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THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. X NO. 214

KABUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1971 (QAUS 23; 1350 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

Majesty to return home today from European visit

KABUL, Dec. 14, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King was to return to Kabul by air from his state visit to Britain, and overnight unofficial, friendly visits to Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union around 4.30 p.m. today.

Last night His Majesty held talks with Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and the General Secretary of the Communist Party Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin Palace.

The talks started at 5.00 p.m. Moscow time. Present on Afghan side at the talks were Foreign Minister Moussa Shafiq and Afghan Ambassador in Moscow General Mohammad Aref. On the Soviet side the talks were also attended by Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Kiktev.

His Majesty arrived in Moscow from Belgrade at 3.30 p.m. Moscow time yesterday. He was welcomed at the airport, by Nikolai Podgorny, Deputy Prime Minister Muzorov, some other high ranking Soviet government officials, General Aref, the members of the Afghan Embassy and Afghan students. On disembarking the plane His Majesty, HRH Princess Belgis and HRH Sardar Abdul Wali were presented with bouquets of flowers by children on behalf of the citizens of Moscow. His Majesty and Podgorny inspected a guard of honour. Music played national anthems of the two countries.

Podgorny and His Majesty drove in the same car to the Kremlin Palace. His Majesty, HRH Princess Belgis and HRH Sardar Abdul Wali and some of the companions of His Majesty stayed in Kremlin Palace last night. His Majesty and his companions had lunch at Kremlin.

Last night His Majesty and his companions participated in a banquet which was held in their honour by the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Soviet Government.

It was snowing in Moscow yesterday and temperatures were minus 11 degrees centigrade. In his address of welcome President Podgorny said: "We are pleased that Afghanistan displays a level-headed and reasonable approach to the solution of complex international questions, a striving for a political settlement of problems appearing in the Asian continent."

"The Soviet Union", Nikolai Podgorny said, "has resolutely come out and comes out for an end to the bloodshed in the Hindostan subcontinent, for a peaceful political settlement of problems with due account for the lawful rights of the peoples, without any interference whatsoever by external forces. The Soviet Union is pressing for the creation of conditions for establishing a lasting and just peace in that area."

The hotbeds of war in Indochina and in the Middle East continue to attract the close attention of peace loving forces, Nikolai Podgorny said.

"During our conversation today we exchanged views on the most topical questions of the present international situation, and also discussed some questions of further deve-

loping our mutually advantageous cooperation. The coincidence or closeness of position in many international problems, the fruitfully developing economic cooperation and trade ties, the mutually beneficial cultural exchange characterise the firm, friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan", he said.

His Majesty in his reply speech said "Our Soviet friends understand Afghanistan's concern over the sanguinary events and crisis in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent."

The discussion of these problems about three months ago with you (President Podgorny) and other Soviet leaders was very useful. The exchange of views that we had today in its turn illumined further the various aspects of this crisis".

It is the common aim of our two countries to preserve stability and international security, His Majesty said: "Our meetings with the leaders of the friendly Soviet Union facilitate a better understanding (Continued on page 4)



Queen Elizabeth II accompanies His Majesty from London's Victoria station at the beginning of the Afghan Monarch's State visit to Britain last Tuesday. HRH Princess Belgis, and, with back to the camera, the Duke of Edinburgh are seen behind His Majesty.

HM, Marshal Tito issue joint statement

KABUL, Dec. 14, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty left Belgrade Monday morning at 8:30 a.m. local time by Royal plane, "Kandahar" for Moscow. His Majesty, HRH Princess Belgis and HRH General Sardar Abdul Wali were seen off at Belgrade airport by Marshal Tito, President of National Assembly Mialko Todorovic, Prime Minister Jamal Biavic, Vice President of National Assembly Javid Nemani, Prime Minister of Serbia Milenko Bojanic, Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac, Defence Minister Nikola Ljubicic, some other members of cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials, Belgrade Mayor, Afghan Charge de Affairs, and other members of Afghan Embassy with their wives. His Majesty inspected a guard of honour with Marshal Tito.

Sunday evening His Majesty and Marshal Tito held a half an hour meeting. At the same time the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Yugoslavia met separately. The heads of state at the end of their meeting permitted foreign ministers to join them.

The collective meeting then continued for forty minutes. At the banquet given Sunday evening by Marshal Tito in honour of His Majesty a few words were exchanged by Marshal Tito and His Majesty.

The following joint statement was issued at and of His Majesty's visit to Yugoslavia.

At invitation of President of Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, paid a friendly visit to Yugoslavia from December 12 to December 13, 1971. During the stay of the sovereign of Afghanistan in Yugoslavia between two heads of state views were exchanged on current international problems and on possibilities for further promotion of bilateral relations in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and a spirit of understanding. Attention was given to crisis in the world and deep concern was expressed at the armed conflict between India and Pakistan and the grave consequences to the parties involved and for peace in the region as well as in the world. Also foreign ministers of the two countries Mohammad Mussa Shafiq and Mirko Tepavac exchanged views covering various international and bilateral issues. In the course of the talks a high degree of agreement was reached with regard to the assessment of the international situation and to the need for further and closer bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Afghanistan. The policy of non-alignment was reassessed and it was agreed by the parties to continue further consultations.

7th Fleet reported on way to Indian Ocean

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14, (Reuter).—An Indian government spokesman yesterday touched off speculation on Chinese intentions in the Indo-Pakistan conflict when he referred to "certain moves" by Peking that went beyond political support for Pakistan.

The spokesman declined to elaborate but said China had made certain moves, political and otherwise.

The spokesman said certain intelligence reports believed to concern possible Chinese help in evacuating beleaguered Pakistani troops from East Pakistan were still being assessed.

But India still believed China had nothing to gain by becoming involved in the conflict, he said.

Asked about reports that the U.S. Seventh Fleet, including the nuclear carrier Enterprise, was steaming towards the war zone, the spokesman said there was no need to move such large vessels to evacuate the few remaining Americans in the East Pakistan capital Dacca. He declined, however, to confirm or deny the reports.

(In Washington, Defence Secretary Melvin Laird said yesterday the United States has contingency plans covering the evacuation of American citizens from East Pakistan, but he refused to comment on press reports that the Enterprise had left South Vietnamese waters for the Indian Ocean for a possible evacuation operation).

The Indian spokesman questioned why either China or the United States would want to com-

licate a situation which they claimed they wanted to solve.

East Pakistan refugees, who came to India by the millions in the wake of the military crackdown in their province last March, are beginning to trickle back to their homes.

Several hundred families are believed to have returned home since India marched troops into East Pakistan with the declared objective of freeing the province from Pakistan so that the refugees could return.

West Bengal refugee officials said here yesterday that many heads of families in the refugee camps along the border had also crossed over to examine the situation in preparation for a return.

Thirty-six UN personnel and about 90 to 100 other foreign nationals are still in Dacca, despite Sunday's British airlift of more than 400 evacuees to Calcutta, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

Pak commander in East gives "no surrender" pledge

KARACHI, Dec. 14, (Reuter).—Pakistan's military commander in East Pakistan has given a defiant "no surrender" pledge as his troops, heavily outnumbered, prepared for an all-out Indian assault on Dacca, the provincial capital.

