

2-13-1965

## Kabul Times (February 13, 1965, vol. 3, no. 285)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Yesterday's Temperatures  
 Mar. +8°C. Minimum -5 C.  
 Sun sets today at 5:32 p.m.  
 Sun rises tomorrow at 6:38 a.m.  
 Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear  
 —Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

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## U Thant Suggests Political Settlement Replace Military Conflict In Southeast Asia

UNITED NATIONS, New York, February 13.—

U Thant, the U.N. Secretary-General appealed yesterday for restraint by all parties in the Vietnam crisis and repeated his belief that a political settlement must replace military action.

In a statement read to reporters he said he was conscious of the course "of 99 of the Charter", but he gave no hint that he might lay the Vietnam problem before the Security Council.

At the present time, it is not possible for me to say what would be the best means of discussing this serious situation in an atmosphere conducive to a peaceful solution", U Thant said.

"But I do feel strongly that means must be found, and found urgently within or outside the UN, of shifting the quest for a solution away from the field of battle to the conference table".

### Suggests Dialogue

"In this connection, I believe that arrangements should be devised under which a dialogue could take place between the principal parties with a view, among others, to preparing the ground for wider and more formal discussions.

"Meanwhile, I would like to appeal most earnestly to all parties concerned for the utmost restraint in both deeds and words, and I would urge them to refrain from any new acts which may lead to an escalation of the present conflict and to the aggravation of a situation which is already very serious.

"I make this appeal most earnestly in the interest of the peace and well-being of the people of Vietnam and of the world at large".

At the beginning of the statement, the Secretary-General said he was "greatly disturbed" over the recent events in Southeast Asia, and particularly by the "seriously deteriorating situation in Vietnam".

He feared the dangerous possibility of escalation because if such a situation got out of control it would obviously pose the gravest threat to the peace of the world."

U Thant's essentially cautious response to the crisis was seen by diplomatic observers as a further indication of the importance of the UN in situations where the interests of the two great powers, the US and the Soviet Union came into sharp conflict.

A resolution acceptable to America would probably be vetoed by the Soviet Union while on that the Soviets favoured would on past experience, fail to receive the required seven-vote majority.

A usually reliable source said the Secretary-General had indicated privately yesterday his belief that there was no point in raising the issue in the UN and, therefore, the best course was to revive the Geneva conference, as both President de Gaulle and India's Prime Minister, Shastri had proposed.

### Johnson's Statement

Meanwhile Senator Everett Dirksen, Senate Republican leader, quoted President Johnson here as saying that in the Vietnam war "we are going to give as good as we take" but that America will not bomb Hanoi "as of now".

The senator told a press conference in Illinois last night he spoke to the President by telephone after US planes made a retaliatory raid on North Vietnam Thursday. The Senator said he personally thought "we should give more than we are taking".

He added the Republican con-

gressional party was supporting the President.

President Johnson has received the Indian government's proposal that he meet Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin to discuss the Vietnam situation, the American State Department said yesterday.

### Americans Killed

A Reuter despatch from Tokyo quotes the Viet Cong guerrillas as saying they killed 55 Americans, including two generals, in an attack on the US military mission headquarters in Saigon last month.

The agency, quoting the news service of the national liberation front, Political organ of the Viet Cong, said other officers killed by bomb blasts at the mission headquarters on January 29 included 15 ranking from Lieutenant to Colonel.

French President Charles de Gaulle's proposal that a conference be called to settle the Vietnam crisis has called forth few positive echoes so far.

That was the view in French diplomatic circles in Paris yesterday.

Only India has come out officially in favour of de Gaulle's suggestion that a new Indo-China conference modeled after the 1954 Geneva talks be called.

But Britain—together with the Soviet Union co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference—has failed to act on de Gaulle's proposal.

The British embassy in Paris denied yesterday that Britain was considering laying down its co-chairmanship of the Indo-China conference.

But the embassy spokesman added that Britain does not consider the present time as suitable for an initiative on a conference.

An AP despatch from New York said US policy in Vietnam came under sharp attack Thursday night in protest rallies at two of America's major universities.

In Berkeley, California, nearly 250 University of California students, most of them conscription-age men, marched on the Berkeley selective service office protesting the acceleration of US efforts in Vietnam.

They presented a petition to board workers bearing 108 signatures declaring "our refusal to fight against the people of Vietnam".

At Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, 500 students heard law professor Charles A. Reich declare that US policy "would be wrong no matter what our motives, objectives or purposes".

## Soviet Scientist Proposes World Drive Against Hunger

UNITED NATIONS, New York, February 13, (Reuter).—A top Soviet scientist has proposed a concerted world-wide drive against poverty, disease and hunger and suggested the designation of an international year of preparation for disarmament.

Professor Mikhail D. Millionshchikov, Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said last night that co-existence and co-operation were the only possible form of existence in the scientific age "on our small planet".

