



Woolen Carpet and Hand-loomed Rugs...
KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1974 (DALWA 4, 1352 S.H.)
PRICE AF. 6

Arab oil Ministers seek ways to help African countries

CAIRO, Jan. 24, (Reuter).—Arab Oil Ministers yesterday recommended setting up a fund with an initial \$200 million capital to meet urgent needs of African countries.

The recommendation, announced by the Arab League's Secretary General Mahmoud Riad, was taken during a two-hour private meeting of the ministers.

The oil ministers are attending a joint Arab-African conference which started here Tuesday to discuss how to guarantee a continuous flow of Arab oil supplies to Africa.

After their private session, the Arab ministers—who are believed to have discussed a unified Arab plan to meet African needs in oil and economic fields—were joined by African delegates representing the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Riad said yesterday recommendation on the establishment of the fund was not corrected with oil prices.

OAU representatives are understood to be pressing for preference.

(Continued on page 4)

Soviet leaders receive Egyptian foreign minister

MOSCOW, Jan. 24, (Tass) General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Nikolai Podgorny and Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrei Gromyko yesterday received the Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

Satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt in keeping with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of May, 27, 1971, has been expressed in talk that was held. When discussing questions stemming from the present situation in the Middle East and tasks of a peace settlement in that area, the sides emphasised great significance of the peace conference that started its work in Geneva.

Ismail Fahmy is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Speculative funds swell dollar purchase in Tokyo Exch. Market

TOKYO, Jan. 24, (AFP).—The Japanese Finance Ministry has found that massive speculative funds had flowed into the Tokyo Foreign exchange to swell dollar purchases to 740 million dollars Wednesday.

The Ministry will continue detailed investigation into the matter so far it has discovered that regular transactions of the dollar backed by actual demand amounted to only 300-400 million dollars, the rest being speculative deals in anticipation of higher dollars and lower yen in the future.

The Ministry said every effort must be made to curb such speculative in order to maintain the yen at 300 yen to the dollar and has begun studying counter measures.

—Raids on foreign exchange banks to make surprise inspections.

—Restrictions on advance payments on import bills.

—Foreign exchange banks un-point again.

Nixon urges Congress to stop profiteering

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, (Reuter).—U.S. President Richard Nixon yesterday urged Congress to impose a windfall profits tax on U.S. oil companies to bar possible profiteering.

In a wide-ranging message, his first of the new congressional session the President also proposed elimination of the 22 per cent depletion allowance enjoyed by the oil companies in their operations overseas.

He said the 22 per cent depletion allowance granted for oil production in the United States should be retained but abolished for overseas operations to encourage an increase in supplies in the United States.

The President's proposals, to be backed by specific legislation later, included a cut in income tax rebates given to American oil companies to offset taxes paid abroad and speeding up the development of nuclear power and other energy sources.

They also included a relaxation of clean air standards to permit the use of some forms of "dirty" fuel, and increased unemployment benefits to help workers thrown out of jobs because of the energy crisis.

The President submitted some of these requests last year, and yesterday he asked congress to act swiftly so that the country could

Disengagement: Syria ready for talks with Israel, says Sadat

CAIRO, Jan. 24, (Reuter).—President Anwar Sadat returned to Cairo last night from Rabat at the end of a whirlwind tour of Arab states to explain the implications of the disengagement of forces agreement with Israel.

It was the President's longest tour of the Arab world since he became president in 1970.

The President's 11,000-mile (17,700 kms) journey took him over five days to Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Arab Gulf states of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Abu Dhabi and then on to the North African states of Algeria and Morocco.

And in Rabat earlier yesterday he told reporters that Syria was ready to discuss with Israeli military disengagement on the Golan front.

The President, who is committed to disengagement on the Syrian front, said Tuesday that he would not attend the Geneva peace conference to settle the entire Middle East crisis without it.

Reiterating his position in Rabat yesterday he declared: "The Geneva conference will not be resumed until an agreement is reached between Syria and Israel on disengagement. Damascus is ready to enter into discussions to this end."

The President tried to convince leaders of all the countries he

visited over the past five days that at the disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel was a test of Israeli intentions and the first phase of complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories.

He also stressed that the participation of the Palestinians in a Geneva conference was "an indisputable principle".

He emphasised that the disengagement agreement was purely military in nature and was not connected with a reopening of

the Suez Canal.

"The canal reopening issue is for Egypt alone to decide and we shall start the clearance operation in the time we feel appropriate and not before," he told his Algiers press conference yesterday.

He also tried to bring home to Arab leaders that there was no harm in confronting Israel now on the political front after confronting her military in the October war.

We face peace in the same spirit as we faced war," he said.

India, Sri Lanka call for peace zone in Indian ocean

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24, (AFP).—Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mrs. Sirimaya Bandaranaike, the Prime Ministers of India and Sri Lanka, yesterday emphasised the need to establish a zone of peace in the Indian ocean and to keep the area free of outside powers.

Mrs. Gandhi, in a speech at a banquet here, said the two countries had suffered long enough from the pressures and vagaries of international power politics.

"It would be a service to peace if the Indian ocean area were left free of the presence of outside powers," she commented.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said: "It behoves our two nations to work together to make this an area for the pursuit of peaceful activity and cooperation."

The Sri Lanka Prime Minister said the international situation was far from satisfactory despite the hopes raised by detente. She noted trouble, unrest and unresolved situations in various areas.

Prime Minister Bandaranaike said: "we continue to approach these problems in terms of the policy of non-alignment, which we feel affords the only lasting solution."

Both leaders voiced concern about the recent increase in oil prices which had put additional burdens on their countries.

Prime Minister Gandhi expressed hope that the recent agreement in the Middle East would "rapidly lead to a just and final settlement in the region."

Referring to economic cooperation between India and Sri Lanka, she said developing nations should make more effective efforts to meet their requirements in their own collective skills and resources.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said the way relations between the two countries were developing could serve as a pattern for wide multilateral cooperation within the region.

Egypt considers plans to build tunnels under Canal

CAIRO, Jan. 24, (AFP).—The Egyptian government is considering plans to bore tunnels under the Suez canal, as part of its bid for economic development of the Sinai on the east bank.

The new Minister for Reconstruction, Osman Hamed Osman, has already been in touch with companies about the possibilities, officials said here yesterday.

Osman, who is also head of Egypt's biggest construction company, has made no secret of his hopes for reconstruction in the Canal zone, particularly for what he sees as the mineral and touristic potential of the Sinai.

He was appointed minister by President Anwar Sadat last October and made responsible for general reconstruction in post-war Egypt, in the canal area as well as the towns of Port Said, Ismailia and Suez along the Canal.