Latest reports from Dacca said that Indian forces were still building up their forces for the big attack, but there was no indication where, or when, this could come.

While the main fighting is likely to take place on the northern outskirts of the city, round the battered airport, and the military base, Pakistani troops and

Afghan-Europe Transit Co. cuts down transport costs

By Our Own Reporter

The Afghan-Europe Transit Company, one of the oldest forwarding companies in Afghanistan, has made arrangements to carry goods bound for Afghanistan from Japan through another route but with the same cost as charged for forwarding via Karachi.

Abdullah Yonusi, the president of the company, said that contacts of the company with forwarding authorities in the Soviet Union have been successful. The Soviets have agreed to take delivery of goods bound for Afghanistan at two days Japanese ports and deliver them to the Afghan border within 55 days.

Answering a question in regard to the company's cooperation with the Food Procurement Department in carrying foodgrains to Afghanistan, Yonusi said his company has won the contract for forwarding the French wheat grant to Afghanistan from Karachi, but the contact has not been finalised yet. He said his company lowered the charges of transportation of wheat from Karachi to Kabul from Pak. rps 180 to rps. 126 per ton. "We are ready to help the Food Procurement Department carry supplies to Afghanistan in any way we can, he said.

The company, Yonusi continued, has purchased a number of heavy trucks for container transportation. Goods delivered at the Kushki border

by the Soviet Union are carried within 24 hours to Kabul. The distance is more than 1200 kilometres. The steel containers on these trucks have a volume of 30 cubic metres, and hold 20 tons of goods. The company has offered to transport karakul and carpets direct to Europe using its trucks, but the offer has not been taken up by the Carpet Exporters Guild, and the Karakul Institute, he said.

Yonusi expressed the hope that with Afghanistan's joining the International Road Transport and International Road Union, the difficulties now faced by the company in Iran will be eliminated and Afghan trucks will be able to go directly to Europe.

So far the Iranians have insisted that the Iranian railway system be used. Any trucks which are allowed to travel through Iran have to carry an Iranian guard along, whose expenses are met by the Afghan forwarders and businessmen, he said.

Herat edible oil plant inaugurated by governor Rafiqi

HERAT, Dec. 14, (Bakhtar).—The Herat Edible Oil Plant was inaugurated yesterday by Governor Dr. Ehsan Rafiqi.

The plant, built by the Herat Cotton Company produces five tons of liquid oils from cotton seeds, sesame and sunflower seeds daily. It consumes 25 tons of raw materials daily.

The plant is built with an investment of afs. 17 million.

Company President Azizullah Badghisi said a tin making plant has also been purchased with nearly half a million afghani which will be installed later.

The Herat Cotton Company also has plans to purchase and install a soap making factory, he said.

Afghans preserving Iraqi interests in London, Tehran

KABUL, Dec. 14, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan will look after the diplomatic of Iraq, in Iran and Britain.

A Foreign Ministry source said yesterday that following her severance of relations with Iran and Britain earlier this month, Iraq requested Afghanistan to look after her interests in Tehran and London.

The source said that in view of the friendly and brotherly relations prevailing between Afghanistan and Iraq, this request has been accepted.

Home Brief

KABUL, Dec. 14, (Bakhtar).—30 students picked by Ariana Afghan Airlines from over three hundred applicants were sent to Beirut yesterday to take final qualifying examinations.

They took the preliminary tests in Kabul.

TODAY'S WEATHER

The skies will be cloudy in the Northern, Northeastern Southern and central Afghanistan. The skies over Kabul will be partly cloudy. Maximum temperature in Kabul today will be 14 centigrade.

The coldest place in the country will be North Salang with a low of -5 degree centigrade. The warmest place will be Farah with a high of 23 centigrade.

LATE NEWS

LENINGRAD, Dec. 14, (Tass).—Leningrad geologists believe that oil and gas deposits will never be exhausted as long as the earth keeps up its heat in its entrails. Despite the widespread opinion, these scholars maintain that it is precisely the "breathing" of the hot depths of the planet and not the accumulation of dead organisms that predetermine the appearance of oil deposits.

This hypothesis is confirmed by the finds of elementary hydrocarbons (the basis of oil and gas) in the products of volcanic eruptions. Bubbles of gas, droplets of oil and bitumen have been discovered in the Kamchatka craters, in diamond-bearing rocks on the ancient volcanic fields of Siberia.

CITY NEWS

Iraqi interests in London, Tehran

By Our Own Reporter
 A man who is not identified yet died in a traffic accident yesterday morning on the Kabul Airport road.

He was run over by truck number 24028, driven by Aka Gul. The body was transferred to the Nader Shah hospital morgue.

The carpet exporters guild have designed new carpet looms in a bid to improve the quality of the carpets woven in Afghanistan.

Sample looms have been made at the Jan. galak Factories and the Afghan Metal Workers Company, and are being experimented on.

Traditional looms are made out of wood, and the new ones are made of metal.

The Spinzar Company has stopped supplying edible oil on the market.

Reasons given by the company for the move are: scarcity of raw materials, and running out of previous edible stocks. Some people say that the company products are now sold on the black market.

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SHAFIE RAHEL
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Tel. 26847
Residence: 32070
Editorial Board
Nour M. Rahimi
Mohammad Khaled Roashan
Mohammad Ebrahim Sharifi
Tel: Editorial 26848
Circulation and advertising
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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Educational relations make the strongest tie.

Cecil John Rhodes.

Editorial

Patrolling the highways

The death of the three young, highly qualified persons on the way to Ghazni this week refreshed the memories of the death of the late maestro Shaida, and son, a rising artist, who lost their lives in a similar traffic accident last year. And these have not been the only victims of accidents which have resulted from parking on the road without warning.

Such accidents, damaging as they are in terms of human and material losses, could be condoned when the Highway Patrol Service was not organised, and the National Traffic Department was not formed.

With only 50,000 trucks operating in the country, it should not be too difficult to give a thorough grounding to the drivers on the rules of the road, and make certain that, in the future, no person who is not sufficiently qualified, should sit behind the wheel.

Although there are special parking places along the highways it is understandable that at some times a truck may break down on the road. If the drivers all are approached and impressed with the fact that in certain instances, saving battery energy is more expensive than leaving the back and front signal lights on, and constitutes dangers to themselves and to others, there is every possibility that the practice may be discarded.

It would also be easy for the National Traffic Department or the highway patrol organisation to order special warning lights that could be used by parked trucks. In any event, the highway patrol organisation should know that their prime duty is to prevent accidents, and not to handle accidents. It is expected of them to curb the rate of accidents on the highways now that the country is paying a sizable bill for the expansion and maintaining of such an organisation.

Apart from the grief caused to families, which can be prevented through a little care and closer attention to performing their duties by the National Traffic Department and the highway patrol organisation, there are greater, much greater indirect damages which will arise if our highways remain unsafe.

At a time when we have made headway in developing our tourist industry, our highways are publicised, and more motorists visit the country. We should make every effort to see that unnecessary accidents are prevented. Unless an organisation renders the service expected of it, there is no reason to keep it going by wasting public funds.

