Africa is to ensure that the last efforts to liberate the continent are successful."

The 12-year-old Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee was "doing a good job," Makawaga said. "With the support and assistance the committee is getting from various

organisations and countries, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia (South Africa) will be independent and apartheid in South Africa will be completely destroyed," he added.

The victory in Mozambique, where a Mozambique Liberation front (Frelimo) government is due to take over an independent nation next month "will further help our efforts to liberate Zimbabwe and Namibia," the Tanzanian minister said.

The pro-government Sunday News called for an intensification of the political, diplomatic and economic offensive against the racist regimes. "There was a great deal still to be done despite the achievements of the OAU, he said.

The news also called for the intensification of military training for the liberation forces from the occupied territories. In Nairobi, Kenyan Foreign Minister Muryua Waiyaki has pledged continued Kenyan moral and material support for the African freedom fighters. This, he said, was in pursu-

EC PLANS TO SHARE PRACTICE IN MEDICINE

HAMBURG, May 28, (DPA)—The European Community (EC) has managed to remove barriers and establish standards reaching across borders in many sectors of life in the nine member countries.

In about a year's time, the community plans to remove the barrier in yet another field: in medicine.

Under present regulations, physicians may practice only in their own native countries unless they are willing to take additional training and examinations.

And even then, many of the countries make it extremely hard for a foreign doctor to set up his practice.

As from next fall, physicians of the nine EC member countries are to be free to choose the country in which they wish to settle and treat patients.

Community officials in Brussels envision Italian doctors practicing in West Germany, Danish physicians in Britain or British doctors in France—ar, vice versa.

In West Germany the proposed easing of restrictions were foreign physicians may practice brought elation—at least to city and municipal officials in certain parts of the country.

They are hoping that the new ruling will help the areas in desperate need of a doctor.

Although West Germany has 110,000 of the total 400,000 physicians in the EC and thus a healthy share, the distribution is wrong.

Most doctors congregate in the large urban centers, they specialise in certain medical fields—and leave a large part of the West German rural population without adequate medical care.

A spokesman for the West German association of physicians Horst Bourmer, has also cautioned against expecting too much from the new regulations. He points out that almost certainly, the main attraction for doctors from the EC countries will be the large cities.

Besides, says Bourmer, it takes a special sort of person and doctor to leave his own native country—even if ideal conditions are beckoning in another.

He adds that it takes considerable financial resources for a doctor to establish himself and work in a new country. A large amount of money in another country.

For a doctor to set up his practice abroad, would amount to virtual emigration," Bourmer says.

As for West German doctors, he does not think that a great many would want to practice outside of West Germany.

West German doctors are assured a fairly handsome income. There is no lack of patients. On the contrary, most doctors complain of having too much to do—partly due to the numerous patients who come to have a headache or other minor discomfort treated. For all those whose monthly income does not surpass 1,800 marks there is no charge for a visit to the doctor.

The Technical Conference on the Public Service unanimously recommended that an early session of the ILO general conference should adopt such a labour standard, covering civil servants' freedom of association, and procedures for determining their employment conditions.

The ILO's 125 member states are constitutionally free to take standards into effect in their own countries, and to report on their progress in doing so.

More than 300 government and worker delegates and advisers from 61 countries took part in the meeting. In the absence of the usual tripartite government-employer-worker delegations, because of restrictions on public employees, the International Labour Office Governing Body sent a special delegation from its employer group.

The conference called on all ILO member states to ratify and fully apply International Labour Convention No. 87 concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organise. This gives workers and employers the right to form independent organisations.

PRINCIPLES BEING IGNORED ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard told delegates when the conference began: "Too many countries ignore the principles embodied in this Convention for nearly 30 years are still being ignored as far as public servants are concerned. In other words, there is no gap in other words, regulations but other a failure to carry them out."

The conference pointed out that under Convention No. 87 it is left to national laws and regulations to determine how freedom of association principles are applied to the police and armed forces, and delegates felt countries should take another look at the way they are applying the principles to workers and public servants engaged in the administration of the state.

There have been difficulties in interpreting this convention, and some governments have done so in a way that excludes large groups of public servants, the conference said.

With the public service expanding in many countries, and increasing acceptance of the existing international labour conventions as a basis for industrial relations, delegates called on the ILO to put proposals for a new standard before an early session of the annual International Labour Conference, which is the ILO's standard-setting body.

Herbal anesthesia Traditional method rediscovered

Chinese traditional medicine has scored another success in the field of anaesthesiology. A Chinese herbal medicine which had fallen into obscurity for hundreds of years has been brought to light and found suitable for general anesthesia in major surgery.

The new anesthesia follows close on the heels of the development of acupuncture anesthesia, also created on the basis of Chinese traditional medicine.

The new anesthetic is an extract from the datura flower (thorn apple blossom). Western drugs such as dolantin and chlorpromazine are used with it to strengthen its effectiveness.

When the required amount of the herbal anesthetic is given orally or injected, the patient enters into a state of anesthesia within five minutes. An adult dose of three to five milligrams lasts five to six hours. If anesthesia is needed longer, a booster can be given. The patient can be restored to consciousness in five to ten minutes, with an injection of the herbal extract physostigmine, a calabar bean alkaloid.

The advantages of the herbal anesthetic are its availability and convenience. There are some slight side-effects, but none connected with the respiratory and digestive tracts. It can be used on patients in a state of shock when western-type anesthetics are not advisable. This is because it helps improve microcirculation and counteracts shock. It is suitable for surgery on the head, face, limbs and vertebrae, and is boon in cases of severe injury when a longer operating time is required. It has been proven safe and reliable in clinical use. It cannot be used for patients suffering from glaucoma, tachycardia, severe hypertension, or impairment of hepatic or renal functions.

Because of the abundance of the plant, datura flower extract is inexpensive. Available in a variety of forms, it can be used easily without any special equipment. It is therefore a particular boon for hospitals in factories, mines and rural areas.

Incomplete statistics show that this herbal drug has already been used in more than 40,000 cases in various parts of the country since the summer of 1970.

More than 100 types of operations have been performed including surgery of the lung, esophagus, stomach, spleen, uterus, urinary tract, eye, ear, nose and throat, and in dentistry and the reattachment of severed limbs. The patients were infants of one year to adults over 80. Some operations lasted as long as 12 hours. It has been successfully used on quite a number of patients in severe shock. Some hospitals have adopted it as their main method of anesthesia for such patients.

History records that 1,700 years ago Hua To, a famous doctor in the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220), gave his patients an herbal powder mixed with wine before doing abdominal or other surgery. His pioneering work in this field is part of China's valuable medical heritage. References to herbal anesthesia can be found in traditional medical literature through the centuries. Li Shih-chun, a noted pharmacologist in the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) gave a detailed description of the effect of the datura flower in his classic work Compendium of Materia Medica.

Pick this flower in the eighth month and the hemp flower (Cannabis sativa) in the seventh month (of the lunar calendar). Dry them in the shade, grind into powder and mix the two in equal parts. Put three-

grams in hot wine and ask the patient to drink it down before lancing a boil or doing a cauterization. Then no pain will be felt... Under China's reactionary rulers of modern times, however, traditional medicine and pharmacology were looked down upon and suppressed. Most of the methods of herbal anesthesia fell into disuse and were lost. Such records as were handed down were far from complete. For a long time herbal anesthesia was neither used nor developed.

Inspired by the successful use of acupuncture anesthesia, medical workers at the Hsueh-hou Medical College and its teaching hospital in the east China province of Kiangsu undertook to experiment with herbal anesthesia. First they had to overcome the feelings some people had, "Why do we need to work on this when western methods of anesthesia have been used for over a century?"

After later they went on to read volume after volume on Chinese medicine and pharmacology.

They interviewed many veteran traditional doctors and pharmacologists, collected prescriptions for herbal anesthetic decoctions in use among the people and also gathered and analyzed a number of medicinal herbs which can be used as tranquilizers or to alleviate pain and spasm. After experimentation on animals, on July 8, 1970 they used herbal anesthesia successfully on a patient undergoing sub-total thyroidectomy.

News of the achievement brought an immediate response from the Ministry of Public Health and leaders in various local areas. Personnel from medical colleges and units, scientific research institutes and pharmaceutical factories in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, Peking and Shanghai began to work together and in close cooperation with workers and People's Liberation Army personnel in these places. They carried on experiments in pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry and clinical practice and brought about gradual improvement in herbal anesthesia.

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Herbal anesthesia is administered to a patient intravenously before surgery at the Hsueh-hou Medical College hospital.

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Most of them will eventually return to their native countries. A number would gladly stay in West Germany, but regulations generally do not give them the opportunity to have their own medical practice. They are "doomed" to working in hospitals.

They will not be affected by the new EC regulations permitting a "European" doctor freedom in the choice of the country in which he wishes to practice.

A spokesman for the West German association of physicians Horst Bourmer, has also cautioned against expecting too much from the new regulations. He points out that almost certainly, the main attraction for doctors from the EC countries will be the large cities.

Besides, says Bourmer, it takes a special sort of person and doctor to leave his own native country—even if ideal conditions are beckoning in another.

He adds that it takes considerable financial resources for a doctor to establish himself and work in a new country. A large amount of money in another country.

