

1-13-1966

## Kabul Times (January 13, 1966, vol. 4, no. 244)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature  
Max. +9°C. Minimum -7°C  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:50 a.m.  
Sun sets today at 5:3 p.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook:

VOL. IV, NO. 244.

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1966, (JADDI 23, 1344, S.H.)

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul  
Hotel; Share-e-Nau near Park  
Cinema; Kabul International  
Airport.

## Maiwandwal Returns From Shastri's Funeral Ceremony

KABUL, Jan. 13.—PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal returned to Kabul from New Delhi at 11:12 a.m. today by a chartered Ariana plane. He left Kabul Tuesday to attend the funeral of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India.

On arrival at the airport the to attend the cremation ceremony. Prime Minister said that during his two-day stay in New Delhi he found that the people of India felt deep gratitude for the sympathy shown them by the people and government of Afghanistan on the death of their national leader.

He added that while in New Delhi he had the opportunity to meet the leaders of friendly countries who had come there

## Asia Foundation Representative Takes Tokyo Post

KABUL, Jan. 13.—"Any success Asia Foundation has had here has been because of the people themselves. We have tried to do what they wanted in cooperating to help carry out development plans", said Dr. Gaston Sigur, Asia Foundation's representative in Kabul, who leaves Sunday to take up a new post in Tokyo.

Dr. and Mrs. Sigur were honoured last night at a dinner at Bagh-i-Bala attended by several ministers as well as officials of institutions which have received aid from Asia Foundation.

Dr. Sigur said he found his three and a half years in Kabul a wonderful time to be in Afghanistan. This was his first post with Asia Foundation. He will now take over as the Foundation's representative in Japan. John James arrived in Kabul Wednesday night to replace Dr. Sigur as representative here.

Asia Foundation which is a private American organisation with headquarters in San Francisco, has been working in Afghanistan since 1954. It contributes about \$300,000 a year for various projects. This includes supporting advisers.

These experts now serve in physical education and research at Kabul University, at Radio Afghanistan, in personnel planning in the Prime Minister's office, and in the Ministry of Commerce.

## Education Minister Visits Kabul University's Audio-Visual Centre

KABUL, Jan. 13.—The Minister of Education inspected Kabul University audio-visual aids centre and gave instructions for the centre's development.

Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari was accompanied during this inspection by the Rector of Kabul University and president of the Institute of Education. The minister after hearing explanations about the activities and programmes of the audio-visual centre promised the ministry's full assistance for the further development.

At the conclusion of his tour the minister expressed satisfaction at the way the centre was managed and organised.

## Ministers Inspect Kandahar Projects

KANDAHAR, Jan. 13.—Finance Minister Abdullah Yafai and Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee arrived in Kandahar Tuesday after inspecting affairs of the Helmand Valley Authority.

Accompanied by experts the two ministers saw the Arghandab reservoir dam and head works of the Zahir Shahi Canal.

They also visited some of the irrigation projects in Kandahar yesterday such as the northern and the southern Tarnak and the irrigation network around the Patab River near Baba Wali. They also studied problems of irrigating in some of the barren land.

## Meeting Discusses Draft Law On Education

KABUL, Jan. 13.—The Ministry of Education Tuesday night held a meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Minister of Education to discuss the draft educational law.

The meeting was attended by the deputy minister and members of the Ministry of Education.

An Education Ministry source said the meeting approved certain amendments in the second and third chapter of the law which dealt mostly with the authority of the minister and directors of education. The source explained that next meeting in this series will deal with chapter four dealing with primary education.

The first meeting which was held last week dealt with the fundamental aims of the educational law.

## UAR Continues Peace Efforts; Shelepin Leaves Hanoi

LONDON, January 13, (AP).—THE Soviet delegation to North Vietnam led by Alexander Shelepin is leaving Hanoi today, Moscow Radio reported Wednesday night.