WORLD PRESS

Penetrating the mystery of substance Soviet physicists have discovered new phenomena, effects and regularities. An article in the latest English language monthly Soviet Military Review, writes on the subject. "Soviet physicists Y. Ivanov and S. Rykin found out that a direct current can be converted into alternating when it passes through a germanium semiconductor parallel to the lines of magnetic force. This newly discovered effect is also proved by the phenomenon known as instability of plasma (ionized gaseous medium). This discovery makes it possible to model plasma processes using semiconductor instead of bulky installations."

Population problems in Africa grow

"Only when the increase in rural populations is brought under control will there be a substantial shift in the worsening disparity between rural and urban incomes". This sentence could be taken as descriptive of almost any country in Asia—but in fact, it is in an article about Africa.

The writer is Ronald Watts, lecturer at Makerere University in Uganda, and an energetic observer of the rural African scene. In a keynote article in the magazine "Rural Africana", published by Michigan State University, he draws comparisons and makes comments which are of value to Asian planners.

He first makes one distinction: Asia's big problem has long been food supply. Now the so-called Green Revolution is well on the way to transforming rural development throughout Asia, and the spectre of food shortages is beginning to fade.

But in Africa, food has not been the major problem. It is jobs; any jobs at all, in any activity. There is a surplus of available labour both in the country areas and in the towns and cities.

Even though there are new aspirations among the farming community, these do not seem to help. If the rural child should manage to get some education, then it is expected that he or she will leave the land to go off into the towns, where he can use that education (or so it is thought).

There are, in recent years, many cases of the sons of the rural elite families who moved into law and politics, and made great success of their new urban lives. But there is still not very much room for any great number of them.

When the legal and the political jobs have filled up, the other fields of commerce, trade and manufacturing still do not afford many openings, because expansion of these activities is still not very rapid. This was the case in most countries of Asia, too—until recently, when an upsurge of "non-politics" and "non-professional" activities occurred in such places as Taiwan, the Philippines, parts of India, South Korea and (to a slower extent) Thailand and Malaysia.

But countries like Ceylon will recognise the symptoms of frustrated aspirations that are apparent in Africa, with the mounting pressure of educated unemployed.

How, then, can we attract people back to the land, or at least provide more jobs on the land? Here, the answers are few, both in Africa and in Asia.

OPEN COUNTRY
Africa has the image of being still an "open country". Therefore, the opponents of measures to stem the population boom point to large areas of "virgin land"—just as some people do in the cases of Indonesia and Malaysia. Why can't the surplus people be moved to these new lands?

Watts points out that developments of new land is very expensive these days; the settlers modern-style development, and the mere throwing open of land to newcomers (American pioneer style) just will not be accepted anymore. Nor should it be—the earth is not so well endowed with land that it can be just opened up to primitive agriculture.

The so-called "new land" is not all that plentiful in terms of fertility, anyway. Authorities in Kenya have found that in fact "population growth has out-stripped the supply of good agricultural land", Watts notes.

There is a further obstacle to any large migration of people across Africa, to take up new activities. Tribal property customs and traditions are still strongly entrenched, for instance. This, too, is familiar to some Asian countries (the continuing troubles with the hill people of Mindanao in the Philippines are partly the effect of "modernised" groups squeezing into the old tribal boundaries).

BARRIERS
And as for bigger and more distant movements, across national boundaries, Africa exhibits a host of barriers. The newly independent nations there do not take at all kindly to immigrants, and have even in recent years begun to expel whole groups of non-nationals (Ghana, Uganda and Kenya are examples). The economic sharing of land with areas of population pressure is therefore not a politically viable proposition.

Rapid population growth in Africa is also now putting serious obstacles in the way of social development. Watts points out. It is preventing the introduction of free universal

education in many countries, and making health-care development a nightmare. In Kenya, population is rising at the rate of 33,000 people a year, and there are already so few doctors that they average out at 10,000 people to one doctor.

Policies designed to equal out incomes among the people are also obstructed. Such is the pressure of people on the land, even despite the town-ward drift of the young, that incomes per person are static or declining, and the gap between farm incomes is growing, not shrinking.

Here Watts points to a critical area of African economic all farmer investment behaviour. The farmer has little room to plough back any savings into his farm, because his development: what he calls "small family commitments do not permit it."

"Experience with a series of experimental small-holdings in Uganda has convinced the writer of the importance of these matters in small-scale farming. The young unmarried or childless farmer has an opportunity to plough back a large part of (Continued on Page 3)

Press Review

ANIS
The daily Anis of yesterday has front-paged a picture showing His Majesty the King listening to the speech being delivered by Yugoslavian President Marshal Tito. The picture was taken in 1960 when His Majesty paid a state visit to that country. The picture is issued on the occasion of the second visit of His Majesty to Yugoslavia. His Majesty arrived in Belgrade yesterday for a 24-hour unofficial visit.

The daily Anis has opened a new column entitled "In the Corridors." The first news item says that these days there are always big crowds at the main post office and the waiting room can hardly accommodate the number of people. The post office officials work very fast in stamping the letters and post cards. However, the process of payment which requires changing of money, takes a long time and slows down the otherwise speedy action of post office officials.

The reporter says that the crowd in the post office is the result of Afghans imitating foreigners in sending Christmas cards and New Year's greetings to friends and even to movie stars abroad. The reporter says he saw an Afghan girl with a maxi dress pay afs. 502 to get her 24 letters and cards stamped.

ISLAH
The daily Islah of yesterday has published a news analysis prepared by the Bakhtar News Agency about the West Berlin agreement signed between representative of West Germany and East Germany the other day. Describing the West Berlin agreement as the most important document, signed between the two Germanys after the World War II, the paper says it is the first step towards peace in Europe. It says that with the ratification of an agreement signed between the four big powers on West Berlin, a new chapter will be opened in the post-war era in Europe, and it will imply the fact that Europe, after two world wars, has learned the experience of peace.

HEYWAD
The daily Heywad of yesterday has an editorial about the Human Rights Declaration, which was marked on December 10. It is now 23 years since the Human Rights Declaration was approved by the United Nations General Assembly. The paper says that though the Human Rights Declaration has played an important role in ensuring the rights of nations and individuals, under some circumstances and in some parts of the world the very rights of nations and people are still oppressed.

The new Afghan Constitution and other related legal documents, have been inspired by the Human Rights Declaration. The Afghan Constitution provides full protection for the individual, social, economic and political rights of all citizens with everyone having the same rights and privileges in the face of the law.

The paper says "We believe that, at the more the provisions of the Human Rights Declaration are respected and observed the better chance will be of reducing national and international tensions. The paper expresses the hope that those nations and people who are still deprived of their rights will be given the chance to decide their own destiny."

Artificial hormone helps sexual offenders

Approximately two thousand male patients, most of them in the Federal Republic, are currently being treated by a medication inhibiting the sexual drive that, though not yet on the market, should help to cure sexual offenders.

The medical demand for supplies is rising daily. Judges here and in Switzerland are suspending sentences if the offender agrees to take this medication.