Delivering the sixth of a series of lectures in the General Assembly Hall, marking Internati-

## Royal Audience

KABUL, Feb. 13.—His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week which ended Feb. 11, according to an announcement made by the Department of Royal Protocol:

Dr. Abdul Zahir, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health; Mohammad Hussain Masa, Minister of Mines and Industries; Nour Ahamad Etemadi, Ambassador-designate to Karachi; Abdul Karim Hakimi, Governor of Herat; Mohammad Moosa Shaikh, Deputy Minister of Justice; Dr. Abdul Ghafour Rawan Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry; Saadullah Ghousi, Charge d'Affaires, Afghan Embassy in Pakistan, Hafizullah Khial Director General, Department of Music, Radio Afghanistan; sons of the late Mohammad Kabir Seraj and General P. H. Thaper, Indian Ambassador.

## Premier Supports Cairo Resolution On Vietnam Issue

KABUL, Feb. 13.—The Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, told the Chinese People's Republic's Ambassador in Kabul Tuesday that the Afghan Government once again reaffirms the resolution of the Cairo conference on Vietnam and other parts of Indo-China.

An official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Haq Ting, the Chinese Ambassador presented to the Prime Minister his government's statement of Feb. 9 on the recent happenings in Vietnam.

Dr. Yousuf told the Chinese envoy, the Foreign Ministry official added, that Afghanistan's stand is that of the Cairo non-aligned conference which appealed for a peaceful solution of the question of Indo-China, reconvening of the 1954 Geneva conference and avoidance of widening the confrontation and military actions there.

## Prime Minister Yousuf To Visit USSR In April

KABUL, Feb. 13.—The Soviet government has invited the Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, to pay a state visit to the Soviet Union.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs told Bakhtar that the invitation, which was accepted with pleasure, was conveyed to the Prime Minister last week by the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul, Sergei F. Antonov.

The visit is expected to take place during the second half of April this year.

## U Thant Proposes 27-Nation Group Negotiate Settlement Of UN Constitutional Crisis

UNITED NATIONS, New York, February 13, (Reuter).—U Thant, the Secretary-General, suggested yesterday that a 27-nation group be established to undertake negotiations for a settlement of the U.N. financial and constitutional crisis, usually reliable sources said.

His proposal that the group should comprise the big four powers and representatives of all geographic regions was discussed by representatives of the various regions in closed-door sessions.

The plan was interpreted by

## Bomber Squadron Reinforces South Vietnam Troops

SAIGON, Feb. 13, (Reuter).—A new fighters-bomber squadron is soon to reinforce South Vietnam's Air Force which has bombed targets in North Vietnam twice in the past five days, a U.S. military spokesman here said yesterday.

The Air Force at present has four squadrons, nominally of 24 planes each, but they are under strength and total only 80 planes.

The spokesman said the increase had been fixed before the North Vietnam air strikes, but the process of training new pilots and acquiring new aircraft might be speeded up.

All Americans were last night confined to base at Da Nang, where the U.S. anti-aircraft missile battalion armed with Hawk ground-to-air rockets have dug in, prepared for combat.

A land battle was fought yesterday only 12 miles south of Da Nang, and 42 well-armed guerrillas were killed.

About 600 helicopters-borne marines and rangers went out after an estimated battalion of guerrillas reported dug in near the base.

The South Vietnam Armed Forces Ministry said 23 guerrillas were killed and three captured Thursday in Vinh Binh province, in action in which nine government soldiers were killed. In other operations Thursday 13 guerrillas were killed and nine captured. Two men in a government jeep were killed when it hit a mine.

The (North) Vietnam News Agency said Friday that 22 American aircraft had been shot down and several others damaged in the air raids.

## Bamiyan Campaign To End Leprosy Makes Progress

KABUL, Feb. 13.—The preliminary stages of the campaign to eradicate leprosy, which started last year in Bamiyan province by the Department of Communicable Diseases Control, have been completed.

According to a report by the mission which visited that province, Dr. Mortaza Sayedi, Director-General of the department, said the Yakawlang woloswala, where two in every thousand are leprosy patients, is the core of the problem.

Eighty patients there have been enrolled for treatment by the provincial health department.

Dr. Mortaza said the Ministry of Health is concerned about the spread of the diseases from this area to other parts of the country and is contacting the World Health Organisation so that better ways of treatment can be found.

eliminate hunger from our planet, and world science must make a major contribution to this effort", he said.

observers here as a compromise aimed at breaking the east-west over composition of the negotiating committee.

Britain, the United States and some other western nations prefer the committee to be the existing 21-nation working group headed by Nigeria's Chief Simeon Adebo, while USSR and East European states favour the establishment of an 18-nation body.