For a doctor to set up his practice abroad, would amount to virtual emigration," Bourmer says.

As for West German doctors, he does not think that a great many would want to practice outside of West Germany.

West German doctors are assured a fairly handsome income. There is no lack of patients. On the contrary, most doctors complain of having too much to do—partly due to the numerous patients who come to have a headache or other minor discomfort treated. For all those whose monthly income does not surpass 1,800 marks there is no charge for a visit to the doctor.

The Technical Conference on the Public Service unanimously recommended that an early session of the ILO general conference should adopt such a labour standard, covering civil servants' freedom of association, and procedures for determining their employment conditions.

The ILO's 125 member states are constitutionally free to take standards into effect in their own countries, and to report on their progress in doing so.

More than 300 government and worker delegates and advisers from 61 countries took part in the meeting. In the absence of the usual tripartite government-employer-worker delegations, because of restrictions on public employees, the International Labour Office Governing Body sent a special delegation from its employer group.

The conference called on all ILO member states to ratify and fully apply International Labour Convention No. 87 concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organise. This gives workers and employers the right to form independent organisations.

PRINCIPLES BEING IGNORED ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard told delegates when the conference began: "Too many countries ignore the principles embodied in this Convention for nearly 30 years are still being ignored as far as public servants are concerned. In other words, there is no gap in other words, regulations but other a failure to carry them out."

The conference pointed out that under Convention No. 87 it is left to national laws and regulations to determine how freedom of association principles are applied to the police and armed forces, and delegates felt countries should take another look at the way they are applying the principles to workers and public servants engaged in the administration of the state.

There have been difficulties in interpreting this convention, and some governments have done so in a way that excludes large groups of public servants, the conference said.

With the public service expanding in many countries, and increasing acceptance of the existing international labour conventions as a basis for industrial relations, delegates called on the ILO to put proposals for a new standard before an early session of the annual International Labour Conference, which is the ILO's standard-setting body.

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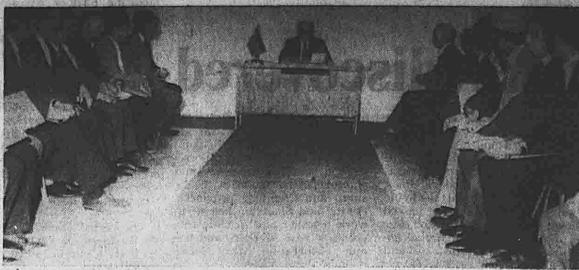
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Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Waheed Abdul-ah meeting the central and provincial administrative chiefs of the Ministry of Information and Culture. (See story on page 1).

Afghan Textile

(Continued from page 1) will go into operation by the end of the current Afghan year, Eng. Amin said.

The production capacity of the textiles mills of the Afghan Textile Company at present is 70,000,000 metres annually. With the completion of the extension project total output will be raised to 80,000,000 metres, Eng. Amin concluded.

CHARIKAR, May 28, (Bakhtar).—The Criminal Court of Parwan province has passed death sentence on the three persons who murdered the whole family of Haji Khudai Nazar.

A source of Parwan province said that nearly one and a half years ago three persons entered the house and murdered Khudai Nazar, his wife, his two sons and daughter, their servant and took away their belongings.

The tragedy was caused by the dispute over divorce of Khudai Nazar's daughter who had been married to one of the murderers.

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(Photo: Bakhtar)

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SUPPLIERS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR TENDERS TO LABOUR CORPS OFFICE IN MACRORAYAN, AND ATTEND BIDDING MEETING ON JAUZA 18 (JUNE 8, 1975). DETAILS AVAILABLE WITH PURCHASING MISSION, GUARANTEES REQUIRED.

BIDS WANTED

Education Press has received an offer for special liquid glue from a foreign company at DM 12540 to be delivered to Sher Khan Port and insured upto Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply it at lower price should send their applications, sealed, within ten days. Samples and specifications can be seen.

(75) 3-2

BIDS WANTED

Afghan Construction Unit has received an offer for five sets of Sember Sible 3 inch pumps along with electric motor and other accessories at DM 23962 to be delivered at Sher Khan Port by ship and insured upto Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can provide cheaper should come with their applications to the Services Department of the Factory on May 31, 1975 at 2 P.M. List and specifications can be seen.

(69) 3-2

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THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. XIV NO. 57

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975 (JAUZA 8, 1354 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 6

First long-term development plan drafting soon

KABUL, May 29, (Bakhtar).—The protocol for Soviet Union's technical assistance in compilation and drafting of the first plan of the Republic of Afghanistan was concluded yesterday.

The first seven year plan of the Republic of Afghanistan is scheduled to be taken for implementation from the start of the new Afghan year, (23rd March 1976).

The protocol was signed by Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and Chairman of Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Sergi Strovski. The signing ceremony was also attended by Soviet ambassador to Kabul.

Based on profound evaluation of matters related to development programmes of the first plan of the Republic of Afghanistan, Khuram told a Bakhtar correspondent after signing ceremony, "the plan period is seven years and its implementation will commence from the beginning of the new Afghan year."

"To assist technically in the preparation and drafting of the first seven year social and economic development plan of the Republic of Afghanistan which from the point of view of volume and content is unparalleled and uncomparable with the previous plans, the USSR government has offered services of some top planning experts to the Planning Ministry and other concerned departments in two stages who will assist, with the cooperation of Afghan and other foreign experts in the devising of the plan," Khuram added.

"The drafting of the new plan, in the light of existing vast possibilities, and at a time that several big productive and infra-structural projects will be implemented is the real means for the execution of the lofty objectives of the Republic of Afghanistan."

Home Brief

PULI KHUMRI, May 29, (Bakhtar).—The Ghori Cement Factory has obtained more than Afs. 29,400,000 from the sales of its production during the past two months.

A source of the Factory said that demand for Ghori cement is on the increase. During the last two months 23,044 tons of cement has been produced at the Factory 22,685 tons of which was sold for Afs. 29,451,500, the source added.

Zaki Yamani

Only peace agreement in Mideast can blunt oil weapon

ZURICH, May 29, (Reuter).—Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani called in an interview published here yesterday for the resumption of talks between oil producers and consumers and said that if negotiations were not restarted "the result will do nobody any good."

He told the Swiss daily newspaper Tages Anzeiger that what happened after the current price freeze imposed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) expired in September "depends on whether we can have a serious dialogue with industrialised world."

The question of a further increase in the price of oil depended on negotiation between producers and consumers, he said "if we cannot have the cooperation of the industrialised nations then our attitude would change," Sheikh Yamani added.

A 15-nation conference of Oil Exporting and Consuming Countries, plus Third World Representatives, was held in Paris last month to try to work out a solution to the oil problem but ended in deadlock.

Asked whether contacts had been renewed with a view to reconvening the Paris talks, Sheikh Yamani said the oil-producing nations were in constant contact with the industrialised states and between themselves.

"I am in no position to tell you whether there will be new negotiations or not, but I can say one thing: "If these negotiations do not take place the result will do nobody any good," he commented.

The Minister said Saudi Arabia's policy was not to use oil as a weapon except in an emergency. "We are doing our best to prevent this possibility but, there is only one way to blunt this weapon—an agreement bringing peace to the (Middle East) region. When that happens the oil weapon will no longer need be brought into use."

SALT talks postponed for 2-3 weeks

GENEVA, May 29, (DPA).—By a joint US-Soviet decision the resumption of the Strategic Arms Limitation "SALT" talks, scheduled for June two, has been postponed for two or three weeks, it was announced here yesterday.

The date of the next meeting will be announced in due course, US "Salt" sources said.

The reason for the postponement was stated to be due to incomplete consultations currently being conducted in their respective capitals.

Observers said that the general complex of inspections is one of the main snags overshadowing the talks.

US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko recently met in Vienna to seek a formula for resuming the talks.

Opposition members continue boycott of Pak. parliament

ISLAMABAD, May 29, (Reuter, BSC).—The opposition parties participated for one hour in Tuesday's session of the National Assembly of Pakistan after which they resumed their boycott of the parliament.

The opposition parties attended the session for the sole purpose of replying to allegations levelled against them by Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, saying the opposition had failed in performing their duties.

Bhutto had blamed the opposition for staying away from the parliament sessions while the federal budget was under discussion.

But during the hour that the opposition parties attended the parliament session the leader of the opposition Maulana Mufi Mahmood was not permitted to answer to these accusations.

The speaker of the Assembly rejected the opposition parties request for deliberating on the Pakistani Prime Minister's budget presentation speech.

Soviet cosmonauts prepare for experimental work

THE FLIGHT CONTROL CENTRE, May 29, (Tass).—Soviet cosmonauts Piotr Klimuk and Vitali Sevastyanov have completed their basic work to activate the "Salyut-4" orbital scientific station and prepare equipment for the fulfillment of the planned program of research and experiments.

They docked the "Soyuz-18" spaceship with the station in the early hours of Monday.

Yesterday the crew had a day of active rest.

The cosmonauts do physical exercises with the use of a bicycle ergometer and a running track and conduct preventive inspection of some systems of the station.

Klimuk and Sevastyanov feel well. All on-board systems are functioning normally.

The parameters of the microclimate inside the station are: temperature—plus 20 degrees centigrade, pressure—800 mm of the mercury column and relative humidity—11 per cent.