Under Egypt's new troop disengagement agreement with Israel, signed last Friday, Israeli troops are to withdraw behind a line about 20 kilometers (12 miles) east of the Canal.

The Egyptian officials pointed out yesterday that crossings which existed before the canal was closed in 1967, when Israeli forces occupied the Sinai desert right up to the east bank of the Canal.

The only pre-1967 crossings, in fact, were by ferry boat between Port Said and Port Fuad, at the northern end of the Canal, and by bridge at Firdan between Port Said and Ismailia, which is about half way down the Canal.

It is already hoped to increase cross-canal boat trips—and tunnels would give an added boost to increased movement of goods and people between the two banks the officials said.

President's message presented to Czech., Bulgarian leaders

KABUL, Jan. 24, (Bakhtar).—The good will messages of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud have been submitted to the leaders of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia by Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Wahheed Abdullah.

According to a report Wahheed Abdullah after an official visit to Bulgaria and talks with Bulgarian authorities has arrived for the same purpose in Prague.

Dr. Sharq receives World Bank regional director

KABUL, Jan. 24, (Bakhtar).—The Director of World Bank for Middle East, Europe and Northern Africa Willi A. Wapen Hans met Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq at 5 p.m. yesterday.

Hans arrived here yesterday noon and during his stay in Afghanistan he is scheduled to visit those projects which are being financed through World Bank assistance.

Also Hans will hold talks with Afghan authorities on further contribution of the World Bank in the new projects to be undertaken.

At the airport Hans was received by representatives of Foreign, and Planning Ministries and permanent representative of the World Bank here.

According to another report Hans met Deputy Minister of Planning Ali Ahmad Khuram at 4 p.m. yesterday and discussed with him the issues of interest.

Courtesy call

KABUL, Jan. 24, (Bakhtar).—The British ambassador here John K. Drinkall paid a courtesy call on Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalal at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Asian Development Bank delegation visits Afghanistan

KABUL, Jan. 24, (Bakhtar).—A delegation of the Asian Development Bank, headed by Tusaka, has arrived here to study the possibilities of ADB assistance with some new Afghan projects.

The delegation during its stay in Afghanistan will visit those projects which are being financed through the ADB and will hold talks with the Afghan authorities.

Tusaka and other members of the ADB delegation yesterday met Deputy Minister of Planning during which they discussed issues of interest.

Herat Cotton Co. purchases increase by 100 percent

HERAT, Jan. 24, (Bakhtar).—There has been an increase of hundred per cent in the purchase of cotton by Herat Cotton Company this year compared to corresponding period the previous year.

The President of the Herat Cotton Company Haji Aziz Ullah said during the season 10,190 tons of cotton has been purchased from Herat, Badghis and Shendand cotton growers for which more than Afs. 127 million is paid.

WEATHER

The skies over Kabul will be clear tonight but will gradually get cloudy tomorrow morning.
Temperature:
Maximum: 4 degrees centigrades.
Minimum: -5 degrees centigrades.

THE KABUL TIMES



Published every day except Friday and public holidays.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
SHAFIE S. RAHEL
Tel. 26847
Residence: 32070
Editorial Office
Tel. 26848

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There is great ability in knowing how to conceal one's ability.
—Roche foucauld

Editorial

Saving for development

During the last few months many an effective move was made in order to raise the level of state revenues, and to curb unnecessary expenditures. Such moves were necessary in order to raise funds at home for development purposes.

Notable among these moves are a reexamination of how major government enterprises such as Spinzar Company were managed, and improvements brought in their administrative and managerial machinery. Reducing redundancy in public enterprises and government offices, doing away with unnecessary expenditures by them was another front where the actions taken should result in sizeable savings.

The decisive efforts by government organisations to collect credits due to them brought millions of Afghans which had remained outstanding for years. Collectors were prodded into seeing that no arrears will pile up in the future. This not only makes an even and uninterrupted flow of revenues to public coffers possible, but also makes for more reliable forecasts of public revenues.

New incentives were offered to workers and agricultural producers.

The passage of regulations offering various fringe benefits to industrial workers, and fixing of minimum wages should prove of great value in boosting workers productivity, and acquiring by factories of higher calibre workers.

Distribution of chemical fertiliser and improved seeds, under favourable conditions, was stepped up, and new arrangements were made to ensure worthwhile returns to cotton producers. These measures have already produced results, and good response from the farmers.

Agriculture departments from provinces have reported that the farmers are paying up for the seeds and fertilisers sold to them on credit, and cotton companies all have reported substantially larger purchases this year. Coupled with efforts to raise revenues generated at home efforts are also made to make the best possible use of grants and credits offered by the international organisations and friendly nations.

As a result of these efforts it might be possible to raise all Afghani expenditures for development projects at home. Such expenditures in the past were partly financed by commodity loans.

Now that the importance of coordinated efforts to economies, and to increase public savings for reinvestment is recognised, and practical measures taken towards this direction one can hope that the renewed efforts for the all round development of the country will prove more productive and fruitful.

There is a new awareness of the country's needs and requirements, and a new preparedness by the government and citizens at large for concerted action. This is one of the basic essentials of worthwhile development effort by any nation.

Press Review

JAMHOURIAT

The daily Jamhouriat in an editorial today comments on the judicious utilisation of public facilities, funds, and official time. When we expend public funds, or put into use facilities, materials and equipment provided by the state for performing official jobs we must use with care and with economy. If every state employee in his turn begins economising at the end of each year we will save a great deal in public expenditure, and thus promote national economy.

There were some officials, store keepers, and the like in the past who in utter disregard to the interests of the people used officially provided equipment and materials as if they owned it, or rather worse because they would not waste or misuse their own holdings. The teams of inspectors appointed by the Republican government of Afghanistan to investigate the affairs of some officials and organisations found disturbing facts, wastage, neglect of duty, embezzlement and the like. Last week a source of the Ministry of Mines and Industries said some warehouse keepers were found to have taken equipment belonging to state to their own homes.

This is a shameful action, and it should be avoided by all compatriots, the paper says.

HEYWAD

The daily Heywad comments on the increase in cotton purchases by companies this year. It notes that during this season as a result of arrangements made by the government of the Republic of Afghanistan to ensure good returns for cotton producers the cotton farmers have sold appreciably larger quantities of cotton companies. Cotton companies have reported over one hundred per cent increase in their purchases during this year.

This will prove of great economic benefit to the nation. Textile companies will easily get the quantities of cotton they require. Sufficient quantities will also remain for exports. The edible oil, soap factories will be able to boost their production, and sizeable quantities of husk, cotton seed cakes, will become available for use as animal feed at home, and also for exports.