Doctors and lawyers are however manoeuvring themselves into a tricky position. On the one hand, the medication has not been registered at the Federal Health Bureau nor is its distribution yet permitted by that body.

On the other hand, there were 11,395 sexual offences involving children in 1969 and 5,457 cases of rape. In North Rhine-Westphalia alone 171 sexual murderers were arrested that year. Ten had already been sentenced once before for sexual offences. Four had appeared before the courts more than once.

Can this new inhibitive medication achieve what prison sentences never do and psychiatric treatment only rarely? Can it control an uncontrollable sexual drive and cure the criminal behaviour of men with a perversive disposition?

Cyproteron is the name of the compound developed in the Schering works that contracts the natural male sexual hormones as

an anti-androgen. After a long period of animal experiments substance 5H 20714 was released for hospital trials five years ago with relatively clear conscience, the manufacturers state.

Almost all the 547 human guinea pigs were exhibitionists, homosexuals, paedophiles, prisoners serving a sentence for sexual offences and men who had sexually molested young boys or girls.

The experiment proved successful in 75 per cent of the cases. Their hypersexuality was braked and their overpowering sexual drive controlled. Psychotherapy was successful in these conditions. Many of the offenders could return to their families and be rehabilitated into society.

Since then the artificial hormone has been thought of as a miracle cure. Newspapers report that sexual offenders demand a course of treatment in order to remain free.

Fathers ask their family doctor for the medication if their sons are going through a difficult stage of puberty. Mothers want it prescribed for their daughters so that they lose interest in an undesired-lover.

One lady doctor is said to have given the medication to a small child to stop it playing with its genital area. The "anti-sex pill" has achieved legendary fame in such a short time.

This fame is due in part to another lady doctor who has already held eighty lectures reporting on her success. She has also been engaged by the manufacturers to talk at the next international congress in Mexico.

But scientific journals do not allow their readers to have any doubts at all about the problems surrounding the use of this medication.

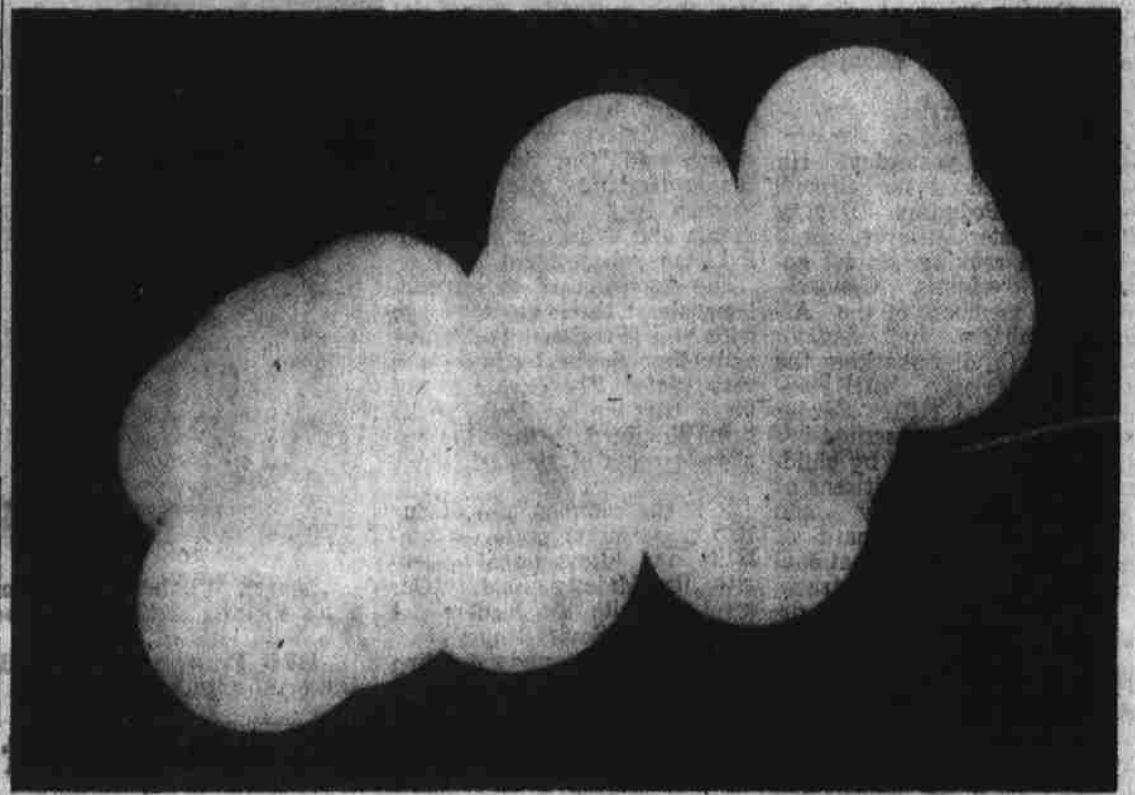
Anti-androgens regulate the strength of the drive but they do not control the direction. Exhibitionists and homosexuals remain

exhibitionists and homosexuals. When the substance wears off the sex drive may increase. Most patients relapse to their former condition.

But compared with surgical castration, permitted under certain circumstances since February 1970, the method involving the use of medications has the advantage of not being irrevocable.

For the same reason however treatment must be continued uninterruptedly over a long period. Apart from medical supervision, this demands that the patient appreciates the necessity of such action.

Past experience has shown that alcoholics and patients with psychoses or brain damage are unsuitable. The reactions of the mentally sick subnormal were unpredictable. Violent criminals with certain hereditary factors also have little prospect of being treated successfully. (Continued on Page 4)



"SCUM 3D", one of the two silver prize winners, designed by Motomi Kawakami and Mitsuaki Hirose. This lampcan be transformed into a variety of shapes with different combinations of the components units.

Japan picks Ireland for £ 50 m Euro-invasion

By Christopher Reed

Leading Japanese companies are planning to set up manufacturing and processing plants in Eire as a "back door" to Britain and the Common Market.

Among the 92 companies now actively considering investment are Mitsui Mining and Smelting, Toshiba, Hitachi Telecommunications Equipment and Mitsubishi Petrochemicals which intends to build an oil refinery and petrochemical plant to supply European and even Japanese markets. All the major banks led by the Fuji have also shown interest and two leading trading companies, Nissho Iwai and Marubeni Iida are to set up joint venture companies with the Irish.

In an exclusive interview last week, Brendan Swan, executive director of Ireland's Industrial Development Board, described the Japanese investment, estimated at £50 million by 1976 as "overwhelming". "We would have been happy with £15 to £20 million over the next five years," he said.

If these plans materialise it will represent a major strategic move by the Japanese who are anxious to invest abroad but are worried last an export "invasion" of mainland Europe triggers off retaliatory measures. By moving into Eire which is scheduled to join the Market with Britain on January

1, 1973 they hope to gain both the advantages of membership and the benefits of the very generous incentives for industrial investment.