## FAO Expert Sees Need For Workers, Not Just Degrees

KABUL, Feb. 13.—Afghanistan should train technicians who would work practically with the farmers and teach them technical methods of farming, noted a representative of the World Food and Agriculture Organisation, Dr. D.C. Kimmel who is here for a short visit told Bakhtar that in the developing countries the youth are more interested in acquiring degrees rather than in practical work.

It would not be right if this trend became more popular, because no development, particularly agricultural development, will be accomplished unless the young folks are willing to do practical work in various technical fields. Kimmel and Dr. F. Knudson will spend several days in Afghanistan inspecting F.A.O. activities.

Kimmel said it is also necessary to draw up some agricultural policies. For instance, he continued, it is an accepted fact that the land should be used for wheat and other food grains cultivation. Enough attention has not been paid yet to stock keeping. If parts of the country which cannot be used economically for wheat and other food production, are used for cattle breeding, and stock keeping is encouraged, more desirable results can be achieved. Animal products can bring more money to the farmers than agricultural products, Kimmel who has been working for the last thirteen years with F.A.O. said.

Kimmel in a party given in his honour by S.K. Dey, representative of F.A.O. in Afghanistan at Khyber Restaurant noted the department of Agricultural research at the Ministry of Agriculture has an important role and it should be strengthened, because agricultural formulas in no way universal and conditions in each country require separate studies necessitating independent elaborate organisations.

## Kabul Schools To Enroll 2,000 More Pupils In 1965

KABUL, Feb. 13.—One thousand and eight hundred graduates from the boys' primary schools of Kabul city have been awarded certificates since the end of this year's annual examinations.

It is expected that 3,000 students will be admitted in the boys' primary schools of Kabul city next year. The total number of students enrolled in the next schools year will reach 26,000.

Ahmad Shah, Director General of Kabul City Schools, said that 24,000 students were studying in 28 schools in the capital this year. It is expected that two new schools will be opened next year.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 13, 1965

UN Postponement

The United Nations has been considering a prolonged postponement of the session of the General Assembly.

This session was originally scheduled to open last September. But due to the non-aligned nations' conference it was postponed until November.

Now that the possibility of a prolonged postponement of this session has become apparent it is imperative to examine whether the world can afford to put off some very urgent questions which the world organization has to deal with.

The United Nations is dealing with the question of war and peace. If there is a conflict—and there is—it needs to be stopped. And the United Nations can play the leading role in consolidating the peace that still generally prevails.

Looking at the role of the United Nations from such an angle any further postponement and especially a prolonged one, would indeed be regrettable.

The smaller nations—mostly the Afro-Asian group—have done their utmost to avoid a confrontation between the big powers on the one hand and seek a solution to the acute disagreement between these powers on the other.

A confrontation between the big powers on the issue should be avoided. But at the same time the big powers—who claim to be the protectors and founders of the United Nations—should see that the organization does not wither away.

DRAFT OF THE NEW PRESS LAW

49: The authority for the trial of press offences is, according to Article 183 of the Law of Penalties for government officials' offences against public interest and security.

50: Offences against sections a to p of Article 29, Chapter VI, will be either brought to the notice of the public prosecutor or by the responsible department of the Ministry of Press and Information or will be followed up directly by the office of the Public Prosecutor.

51: Pursuit of offences against Sections q and r of Article 29, Chapter VI, will be undertaken upon the complaint of the affected party.

52: For offences other than those violating Sections a, b, c, and d of Article 29, arrest and placing under surveillance will not be permitted.

53: The report of a press offence must be completed and presented to the office of the Public Prosecutor within three days in the capital and within three days after the receipt of provincial papers. The office of the Public Prosecutor must complete its investigations in seven days and present the result to the court and the court must reach a decision and issue a verdict within another seven days.

54: The time limit for the following of press offences mentioned in sections a to p of Article 29 is set at one month and of sections q and r is set at three months. If no claim is made or no case is prepared against those accused of press offences within

PART III the above-mentioned time limits no suit will be accepted thereafter.

55: Heirs of affected dead persons can also present their complaint to the office of the Public Prosecutor within the above-mentioned time and have a suit of law prepared against the offender.

56: The hearing of press-offences will be in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to the matter within the jurisdiction of the public security courts.

57: The period of implementation of penalties for press offences will start seven days after the pronouncement of the court's verdict.

58: Except for offences mentioned in sections a to d of Article 29, notice of accusation for other offences will be either served directly upon the person of the gerent, publisher, responsible editor or author of the offensive work or posted on the door of his office or home.

59: Those offenders upon whom the court pronounces the verdict of imprisonment shall be treated like political prisoners.

60: Cash fines not exceeding one thousand afghanis as well as the confiscation of a periodical are within the authority of the Ministry of Press and Information. Fines exceeding one thousand afghanis, imprisonment and the suspension of a periodical and the confiscation of a non-periodical will be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of this law and within the domain of the related courts.

61: If a periodical or a non-periodical is printed and distributed contrary to the provisions of Article 10, the publication so issued shall be confiscated and the publication of the periodical will thereafter be suspended.