ANIS

The daily Anis comments on sugar production in Afghanistan. The Baghlan Sugar Mill has produced nearly seven thousand tons of sugar during its current operation season, and the mill is still working. Afghanistan's sugar requirements, the paper says, is increasing, the price of sugar in the international market has increased during the recent years. In the face of these realities we must step up production of beets to feed the Baghlan Sugar Mill, and also introduce beet production in other areas of the country. Studies should also be carried out on installation of a mill to produce sugar from sugar cane, and possibilities for boosting sugar cane production, of the variety good for sugar mill, should also be probed.

Kissinger sees hope for 'normal relations' in Mideast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has returned home from an 11-day trip to the Middle East that resulted in the first signed agreements between Israel and Egypt in 25 years.

He says that the "most important thing is that my trip may have marked the beginning of normal human relations in the area."

Speaking to reporters in the rainy, pre-dawn of January 21 at Andrews Air Base outside Washington, Dr. Kissinger also expressed the belief that "we have made real progress in getting (disengagement) negotiations started between Israel and Syria."

On January 20, his last day in the Middle East, Dr. Kissinger talked for over four hours in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Assad in an effort to get Syrian-Israeli negotiations underway.

Two days earlier the Egyptian and Israeli Army Chiefs of Staff signed an agreement that Dr. Kissinger assisted in working out to separate their forces on the Suez front within 40 days. Also January 18, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir signed separately a "United States proposal" that limits arms and man within delineated zones.

Following Dr. Kissinger's discussions in Damascus, a high U.S. official cautioned that talks between Syria and Israel would be tougher than the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations.

But, this senior American official said, Dr. Kissinger did get indications from President Assad that the Syrians are interested in opening a separation of military forces dialogue.

The high U.S. official told newsmen aboard the Kissinger plane that the Syrian President was willing to provide a list of the Israeli prisoners of war held in Syria once negotiations begin.

Dr. Kissinger was also said to have received assurances in Damascus that the Israeli prisoners are being treated humanely.

From Damascus on his way back to the United States, Dr. Kissinger stopped off in Tel Aviv to report personally to Israeli officials on his talk with the Syrian leader. Until now, the whole issue of the Israeli prisoners has been the primary stumbling block to Israeli-Syrian disengagement negotiations. Israel has insisted that a list of the prisoners was a prerequisite for discussions with Syria.

En route from Tel Aviv to Washington, a high U.S. official with Dr. Kissinger's party disclosed that in the process of getting Israeli-Egyptian agreements on military separation and force limitations Dr. Kissinger had transmitted eight or nine statements of intention between the two sides.

Sometimes the statements were delivered by Dr. Kissinger orally. At other times one side would give Dr. Kissinger a letter stating its intentions to the other party, the U.S. official said.

These separate statements, the high U.S. official said, are—in addition to the two January 18 agreements—the total of existing documents. This official stressed that Egyptian-Israeli disengagement would not have been achieved without those earlier undisclosed statements of intentions.

None of the statements include an American obligation, guarantee, or anything of that nature. Nor do they represent a U.S. agreement, the U.S. official said.

The statements, the U.S. official explained, fall into three categories:

—A statement by the United States on what the intention of the Israeli or Egyptian side is; a U.S. statement on how it views the operation of a particular part of the Israeli-Egyptian agreement; a statement on the part of the United States on what it considers settled U.S. policy.

Dr. Kissinger's role, the U.S. official said, was to act as a bond to establish confidence between Israel and Egypt. The parties, it was noted found it was easier to

say things to Dr. Kissinger that they could not or would not say to each other.

The statements of intention, most of which were conveyed to Israel, do not specify obligations. Only the two signed agreements contain obligations, the U.S. official explained.

But regardless of the fact that they are not obligations, if a party violated stated intentions that Dr. Kissinger was authorized to convey, serious questions would be raised in the U.S. viewpoint toward the credibility of the government committing the violation, the American official made clear.

On his last meeting in Aswan, Egypt, Jan. 18 with Dr. Kissinger, President Sadat reflected satisfaction with the role the Secretary of State played in negotiations.

The Egyptian leader told newsmen: "I would very much like to convey to the American people my profound thanks because, through the prudent guidance of President Nixon and the efforts of Dr. Kissinger, it has been possible to bring about what was achieved today. I believe this is a turning point in the history of this area."

On the Israeli side Deputy Premier Yigal Allon said in a television interview that Secretary Kissinger had been "indispensable" in making disengagement possible.

Vietnam:

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF PARIS AGREEMENT

HANOI, Jan. 24, (AFP).—North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh Monday ruled out any idea of a North Vietnamese offensive against the South.

In an exclusive interview with AFP on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, Trinh said that "during the present phase, the essential tasks of the Vietnamese people consist of safeguarding peace" and of reconstructing war-torn Vietnam.

The following is the complete text of the questions and of the answers given by Trinh during the interview.

Question one: One year after the signing of the Paris agreement, would you consider it correct to say that the war in Vietnam has ended?

Question two: "What is the main factor to which you ascribe the fact that military operations are still taking place in South Vietnam, that according to the international press these operations caused more than 50,000 deaths on both sides during 1973, and that American reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam occur rather frequently?"

Question three: You are one of the architects of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, as well as of the American-Vietnamese joint communique of June 13, 1973. What is your impression of the way in which these texts are being applied?

Reply: The fact mentioned in your second question supplies the answer to the first. The fact is that the United States—far from breaking off its military engagement and its interference in the domestic affairs of South Vietnam, as required by the Paris agreement—has maintained and even strengthened its corps of military advisors, now camouflaged as civilian personnel.

It has also furnished a flood of material to Saigon's army, which—thanks to this support and encouragement—is continuing to launch encroachment operations against the areas liberated by the provisional revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam, as well as police and "pacification" operations.

In the areas under its control, hundreds of thousands of political-prisoners remain chained in the prisons and detention camps of the Saigon administration.

The Democratic freedoms of the South Vietnamese population continue to be trampled by that administration. The bipartite consultative conference of La Celle Saint Cloud is making no progress toward the settlement of the domestic issues of South Vietnam.

ism on South Vietnam as a whole and at making it a separate "nation"—thus perpetuating the division of Vietnam.

However, the results of a year's application of the Paris agreement have proven the irreversible evolution of the situation in South Vietnam.

In the first place, the United States has been forced to withdraw its expeditionary force, putting an end to over a century of foreign military occupation of the territory of our fatherland. And in the second place, the systematic violations of the Paris agreement by the United States and the Saigon administration have encountered the energetic opposition of the liberation armed forces and of the South Vietnamese population.