The Irish have offered the Japanese a very attractive package. Among the incentives are: non-repayable cash grants of up to 50 per cent of fixed assets for new industrial investment; complete tax relief for export Q7 RM plate tax relief for export profits for 15-years and partial relief, up to 1990; 100 per cent foreign ownership of capital; freedom of choice for sites and an immediate cash grant of 30 per cent of fixed assets on an agreed project.

LETTERS

Sir,
Will it not be good if the Kabul Municipal Corporation discarded its practice of fixing sales rates for foodstuffs every 15 days.

They have certainly never been pertinent. The goods are either sold far dearer than the Municipality prices, or substantially cheaper. How do they decide on these prices. By looking through a crystal ball?
Shamsuddin Farzayee,
Shah Shahid, Kabul.



Business news City, investment, money

Arabian markets for Afghan fruit

By Our Own Reporter

There is a good market for Afghan dried fruits such as raisins, almonds, pistachios, walnuts, and dried beans. Demand is also great for medicinal herbs and hides in Iraq. This was revealed by Abdul Hadi Rashidi, the vice president of the Fruit Export Co., who returned recently from a tour of Iraq, Kuwait and some Arabian Sheikdoms where he made an assessment of the markets for Afghan fruits.

While in Iraq, said Rashidi, an international exhibition was being held where Afghanistan was among the participating countries. A variety of dried fruits and other traditional export items from Afghanistan were displayed at the Afghan pavilion, he said.

The Iraqi people and visitors from other Arab nations showed a great interest in Afghan products, especially dried fruits, said Rashidi. One Iraqi firm placed an order for 2,500 hides and there is also demand for medicinal herbs in which Afghanistan is rich.

During his stay in Iraq Rashidi contacted commercial authorities there to sound out the possibility of further improving trade relations between the two countries. He said that

the Iraqi government is under the impression that if Afghanistan reduces the customs taxes on Iraqi dates the Iraqi government would reciprocate as far as Afghan fruits exported to Iraq is concerned. Rashidi believes if this is done, it will have a great effect on further increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. As is now the case, there is a 25 per cent import tax on pistachio, 40 per cent on almonds, and 25 per cent on raisins and dried apricots. If these import taxes are reduced, there will be a greater chance to import a considerable amount of Afghan dried fruit to Iraq, asserted Rashidi.

The Iraqi state-owned purchasing Department, which handles all purchases from abroad on the basis of tender, has expressed a willingness to buy 500 tons of raisins, 500 tons of beans and 2,500 tons of white peas. The Afghan Fruit Co., has already sent samples of its raisins to Iraq and has made an offer for the sale of 500 tons, said Rashidi.

Asked about the commodities from Iraq that Afghanistan could import against its dried fruits and other export items, Rashidi said apart from dates,

Afghanistan could import edible oil, soap, matches etc. He said the importation of edible oil, for which there is a great need in the country, would be reasonable.

In Kuwait, there is also a great demand for fruits. Kuwait now imports its dried fruits from Iran, Turkey and even China, and importers have little knowledge about the Afghan fruits. Some Kuwaiti businessmen have agreed to import dried fruit from Afghanistan, said Rashidi. The possibility of exporting vegetables such as potatoes and onions, to Kuwait was also studied. Kuwait has a good potential market for such items, said Rashidi.

He said the Afghan Fruit Co. plans to export a small amount of fruit to Kuwait until Afghan fruits find their place in that country's market. Taking into consideration the 500,000 population and the fact that other countries also export fruits to Kuwait there is not much chance for exporting too much Afghan fruits there, he said.

In order to export more Afghan fruits to Arab nations, efforts will be made to find markets in Saudi Arabia and other Arab Sheikdoms, concluded Rashidi.

Ed. Ministry Press prints 17m books

By Our Reporter

The Education Printing House has printed 17 million copies of text books since its establishment. Being one of the greatest printing houses of the country, it is principally responsible for printing teaching materials and text books used by Afghan students. In addition to teaching materials it is also prepared to accept orders placed for other publications such as magazines, pamphlets, air mail envelopes, invitation and visit cards and lottery tickets.

In an interview with the daily Isiah, Atiqullah Pazhwak, President of the Education Printing House said that it had printed 16,700,000 copies of books until the first quarter of the current Afghan year.

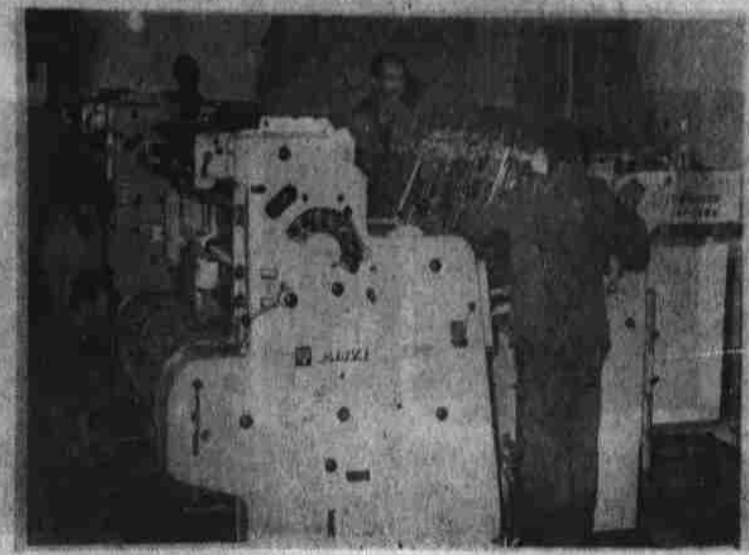
In accordance with the contracts concluded with the authorities concerned, the Education Printing House annually prints 1,500,000 copies of non-text books and between 3 and 3.5 million copies of text books.

Speaking of the activities of the Education Printing House, Pazhwak indicated that following its establishment the Education Printing House had been, for some time, under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. In 1963, in an attempt to boost up the number of publications, the Education Printing House signed a contract with Franklin Publication Corporation, headquartered in New York, for a period of ten years. Since then, he added, the Education Printing House has greatly served the public in supplying text and non-text books.

Commenting on the need for foreign experts, Pazhwak said at present he felt no need for them. The total work is done by the well trained and experienced Afghan workers. Some years ago, he revealed, the Education Printing House had sent a group of Afghan workers and technicians to our friendly country of Iran to receive practical training. During this period, Iranian experts and workers came to Kabul and helped the printing house in its activities.

The Education Printing House, Pazhwak pointed out, is composed of many technical sections such as photography, off-set, plate-making, zincography and other related sections. In all, there are 34 printing machines and their accessories. A number of our machines, he indicated, were purchased from Great Britain, and the rest from Western Germany. The costs of the machines were all paid. At the out set sixty workers were employed to carry out the activities of the Education Printing House. Later, as the scope of activities expanded, the number of them went up to 220. The work is carried out on a single-shift basis. In case the orders for printing are increased, workers are required to work over time.

Pointing to the size of books printed, Pazhwak said that the Education Printing House follows international standards in printing books. Since 1963, he said, the Education Printing House has put out 220,000 copies of non-text



The offset section equipped with modern machines.