62: If a statement is proved to be false, the gerent will be fined from one thousand to ten thousand afghanis.

63: If the gerent does not inform the Ministry of Press and Information of charges brought about in the statement within the specified length of time, he will be fined from one hundred to one thousand afghanis.

64: If the Heirs do not abide by the provisions of Article 15, the publication shall be confiscated and subsequent issues will be suspended.

65: If the provisions of Article 19 are not abided by, the gerent shall be fined one hundred afghanis and the publisher shall be fined five hundred afghanis.

66: If regulations set forth in Article 21 are not complied with the responsible editor shall be fined from three hundred to one thousand afghanis.

67: If the responsible editor does not abide by the regulations set forth in Article 25, he shall be fined from one thousand to three thousand afghanis and shall further be obliged to publish the reply in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

68: If the responsible editor does not abide by the regulations set forth in Article 29 he will be exposed to the same punishment as the court may pronounce upon the author.

At a Glance PRESS

'Fradulent Craftsmen' was the caption of the editorial published in yesterday's Anis. The editorial referred to the case of a man who purchased some furniture from one of the carpenters at Char Bahi-Ansari only to find that after two or three months the pieces started falling apart.

Friday's Islah in its editorial said that men should be selected for jobs on the basis of their qualifications. A misfit in an organization will not only become a liability himself but also hinder the work of other men.

ALL CARPETS, NO RUGS; LET US NOT EXAGGERATE

It is doubtful if everybody will agree with the views expressed in a recent speech by the Assistant Governor of Bamyan on the need of converting the rug looms of Hazarajat into a carpet weaving industry on which the Kabul Times commented editorially on February 7.

Supporting Mr. Frotan's idea the editorial said: "This is a project in which the government and Afghan business circles should have keen interest". It gave two reasons for its support. Firstly, it will help the people of a backward area in the country to raise their living standard.

Secondly, it is in line with the policy to encourage cottage industries in the country. I am all for the people of Hazarajat attaining a higher standard of living, and of course it is my wish that the cottage industry should be encouraged and developed. But I wonder whether the living standard of the Hazarajat people will be raised and the cottage industry as a whole will be "encouraged" by the implementation of the proposal of the assistant Governor of Bamyan to convert the rug weaving industry into a carpet making industry, if it can be implemented at all.

First of all, in a world of changing feds and fashions, I wonder whether it would be advisable to sacrifice one industry for another, limiting the variety of the products used for a specific need. It is very likely that one day the rug (glims) may become the most fashionable covering for floors. Even now some people prefer nice artistic glims to carpets during the summer.

Secondly, while it is highly probable that the attempt to convert the rug looms of Hazarajat to produce carpets may result in ruining the glim industry in the area; there is no guarantee that the carpets produced there would be quality products as it is not easy to weave carpets. In

some parts of north, where people have been making carpets, for time they are still unable to produce acceptable goods.

If the encouragement given to cottage industry is so limited that it cannot adequately reach the carpet weavers of the north, a large number of whom are born carpet weavers, how can it be extended to a new group of them in Hazarajat, who I am sure will need much more and prolonged encouragement, and perhaps more than that training, material, technical aid.

If we try to make this change, we shall kill an art form, an established handicraft, and partially cripple cottage industry because after the conversion part of it will have died.

The attempt at conversion not only may not result in raising the standard of living in Hazarajat and boosting the earnings of the Hazara people, but it may result in decreasing their income. The project would require a large educational scheme, which can reach every family in every part of the vast and rugged territory of Hazarajat.

Past experience shows that we neither have the resources nor the means and personnel to commit ourselves to such an undertaking. Furthermore, is the wool produced in Hazarajat as good as the wool of sheep raised on the vast prairies of the north? Carpets require more wool and it takes much longer to weave a carpet of the same size as a glim.

If we take all this into consideration, and the number of years required for tackling these problems if we can ever tackle them as our attempts to promote other handicrafts so far have not had spectacular results, we may come to the conclusion that the people of Hazarajat may be better off if

they continue to produce rugs. We can help them earn more and raise their standard of living by refining their craft, by providing technical guidance and by improving their handling of wool and their looms so that they can produce more glims of a better quality and of varied designs.

We must also think of the side-effects of the problem of this kind of conversion. Glims are what the majority of our people can afford to furnish their homes with. They may prefer carpets but they cannot afford to buy them, because on the one hand the production of carpets is more costly and on the other carpets are sold to the wealthy and in the foreign markets, with whom the average Afghan cannot aspire to compete in purchasing a carpet he happens to like. If there are no glims to buy, and the carpets are too expensive, we shall put the average house holder in a predicament which he does not deserve.

Mann Replaces Harriman In U.S. State Department

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—The White House announced today that Averell Harriman had relinquished his post as Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs.