In spite of all their efforts, they have not managed to turn the defacto situation in South Vietnam in their favour. In that area there are two governments, two armies, two different control zones, and three political forces. While the Saigon administration's positions are being weakened at every level, the revolutionary forces in South Vietnam and the national and international prestige of the PRG (Provisional Revolutionary Government) are continuously growing.

The Paris agreement is still a very valuable political and legal

weapon in the hands of the Vietnamese people as it struggles for the full and complete attainment of its national rights.

Question four: President Nguyen Van Thieu, head of the Saigon leadership, declared recently that there would be neither elections nor a coalition government in South Vietnam, and that "the war would continue". He also issued an order of the day instructing his troops to go into action in the areas controlled by the Viet Cong. Under such circumstances, do you still hope that the Paris agreement will be applied some day?

Question five: American Defence Secretary James Schlesinger recently threatened North Vietnam and the PRG-controlled zones with tactical air raids in case of a general offensive against the South such as those of 1968 and 1970. Do you believe that such an offensive is being planned?

Reply: Nguyen Van Thieu's hysterical calls for a war to sabotage the Paris agreement as well as the American threats made in support of these calls certainly constitute a cynical defiance of Vietnamese and world opinion.

The slanderous allegations they make to justify their arming hysteria are simply intended to mislead public opinion,

and to prepare the way for new adventures and for more serious violations of the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

All these acts of war have met with, and will meet with, severe punishment. The United States and the Saigon administration are erily responsible for this.

Question six: someone once said, "socialism is a matter of priorities." In this case, that is the democratic republic of Vietnam's priority? Many people are asking themselves, in simple terms: "Is it peace, or is it war?" What is your opinion on this point?

Reply: During the present phase, following the signing of the Paris agreement, the essential tasks of the Vietnamese people consist of safeguarding peace, making it stable and lasting, binding up the wounds of war and building socialism in the north, completing the national and democratic tasks in the south, and moving toward peaceful reunification of the country. These tasks bear a close relationship to one another.

Obviously great vigilance is necessary in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to face the serious situation described in my previous reply, to check any attempt to sabotage the Paris agreement, and thus to safeguard the fruits of the peaceful labour of our people.

IN OUR STRANGE WORLD

CHATEAU-THIERRY, Eastern France, Jan. 24, (AFP).—Eight French soldiers were killed when they were moved down by a train inside a tunnel near here before dawn yesterday.

An official announcement said the eight, three non-commissioned officers and five privates, all believed to be conscripts, were part of a 16-man patrol on a night exercise. Three other soldiers were seriously hurt.

They were moving along the tracks inside the tunnel at Chezy-Sur-Marne, in the Aisne Department, when a goods train (not an express as earlier reported) on its way from Paris to Strasbourg ran over them.

All the men belonged to the 51st motorised infantry regiment garrisoned at Amiens, northern France. They had been sent to this part of the country site of many world war one battlefields for commando training at the marginal military camp.

Civilian and military authorities have launched an investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Tuesday night branded as an outrageous lie a report that he had predicted President Nixon would do longer be in office six months from now.

The National Broadcasting Company (NBC) said he had learned Dr. Kissinger told two high-ranking Israeli ministers on his recent trip to Israel he believes Nixon will leave office within six months.

NBC, which gave no source for its report, said Dr. Kissinger told the ministers his position as Secretary of State would be unchanged in an administration headed by the present Vice President, Gerald Ford.

Dr. Kissinger, questioned about the report, told reporters it was an outrageous lie.

PARIS, Jan. 24, (AFP).—Firemen fought four blazes in department stores here yesterday one of which gutted a big shop on the central avenue leading to the capital's opera house. There were no casualties.

The three other blazes, fire service officials said, were minor fires but police added that two of them could have been the work of arsonists.

The fire fighters used oxygen masks to protect them from poisonous fumes given off by burning synthetic materials. The building was gutted but firemen prevented the blaze from spreading to neighbouring shops and office blocks.

Meanwhile a mile away on the fashionable champs Elysees firemen were called out when a blaze started in the Lingerie department of one of the shops in the prismatic chain. The blaze was quickly extinguished.



More libraries for schools

One hundred libraries have already been established under the first two projects for the school libraries with the help of the Franklin Publications in the schools of the centre and provinces. Fifty to seventy-five libraries will be opened during the third project.

Rajab Ali Iqbal Zadah, in charge of the library of the Ministry of Education while outlining details on the subject said that the library of the Ministry of Education was inaugurated in 1348 and at present it has six thousand volumes in Pashto, Dari, Arabic and English on Philosophy, religion, education literature, science, history, geography and fine arts. Apart from this a complete list of the books of primary and secondary education prescribed in Afghanistan and foreign countries in their languages is also available.

Iqbal Zadah while elaborating about these books said, that these books have been prepared and arranged according to decimal system this is the most convenient system for a quick access to the books.

Iqbal Zadah while replying to the question regarding the number of the daily visitors to the

library said; "apart from the two hundred employees of the ministry who are the members of the library about fifty persons every day visit the reading room and use our magazines news papers and books. This library also has a valuable collection of magazines and catalogues of important local and foreign news. The library authorities are trying to prepare some more such catalogues." He added that hundred libraries have already been established in the first two projects and another hundred are in view out of which fifty to seventy-five are nearing completion.

For these one hundred libraries Franklin Publishers have given five hundred books in Dari. From the books which are given as aid to the libraries many may have two to three copies. And all such duplicate copies are given to different schools.

The library of the Ministry of Education is a small one and does not have the department of archives or the facilities of technical care. Even then, rare reference books available in the library are kept with utmost care so that they are not damaged and the readers may be able to use them in future.

PROVINCIAL PRESS

By A Staff Writer

BEDAR

The daily Bedar from Mazare Sharif devotes its editorial on the seminar recently held in Kabul for the directors of information and culture of the provinces.

The recent seminar of the directors of Information and Culture of the provinces held in Kabul under the auspices of the Ministry of Information and Culture, notes the paper, has been a useful and beneficial step. The provincial directors of information and culture with the blessing of this seminar can render a better service to the provincial publications. They can play a better role in the propagation of the ideas of the republic by presenting better information and publications on the way to enlighten the people and raising their standard of general knowledge and literacy.

The press has an important role in the development of culture of the nation and brightens the thinking and knowledge of the people. Through constructive and valuable publications the press can execute glorious service to the nation.

The press has a profound role and the writers have an important duty to perform under the shadow of the progressive new regime. Press can play its part better by publishing healthy matter, and we hope by doing so the press will help in achieving the national aims. Our people expect that the press by giving valuable and useful information and by printing healthy material will execute its historical role

of guiding the nation. It is the press which promotes the cause of knowledge and serves the people in general. The readers expect that the press will continue to play such role.