The binding section of Education Printing Press.

books for government enterprises, the income of which was the machines. The printing house spent on repair works done to use has also accepted orders periodically placed by government departments such as the Ministries of Interior and Public Health, Government Monopolies, and banking institutions for printing their publications. The names of the magazines printed by the Education Printing House are as follows:

Police, Afghan, Herat, Qaza, Kabul Guide, and Kabul Museum Guide which is printed both in Dari and English. Similarly, it has printed a number of coloured and illustrated books on agriculture to be used by farmers.

Pointing out the income received by the Education Printing House, Pazhwak said its annual income reached between 30 to 35 million afghanis. Out of this amount, all expenses of buying raw materials and spare parts are met through letters of credit from West Germany, Britain, Sweden and India.

Asked why required books are not made available in sufficient number, for province, Pazhwak said that transportation and administrative problems are partly responsible for the lack of provision of books to the provinces. Though this problem has not been solved yet, the Ministry of Education, is making every effort to work out an effective and efficient system for distribution of text

books to the provinces. Pazhwak stressed that since its establishment, the Education Printing House has taken a great number of measures for bringing reforms to the over all establishment of the Printing House which have fortunately resulted in a better performance of its activities. Some buildings have been put up and a large canteen with a capacity of 100 guests is being completed under the supervision of Afghan engineers and architects of the Ministry of Education.

In line with its development activities, the Education Printing House conducted training courses on book distribution in the capital as well as in the provinces. Furthermore, two libraries were also established by the Education Printing House, one in the first floor of the building of the Ministry of Education and the other in Ghazi High School.

It is hoped that the Education Printing House will open book stores in the provinces. Meastres have already been taken in this connection.

Parallel to these developments, contacts were made with the Franklin Publications Corporation for expert advice which has proved useful in the smooth operation of the House.

The Education Printing House participated in two Asian and European Book Exhibitions. It exhibited a number of

(Continued on page 4)

Business week review

Sales, distribution of cars to public

By A Staff Writer

Despite the efforts by the government to curb the importation of cars, the number of cars on the road is increasing at a rapid rate. The restrictive measures adopted by the government in the form of high tariffs, and levying of monopoly taxes have had the unhealthy result of turning Afghanistan into a dumping place for old vehicles.

The European tourists, after their world tours find Afghanistan the only place in the area

where their used up cars bring the most attractive prices.

The people who buy these cars are mostly white collar workers. These are the people who work hard to save some money to buy a car to give them more mobility, and to find more lime through it. Since they can hardly save enough to buy new cars, they turn to the tourists.

The number of auto work shops, and the amount of spare parts sold in the country, in comparison to the number of cars on the road, shows that virtually 40 per cent of the vehicles at any given time are undergoing repairs. Those who want better cars, but still cannot afford to purchase a brand new one, have resorted to certain manipulations.

Some of the papers have charged that vehicles imported by the government monopolies have been sold on installment, or government owned cars auctioned at relatively low prices, to such persons. The very fact that the government provides key officials with cars exemplifies the recognition of the fact that a car is one of the necessity tools of a modern day man.

Since there are many people, among the lower echelons of officials, businessmen, industrialists, and craftsmen, who are pressed for time as well, it is necessary

that measures should be taken to make cars available in greater numbers through the establishment of a local assembly, and body-making plant. Presently cars of many makes are brought into the country, some of which are very expensive.

If the government, negotiates with a major producer of cheap cars in the world to build a plant in Afghanistan for assembling its cars, making it a condition to produce as many parts as feasible here, the situation would improve greatly.

If this were the case not only would cars be standardised and easy to provide parts and maintenance services for, but money now spent on old cars would all be saved.

Under such circumstances the government could save more by quitting its practice of providing high ranking officials with cars, and selling cars on an installment basis under equitable terms to all the people who need them in the civil service.

Presently the tax payers are footing the bill for cars wear and tear, and fuel resulting from the use of cars by officials on personal errands.

A side effect of such a scheme, hopefully would be a better bus service for those who do not use cars, as the number of passengers would decrease.

Free Exchange Rates At

D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 14.—Following are exchange rates at the De-

Afghanistan Bank expressed per unit in Afghan of foreign currency today December 14:

Buying	Selling
Afs. 77.00 (per U.S. dollar)	Afs. 78.00
Afs. 193.92 (per one pound sterling)	200.04

Business briefs

MILAN, Dec. 14, (AFP).—The next two international cloth fairs in Milan will be held from March 4 to 7 and from August 30 to September 2, the fair's committee has announced here. Originally the dates had been fixed for April and October, but it was considered that the new dates fitted in better with the international calendar for the textile market.

MOSCOW, Dec. 14, (AFP).—Japanese exports to the Soviet Union for the first nine months of this year increased by 21 per cent over the same period last year, according to an official Japanese source here.

Total value was \$274 million. During the same period, Soviet exports to Japan totalled \$365 million, two per cent up on the same period in 1970. Soviet exports were mainly wood, coke, petroleum and non-ferrous metals. The Japanese exports, textiles (one-quarter of total exports), machines, drilling machinery for oil prospecting, and chemical products.

In 1970, Japan was the Soviet Union's second biggest supplier, after West Germany, with a total of \$341,300,000 (Germany: \$422,700,000), but next year hopes to snatch first place, especially emphasis is placed on computers, and a delegation from the Nippon electric company has been here since the beginning of the month with the aim of getting a big telecommunication order from the Soviet authorities.

LONDON, Dec. 14, (AFP).—Britain's zinc consumption for the first ten months of 1971 dropped five per cent, to 295,114 tons, according to figures issued here.

Imports over the same period, however, were almost the same as last year, 136,013 tons, compared with 135,925 tons in 1970. Imports from Italy were 181,000 tons



The diversity offered by modern plastic materials in the manufacture of low cost mass-produced goods of original design was demonstrated in a recent exhibition held in Sydney, Australia.

Sponsored by the Plastics Institute of Australia and the Industrial Design Council of Australia the exhibition featured a wide variety of goods made of various kinds of flexible and rigid plastic.

Miss Joanna James of the Design Council of Australia with a large plastic 'spinning' toy on display at the recent plastics exhibition in Sydney.

Silk imports to U.S. declined last month

Silk imports into the United States fell to 135 bales in November, from 150 bales in October and 170 bales in November 1970, the International Silk Association (USA) reported. During the first eleven months of the year, imports totalled 1,847 bales compared with 2,272 bales in the corresponding period of last year. November imports included 50 bales from China, 30 bales from Italy, 10 bales from South Korea and 45 bales from other countries. There were no imports from Japan.

Deliveries from warehouses and piers amounted to 135 bales in November, compared with 355 bales in October and 312 bales from China, 10 bales from South Korea, 3 bales from Japan and 33 bales from other countries. Total deliveries during the first eleven months of the year were only 2,674 bales compared with 7,834 bales last year.

Stocks at the end of November totalled 587 bales compared with 637 bales a month earlier and 1,423 bales a year earlier. They included 338 bales from Japan, 184 bales from Italy, 26 bales from China, 10 bales from South Korea and 30 bales from other countries.