He will become Ambassador-at-large for President Johnson and the Secretary of State.

The White House said Thomas C. Mann, now Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs would replace Harriman as the "number 2" man in the State Department under Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and George Ball, Undersecretary. Jack H. Vaughn, Ambassador to Panama, would succeed Mann

as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, and also take over Mann's duties as coordinator of the Alliance for Progress.

The White House said Harriman had asked the President to relieve him of the administrative burdens which his job as Undersecretary of State for political affairs had imposed on him.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

I English Programme: 3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs= 19 m band.

II English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs= 19 m band.

Urdu Programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band.

III English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band.

Russian Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band.

Arabic Programme: 10.30-11.00 p.m. A.S.T. 11, 945 Kcs= 25 m band.

German Programme: 11.00-11.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs= 31 m band.

French Programme: 11.30-12.00 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs= 31 m band.

WESTERN MUSIC Sunday 9.00-9.30 p.m. A.S.T. classical and light music alternating. Besides these daily except Fridays 8.50-9.00 am programme contains international tunes including western light music.

Air Services

SUNDAY

AMANA AFGHAN AIRLINES Khost-Kabul Arrival-1115 Herat, Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1530 New Delhi-Kabul Arrival-1615 Kabul-New Delhi Departure-0800 Kabul-Kandahar, Herat Departure-0915 Kabul-Khost Departure-0945

ISAN AIRLINES Tobean-Kabul Arrival-1090 Kabul-Tebraa Departure-1100

AEROFLOT Moscow, Tashkent Arrival-0955 C S A Prague, Sofia, Athens, Kabul Arrival-1940