OECD members vow to help developing nations

PARIS, May 29, (AFP).—The 24 industrialised nations grouped in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) yesterday decided to intensify efforts at cooperation with developing nations to help them raise their living standards and benefit from an expanding world economy.

In attempting to mute the often bitter clashes of the last few years between the world's rich nations and the third world, the OECD ministers issued a declaration saying that they had decided to study policies aimed at strengthening the position of the developing countries in the world economy.

The declaration said that future discussions with developing countries on such strengthening would stress the issues of food production, energy, basic raw materials, and development aid for the poorest nations.

In meeting criticism from the third world that industrialised nations are indifferent to the fate of the poor countries, the OECD ministers said they were determined to continue the dialogue with developing countries in all appropriate forums, especially at the forthcoming seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The declaration issued last evening was not the final communiqué of the OECD meeting, which is to be issued later. It represented an effort to show the third world that the industrialised nations are making serious efforts to meet the poor nation's demands for a larger share of the world's wealth and output.

CHARIKAR, May 29, (Bakhtar).—The construction of four syphons in Gulbahar Canal has recently been completed by Rural Development Department of Parwan province.

A source of the Department said that the syphons, 116 metres long with diameter of 1.80 metre has been built by Rural Development Department under the multifaceted project of UN Food Programme.

The completion of syphons will facilitate irrigation in the area.



Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and Chairman of State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Sergi Strovski exchanging protocol documents.

Beirut's Arab policy remains unchanged, says Karami

BEIRUT, May 29, (DPA).—Lebanese Premier designate Rashid Karami said here yesterday he would prefer to form a cabinet of members of parliament.

Meanwhile Christian religious leaders in Lebanon yesterday called for total reconciliation between all groups to enable the country to rise from its fall, Reuter despatch from Beirut adds.

A statement issued after a meeting held at the Maronite Patriarchal seat of Bkiriki, near the port town of Jounie, urged peaceful coexistence among all Lebanese. After nine days of fighting between Palestinians and righthwing Falangists has left at least 82 dead.

The religious leaders also called for resolving any differences through "a quiet and constructive dialogue, far from any challenge or provocations."

An official in a government position represents all Lebanese, even though he belongs to a specific community, they said.

In their statement, the leaders called for a "strong and unbiased government keen to enforce law on all Lebanese and residents in Lebanon to expel disorderly elements, spread confidence among the people and combat corruption."

They urged "further social justice so that all citizens may have equal chances to improve their living conditions and no one in country suffers from deprivation."



President of Transport and Transit Department Mohammad Azami and head of the Soviet transit delegation Sfrafi signing the transit agreement.



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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

It is a true proverb, that if you live with a lame man you will learn to halt.

(Plutarch)

Editorial

Long-term plans for development

The fundamental changes introduced in planning in Afghanistan which follows a guided economy system is certain to produce better results.

The experience of implementing five year development plans in the ten years prior to the proclamation of the Republican order showed that the carry-over projects from one plan to the next one was too many.

From the point of view of financing two problems cropped up every now and then. Foreign friendly countries and international organisations lent Afghanistan technical and financial assistance to the extent which could cover five year period.

Besides, Afghanistan has been steadily passing from the phase of building economic infra-structures to real production.

The seven years set for the new long term plans after scrupulous examination of all aspects of the issue of Afghan and foreign experts is decidedly more suitable for conditions in our country.

Actual work on the new seven year plan is expected to be commenced within a month, and execution of projects within its framework is scheduled to be launched within nine months, which means the beginning of the new Afghan year.

Financial commitments given by friendly countries and international organisations for projects under the first long-term plan create bright hopes of sound economic efforts and development in the current decade.

Once the new plan is launched and projects under it are pushed into practical execution, then the wheels of development will begin whirling trustily and with the speed the nation expects. Foreign loans received and measures taken for the preparation and designing of the new plan and projects are the major portion of the ground work for planning already fulfilled. This by itself is the greatest achievement of all times in the sphere of Afghanistan's development.

Press Review

JAMHOURIAT
In one of its two editorials today's daily Jamhouriat comments on the augmentation of production in industrial as well as agricultural sectors in Afghanistan.

The relations between the two sectors in Afghanistan's developing economy are unbreakable and close. Cotton, sugar-beet and oil producing plants grown in this country have direct bearings on industrial capacity.

The Republican regime, since its inception has taken great strides to increase production of industrially-oriented plants and seeds. And in line with this increase has expanded and reacted to present economic and social changes in Afghanistan that the previously set periods of five year.

The experience of implementing five year development plans in the ten years prior to the proclamation of the Republican order showed that the carry-over projects from one plan to the next one was too many. This directly affected the designing and preparation of new projects and also reduced the measure of success, and targets set for them, considerably.

From the point of view of financing two problems cropped up every now and then. Foreign friendly countries and international organisations lent Afghanistan technical and financial assistance to the extent which could cover five year period.

Besides, Afghanistan has been steadily passing from the phase of building economic infra-structures to real production. Several projects envisaged prior to implementation have to be executed.

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Financial commitments given by friendly countries and international organisations for projects under the first long-term plan create bright hopes of sound economic efforts and development in the current decade.

WORLD PRESS

SAIGON, May 29, (AFP)—South Vietnamese authorities have launched a "back to the land" campaign involving up to three million people who fled their villages for the cities.

Portugal: SOCIALISTS WEATHER THE POLITICAL STORM

LISBON, May 29, (AFP)—The Socialist Party (PSP) seems to have weathered Portugal's latest political storm largely because of its international prestige, observers said here Wednesday.

They interpreted a communiqué issued early yesterday after a full assembly of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) as a victory for moderate elements and as a temporary rejection at least of the views of Security Police (CO-PON) Chief General Ottem Saraiva de Carvalho that all political parties should disappear.

The MFA met to discuss the crisis following PSP's decision to boycott meetings of the coalition four-party cabinet until guarantees were given that multiparty political activity would continue.

A terse communiqué issued early yesterday said the assembly asked the Council of the Revolution the MFA's highest organ to "act firmly to solve the crisis rapidly". It also asked the Council to transmit its criticisms of

the PSP's decision to the party. But observers, noted, the criticisms dealt only with the way the party leader, Mario Soares, and his cabinet colleagues acted.

The boycott decision came after the closure of the Socialist-orientated daily Republica, but Soares said the PSP's demands dealt with a range of issues. He said, at a press conference on Thursday, that the Socialists were being discriminated against and would quit the government unless the MFA kept its pledge to guarantee multi-party democracy.

Informed sources here said the MFA full assembly began with an address by President Francisco de Costa Gomes (a well-known moderate who emphasised the strength of public support abroad for the PSP and the possible dangers if the party quit the government).

President da Costa Gomes is believed to have won over the majority of the assembly by referring to his own forthcoming visit to France and the current attempts by the government to tighten links with western Europe.

Despite its quarrels with the PSP and its support in the MFA, the Communist Party was worried about the possible abolition of political parties. Party leader Alvaro Cunhal reacted to Gen. Saraiva de Carvalho's remark that political parties would "die a natural death" by saying it would be "a grave error" to abolish them.

The MFA communiqué issued also said the movement did not intend to "sideline existing mass organisations."

Observers interpreted this as a rebuff for Gen. Saraiva de Carvalho, who said before the assembly began Tuesday night that the MFA "should assume complete control of the revolutionary process and establish a direct link with its bases." Criticising parties who "use electoral results for demagogic ends" (a swipe at the PSP), he said European social democracy was nothing more than "a cover for capitalism."

The communiqué also said the projected creation of "popular organisations" in touch with the MFA needed careful study. Observers said this would reassure both the PSP and the Communist Party.

7,000 Children find NEW HOME IN FRG

Bonn, Germany—Bilgit and Thomas are just two of thousands of children who were adopted annually in the Federal Republic of Germany and given a new home. The number of children adopted has doubled since 1960 to over 7,000. At the end of every year a further 3,000 children await parents willing to adopt them. In contrast, there are three times as many fathers and mothers who would like to adopt a child.

In the view of the responsible Minister for Youth, Family and Health, Dr. Katharina Focke (SPD) "this is an incoherent jumble which is to be righted as soon as possible" by means of the new suggested reform "which is also known as the "major adoption reform". New relief measures repeatedly created by the legislators have in the past helped to achieve a figure of 7,000 adoptive children. In 1960 a couple wishing to adopt a child had to be at least 50 years of age before being allowed to do so. Not until the "minor adoption reform" came into force in the summer of 1973 were serious disadvantages removed in favour of the children. The decisive factor here was lowering the age of adoptive parents from 32 to 25.

Periodically at the beginning of 1975 a draft law on the "Organic Reform of the Adoption Law" approved by the Federal Cabinet in Bonn was placed before the German Bundestag. The following reform projects are of particular interest. Considerable reductions in the number of 643 state authorities centres from Hamburg to Munich hitherto responsible for arranging adoptions and around 160 centres attached to the voluntary welfare associations are to be made initially. The establishment of supraregional agencies to be staffed by experts only is to ensure that a child for example living in a home in the north of the Federal Republic of Germany can be linked with a couple interested

in adoption from Bavaria, the Federal State in the south. A lack of coordination between authorities in the various Federal States and the homes has too often barred families of their own. The main point of the law is possibly compulsory registration. It is envisaged that all children, together with details of their family situation, and living in homes in the Federal Republic must be registered every six months with the local Youth Office.