In the seminar of the directors of information and culture of the provinces the aim and objectives of the press and its service to the people were thoroughly discussed and suggestions were put forward for the eradication of the difficulties faced by information and culture directorates of the provinces. The seminar brought about good results from every aspect.

ETEHAD

The daily Etehad from Baghlan in its editorial comments on the survey and extraction of the minerals in the country.

The paper notes, the republican regime has many plans for the benefit of the country and will bring about a series of basic reforms which will guarantee the welfare of the nation. Extraction of minerals available in the country occupies the foremost place in the new plans. The practical exploitation will start after proper survey and study. The survey and study of coal mines in Karakh, Talak mines of Nangarhar, and ruby mines of Jagdalak has already started.

The plans for exploitation and extraction of mineral resources ensure the rapid economic and industrial development of the country. This will not only give impetus to the local industry but will also bring foreign exchange

(Continued on page 4)

To help him find out precisely what is wrong with a patient, the doctor, these days, has many modern aids at his disposal, like radio-isotope scanning, for example.

In Britain, pioneering work in the development of this technique has been carried out by a team of medical physicists at the University of Aberdeen's Medical School in Scotland, under an outstanding inventor, Professor John Mallard.

In radio-isotope scanning, a radioactive substance is used to procure an outline of internal organs, and any abnormality revealed by this "picture" will be apparent to the expert eye of the doctor.

"This technique has many advantages," says Professor Mallard, "and there are no dangers to the patient."

Lodine Tracer
It is carried out like this. Say that a patient's thyroid gland appears to be functioning abnormally. A safe quantity of radioactive iodine is administered to him—iodine is chosen because it will travel to the thyroid gland and act as tracer—and the gland is then scanned.

During this process, the sensitive counters of the scanning machine move slowly over the area of the neck where the gland is situated, picking up the radio activity.

The results of the scan are recorded on paper tape, then processed by computer. That record next goes to a colour printer, and a "scintigram" is produced. It is a map of the gland in colour. The colours indicate over-active regions of the thyroid or areas where the functioning has diminished.

Scans are carried out on organs such as the lung, brain, kidney and liver, and the image produced by the radio-isotopes indicates for the specialist a lesion of a particular type—it could be a cyst, an abscess or tumours of various types.

The colour print is now a standard process in hospitals all over the world.

Depth Scanner
Until relatively recently, scanning machines have produced a simple image by looking straight on to the patient. Professor Mallard and his team have now produced a new machine, the only one of its kind in Europe, which produces an "in-depth" image of a slice through the body, a transverse section of the organ

Bad old days in Antarctica

The memory of men who experienced the tortures of this frozen continent—and paid with their lives—still lingers here despite the recent introduction of 20th century comforts.

The men who endured the Antarctic when they truly stood on death's doorstep here recorded their suffering in two ways.

Spiritually, by leaving a sense of adventure which helps to explain man's fascination with Antarctica today; and physically, by leaving three well-equipped huts so perfectly preserved by the dry, cold climate that the explorers could have walked out of them yesterday instead of 60 years ago.

The huts, near the U.S. McMurdo station on this volcanic island, 30 miles from the mainland, played a major role in the early exploration of Antarctica and are preserved as international historical sites under the 1959 treaty governing the continent.

Captain Robert Scott's 71-year-old hut, "Discovery," stands abandoned today only a few hundred yards from where men now can pass their evenings bowling on two alleys, drinking in four clubs, sleeping in heated quarters, watching television on the U.S. Navy channel or eating steak and apple pie in the mess hall.

The hut is indeed a journey backward in time: still-edible biscuits are stacked on the shelves, a jar of marmalade remains fresh, London newspapers, dated 1907 are on the table, seal fur coverings are on the wooden bunks, a butchered seal lies frozen against one wall.

After a U.S. expedition visited the hut in 1947—the first time man had been inside in 30 years—Admiral Richard E. Byrd wrote in the National Geographic: "Scott's camp might have been abandoned only a few weeks ago. The frozen carcass of a dog stood on four legs as if it were alive. Seal carcasses from which fresh

(Continued on page 4)

Machines that scan the body's secrets

Diare Morgan

under examination.

The new machine is called the Aberdeen Section Scanner (ASS). In a brain scan, for example, the ASS's revolving detector heads move slowly around the chosen part of the patient's head, and the print-out will reveal abnormalities which on the conventional scanner, might have been hidden or overshadowed.

The ASS was completed after four years' work and cost £10,000 in components. There are hopes that the machine may be manu-

factured commercially and made available to hospitals throughout the world.

Ultrasonic Scan

Professor Mallard and his team are currently experimenting with another diagnostic tool, ultrasonic scanning.

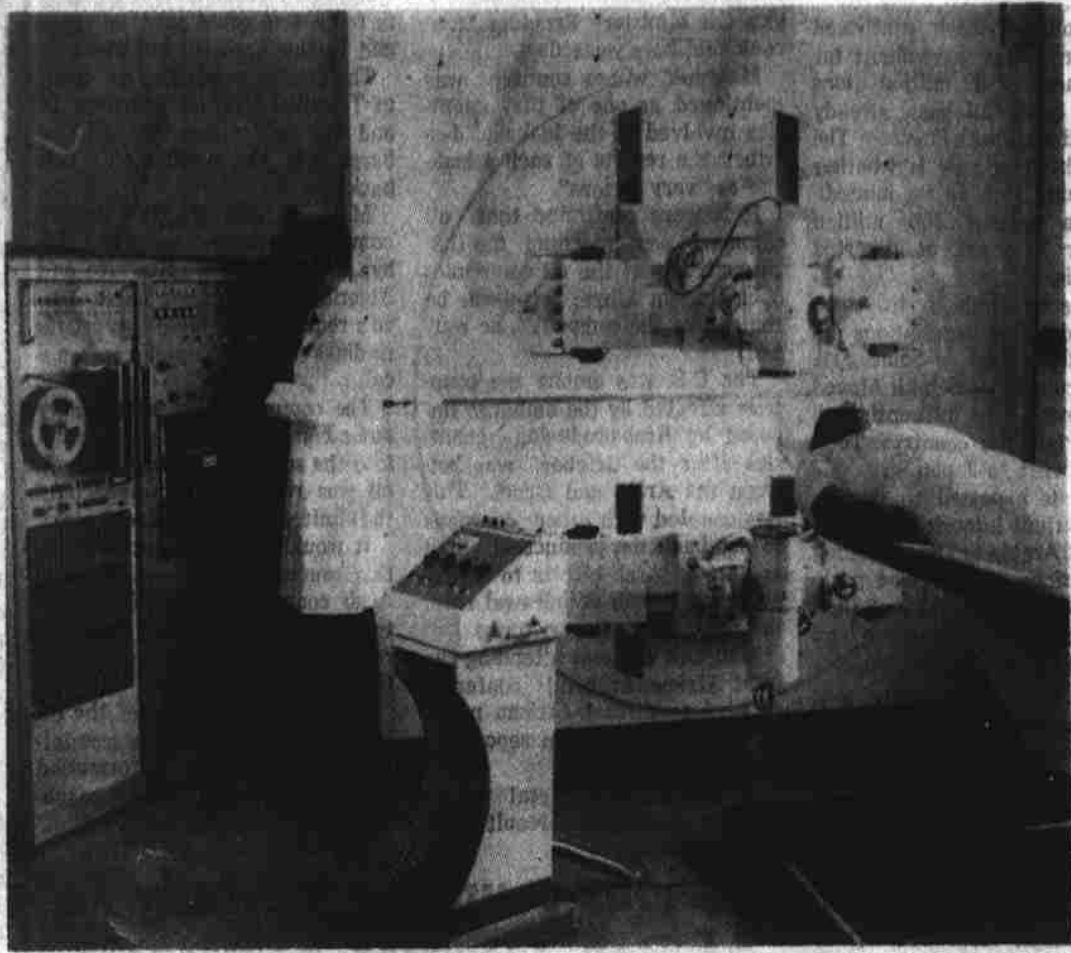
Having a test taken by this method is absolutely safe, and quite painless. The area to be examined is exposed to the "eye" of the scanning machine—it is called the transducer—which is passed back and forward over