T M A Beirut-Kabul Arrival-1100

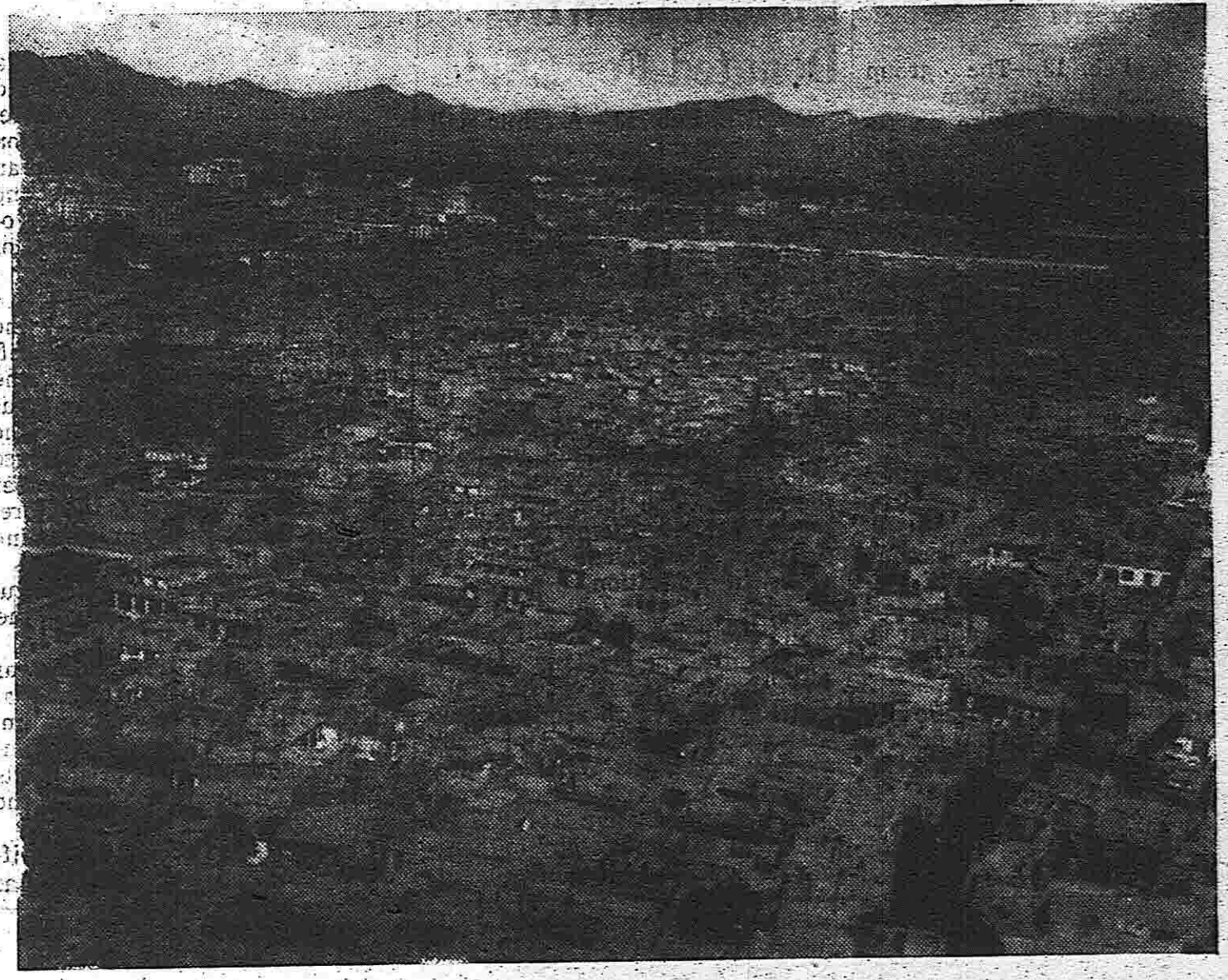
Important Telephones

- Fire Brigade 20121-20122 Police 20507-21112 Traffic 20159-24041 Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732 Radio Afghanistan 20452 New Clinic 24272 D'Afghanistan Bank 20045 Bakhtar News Agency 20413 Afghan National Bank 21771 Airport 22316

Pharmacies

- Sho All Phone No. 22673 Stor Phone No. 20496 Farwan Phone No. 20887 Aari Phone No. 24231 Faryabi Phone No. 20887 Sardar M. Hashim Khan 22869

Part Of Kabul Which Is Doomed To Destruction



This is a view of the old part of Kabul city. Under the twenty-five-year development plan of Kabul city this area will be converted into modern buildings, parks and shopping centre.

Afghanistan Needs Increased Domestic, Foreign Private Investment, Writer Says

It is gratifying to see that the government is encouraging domestic and foreign private investments. Historically speaking, in Afghanistan the government has been almost the only body to invest in big projects. Businessmen have seldom been prepared to invest in short or long term productive projects even though they were able to do so.

The major economic responsibility facing the government of Afghanistan, as other governments of the developing countries, is to increase the volume of capital formation.

Economically investment is the important factor causing income and employment to fluctuate. The national income rises and falls with changes in investment. For instance, an increase in private investment will cause income to expand and a decrease in investment will cause it to contract.

Expected profits determine how much businessmen will invest. When a businessman thinks he can invest funds in a new machine and get back over the life of the machine what it cost, plus running costs, interest on his money, some extra return or profit he will probably make the investment. In other words, a businessman will invest when the rate of return on his investment capital exceeds the return he could get by lending or using the money elsewhere.

A businessman's primary goal is to maximise his profits. He invests because he expects profit in the future. The future, however, is not always certain. Before he makes a decision to invest a businessman has to estimate what the demand for the machine's product will be, how much the operating costs will be and how long the business will continue profitably.

Another major determinant is how good business has been in the recent past. If sales have been booming businessmen's expectations are high. It is an economic principle that in a boom, rising sales and profits stimulate investment. In a recession falling sales and profits lead to reduced investment.

Since investment is an important factor in the development of economy it is necessary that considerable importance should be attached to the encouragement of domestic as well as foreign private investment. In a developing nation private investment is not encouraged unless there are tax concessions, subsidies, protective tariffs and support at the international level by all developed and industrial countries.

The factor which plays a vital role in the encouragement of private investment is the provision of adequate legal security for the investment made and creation of all other conditions favourable to foreign private investment.

The prospects of foreign investment in Afghanistan seem to be good. There are abundant sources of raw material and cheap labour which can be profitably employed in various productive projects by foreign investors.

Looking at the Foreign Investment law one finds that favourable conditions are provided to stimulate foreign firms to invest in industry, mines, agriculture, transportation, tourism, etc. Article provides for tax concessions on capital as well as production

for a reasonable period of time. We hope that foreign investors will make a beginning in exporting their capital to this country and bring with them technical, financial, managerial and organisational skills and also help create initiative among our businessmen to invest in a variety of productive fields. We think this move will encourage international mobility.

Inonu May Resign Top Turkish Post After Budget Loss

ANKARA, Feb. 13 (DPA)—Political observers here felt today there is a strong chance that Turkish Premier Ismet Inonu may resign this weekend after the opposition parties decided to vote against his 1965 budget.

Inonu earlier had indicated he would leave his post if the budget were turned down. Meanwhile, Inonu's ruling People's Party last night rejected a communistic referring to the "obstructionist attempts of all opposition parties".

The communistic stated that the Peoples Party was mainly interested in "responsible fulfilment of its obligations, either as government or as opposition party, within the framework of democratic institutions".

The Peoples Party established political democracy in Turkey, the communistic continued, and now was determined to make social democracy a reality.

After successfully passing workingmen's and tax reform legislation the party now wants to push the agrarian reform law through parliament despite "conspiracy" of opposition parties, said the communistic.

Soviet Scientists Make Substitute For Human Blood

This happened very late at night in November 1949. A badly bleeding woman, a victim of a railway accident, was taken to a Kiev hospital. There was very little hope that she could be saved.