"During its stay the delegation has reaffirmed Soviet support for the Vietnamese people's fight against American aggression," the broadcast said.

It added North Vietnam's Prime Minister Pham Van Dong expressed thanks for Soviet help and quoted him as saying that "deliveries under the assistance programme were arriving according to schedule and had already proved effective".

The Moscow broadcast said Shelepin was leaving for home. His itinerary on the way back to Moscow was not given.

A dispatch from the Yugoslavia News Agency Tanjug from Peking said that he would stop over in Peking and spend 24 hours there.

The agency's correspondent said that "according to reliable sources in Peking, the Soviet delegation will receive semi-official treatment and have talks on a corresponding level". The same source was quoted as saying that the initiative for the meeting in Peking came from the Chinese side.

Meanwhile, qualified sources reported Wednesday that the United Arab Republic would continue to search for means to hold peace talks on Vietnam.

The sources were commenting on a dispatch, broadcast on Cairo Radio Wednesday by a North Vietnam-

mese news agency, on Hanoi's rejecting U.S. attempts to enter into peace negotiations.

The dispatch, issued during the visit of Soviet leader Alexander Shelepin, said it had become obvious that the U.S. was working to escalate the war in Vietnam while pretending to talk about peace.

The sources said that though Hanoi's replies so far were not very encouraging, the UAR's efforts in collaboration with Yugoslavia and Algeria were still under way.

The sources said the objectives are a ceasefire in the South and the Viet Cong relinquishing their insistence on the immediate withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam as a precondition to peace (Contd. on page 4)

## U.S. Indonesia Extend Nuclear Reactor Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, (AP).—The United States Wednesday formally signed an agreement with Indonesia extending for five years the atoms-for-peace programme between the two countries.

The new agreement also provided for the international atomic energy agency to take over the inspection duties to make certain that the nuclear research reactor provided to Indonesia is not being used for military purposes.

## Commonwealth Communique On Rhodesia Stresses Sanctions, Force Not Ruled Out

LAGOS, Jan. 13, (Reuters).—The Commonwealth prime ministers have agreed to meet again in July if the Rhodesian rebellion has not been ended before then.

This was stated in the final communique at the end of the two-day conference of Commonwealth leaders here on the Rhodesian crisis.

The communique said: "The prime ministers discussed the question of the use of military force in Rhodesia and it was accepted that its use could not be precluded if this proved necessary to restore law and order".

The committee which has been appointed by the conference will review sanctions and advise when the prime ministers should reconvene, and if they deem necessary consider any action by the United Nations. In any case the prime ministers "will meet again in July if the rebellion has not been ended before then".

Several Commonwealth members said they reserved the right to propose mandatory UN action and their statement was noted by other heads

of government.

"The prime ministers were agreed that planned assistance to a lawfully constituted government of Rhodesia should begin at once", the communique said.

The communique said: "The prime ministers reaffirmed that the authority and responsibility for guiding Rhodesia to independence rested with Britain but acknowledged that the problem was of wider concern to Africa, the Commonwealth and the world".

The communique and authoritative reports from inside the conference say that the Commonwealth prime ministers have planned to end the Smith government through sanctions instead of armed force. Wilson defended sanctions as the most feasible method and emphasised that economic strictures are already proving effective.

Wilson left for Lusaka for a meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda immediately after the conference ended.

During this brief stopover dis-

cussions, Wilson was to reassure the Zambian leader of the commonwealth's support and to urge him to cut remaining economic ties with Rhodesia.

Wilson told the conference the sanctions imposed so far—including the oil embargo, the freeze on Rhodesia's overseas bank accounts and the ban on the purchase of Rhodesian agricultural products—had been 58 per cent effective.

From Zambia, Wilson will fly to Kenya for a meeting with Jomo Kenyatta.

Meanwhile, three British MPs who are on a visit to Salisbury were assaulted Wednesday just as Commonwealth leaders asked Prime Minister Harold Wilson what was the purpose of their trip to Rhodesia.