This is to prevent parents or a parent putting a child into a home and then taking no further interest in it. Only when these facts are available to the Guardianship Judge is he able to set legal wheels in motion so that the child can be released for adoption. The responsible ministry in Bonn estimates that at least 3,000 to 5,000 children will be (Continued on page 4)



Picture shows: The Suez Canal which will be opened by June 5. There are still about 15 ships from various countries which block the Canal because of the Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

143 BILLION DOLLARS SAUDI 5-YEAR PLAN

BEIRUT, AP. King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has approved a massive five-year development plan involving expenditures totalling 498 billion riyals (\$143 billion), the Saudi Press Agency reported yesterday.

Announcing the approval of the plan Minister of State for Planning Hisham Nazer said that of the total expenditures 315 billion riyals (nearly \$97 billion) had been earmarked for industrial and social development projects.

The plan is a bold attempt to transform the economy of the desert nation which now earns about \$25 billion a year from oil exports. Nazer said the plan would turn Saudi Arabia into one of the world's advanced countries. The plan is aimed at reducing the country's dependence on its oil income by concentrating on industry and agriculture. It goes into effect in July.

Nazer said the plan was designed to develop manpower through vocational training, speed up the implementation of social programmes and expand public services.

Water projects were allocated 34 billion riyals, agriculture 4,000 million riyals, electricity 6,000 million riyals, and education 73 million riyals. Desalinated water production will rise from 87 million gallons per day to 163 million, while the number of schools will increase from 3,335 to 5,318 schools.

Under the plan, hospital beds will increase from 4,400 to 11,400 beds and coloured television will cover most parts of Saudi Arabia by the end of the five-year plan. A number of new broadcasting stations will also be set up. A total of 270,000 new homes are to be built and an airport network will cover all cities. The plan includes construction of a refinery in the western region in Jeddah, a petrochemical complex, and cement, car tyre and car assembly factories.

In the eastern region, two refineries and a petrochemical complex and natural gas and iron ore plants are to be built.



"He looks like somebody in a commercial that needs to take something."

SOYUZ-APOLLO JOINT SPACE MISSION

KALININGRAD, U.S.S.R. Soviet officials gave foreign reporters a brisk tour of the country's main space flight control centre last Monday as part of the build-up to this summer's joint Apollo-Soyuz space mission.

Reporters were shown through the spacious, modern building, which is located behind a high brick wall and thick metal gate beyond the northeast outskirts of Moscow, by Albert's technical director, Dr. Alberty Miltitsin and other ranking figures from the Soviet space programme.

U.S. space experts have found, however, in extensive survey of the facility to prepare for Apollos-Soyuz, adequate.

As explained by Miltitsin and Yelalexey Yeliseyev, an astronaut who will head the mission control, the centre assumes responsibility for the space ship after it enters orbit. The launch is guided from the Bikonor cosmodrome in Kazakhstan where the Soviet crafts blast off.

The centre does not maintain direct contact, but channels communication instead through tracking stations. For the US-Soviet flight, there will be six Soviet ground stations at various points in the country and two on ships in the Atlantic. So while it is not linked with the Apollo, the Soyuz will be out of range of its controllers for much of each orbit.

Charles Lewis, the visiting U.S. flight director, said that Soviet technicians will have similar accommodations in Houston. He said the principle purpose for Americans being at the centre is to advise in the event something should go wrong with Apollo.

"We have all the documentation," he said, "and know all

the Apollo systems and can work things out much more easily."

In addition to the current training session, U.S. and Soviet controllers will go through a dry run late in June. The mission is set to start on July 15. The astronauts—three Americans and two Russians—recently completed their last joint working session at Zvezdny Gorodok

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

SYDNEY, May 29, (AFP)—Runaway British MP, John Stonehouse was prevented from attending the opening of an art exhibition of works by his daughter Jane in Sydney Tuesday.

A Victoria court refused permission for Stonehouse to make the 600-mile trip from Melbourne for his daughter's first Australian showing because he is on bail facing extradition proceeding to Britain.

The court would not allow him to leave Victoria. Stonehouse is charged on 15 counts of fraud, forgery and theft, and has ten days in which to return to Britain before the House of Commons moves to expel him.

"Miss Stonehouse, 25, said the upheaval surrounding her father's disappearance last November and subsequent events had inspired the 17 paintings which are collectively titled "escape".

The paintings done in a simple, childlike style have titles such as "breakdown", "Miami", "Australians drink too much" and "Mauritius-Its all in the Bag".

He said his father was anxious to return to Britain before the moves to expel him from the House of Commons began. "He could have done with a party to relax him," she said. "But it's a good job he's not blond, curly-haired boxer who st-

(which means star city) the commonwealth headquarters near here.

—W.P.

NEW YORK, May 29, (Reuter)—The Muhammad Ali show, with Joe Bugner serving as his latest foil, came to New York Tuesday and it was strictly a case of fun end games with Ali the winner by a few thousand words.

The purpose was a press conference to publicise Ali's defence of his heavyweight title against Britain's Bugner, the European champion, on June 50 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

It also permitted Madison Square Garden, the luncheon most, to announce it will stage two other championship fights here the same night. Argentina's Victor Galindez will defend his light-heavyweight title against Jorge Ahumada and Carlos Monzon, also of Argentina, will defend his middleweight crown against Tony Licata of New Orleans.

February 14, 1975, said he felt he had matured as a boxer since then and would do much better this time.

"At 22, I didn't have the physical or mental ability to beat him. Now I feel I have. I didn't have the experience. But I went the distance with a great man," Bugner said.

do your business a favour Advertise in the Kabul Times

There's talk going around that I shouldn't nominate me. All my friends say that I should stand up for you. I have stupid friends.

40 QUEENSLAND'S ISLANDS OWNED PRIVATELY

SADNEY, May 29, (Reuter)—Every man deserves an island, says a Queensland real estate advertisement.

The appeal will be inflated, but its magic has brought millionaires, modest income families and solitary drifters to Australia's offshore islands in search of a tropical paradise.

Travellers who should now agree that Australia's islands are among the world's most attractive: Sun-bathed, fertile, and often just an hour's boat ride from the mainland. Finding your own paradise is relatively easy if you have the cash, or can raise a loan.

A Queensland commission controls some of the best. 744 named islands that lace the Barrier Reef along The Queensland coast and dozens of nameless atolls and cays. New South Wales offers few interesting choices but Victoria and Tasmania have lush island properties for people used to chilly wet winters.

Dozens more, some rocky and waterless, others green are strung off the south, west and north Australian coast.

The island-seeker is offered one of four deals. You may purchase an island that is yours forever, although such freehold islands are scarce: Only about 40 of Queensland's 800 inhabitable islands are permanently and privately owned.

But most fugitives from urban chaos want to lease an entire island from state authorities, or take over someone else's lease.

You can purchase a less desirable island lease for about 30,000 dollars (17,142 sterling), pay about six dollars (three sterling) a week rent plus water rates, and it's yours for up to 50 years.

But only a few government leases allow the buyer to develop tourist facilities, build hotels or organise excursions. Most leases restrict land usage to farming, and rigidly forbid environmental damage or tampering with bird and animal life.

A Third choice is to buy a share in someone else's lease. The P and O shipping has just bought a controlling share of the lease on Lindeman.

But the Queensland government is understandably anxious to control the possible stamping of tourist shipping lines and proper developers, seeking a foothold in its major tourist haven.

Those with less money and moderate drop-out ambitions, can simply rent or buy a house and land on an island equipped with some comforts. What you pay for a chunk of Queensland's stunning coast depends on the island's size, scenery, water, amenities, and the type of environmental alterations the lease allows. In 1973, a company director bought Victoria's historic Churchill island of 400 acres for 310,000 dollars (177,143 sterling) at an auction.

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE
TOSIKAZU KANAGAWA COMMISSION
AGENT FOR MAROBENI COMPANY OF JAPAN IN KABUL HAS ENDED HIS ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN AND APPLIED FOR EXIT VISA. BUSINESSMEN, GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO HAVE ANY DEALING WITH HIM SHOULD GET IT CLEAR AND IF THEY HAVE ANY CLAIM ON HIM SHOULD INFORM THE FOREIGN LICENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE ON JUNE 10, 1975. HIS PRESENT ADDRESS: TEL. 22010 OPPOSITE POWER STATION WAZER AKBAR KHAN MAINA. (76) 5-3

BIDS WANTED

MINISTRY OF MINES & INDUSTRIES WANTS OFFERS FOR ONE COTTON TEXTILE MILL & ONE WORSTED AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE MILL IN KANDAHAR ON TURN KEY BASIS ACCORDING TO FOLLOWING TECHNICAL & PRODUCTIONS SPECIFICATIONS. OFFERS ARE TO BE DELIVERED LATEST 21 JUNE TO THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT OF MINISTRY OF PLANNING, FURTHER DETAILS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE HAS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE PERTAINING EMBASSY OF THE COMPANY WHO ARE PREPARING THE OFFERS.