The only remedy was blood transfusion. Timothy Genshad, M. M., injected into the woman a half-litre of a new blood substitute which had just been okayed. In the morning the woman came to and opened her eyes. She was the first to have been treated with the BK-8, a blood substitute obtained from cattle blood.

Today tens of zons of the substitute is made by a special plant at the Kiev Meat Packery. It is available in both liquid and powder form. The powder is especially convenient—it can be kept in storage for an unlimited length of time.

Here is the story behind this success. Blood plasma has been found to contain many valuable ingredients. For example, thrombocytes, or blood platelets, stop bleeding caused by various factors. Insufficiency of erythrocytes, or red blood-corpuscles, causes anaemia. When the blood of a patient lacks some of its important constituents it is customary to use a donor's blood.

Unfortunately, it has proved practically impossible to stockpile enough donor blood. To make things still worse, it is expensive. This has spurred the search for blood substitutes.

In the hope of finding one, medical scientists have turned to the blood of animals. It has been found that the blood of both man and animals consists of a red and a white fraction. The red fraction includes erythrocytes, and the white fraction leucocytes, and protein elements. Either of them or both may be required, depending on the nature of ailment.

Before the blood of an animal can be used, it must be freed from specific elements which cause death to man. Attempts were made to use heat, acids and alkalis for the purpose. This would however destroy the desired component (protein) as well.

How could coagulation, the clotting of the blood protein, be prevented? Since a protein cell consists of a multitude of amino acids, salts and other protein elements, it was decided to break up the protein into the constituents by hydrolysis. The resultant hydrolysate proved useful in some cases, for example, in the case of malnutrition. But it could not replace the whole blood.

The researchers at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Biochemistry did the trick by making a substitute from the serum containing the white fraction. They were able to preserve the elements common to both man and animal and to get rid of the elements specific only to animals.

The preparation, designated the BK-8, contains four instead of the normal six per cent of protein. Its action is substitution of the blood not in volume or quantity but in the function upset by the loss of blood. It is indicated for cases of severe blood loss and burns. In addition to being an efficient blood substitute, the BK-8, is good as a curative remedy, is readily taken up by tissues, and stimulate blood production.

The BK-8 is administered intravenously either by the drip or jet method in amounts from 5 millilitres to one or two litres. Its originators are Vladimir Belitsar, a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Timothy Genshad, a Merited Physician of the Ukrainian Republic, and Klavdiya Kotkova, Doctor of Medicine.

(Novosti Press Agency)



## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Feb. 13.—The Ministry of Education will soon hold a technical seminar for technical school teachers in the capital. The seminar, which will last two weeks, will discuss utilisation of audio-visual aids and preparation of technical charts. Lectures will

### U.S. Satellite In Unplanned Orbit But Signals Good

CAPE KENNEDY, Feb. 13. (Reuter).—A 69-pound experimental communications satellite launched with a titan 1140 rocket yesterday has apparently no gone into its planned orbit, space agency officials said today.

They said the satellite appeared to be in a 1,725 mile circular orbit instead of a highly elliptical orbit from 1,725 to 11,500 miles from earth.

The satellite was one of those launched by a series of tricky manoeuvres.

Two satellites are sections of the rocket, whose third stage was designed to stop itself and re-ignite in space.

Officials said the main purpose of the launching to test the rocket booster was perfect.

The communications satellite contains newly designed equipment. It was reported sending back good signals.

### German Ambassador Holds Costume Ball

KABUL, Feb. 13 The Ambassador of Germany and Mrs. Moltmann gave a costume ball on Thursday evening which created the festive mood of carnival season now at its height in Germany and other parts of Europe.

In an extravagantly decorated hall, an atmosphere of hilarity prevailed at the party which lasted until the small hours of the morning.

The guests were dressed in colourful costumes.

Mrs. Moltmann wife of the German Ambassador wore a gay Brazilian dress.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. de la Mare appeared in garments of the Tudor period while Wahab Tarzi showed up in contemporary Soviet attire.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS

### FOR SALE

1962 Opel Rekord 1700  
FOUR DOORS, Caravan Springs, seat covers etc.,  
Customs unpaid.  
Contact Telephone No. 23309,  
or P.O. Box 233

### English Teachers

Four full-time English teachers needed at Kabul University. Experience preferred but not essential. Preschool orientation begins February 23rd, classes begin April 7. Contact Dr. Hudson, English Language Institute, Room 1008, Faculty of Education.

### Car For Sale

1961 Fiat 1100 customs unpaid for sale to the best offer.  
Contact: Tariq Al-Khayat  
Tel: 20976 between 9-1

be delivered by Afghan as well as foreign experts.

KABUL, Feb. 13.—The group of American lawyers who are here to study and advise on re-organisation of the Attorney-General's office and other legal institutions met Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of the Interior, yesterday morning.

At the meeting plans for cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior and the Attorney-General's office and establishment of Attorney-General's offices in the provinces were discussed.