Official British sources said Wilson replied they were there to "ascertain the facts of the situation, and do you know they were beaten by Rhodesians?"

The news rocked the conference, the sources said.

## Johnson Pledges To Limit Vietnam Conflict In State Of Union Message To Congress

WASHINGTON, January 13.—PRESIDENT Johnson declared Wednesday night that the United States will strive to limit the conflict in Vietnam and "will respond if others reduce their use of force."

Defining the U.S. position on Vietnam in his annual State of the Union address to Congress he declared anew that the U.S. stands ready to meet at the conference table to discuss "any proposals...and consider the views of any group" toward ending the conflict.

The President spoke of his worldwide initiative to bring peace to Vietnam, saying: "So far we have received no response to prove either success or failure."

However, Johnson added, the U.S. has found "understanding and support" from the many nations contacted during the past 20 days in the cause of peace in Vietnam.

As for the U.S. position, the President said, "there are no arbitrary limits to our search for peace." At the same time, he made clear that the U.S. will never abandon its commitment to South Vietnam to help that beleaguered nation resist what he has termed as aggression.

The President said he proposed to dedicate \$1,000 million toward "new directions" in the U.S. foreign aid programme.

Here are some excerpts from State of the Union message:

Tonight Vietnam must hold the centre of our attention, but across the world problems and opportunities crowd in on the American nation. I will discuss them fully in the months to come, and I will follow the five continuing lines of policy that America has followed under four Presidents.

The first principle is strength. Tonight we are strong enough to keep all our commitments. We will need expenditures of \$58.3 billion for the next fiscal year to maintain this necessary might.

While special Vietnam expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated to increase by \$5.8 billion all the other expenditures in the entire federal budget will rise by only \$0.6 billion. This is true because of the stringent cost-conscious economies inaugurated in the Defence Department and throughout the government.

A second principle of policy is the effort to control, and reduce—and ultimately eliminate—modern engines of destruction.

We will vigorously pursue existing proposals—and seek new ones to

control arms—and stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

A third major principle of our foreign policy is to help build those associations of nations which reflect the opportunities and necessities of the modern world.

By strengthening the common defence, by stimulating world commerce, by meeting new hopes, these associations serve the cause of a flourishing world.

We will take new steps this year to help strengthen the Alliance for Progress—the Unity of Europe—the Community of the Atlantic—the regional organisations of developing continents, and that supreme association—the United Nations.

We will work to strengthen economic cooperation—to reduce barriers to trade—and to improve international finance.

A fourth enduring strand of policy has been to help improve the life of man.

From the Marshall Plan, to this moment that policy has rested on the claims of compassion—and the certain knowledge that only a people advancing in expectation will build secure and peaceful lands.

This year I propose major new directions in our programme of foreign assistance to help those countries who help themselves.

We will: "Conduct a worldwide attack on the problems of hunger, disease, and ignorance.

—Place the matchless skill and resources of America—in farming and in fertilizers—at the service of those countries committed to developing a modern agriculture.

—Aid those who educate the young in other lands, and give children in other continents the same head start we are trying to give our own. To advance these ends I will propose the International Education Act of 1966. I will also propose the International Health Act of 1966:

—To strike at disease by a new effort to bring modern skills and knowledge to the uncared-for suffering of the world—and by wiping out smallpox, malaria, and controlling yellow fever over most of the world in this decade.

## De Gaulle To Visit Soviet Union Later This Year

PARIS, Jan. 13.—President Charles de Gaulle will pay a visit to the Soviet Union this year, according to the BBC.

The date of his visit has not yet been fixed but according to reliable sources, it may take place in June this year.

President de Gaulle has also been invited to Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Romania.

## Stewart Completes S. American Tour

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 13.—Michael Stewart, the British Foreign Secretary, on the last leg of his journey in Latin America left here today for London, BBC reported.