KANDAHAR COTTON TEXTILE MILL:
1. PRODUCTION CAPACITY 30 MIL METER IN 2 SHIFTS (4800) HRS.
A. MIL METER PRINTED.
A, FROM WHICH 75% 8 COLOR SCREEN ROLLER PRINT.
B, FROM WHICH 25% 10 COLOR SC REEN ROLLER PRINT.
B 1-7.5 MIL METER BLEACHED MAXIMUM WIDTH 44
2-7.5 MIL METER UNDYED MAXIMUM WITH 44
C. YARN SINGLE 20S ENGLISH 1000 TON PER 4800 HOUR/YEAR.
D. OUT FROM 30 MIL METER.
A, 20% CLOTH SHOULD BE WOVEN ON DOBBY LOOMS HAVING 16 SHAFTS.
B, 20% STAIN UP TO 5 SHAFTS.
C, 60% PLAIN CLOTH (ORDINARY LOOMS).
E. ALL PRODUCTION 30 MIL. METER SHOULD BE:
A, MERCERIZED
B, SONFRONIZED
KANDAHAR WOOLLEN TEXTILE MILL:
PRODUCTION: (200,000 METERS WORSTED CLOTH (200,000 METERS SEMI - WORSTED CLOTH (200,000 METERS WOOLLEN CLOTH (300,000 KGS. WOOLLEN YARN FOR CARPETS

Transit accord

(Continued from page 1) Ministry Mohammad Azam Azimi and head of Soviet transit delegation Safrai at 5 p.m. yesterday.

Opposition boycott

(Continued from page 1) ponents consider government's failure to consult them on main points of the constitution. The Government of Pakistan arrested these persons after banning of the National Awami Party on charges of anti-state activities.

NEW DELHI, May 29, (Tehel) —Finance Ministers of India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are to work out a joint strategy for an International Monetary Fund meeting to begin in Paris on June 7. They are to agree on their positions to be represented at the meeting in order to protect the developing countries' interests as better as possible.

NEW X-RAY DEVICE TO COME TO MARKET SOON

SILVER SPRING, Maryland, May 28, (AFP)—A new computerized X-ray device, the discosca scanner, will be distributed throughout the Far East by Mitsubishi Corporation of Tokyo as the first device making it possible to make cross-sectional views of any part of the human body, the Digital Information Science Corporation announced here.

A marketing agreement between Mitsubishi and the Compagnie Generale de Radiologie of France will make the scanner available throughout the world. The device was developed by Dr. Robert S. Ledley of Georgetown University in Washington. It enables doctors to examine tissues in any part of the body with greater precision than has previously been possible unlike conventional X-ray devices, the new device can distinguish between hard and soft tissues.

The results from automatic computerized tomography have led scientists to conclude that the new scanning technique is the most important achievement in radiology since the discovery of X-rays nearly 80 years ago. The act-scanner uses a computer to analyse the X-rays as they penetrate the body, and the results of the analysis are immediately projected onto black-and-white and color television screens for analysis by the doctor.

USSR launches eight satellites by single rocket

MOSCOW, May 29, (AFP)—The Soviet Union Wednesday launched nine satellites in the cosmos series eight of them from one rocket.

The last satellite launched, Cosmos 740, has an orbital period of 89.5 minutes, an apogee of 347 km. (215 miles) and a perigee of 181 km (113 miles). All the satellites were functioning normally.

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Children

(Continued from page 3) discovered in this way who are at present "forgotten" in homes, but according to the law, could be released for adoption. 55,000 to 75,000 children alone will have to be checked as soon as the law comes into force.

A further legal concern is the relationship position. The legislators want this to be just as though the adoptive parents had produced the child themselves. All links with the natural parents are simultaneously broken. Foreign adoptive children have also been thought of.

When the adoption procedure is complete they will automatically receive German nationality. Minister Focke hopes that in the children's interest the draft will be "discussed as quickly as possible" by the German Bundestag "and become law before the end of the legislative period in the autumn of 1978".

(IN—Press)

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WE HAVE BIG STOCK OF OLD / NEW CARPETS AND ANTIQUITIES FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. THOSE INTERESTED MAY CONTACT US TO TRY THE BEST SERVICE WE CAN OFFER AND SEE OUR CARPET WEAVING FACILITIES. WE HELP OUR CLIENTS IN CLEARING CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND PROVIDE PACKING SERVICE. Newroz Carpet and Handicrafts Export Co. Ltd. Shari-Nas Opposite Mosque Kabul-Afghanistan. Cable (NAWROZ) Tel: 31051 32035. 103-37

BIDS WANTED THE PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY HAS RECEIVED OFFER FROM THE MARKET FOR FOLLOWING SPARE PARTS: SPARE PARTS FOR ZEIS, ZEIL, GAZ AND VOLGA CARS 818 ITEMS AT ESTIMATED PRICE OF AFS. 16,226,900 SPARE PARTS FOR YAZ, MAZ AND KRAZ VEHICLES 335 ITEMS AT ESTIMATED PRICE OF AFS. 126,191,500 WELDING EQUIPMENT AND MICELLANEOUS 216 ITEMS AT ESTIMATED PRICE OF AFS. 2,293,905. INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO WANT TO BID ON SUPPLYING THE ABOVE ITEMS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY IN AGHA ALI SHAMS AND REPORT IN PERSON ON JUNE 2 AT 10 A.M. WITH AFS. 200,000 GUARANTEE. THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT CAN BE SEEN. (81) 3-1

New road to go through central Afghanistan

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—The central parts of country will be linked to Chaghchran, centre of Ghor province, through Maidan, Behsood Punjab. A source of the Public Works Ministry in revealing this added that despite climatic difficulties the construction of this road upto Mullah Yaquob Pass will be completed shortly.

A source of the Public Works Ministry said that after the completion of Behsood-Punjab road, construction of the Turkang, Mushak and Beshoi bridges, after survey and study, will be rebuilt. According to an earlier report the Public Works Minister arrived last Thursday in Maidanshar and held talks with Wardak Governor Abdul Samad on related affairs.

Later Faq inspected the progress of work on road between Maidanshar and Jalrez sub-district which are being repaired and levelled by a unit of Labour Corps.

Prof. Sekandar receives diarrhea seminar participants

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—Public Health Minister Prof. Dr. Nadir Mohammad Sekandar met the participants of the just concluded two-week seminar on diarrhea on Thursday and drew their attention to their obligations and responsibilities towards the health of their countrymen.

Prof. Dr. Sekandar expressed hope that what is learnt by physicians at the seminar will be put in better use in serving the countrymen.

A source of the Public Health Institute said the seminar on diarrhea held two weeks ago at the Institute ended last Thursday.

The twenty-two physicians from capital and provinces who participated at the seminar were afforded an opportunity to learn more about modern techniques and means of treatment of diarrhea and vomiting.

Soviet planning mission returns to Moscow

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—The Soviet planning delegation headed by Chairman of Planning Committee of Council of Ministers of Soviet Union Sergei Strovski who came to Kabul for talks on cooperation of Soviet Union in compilation and drafting of the First Seven-Year Social and Economic Development Plan of Republic of Afghanistan left Kabul for Moscow last Thursday.

Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khuram and Soviet Ambassador to Kabul Puzanov said farewell to the delegation at Kabul Airport.

Afghan delegation back from Aviation Congress

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—The Afghan delegation to the 7th World Congress on Civil Aviation held in Geneva returned home Thursday.

Deputy President of Afghan Air Authority and head of the Afghan delegation Dr. Abdul Khalig on arrival at airport said that the Congress discussed advancement of aviation, agricultural meteorology, atmospheric research and water study and appropriate decisions were taken.

The sessions of the Congress which was held on April 28 was attended by representatives of 129 countries.

The members of the Afghan delegation were Director General of Meteorology Department Noor Mohammad Datali and Director of Communications Department of Kabul International Airport Abdul Qayum.

Sadat, Tito discuss prospects for Geneva talks

BRDO KOD KRANJA, YUGOSLAVIA, May 31, (Reuters)—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Yugoslav President Tito yesterday appeared agreed on bringing non-aligned states into the Middle East peace-making process.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said that after two rounds of talks during Sadat's 24-hour visit to Yugoslavia, both expressed the opinion that broadening the resumed Geneva peace conference would give firmer guarantees for "expected wholesome and permanent solutions" in the Middle East.

The Belgrade daily Politika spelt out that Egypt, wanted Britain, France and two non-aligned countries—Yugoslavia and India or Peru—to join the Arabs, Israelis and co-chairmen Russia and America at resumed peace talks in Geneva.

President Tito and Sadat held two rounds of talks here.

Schmidt urges reconvening of oil producers, consumers talks

BRUSSELS, May 31, (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt yesterday called for the deadlocked preparatory conference between oil producers and consumers to be reconvened as soon as possible.

In a speech to the NATO Summit here, Schmidt warned that defence capacity depended on economic capacity and called for member states to coordinate their policies.

He said that even if NATO states have differing degrees of dependence on imported oil and raw materials they should try to reach joint positions for negotiations with oil producers and developing countries.

The Paris conference was adjourned indefinitely last month because of differences over how to handle raw material questions which the Third World wanted dealt with at the conference.