it, sending inaudible sound waves through to the affected area. The boundaries of organs reflect this sound and it is then relayed to a small viewing screen, and so an image of the part of the body under examination is built up.

Ultrasonic scanning, for example is often used to ascertain how a baby is growing inside the womb.

The team is currently experimenting with a more advanced device, working on the same basic principles, but capable of giving more information. The men are also developing two other machines which it is hoped will help to pinpoint malignant growths.

(LPS)



The Aberdeen Section Scanner developed by Professor Mallard and his team produces an "in-depth" image of a slice through the body revealing abnormalities which an ordinary scanner is unable to detect.

Oil crisis hastens the day of nuclear energy

By Gamini Seneviratne

now for the 1980s because the breeders take seven years to build.

In Britain the debate is between using gas-cooled breeders of its own design, the first one of which is due to go critical (when the neutron density is being held constant in generation after generation in a chain reaction) next spring, and importing American ones cooled by water, or others.

Each of the many reactors developed since the first ones gradually diverted from producing weapons, some 30 years ago, has its own problems. They also share a number of common ones.

The nuclear industry admits the existence of formidable problems by emphasising the formidable measures taken to combat them. They sound good (the safeguards, not the dangers) but, as has been pointed out solutions cannot be claimed by pointing to the efforts to solve.

The Earth Resources Research Ltd. has just produced a careful and unemotional assessment of the problems in a document "World Energy Strategies: Facts, Issues and Options", by Alvin B. Lovins—which gives us an idea of the giant on the doorstep.

The plutonium 239 inventory of 1-to-3 tons in a single fast breeder is one danger source picked at random from long list set out by Lovins. The problem is great because the material is so extremely toxic.

A lethal dose for everyone on earth could probably be contained in a piece the size of an orange," says Lovins. "World inventories are planned to rise rapidly from a few tens of tons now to hundreds in the early 1960s and thousands several decades hence."

Our worry of course is whether the stuff can be properly confined to where it can go about its business without getting in our way. The nuclear advocates argue that it is. At the Royal Society, Sir John Hill spoke of reinforced concrete within reinforced concrete among other safeguards and said he could not imagine how it could possibly get out of control.

Scientists like Lovins, who remain unconvinced that the controls are adequate, point not only to whole areas of weakness but to incidents where by human

error or other fault the weakness has led to accidents, albeit of a modest order so far.

The industry, nevertheless and naturally enough, wants to get going and some areas, which its opponents consider fraught with the most dreadful dangers, tend to be accepted as perfectly all right within the foreseeable future.

Sir John said as much on the subject of what to do with the highly radioactive waste which results from the nuclear energy cycle. Because the stuff is dangerous to a degree beyond our experience and because its potency lasts for several thousand years it calls for "permanent" disposal what Lovins calls "perpetual and infallible isolation from the biosphere."

Sir John Hill spoke reassuringly of British waste which is kept in concentrations of acid in tanks in concrete vaults in stainless steel. The containers are monitored and can be pumped into other tanks in case of need.

They are kept cool. There have been no leaks yet, but Sir John conceded that the protection was not ideal. Perhaps that would be to convert the corrosive liquid into non-soluble solids, put them in glass containers and sink them in deep pools of water where they can be watched.

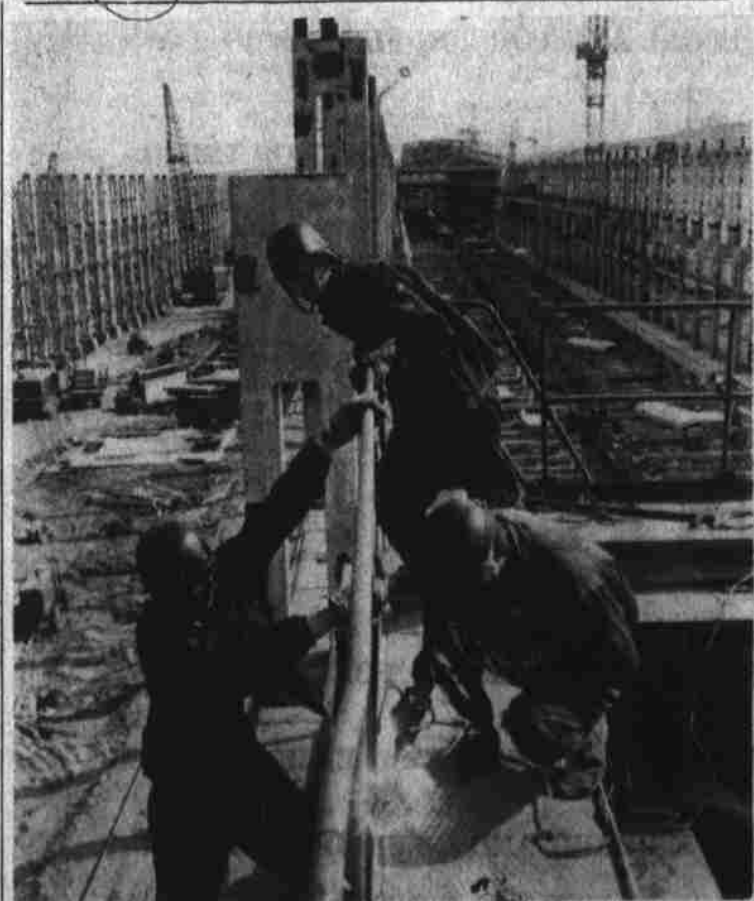
The point, he said, is that is not such a problem to be left for future generations to solve. Certainly not as bad as leaving them with depleted stocks of fossil fuels.