Production of slab zinc in the United States totalled 67,244 tons in November, compared with 67,521 tons in October and 71,619 tons in November 1970, the zinc institute reported. Production during the first eleven months of the year fell to 769,758 tons, from 865,138 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Producers stocks at the end of November amounted to 66,426 tons compared with 66,395 tons a month earlier 143,407 tons a year earlier.

The federal reservation bank of New York stated in its monthly review that "the progress of the economic recovery from past year's recession continues to be mixed."

The bank noted that production and employment remain sluggish by comparison with the gains experienced in earlier recovery periods. "Recently however there have been some indications that the momentum of the recovery may be quickening," it added. It noted that retail sales

rose strongly over recent months, that manufacturers' demand for inventories appears to have strengthened and that plant and equipment spending is slated to accelerate somewhat over this year.

The bank added that the impact of the ninety day price freeze is more clearly apparent on wholesale prices than on retail prices. Stressing that the newly established pay board and price commission have announced goals of holding overall increases in wages and benefits to 5.5 per cent and in prices achievement of these goals in 1972 would represent significant progress in the fight against inflation.

AFP

Population problems in Africa grow

(Continued from Page 2) his profits into the farm. The farmer burdened with even a small family has a constant battle to reduce his commitments to the family, so that he has something left over to spend on the farm.

So soil fertility continues to fall in these circumstances. And it is largely due to the pressure of large, unspaced families on the land.

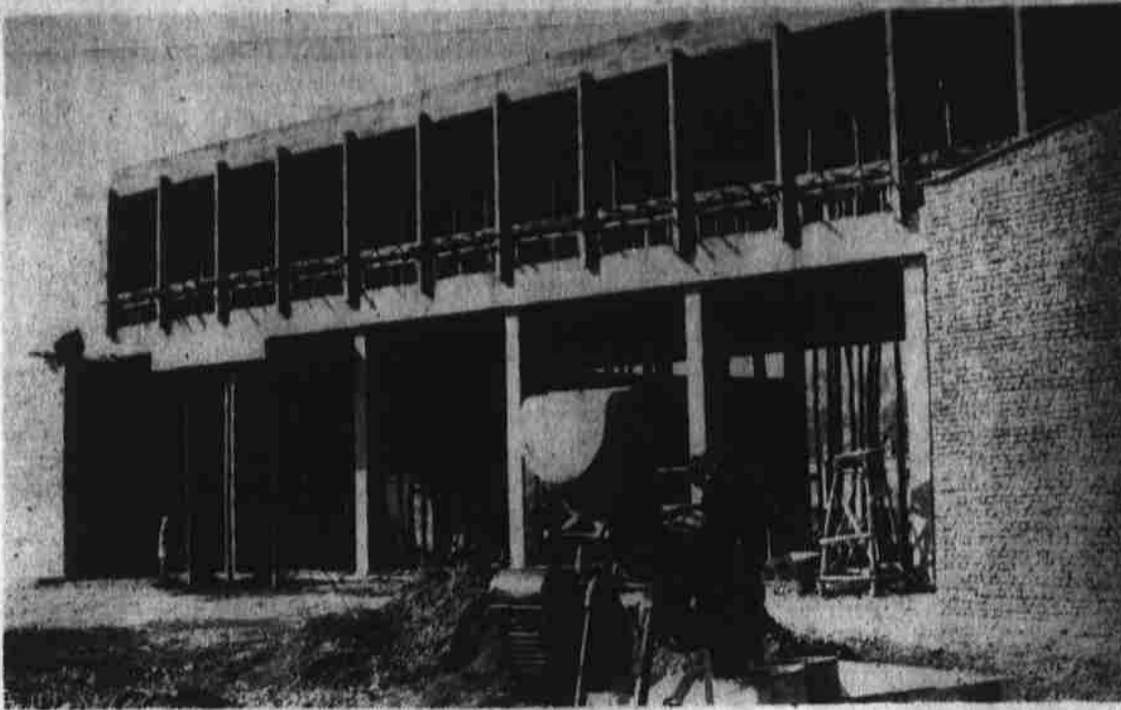
OBSCURE

It all sounds rather familiar to the Asian observer. Unlike the recent economic history of Asia, which has come to be marked with many successes (some failures, maybe, but en-

ough hope that the successes will exceed the failures), the economic history of Africa is still relatively poorly covered. We read much of Africa's political troubles, and not enough of economic life there.

But we are beginning to get glimpses of the problems that beset the ordinary life of the people—the way they get food, and clothing, and shelter. It appears that the continent once called "dark" is approaching what we shall call the "Asian stage". And perhaps who knows?—there are lessons to be learned, by both sides.

(DEPTHnews)



Construction of Palwar Workshops where Bedford trucks will be assembled and diesel machines installed and over-hauled is progressing rapidly. The workshop which are built in eastern outskirts of the city occupy an area of 4438 square metres and construction costs will amount to over Afs. 10 millions. Photo: Kabul Times.

HM in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)
by each side of the other side's views on the road towards the attainment of this great aim.
"Our talks and meetings passed, as always, in an atmosphere of sincerity that for more than half a century now is characteristic of the friendly, good neighbourly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union". His Majesty stressed. "We in Afghanistan highly appreciate this special nature of our relations. The mutual understanding that formed as a result of our contacts plays a useful, positive role in the whole world".

INDO-PAKISTAN WAR

(Continued from Page 1)
Lieutenant-General A.A.K. Niazi, commander of Pakistan's eastern command, toured Dacca yesterday and contemptuously dismissed any idea of surrender.
He told reporters that the country would fight to the last "until the enemy is driven out of both wings of the sacred land of Pakistan."
In the East, he said, "our army will either live honourably or perish for our cause", according to Radio Pakistan.
Major-General Farman Ali, adviser to the governor of East Pakistan was quoted by Pakistan radio as dismissing a New York Press report that he had sought surrender terms as "a blatant lie."
He said that neither he nor his colleagues had at any time considered the idea of surrender.
At a briefing in Rawalpindi on Sunday night a military spokesman admitted that the situation of Pakistan troops in the East was grim, but he was confident the tide would turn.
He claimed that while the Indians were continuing to build up their forces they had made no fresh advance on Dacca and were closer than 38 miles (60 kms) to the city at only one point.
On the western front, the spokesman said, the Pakistanis were consolidating their gains on the Punjab plains and across the ceasefire line in Kashmir.
The spokesman said an Indian armour and infantry attack in the Sialkot-Shakargarh area had been repulsed with the destruction of 14 Indian tanks.

Indian general renews call on Pak. troops to surrender

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14, (Reuter). Indian forces advanced towards Dacca and the battle for the East Pakistani capital appeared to be only hours away.
Commentators familiar with the progress of the war said Indian forces were fighting on the very outskirts of Dacca last night and General Sam Manekshaw, Indian chief of staff, broadcast a radio message urging the defenders to surrender.
It was still not known exactly how close the main Indian forces were to Dacca. But they were advancing fast and had tightened the ring around the city, a military spokesman said here.
Paratroopers have been dropped in the area but their exact location remains a secret "for operational reasons".
One leading newspaper, the Times of India, reported that the battle had already begun after the airborne forces had torn through a Pakistani counter-attack, inflicting heavy casualties.