There are differences among industrialised nations on how far they should go to meet the wishes of the oil producers and developing countries. But Tuesday night, after meeting President Gerald Ford here, French President Valery Giscard

Greater sugar-beet output foreseen for current year

BAGHLAN, May 31, (Bakhtar)—This year more than 23,800 jebs of land is allocated for cultivation of sugar-beet in Baghlan province, an increase of 5,177 jebs compared to the previous year.

A source of the Baghlan Sugar Factory said on the basis of the agreement reached with the sugar-beet growers this year 11,235 tons of sugar-beet will be delivered to the Factory.

To help the sugar-beet farmers Afs. 10,500,000 is paid in advance to them during the past two months, added the source.

Among topics discussed was a recommendation to governments to set up public blood transfusion services based on voluntary donors to put an end to an international traffic of blood run by private companies making big profits from buying blood in developing countries.

The Assembly also agreed that from now on W.H.O. will advise developing countries on which medicines to buy and will

Need to solve world trade problems stressed

BRUSSELS, May 31, (DPA)—The NATO heads of government here yesterday ended their two-day spring conference by stressing their readiness to maintain mutual solidarity and to restore solidarity where it was impaired.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had earlier presented a programme to deal with the world economic crisis, saying that the biggest threat to NATO was the world trade recession.

US President Gerald Ford explained to the conference Thursday the principles of Washington's alliance policies with a pledge after Vietnam, for cooperation with the Europeans.

The NATO heads of government did not find a solution for the problems on the alliance's southern flank and President Ford's bilateral contacts with Portugal, Greece and Turkish leaders brought no sign that the southern flank would be stabilised in the near future.

In a final communique the NATO conference stated that the alliance faces "serious problems" since the Warsaw pact forces "continued to increase in strength without any visible defence necessity".

To maintain the NATO defence effort at a satisfactory level, the communique said, meets "new problems resulting from the economic situation".

The communique stated that mutual security was a stabilising factor for international relations and was an essential requirement for détente and peace.

The NATO heads of government communique added, should take the place of confrontation, and progress in this direction would be made if the European security conference at Geneva ended with satisfactory results and translated words into deeds.

Portuguese Prime Minister Vasco Gonçalves, who was met by a burst from the Americans, warned the conference against

Bagrami Textile Mill reports substantial increase in output

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—During the first two months of the current Afghan year more than 2,025,000 metres of textiles has been produced at Bagrami Textile Mills which shows an increase of 425,000 metres compared to corresponding period of last year.

The President of the Plant Eng. Abdul Qayum Samandar added that demand for locally manufactured textiles is ever increasing. During the first two months of this year 2,700,000 metres of textiles was sold for Afs. 48,250,000, Eng. Samandar added.

Work on expansion of the factory is continuing and it is expected to be completed before the end of the year, said Eng. Samandar.

Among topics discussed was a recommendation to governments to set up public blood transfusion services based on voluntary donors to put an end to an international traffic of blood run by private companies making big profits from buying blood in developing countries.

The Assembly also agreed that from now on W.H.O. will advise developing countries on which medicines to buy and will

Congratulatory telegram sent to Prague

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—A congratulatory telegram has been sent to Prague by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud to Gustav Husak on his appointment as President of Czechoslovakia, the Information Department of Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Ford reaffirms US commitment to NATO allies

BRUSSELS, May 31, (Reuters)—President Gerald Ford has strongly reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to come to the defence of its NATO partners despite the collapse of its policy in Indochina.

The President stressed to fellow NATO heads of state that America's unparalleled military might was still committed to honouring the obligations of the 26-year-old Atlantic Treaty.

The President appeared determined to put the Indochina era behind him at the two-day session of NATO leaders and to begin a new period of American diplomacy with NATO as its essential foundation.

He dispelled fears that the defeats in Cambodia and South Vietnam could herald a return to isolationism by the United States. Ford warned his partners that they must match the total commitment of the United States to the alliance. He criticised the French, the Greeks and Turks for not giving the alliance unqualified participation and for seeking partial membership or special arrangements.

The delegation headed by Deputy Mayor of Moscow Stepanov arrived here Thursday morning at the invitation of Kabul Municipality and was welcomed at Kabul airport by Deputy Mayor of Kabul Basir Samiye, some other officials of Kabul Municipality and Soviet Ambassador to Kabul Puzanov.

The members of the delegation are Chairman of Main Planning Institute of Moscow Mescharin and Head of Watch Factory and Chairman of Commercial Affairs of Moscow Municipality Pramonov.

HOME NEWS ROUND UP

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—A fire which broke out yesterday evening in the timber markets near Sarai Shamali was brought under control after 40 minutes. A source of Kabul Fire Brigade said that fire erupted at 4:20 P.M. and at five came under control.

The fire gutted four electric saws, nearly 500 lumber. Kabul Fire Brigade and Military Fire Brigade units took an extinguished the fire caused by short circuit.

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—Noor Ahmad Etemadi ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan to Moscow who came here on holiday left yesterday to assume his post.

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—The Italian ambassador in Kabul Valerio Brigante Colonna Angelini paid a courtesy call on Kabul Mayor Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Nourzad on Thursday.

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—Relief aid of Afghan Red Crescent Society to flood victims of Tash Boloq district of Badakhshan was distributed through Governor of that province yesterday.

The flood which occurred on May 20 killed a ten year old boy a number of cattle, and damaged some agricultural land.

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar)—Samuddin Zhowand, Deputy Minister of Justice left for USA to participate in the International Law Seminar.

The seminar which is sponsored by Law Academy of Texas meets on June 2 for ten days. Delegates from 40 developing countries participate in the seminar to discuss international business and legislation problems.

BIDS WANTED

THE AFGHAN CHEMICAL FERTILISER CO. NEEDS 127 PAIRS OF TIRES AND TUBES, IN DIFFERENT SIZES, FOR ITS AMERICAN AND JAPANESE CARS AND JEEPS. INDIVIDUALS, AND FIRMS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT IN KHWAJA MULLAH AND REPORT IN PERSON AT 10 A.M. ON JUNE 3 FOR BIDDING. THE LIST OF GOODS IS AVAILABLE TO LOOK AT. (80)3-1

BIDS WANTED

Education Press has received an offer for special liquid glue from a foreign company at DM 12540 to be delivered to Sherkan Port and insured upto Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can supply it at lower price should send their applications, sealed, within ten days. Samples and specifications can be seen. (75)3-3

BIDS WANTED

OFFER HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM SIEMENS FOR SIX ITEMS OF ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT AT THE TOTAL PRICE OF DM 6480 TO BE DELIVERED AT KABUL CUSTOMS. LOCAL AND FOREIGN TRADE AGENCIES WHO CAN SUPPLY THE ABOVE AT LOWER PRICE SHOULD COME TO THE LIAISON DEPARTMENT OF BALKH TEXTILE MILLS AT APARTMENT NO. 9 IN BLOCK ONE OF NADIR SHAH MAINA TO THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE ALONG WITH THEIR LICENCE. SECURITIES WILL BE REQUIRED. (78)3-1

BIDS WANTED

Afghan Construction Unit has received an offer for five sets of Sember Sible 3 inch pumps along with electric motor and other accessories at DM 23962 to be delivered at Sherkan Port by ship and insured upto Kabul. Individuals, local and foreign firms who can provide cheaper should come with their applications to the Services Department of the Factory on May 31, 1975 at 2 P.M. List and specifications can be seen. (69)3-3

THE KABUL TIMES



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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There is a right and wrong way to handle everything. (Rudolf Erich Raspe)

Editorial

Sugar-beet, sugar production

Allotting of another 2,500 acres of land in Baghlan province for raising sugar-beet comes at a time that Afghanistan is trying to meet at least its own food and sugar needs.

Sugar, an important essential commodity is becoming more and more scarce in world markets and prices are steeply on the rise.

In less than five years the price of sugar in the world has risen by more than 200 per cent and there is no indication that it will be reduced, or at least kept stabilized in the years ahead.

This means that either importations have to find substitute supplies, or raise enough sugar-beet to produce sugar domestically to meet internal demands.

The Republic of Afghanistan has chosen the second alternative and has embarked on a scheme to make the country self-sufficient in sugar production in the next few years.

The double-pronged attack on the problem consists of increasing sugar-beet which is the source of sucrose or sugar, and importing and installing new plants to produce sugar.

The government this year has given Afs. 10.5 million credit to sugar-beet growers, has earmarked more lands for plantation, has distributed 10,000 tons of fertilizers to increase yield. Similarly 160 tons sugar-beet seeds has been distributed among the farmers.

In return, the farmers have pledged to supply the Baghlan Sugar Company with 71,235 tons of beets. About 250 pounds of sugar is obtained from a ton of beets. This means that this year the Company ought to increase its production by fifteen per cent.

This is a modest but good start. Since the establishment of the sugar mill in Baghlan about forty years ago, the beet growers have been maintaining the same level of yield. The result is that the factory operates for six months in a year, produces the same quantity of sugar and meets only part of the nation's need.

Among the industrial crops, sugar-beet tops the list. As a developing country, Afghanistan cannot afford to shoulder the high bill of sugar purchases while we can have our own sugar industry.

We hope more land in other provinces too are earmarked for sugar-beet growing, and efforts are intensified to solve the plethora of problems that surround the increase in sugar-beet growing.