KABUL, Feb. 13.—Dr. Mortaza Sayedi, Director-General of the Department for the Control of Communicable Diseases, accompanied by two advisors of the World Health Organisation, left Kabul yesterday for Kandahar to start a smallpox eradication campaign there.

For effective implementation of the smallpox eradication project the Ministry of Health has divided the country into three regions, northern, western and southern, and has prepared a separate project for each.

## Funds Raised By Diplomatic Wives Donated For Clinic

KABUL, Feb. 13.—A clinic will be set up next year by the Hygiene Department in the Ministry of Education near the New Clinic for the treatment of crippled children.

The decision was taken at a meeting held at the Spinzar Hotel and attended by diplomatic wives and a representative of WHO.

The Diplomatic Wives' Organisation has collected funds by holding various functions to set up the clinic. The total sum raised has been handed over to the Department of Hygiene in the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Mohammad Aziz, Seraj, President of the Hygiene Department, said Thursday that the meeting decided to send two experienced nurses abroad to study nursing under the WHO aid programme.

The representative of WHO promised to employ physio-therapist to work in the clinic.

## Kumberkhail Tribe Holds Jirga In Pakhtunistan

KABUL, Feb. 13.—A report from Tira in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a big jirga of the Kumberkhail tribe was held in Moulana Fazil Karim village. The jirga opened with recitation of verses from the Holy Koran and was addressed by elders and chieftains on the independence of Pakhtunistan and the defence of their homeland.

The jirga demanded that the Pakistan government should refrain from interfering with the affairs of the independent areas of Pakhtunistan, recognise the rights of the people and release all political prisoners. A number of decisions were taken on preventing Pakistan from pursuing a policy of intervention.

Slogan of "Long live Pakhtunistan" were raised before the jirga dispersed.

Another report from Peshawar Central Pakhtunistan, stated that strict restrictions have been imposed by the Pakistan government on national gatherings in all parts of Kohat under section 144 of the Panel Code.

Demonstrations calling for self-determination in Pakhtunistan



### PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. French film; starring Corinne Marchand.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 4, and 6 p.m. new Russian film; with Dari translation in colour.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 4, and 6 p.m. new Russian film; with Dari translation.

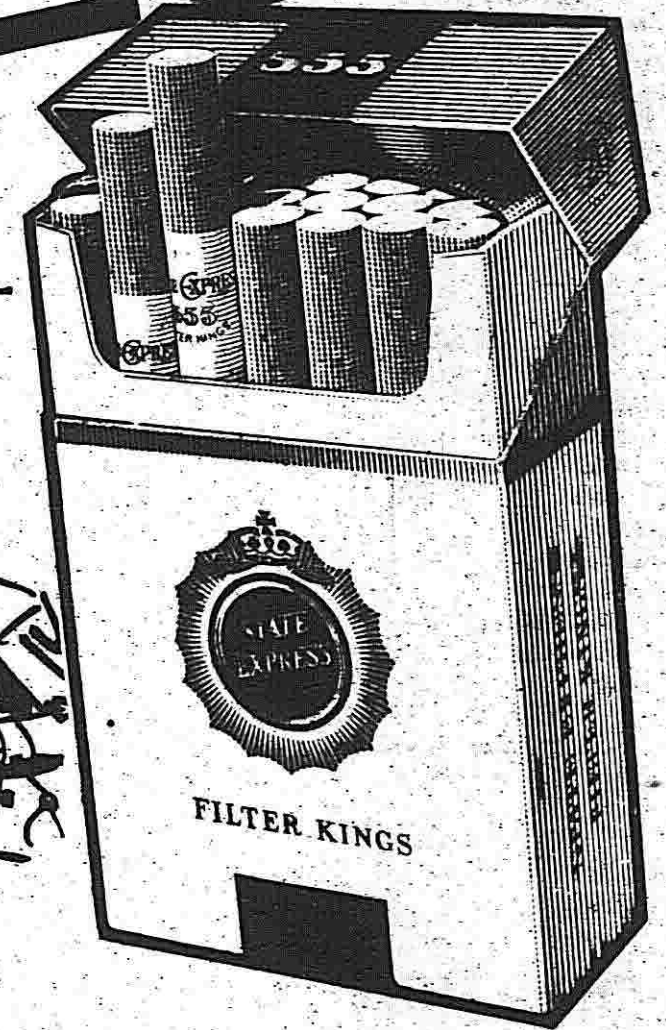
### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 2, 4, and 6 p.m. CRANES ARE FLYING with Dari translation.

KANDAHAR, Feb. 13.—The construction of a two-story building to house the provincial Department of Communications of Kandahar, which was started last year, has been completed. The building has 12 rooms and is located near Kandahar's new city park.

where continuing, the report determination in Pakhtunistan added.

# THE KING SIZE CIGARETTE OF INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS



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