INDO-PAKISTAN WAR

Pakistani troops were also continuing to reinforce their positions in Rajasthan, where the Indians made some penetrations in the early stages of the fighting.
Total Indian tank losses in fighting on the eastern and western fronts were given as at least 193 destroyed and 23 captured intact.
In Karachi, the government launched that it had clamped down on rising prices by controlling the maximum prices of essential goods.
Shortages of sugar, wheat and kerosene oil have been reported on various parts of West Pakistan and some traders have been arrested for disposing of goods on the black market.
Pakistan is continuing to keep in close consultation with China, its main ally among the big powers, on the military situation and Peking's ambassador, Chang Tung, had a one-hour meeting in Rawalpindi yesterday with Prime Minister-designate Nurul Amin.
Pakistan forces on the western front repulsed Indian attack Monday and further consolidated their positions in several sectors, Pakistan radio reported.
The radio, monitored in London, said Pakistan troops had reinforced and stabilised their positions in the Tithal sector, inflicting heavy losses on the Indians in several attacks.
A major Indian attack in the Rajasthan sector was beaten back, the radio said, and Pakistan forces repulsed Indian strikes in other places, including the Sialkot area.

Artificial hormone helps sexual offenders

(Continued from Page 2)
Inferiority complexes and other defects in the patient's personality can also prove a hindrance as can the domestic environment and human relationships into which the rehabilitated offender returns.
Lasting side-effects resulting from this treatment have not been reported in the Federal Republic. Only in the United States where the substances is still in the examination stage has a case of jaundice been recorded.
Here too it is thought that the medicament could result in lasting damage if used for treating a young person. Anti-androgens do not only interrupt the maturing process but can also stop it permanently.
Experts generally believe that use of the anti-androgen is only advocated where there is simultaneous psychiatric treatment. This does not mean that it will be restricted to one particular group of doctors — the rest could not be discriminated against in this way.
Could the substance get into the wrong hands because of doctors who will sign a prescription as a favour? A large-scale campaign is planned to guard against this by giving full information on the effects of the medicament.
The manufacturers admit that it could take years before every doctor has read the information. The flood of pharmaceutical literature sent to doctors through the post is nearly all consigned to waste-paper baskets.
Scientists and doctors are now testing what other uses this anti-androgen substance can be put to. Research has been conducted into its effects on some and the tendency to miscarriages.

Effective contraception is required of young women aer to be treated in this way as this artificial hormone can lead to a male foetus developing a disposition towards female organs.
Despite all reservations Schering's are now preparing an application for the medicament's registration for use in cases of pathological hypersexuality and criminal sexual behaviour.
It is reckoned that the anti-sex pill will be available at chemists in about a year's time.
The firm is being cautious in view of the great demand. The suspicion could otherwise arise that the registration was being brought forward because of the pressure from doctor's waiting rooms.
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung).

Nixon- Pompidou hold first round of summit talks

ANGRA, De HEROISMO, Azores, Dec. 14, (AFP). President Nixon and President Pompidou discussed international questions, including the Indo-Pakistani war, at their first summit session here yesterday while the crucial monetary issues were aired in parallel ministerial-level talks.

The first tete-a-tete meeting in the Junta Geral Palace lasted about 2 hours 40 minutes and a second session was scheduled for yesterday afternoon.
A warm handshake in the grounds of the 19th century mansion started off this two-day mid-ocean summit which will see a confrontation of the divergent American and French views on the current monetary crisis.
French sources said that the two presidents had devoted their talks this morning to international questions and described this opening session as "frank and friendly".
Pompidou was quoted as telling aides "we got to the bottom of things".
The French sources, saying that Indochina and European security were also discussed this morning, added that the two leaders would return to international subjects in "more precise terms" in the second meeting.

Meanwhile at a parallel meeting yesterday morning, U.S. Treasury Secretary John Connally and French Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing plunged straight into the monetary imbroglio.
Giscard called his talks "really interesting", and added that "for the first time we really discussed the subject".
Another parallel meeting saw Secretary of State William Rogers and French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann discussed the Indo-Pakistan conflict and European problems.

Schumann told newsmen that at considerable time had been spent on the crisis in the Indian sub-continent.
He said he hoped that the UN Security Council could help to pull the world body out of the current impasse, but added that he had no reason to be sure that the council could do this.
Rogers and Schumann appeared to move towards an understanding in the trade dispute between the United States and the European Common Market countries.

CLASSIFIED

YAMAW HOTEL
The Yamaw Hotel is centrally located — finest section of Kabul. Beautiful view, within easy shopping distance of bazaars. Afghan and continental dishes, excellent service. Phone: 23496.

MARCO POLO RESTAURANT
Everyone knows what The Marco-Polo stands for: unquestionably good food, cosy, comfortable atmosphere, and a delicious taste. We really go to great pains for you. To try something better, phone 21527.

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The Wahid Hotel, Temour Shahi Park offers the following amenities: neat and clean prompt service, hot and cold bath attached rooms, specialists in all style dishes, central location, car parking facilities. Tel. 23369.

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Centrally situated. Large clean rooms. Hot and cold bath attached rooms. Open grounds, camping facilities. Afghan and Western food available. Moderate charges, phone 23519.

BOUTIQUES

Apollo Boutique Importers of ready-made dresses for women from Italy, West Germany and France.
Address: Charayee Haji Yaqub Blue Mosque. Tel. 31211

Education Ministry

(Continued from page 3)
books to the Beirut and Frankfurt exhibitions.
The great problem faced by this organisation, Pazhwak said is in the Binding Section, which lacks technical personnel. The binding work is not done by machine. It is carried out by hand, which is time consuming and results in delays.
Commenting on the possibility of more development of the House Pazhwak proposed that private investments in the organisation would contribute to much to the efficiency of the Education Printing House.

COLOMBO, Dec. 14, (Reuter). —Over 300 Indian and Pakistani diplomats now in New Delhi and Islamabad were to be exchanged in Colombo under the supervision of the Swiss delegation here, informed sources said yesterday.

CAR FOR SALE

1970 Jeepster, hardtop V-6, 4 wheel drive Excellent condition. Contact Parker French, YAMAW HOTEL Room No. 201, Tel: 23496.

Attractive CHRISTMAS AND GREETING CARDS Beautiful GIFT WRAPPING PAPERS 1st CHOICE : TURKIES DUCKS & GEESE

ALL AVAILABLE AT **AZIZ SUPERMARKET** ZARGHOONA MAIDAN

Bids wanted

The Government Printing House has received an offer from Vestorg-Intorg, USSR, for 240 tons newsprint 84/60 cm at \$230 per ton and 300 tons first class writing paper 84/70 cm at \$350 per ton insured and CIF Sherkhan Bandar. Those with better offers should report to the Printing House on December 13.

BIDS WANTED

Hollandia agency has offered to supply dried yeast of Engadura type for \$1098. 19per ton, including state tax, C.I.F Karachi. Firms with better offers should contact the Central Silo until December 18.



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