At the same time, sugar cane, grown in Nangarhar and some other provinces in the country may also be considered as forming an indispensable part of a sugar production crash programme. Efforts in this direction will diversify sources of raw material for sugar production in Afghanistan.

Press Review

ANIS

The first Seven Year Plan is the little of Anis daily's Thursday editorial.

The first social and economic development plan of the Republic of Afghanistan is seven years. For a developing country, such as Afghanistan which has increasing but limited financial, technical and other resources, planning system in fact is the best that assures, within fixed time, fixed and concrete development in all fields.

With this factor in mind, basic economic and constructional efforts in Afghanistan will be launched from the beginning of the implementation of the first seven year plan, it says.

The first and second Five Year Development Plans of Afghanistan were executed with zeal and enthusiasm. But the third and fourth Five Year Plans did not attain their objectives. Planning is deep, sensitive and problematic endeavour which calls for all round evaluation of resources and scrutiny of moral and material resources of a nation. Having statistics and fact as well as financial resources along with technical and trained personnel are essential ingredients for the drafting of plans, continues the editorial.

One basic factor in devising new development plans is the period within which it should be fully executed. Ten months during which the new Seven Year Plan will be drafted and readied for implementation is a period for preparation after which its implementation will hopefully be commenced, it concludes.

In its weekly column, Dr. Mohammad Anas comments on the need for indexing system and calls on the learned and knowledgeable in Afghanistan to help in the compilation indexes on all books, and classifications under titles.

In Afghanistan it was customary that no books had numbered pages. The only mark that was a page followed by the next was the mention of the last word at the end of the page on the top right of the next one. This was not a safe way of doing things. Some times when books were not bound properly and the pages fell off, then there was no way to bring them together easily.

Dr. Anas refers to an anecdote according to which a high ranking official in the court of an ancient king volunteered to compile the financial statement of the year for him within a fortnight. He did compile, in accordance with the cartic principles, and after putting the pages together, transported them on a coolie to the court. But while walking towards the court, the foot of the coolie slipped and the pages scattered. The coolie hurriedly put the volume together, and when the official appeared in the court, unaware of the incident, went on checking the various sections of income, tax, and expenditures on the order of the pages he had prepared. But each time he tried to produce the relevant page, he failed. The king got angry and put him into jail.

As interest in learning is increasing, so is the need for more books and references. But because of lack of indexing, there is no proper way of finding books on subjects required, it concludes.

French warm up to NATO-but not officially

By Bernard Kaplan

The secrecy and committed his government to a general policy of cooperation, at least in some spheres. According to Le Monde's respected military affairs correspondent, the rapport between France and NATO is now without complex.

Observers here date the change from France's acceptance of the declaration made at last June's NATO foreign ministers meeting in Ottawa which proclaimed a "common Atlantic defence" as "independent and indivisible." A statement of French support for NATO was within into the final communiqué of Giscard's encounter in Martinique with Ford in December.

Writing in the semi-official "National Defence Review," the recently retired chief of naval staff, Admiral Marc de Joybert, explained that "Currently, France's military forces form more than a part of the whole" (i.e. part of the Allied forces in Europe).

An indication of the new French attitude was last November's appointment of General René Chézeaux to head France's military liaison mission at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

DRASTIC CHANGES IN UN SET-UP URGED

UNITED NATIONS. (PTI)—A panel of 25 international experts has recommended drastic changes in the structure of the United Nations to help the UN to deal with world economic and social problems in a more effective and comprehensive manner.

The panel suggested that the External Affairs Ministry, was also a member of the panel. The panel has proposed revision of the present voting system in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to provide greater decision-making powers for the developing countries. This recommendation is in line with the demand repeatedly made by the developing countries.

By another recommendation, the panel suggested the creation of a new post of Director-General for International Economic Cooperation. He will rank second only to the Secretary-General. It would go to a citizen from the developing country if the Secretary-General comes from a developed country.

A sweeping proposal made by the panel is the merger of the existing 23 separate fund relating to aid programmes into one international Economic and Social Council. The United Nations Children's Fund will, however, retain its separate identity. The panel has also suggested the abolition of eight subsidiaries of the Economic and Social Council.

Expectations from all-European Conference

President Pierre Graber of Switzerland was interviewed in detail at the Conference in Geneva. We regret that so far not all participants in the Conference have accepted the obligatory procedure we propose, and we hope that the examination of our proposal will continue and result in the elaboration of an appropriate document.

How would you describe Switzerland's role in the work of the Conference? Switzerland is concentrating all her efforts on ensuring that the results of the Conference should help to strengthen the security of all the participating countries by removing the tension that still exists, and lead to closer co-operation in all areas.

Consequently, we support all proposals projected to this end and ourselves put forward initiatives along these lines. Soviet-Swiss relations have been developing favourably in the spheres of political contacts, economic ties, and cultural and scientific co-operation.

Swiss-Soviet relations, in which each side pursues political, economic and social objectives dictated by its own principles, have registered considerable progress in recent years. We believe that no small part in creating an atmosphere of understanding was played by meetings between representatives of our two countries.

There has also been a positive evolution in Swiss-Soviet contacts in the field of scientific co-operation. The realization of recommendations worked out jointly by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Swiss Science and Research Board begun last year makes it possible to broaden our scientific co-operation.

Genuine security presupposes, in our opinion, the existence of the machinery required to remove tension that might develop into an open conflict. Switzerland, therefore, has put forward a project for a system for the peaceful settlement of differences which has been considered in detail at the Conference in Geneva.

clear striking force. In recent months, a significant number of Allied officers reportedly has visited the main French nuclear command post at Taverny and other nuclear bases.

Technical collaboration appears to be on the rise as well. Within NATO, France for instance, now participates in the sessions of national directors of armaments development. A French observer regularly sits at the deliberations of Eurogroup, a division of Eurogroup, a NATO body dealing with harmonization of weapons production.

A general of engineers heads the armaments section of the permanent French diplomatic delegation at NATO headquarters in Brussels. One of his duties is to represent his country on the supervisory committee of Nade, NATO's long-range aerial detection network.

Giscard is unlikely to seek formal re-entry into the military command. He would have to pay too high a price domestically. French aloofness from NATO is part of the Gaullist mythology of "national independence" to which even he can rarely continue to pay lip service. Politically, full membership is regarded unobtainable.

So far as NATO is concerned, this was one more indication that France increasingly must be judged not by what its leaders say, but by what they do. —W.P.

to human rights and humanitarian questions. In the field of trade, the panel proposes a gradual phasing out of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development set up on the initiative of developing countries in 1964. (Hindustan Times)



"A guy could starve to death chavin' stead! That's why I like somethin' fast... like hamburger."

Educational planning IN MODERN WORLD

Unesco Features, recently asked Weller director of the International Institute for Educational Planning about the work of the institute and his own ideas on the role of educational planning in the modern world.

Q. At the Unesco General Conference of 1968, it was suggested that educational planning must "serve as a strategy of change and adaptation." What do you see as the most important new issues with which your institute has to deal?

A. There are three ways in which we have to expand our view of what planning must do for education, and we are busy at present reviewing our priorities in accordance with these assumptions.

First, we have to overcome the tradition that planning must be geared only to quantitative elements such as numbers of students, or available funds. These remain important, but believe good planning must also think about curricula, training, instructional methods and techniques. Then, we have been thinking largely of planning at the national level; but we realise now we must expand downwards to the regional, local and institutional levels.

Finally, we are becoming very much concerned with the implementation of educational planning. This is very important if we don't want to perpetuate the notion of what you might call the egg without the chicken. We are apt to talk of the design of a plan as if it would automatically be carried out, but there are many beautiful educational plans which never get implemented.

Q. This suggests you feel education must be considered in a global social and political context. Are studies at the Institute being orientated in this way?

A. Indeed they are. One of our new research priorities, for instance, concerns equality. I believe we are breaking new ground here by raising the question of the role planning can play in terms of access to the educational system where a great deal of inequality still exists and also of success once people are inside the system.

Q. You can't start to deal with this problem unless you are acutely aware of its social and political determinants. For this reason, our next project in this area will have a strong sociological bias. We want to find out first what causes disparity in education, then devise strategies for combating these factors.

Q. You believe that all the educational innovations being experimented today must be considered in this light?

A. Exactly. An innovation can never be a purely educational phenomenon, since it will always be embedded in some kind of political decision. I myself recently made a study of the problems of moving to a comprehensive school system in West Germany, and this brought home that any educational innovation involves a complex political process and its chance of success can only be estimated if there is a thorough understanding of the political factors involved.

Q. Can you solve the problem to some extent by making use of special competencies among your trainees and thus working a sort of two-way system?