And those are the clear alternatives almost taken for granted. For the industrialised world it is a straight choice of developing new forms of energy of burning out the conventional ones.

The economies now forced upon the developed world through reduced speed limits, no Sunday driving and reduced home heating things get really bad, a cut-back on flights by airlines are reckoned to save, for as long as they last, more energy as the rest of the world would normally use for everything in the same length of time.

The differences in fuel consumption within these countries is enormous too. Lovins reckons that "if per-capita energy use in the USA is reduced to that of, say, France, the amount 'saved' would suffice to give everyone else in the world nearly a fourth more energy than he now has."

(Continued on page 4)



The second electrolysis shop was commissioned at the Bratsk Aluminium Plant (Eastern Siberia), an industrial complex operating on the basis of the power supplied by the Bratsk Hydroelectric Station on the Angara River. Now the third electrolysis shop is being built at an accelerated rate. It is to be put into operation at the end of the ninth five-year plan period (1971-1975).

Assembling a 162-ton bridge crane on the construction site of the third electrolysis shop of the Bratsk Aluminium Plant.

France seeks continued supply of Arab oil

BEIRUT, Jan. 24, (Reuter)—When French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert was to arrive in Saudi Arabia today will be reaping the benefits of a pro-Arab policy initiated by the late President Charles de Gaulle at the time of the 1967 Middle East war.

The chief prize of his three-nation Arab tour—due to be extended later to other countries in the region—is likely to be a government-to-government deal to keep France supplied with Saudi oil for as long as the next 10 years.

The formal signing of an agreement is expected to be the high point of Jobert's journey to Saudi Arabia.

Saudi officials have confirmed that a three-year agreement for the purchase of 30 million tons of Saudi crude oil has already been initiated with France. The point of interest now is whether this is being stepped up immediately to a massive 800 million tons over 20 years, as reported from Paris.

Jobert seems unlikely to enter into any detailed negotiations during his three days in Saudi Arabia, particularly as Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the influential oil minister, left the country Tuesday on a visit to Japan.

But he is expected to emphasise the mutual interest of France and Saudi Arabia in strengthening their relations, which have, traditionally been less developed than those between the Kingdom and the United States or Britain.

France, which is generally held in high esteem in the Arab world, has a special interest in Saudi Arabia as its biggest single oil supplier—amounting to 20 per

cent of its consumption before the October Middle East war. In return for assuring supplies on a long-term basis, King Faisal is seeking advanced French arms—including the F-1 Mirage combat jet—and technological assistance in such fields as the kingdom's emerging petro-chemical industry.

Allegations on defying oil embargo under investigation

CAIRO, Jan. 24, (Reuter)—A four-nation committee from producer states is to investigate allegations that Arab oil shipments are reaching the United States in defiance of the embargo, Libya's Oil Minister Ezzeddin Mabrouk said here yesterday.

Mabrouk, whose country was mentioned as one of the countries involved in the leakage, described the reports of such a leakage as "very serious".

If it were confirmed that oil shipments were reaching the U.S. through any of the oil companies operating in Libya, this "will be the end of the company", he warned.

The U.S. was among the countries affected by the embargo imposed by Arab-producing countries after the October war between the Arabs and Israel. This was coupled with other decisions to cut back the production of oil as part of Arab efforts to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

Mabrouk who was attending the joint African-Arab oil conference here to discuss African needs of Arab oil, called in reports to read his statement.

He warned of the fatal consequences which could result from

any attempt by the consumer countries to establish a bloc against the oil producing countries. He also emphasised that the embargo against the U.S. and the cut-back in production were still in force, and could only be changed by the Arab Oil Ministers. The ministers are due to meet in Tripoli, Libya, on February 14 and they will discuss the oil embargo and the production cut-back.

Mabrouk said the fact-finding committee, made up of Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Algeria, had been set up at Libya's request and would report its findings to the Tripoli conference.

The committee agreed to carry out a comprehensive investigation into the source from which Arab oil was reported to be reaching the United States Mabrouk said.

It would also find out whether this source was one or several Arab countries, or foreign countries, the way by which this oil reached the United States, and the quantities involved.

He described reports of the oil leakage as a "wide scale scandalous campaign in the information media on quantities of oil reaching the U.S."

Taba said the general aim of GATE was to get a better understanding of the tropical atmosphere.

If one wanted to "modify" the weather by provoking artificial rainfall during drought period, a knowledge of the mechanics that governed cloud movement and air currents was "absolutely indispensable".

In all, 35 countries are to take part in GATE. Full dossiers of data acquired will be lodged in Washington and Moscow and the full picture could be available to the scientific community in about 18 months, although preliminary findings should be out well before that, Taba said.

Various countries to study African weather patterns

DAKAR, Senegal, Jan. 24, (AFP)—A fleet of 38 weather ships from the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Holland and other countries, is to take part in a massive 100-day study of African weather patterns.

The project, organised by the World Weather Organisation, is part of its global experiment in the Tropical Atlantic, designated GATE, which in turn is part of the Global Atmospheric Research Project, designated GARP.

In an interview with Agence France Presse, Hessam Taba, who is deputy director of the Education and Research Department of the World Weather Organisation, disclosed that the fleet will take up its station in July.

Taba, in Dakar as an observer at the conference on applied science and technology in Africa (Cast Africa), said the fleet was only part of the overall operation, controlled in Dakar.

Thirteen "flying laboratory" aircrafts, including a Soviet Ilyushin-18, American Convair 440s and C-130s and a French DC-7 would be surveying air currents and cloud formations, in conjunction with matching satellite observations.

The ships will spread out to form a polygon over an area of more than 500,000 square kilometres (193,050 square miles), to the south of the Cape Verde islands in the Eastern Atlantic.

At Dakar's Zoff airport, receiving equipment is being set up to gather information from a geostationary American satellite, and also to receive scientific observations.

BONN, Jan. 24, (Reuter)—West Germany yesterday offered to double its contribution to the Common Market regional fund and subscribe to a fund of 1,400 million units of account over three years, informed West German sources said.

The sources said the new West German proposal would be discussed at next week's meeting of the Common Market's foreign ministers and would mean France forgoing any benefits from the fund.

The proposed amount—slightly less than half the amount Britain was originally demanding but twice the original German offer—would be used mainly to benefit depressed areas of Britain, Ireland and Italy, the sources added.

Cambodian Govt opposition forces

clash near Takeo

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 24, (Reuter)—Government forces killed 18 members of the opposition forces in retaking a village near the isolated southern provincial capital of Takeo which had been held for more than two months, the military command reported yesterday.

A spokesman said another opposition soldier was also captured in the battle to retake Prey Run village in part of an operation to expand the defence perimeters of Takeo, 40 miles (65 kms) south of here, which has been cut off by road since the middle of last year.

Around Phnom Penh itself, the main outbreaks of fighting has switched to areas south and southwest of the capital following a command announcement yesterday that government forces had successfully completed a sweep of well-entrenched opposition rocket firing positions to the north and northwest.

In the Ba Kou area just southwest of the city, field reports said government troops retook a pagoda and discovered the bodies of about 40 Cambodian regional force troops believed killed when the opposition took the building two days ago.

The command said gunships and T-28 propeller-driven fighters flew a total of 61 sorties yesterday against suspected opposition positions along highway three southwest of Phnom Penh.

Oil crisis

(Continued from page 3) Pugwash, among others of course, recognised that the area in which energy consumption needs to grow, is the developing world. In fact consumption is growing in these countries rather faster than it has been recently in the USA.

But per head of population is actually widening. Energy use in India, for example, is growing only a fifth as fast as in the European Economic Community. Some 204 million Americans still use more energy for air conditioning than 800 million Chinese use for everything.

The profligacy of some countries and not temporary restrictions is the real source of fuel crises. Please note that in modern buildings like New York's World Trade Centre air conditioning (and the lights too) cannot be turned off. Instead, when the place gets too cool, there are heaters which can be turned on.



IRAN AIR
FLY IRAN AIR
Boeing 727
IR 821

Every Monday & Thursday
Kabul-Teheran At 0845 AM

With immediate connection to Europe

IR 733	IR 755	IR 725
Monday	Thursday	
Tehran Dep 1234	Tehran Dep 1130	Tehran 1234
Rome Arr 1440	Abadan Arr 1235	Rome 1440
Rome Dep 1525	Abadan Dep 1330	Rome 1525
Paris Arr 1705	Athens Arr 1535	Geneva 1635
Paris Dep 1805	Athens Dep 1645	Geneva 1715
London Arr 18.00	London Arr 1815	Frankfurt 1815

For further information, please contact your travel agent or IRANAL sales office Tel. 25071 or 25072. 300-140

Afghan Fur Tailoring

INDUSTRY G. H FARYADI and BROTHERS

With long standing experience and service to the clients is ready to accept all kinds of orders for ready-made fur outfits such as overcoats, jackets, hats etc. In line with most modern fashion. If tried once our products will make you our permanent clients.

Address: Share Nau, opposite Iranian Embassy. Tel. 24259. 300-111

Bad old days in Antarctica

(Continued from page 3) Steaks might have been cut lay about. Scattered around the cabin were cartons of provisions still good to eat. A box of matches ignited easily.

During Scott's first Antarctica expedition (1901-1904), the hut was used mostly for drying furs, skinning birds and "the rehearsal and performance of various theatrical entertainments complete with scenes and footlights," according to historian Charles Neider, Scott and his 50-man party lived on their ship, Discovery, which was iced-in nearby.

Scott returned to the hut for his second and last expedition (1910-13) and found the bungalow-style camp in disarray after being used in previous winter by explorer Ernest Shackleton. Shackleton, who died in 1922 of heart disease at the start of his fourth Antarctica expedition, had been part of Scott's first trip but had fallen into disfavor and later returned with his own expedition. (Los Angeles Times)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Yama Hotel & Restaurant:
Located at Taimur Shahi Park in the heart of Kabul city. Rooms with bath Tel: 23496. Cable: Yama Hotel

HAMIDZADAH DEPARTMENT STORE
Save time and money... Clothing for everyone, household and kitchen utensils, Cosmetics, gifts, and toys.

Arab oil ministers

(Continued from page 1) rental prices for oil supplies following the recent sharp price increases.

Sources close to the conference said Arab countries were expected to offer African countries long-term loans to buy Arab oil.

The Arabs were also likely to offer some oil without payment as aid to African countries, in appreciation for African solidarity with Arab countries during the October war, the sources added.

Nearly all OAU member-countries have broken off diplomatic relations with Israel, demanding a withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territory.

But the sources said it seemed difficult to envisage how Arab oil-producing states could offer lower prices for oil to African countries since such a decision would create a duality of prices on world market.

U.S. peace plan

(Continued from page 1) The letter asserted that United Nations resolution 22, which the Geneva conference is supposed to carry out, would "humiliate" the Arabs.

Meanwhile, Beirut students, including those at the American university here, started a 24-hour strike yesterday against the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accord.

It amounted to recognition of the Zionist enemy, student leaders affirmed.

They charged that the accord was to isolate the Syrian front and "deny the rights of the Palestinian people."

Provincial press

(Continued from page 3) through its export which will naturally strengthen the economic structure of the country. In the past these resources were not put to constructive use, whatever steps were taken in the past were neither economical nor technical.

FARYAB

The daily Faryab from Faryab province emphasises in its editorial that the writers will be appreciated under the new order.

According to the paper Afghanistan in the past has produced famous scholars, manipulators and philosophers, they have acquired great fame in the whole world. Today these scholars are a pride for the country. For example our country has produced in the past people like Abu Ali Sena, Maulavi Balkhi, Imam Qutbia Baghlani, Imam Fakhar Razi, Maulavi Abdur Rahman Jami, Zaheer Faryabi, Sinai Ghaznavi, Rabia Balkhi, Bunzula Badghisi, etc.

BIDS WANTED

OFFER HAS BEEN RECEIVED FOR NINE SETS OF TYPEWRITERS WITH 38 CM CARRIAGE

FROM AITA EACH AT AFS. 22,050 AFTER REDUC TION. LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO CAN

GIVE BETTER OFFER SHOULD REPORT TO THE GENERAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE ED-

UCATION MINISTRY WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS.

BIDS WANTED

THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR FORTY SET OF AE-

RIAL SWITCH BOARDS AND 300 SET OF AERIAL TELEPHONES FROM POLISH ELEKTRIM COM-

PANY AT \$ 11,370. THE GOODS WILL BE DELIVE RED TO KARACHI AND INSURED UPTO KABUL.

THE LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WHO WISH TO GIVE BETTER OFFERS FOR THE ABOVE

ITEMS SHOULD SEND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT OF THE

MINISTRY BY JANUARY 31.