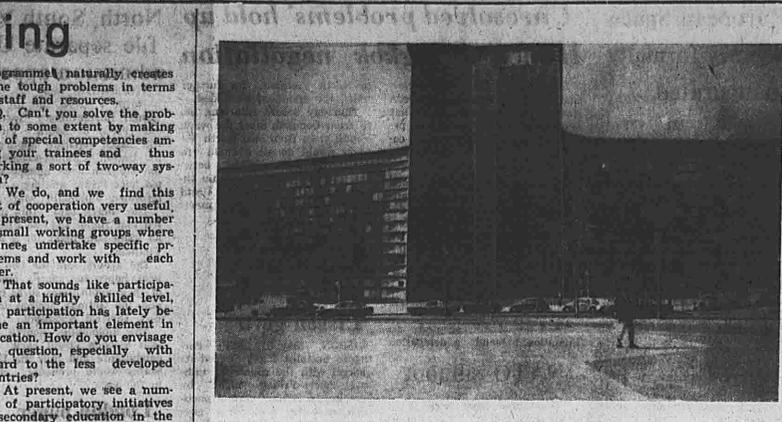
A. We do, and we find this sort of cooperation very useful. At present, we have a number of small working groups where trainees undertake specific problems and work with each other.

Q. That sounds like participation at a highly skilled level, and participation has lately become an important element in secondary education in the industrialized countries, but in the developing countries, it is less developed.

A. At present, we see a number of participatory initiatives in secondary education in the industrialized countries, but in the developing countries, it is less developed. My own view is that it is only a question of time before we see this phenomenon occurring in them. Extensive notions of educational planning have been based on highly hierarchical and bureaucratic principles, and it is our difficult job to revise these models. At the IIEP itself, I have made a point of involving the whole staff in the decision-making process.

Q. May we take a look at the whole principle of educational planning, which is being increasingly oriented to meet employment needs. Doesn't this entail a certain sacrifice of the individual to the economy?

A. When resources are finite, you have to set up some sort of yardstick as to how to spend those resources, and unless you take an entirely individualistic attitude, you must relate the output of the educational system to the common good. I know there are different ideas as to what really makes for maximum common good, but at least one school of thought feels it lies in reconciling the right of the individual to a job relatively commensurate with his training and the needs of the economy in the long run.



Picture shows: The headquarters of the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) in Brussels to which 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) are associated under various terms.

Breast cancer in Mideast countries

Cancer of the breast is the most prevalent type of cancer affecting women in countries of the Middle East, according to data compiled by cancer treatment units in the area. Epidemiological evidence, while still limited in scope, points to a consistently higher occurrence of breast cancer as compared with other malignant tumours.

Statistics brought to light in seven countries ranging from Tunisia to Pakistan show everywhere the same trend with cancer of the breast accounting for up to 35 per cent of all female cancers—as against 25 per cent in the United States.

This trend is reflected in data reported to an international symposium on breast cancer being called this week in Teheran by the World Health Organization (WHO) to draft guidelines for action against this increasingly noted type of cancer. The meeting brings together at Teheran's Tadj Pahlavi Cancer leading experts from Europe and America for discussions with specialists from Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria and Tunisia on the epidemiology and treatment of breast cancer. Their talks are expected to provide stimulus to a broad-based study of the disease, whose epidemiological patterns in the Middle East must be further investigated before control measures of practical value to countries in the area can be worked out.

UN university gets rector, money in the bank

The infant United Nations University has confirmed an American, James M. Hester, as its first rector and added \$20 million, given by Japan, to its new bank account.

Hester, president of New York University, was confirmed in his new post by the UN University council when it met in Tokyo 20-24 January. At the same time, Japan informed the council that it had deposited \$20 million with the university's endowment fund.

Japan has pledged \$100 million to the university which was founded last year by UNESCO and the United Nations. It will consist of a network of associated post-graduate institutions throughout the world with its headquarters in Tokyo.

The Director-General of UNESCO, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, told the council that the university "could be a privileged spot for a dispassionate study of the burning questions of the present day world, including peace, energy and the disorder of the international monetary system."

"Mobilization of creativity and of knowledge on the world level could help to attack from a new angle, well-known scourges which at present remain without remedy," M'bow said, such as the Shaet drought and flooding in Bangladesh.

Breast cancer has a hopeful prognosis when detected at an early stage. Up to 80 per cent be cured if they are treated before the malignant tumour has spread. Mass screening techniques for its early detection are being introduced through WHO as more test facilities, and more staff to run them, become available.

(Continued on page 4)

(UN Sources)

(Continued on page 4)

BIDS WANTED

THE PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY HAS RECEIVED OFFER FROM THE MARKET FOR FOLLOWING SPARE PARTS:

— SPARE PARTS FOR ZEIS, ZEIL, GAZ AND VOLGA CARS 818 ITEMS AT ESTIMATED PRICE OF AFS. 16,226,900

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Probably the largest drug smuggling case in West Germany was recently discovered by the Hamburg police authorities. 2.6 tons of hashish were found in and along the river Elbe probably having been thrown over board from the Libanesse freighter, "Baabda" after the crew had noticed that they were being shadowed by the water police and customs. Meanwhile the Baabda has been seized by the authorities, the captain and the boatwala have been arrested.

Picture shows: The "Baabda" in the harbour of Hamburg.



(New Times)

European Space Agency formally inaugurated

PARIS, May 31, (AFP).—The European Space Agency (ESA) formally came into existence here Friday with expected 1975 expenditure totalling 800 million dollars.

The figure was given by the director-general, Roy Gibson. The members are: Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and West Germany.

The President, Maurice Levy, said the ESA budget would rise substantially next year and slightly higher in 1977.

In the first five years some 500 million dollars would be spent on ESA centres and programmes.

French Industry and Space Minister Michel D'Ornano said the member's policy was to make Europe independent in the space sector by means of the Ariane launcher to put ESA satellites in orbit.

Co-operation with other countries was planned, notably with the U.S. under the space-lab programme.

These joint programmes need to be conducted under the strict and direct control of governments, he said.

Educational innovation

(Continued from page 3)

A. This prospect forces us to realise that growth must be limited. We have been assuming that expansion possibilities were practically unlimited. We thought universal education could be extended from primary through secondary school and from there as in the United States to university education and then to universal adult education. I believe this is fallacious.

It appears more realistic today to operate on the model of different kinds of education for different life-situations. For instance, rural education is just as important as urban, but it may have a different bias and not lead to secondary school, which, in the rural context, tends to produce unemployment. In the same way, it may be misleading to talk of higher education constantly expanding in terms of numbers of students, yet perfectly justifiable to envisage a model which constantly diversifies its purposes by providing numerous possibilities for life-long education and catering for other populations than its own students.

Q. In fact, education may well

'Unresolved problems' hold up Hanoi, Bangkok negotiation

HANOI, May 31, (AFP).—Normalisation of relations between North Vietnam and Thailand has been held up by "unresolved problems" according to a joint communique issued here and in Bangkok Friday.

The communique, which followed the official visit to Thailand of a North Vietnamese delegation headed by deputy foreign minister Ban Hien, said that at both parties "agreed on numerous important and disquieting problems. However a certain number of problems are not yet resolved and discussions will have to be continued".

Thailand has accepted an invitation to send a delegation

NATO summit

(Continued from page 1) Americans have military bases there.

The prime ministers of the Netherlands, Britain and Denmark opposed any ties with Spain. Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen stated clearly: "To take up special relations with the present Spanish regime would be unacceptable for us".

In regard to the Greco-Turkish conflict there was no sign of detente at the conference. Turkey in particular rejects any mediating role by third parties.

to North Vietnam for further talks, the communique added.

Thursday before returning here from Bangkok after the week-long visit, Hien said North Vietnam would do all it could to achieve normal relations between the two countries within three months, before the United Nations General Assembly meeting scheduled for October.

Socialists end

quarrel with

Lisbon govt.

LISBON, May 31, (AFP).—Portugal's Socialist Party ended its quarrel with the country's military rulers Friday night by agreeing to resume normal participation in the provisional government and declaring its full support for the armed forces movement, the ruling Council of the Revolution announced.

For the past week, the Socialist party, which won most votes in last month's general election, has boycotted meetings of the cabinet, in which it has two members, in protest against the seizure by Communist printers of its newspaper, Republica.

But the party and its leader, minister without portfolio Mario Soares, temporarily lifted the boycott on Wednesday to attend a cabinet meeting to discuss the serious situation in Angola.

ALGIERS, May 31, (AFP).—North Korpan President, Kim Il Sung, yesterday threatened the United States with "a disaster worse than Indochina" if it did not withdraw its forces from South Korea.

President Kim, who is on an official visit to Algeria, said he was in favour of an "independent and peaceful" reunification of Korea.

North, South Viet file separate UN admission appeals

STOCKHOLM, May 31, (AFP).

North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam will make separate applications for United Nations membership, the Swedish news agency reported here Friday quoting a well-informed diplomatic source.

The source said this indicated that Hanoi and the PRG had no immediate plans for a united Vietnam.

The agency said the two countries hopes for speedy approval of their applications so as to attend the autumn session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The diplomatic source said that Sweden would back their candidature and that the United States would probably abstain in the vote.

London paper reports police brutalities in Rhodesia

LONDON, May 31, (Tass).

Rhodesian security forces operating in the country's northeast have continuously committed premeditated acts of violence and showed sheer negligence of the life and property of the local population, said Nicholas Asford in the London "Times". He quotes data from the report of a catholic church commission under the title "For Justice and Peace in Rhodesia" to declare that commission had been presented with multiple evidence of brutal maltreatment of the local population by the security forces who beat them with sticks, torture with electric current and subject them to other physical torments. The commission established also that the authorities had destroyed deliberately the homes, possessions and crops owned by the peasants.

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(79) 3-2