In a statement issued at the end of his visit he said that Britain and Argentina could cooperate to help the world in many ways.



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Editor-in-Chief  
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor:  
Shafie S. Rahel  
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Telegraphic Address:—  
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## Food For Thought

The people who get on in this world are the people who get up and look for the circumstances they want, and, if they can't find them, make them.

Lagos Conference  
Compromise

If the Commonwealth is devoted to peace, friendship and equality among its members, the Prime Ministers' conference at Lagos should have concentrated its attention on finding ways of restoring normal conditions in Rhodesia as early as possible. Since Britain, which has the main responsibility of ousting the illegal Ian Smith regime, is known to be against the use of force, several members were skeptical about the outcome of the conference. Some refused to be represented at Prime Ministerial level and at least two kept away from the meeting.

It is not therefore surprising that there was a clash of opinions at the conference. Not everyone there agreed with Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson that economic sanctions alone can bring the Smith government to its knees. Most African members strongly urged that the use of force is absolutely necessary and that little can be achieved without it.

Since the minority government of Rhodesia declared itself independent over two months ago, Britain has been applying various forms of sanctions. The most drastic action taken so far has been imposition of the oil embargo less than a month ago. This may have led to the introduction of strict petrol rationing in Rhodesia, but cannot be claimed to have made any deep impression on Ian Smith or his government. That is why African members of the Commonwealth have been severely critical of Britain and demanding direct measures to overthrow the illegal regime.

The Lagos conference has found a compromise between these two positions. The situation will be reviewed after six months if other measures do not yield the desired results during that period. Nobody can light-heartedly advocate military conflict leading to the loss of thousands of lives. But if force is not to be employed, it is for Britain to convince the African states that economic

## Manpower Most Precious Resource In Growing Countries

By Abdul G. Malikzada

It is evident that progress is basically the result of human effort. It takes human agents to mobilise capital, to exploit natural resources, to create markets, and to carry on trade. No country can afford to neglect its manpower or human resources, because the prosperity of a country is directly related to the speed with which this precious resource becomes available to carry on the multitude of tasks essential to political, social and economic growth.

A country needs educated political leaders, lawyers, and judges, trained engineers, doctors, economists, teachers, administrators, writers, craftsmen, and other capable and qualified personnel to spur its development.

If a country is unable to develop its human resources, it cannot de-

velop much else, whether it be a modern political and social structure, a sense of national unity or higher standards of material welfare. We believe that the builders of economies are elites of various kinds who organise and lead the march toward progress. These elites may be revolutionary intellectuals, nationalist leaders, or members of a dynastic or rising middle-class. Their effectiveness as prime movers depends not only on their own development but on the knowledge, skills and capabilities of those whom they lead as well.

Thus, the development of human resources is a necessary condition for all kinds of growth—social, political, cultural, or economic.

It is a logical starting point. In order to achieve rapid economic growth—one of the major goals of

every society—there must be a programme of human resources development designed to produce the knowledge, skills and incentives required by a productive economy. Lack of trained manpower can be a greater limiting factor than shortage of capital or natural resources.

Human resources development must therefore be regarded as an integral part of development planning. It should, however, not be analysed solely in economic terms, for this would be misleading.

There was a time when it was believed that a nation became great if it possessed vast natural resources. It was thought that to grow strong and rich the nation had only to harvest these resources or dig them out of the ground and put them on the markets of the world. This thinking has now changed and

there is a growing realisation that the progress of mankind depends upon man; yet, the part played in the total planning process by the development of the nations of human resources is often overlooked.

In the development of human resources, certain factors special to it have to be taken into consideration.

1. Human resources cannot be stockpiled nor processed by machines. Manpower can, however, be trained, educated, motivated and guided.

2. Population in most of the developing countries is growing at a much faster rate than other resources. Maximum and most effective utilisation of the human resources in the development of total resources has to be ensured to avoid mass

(Contd. on page 4)

## Does Afghanistan's Civil Service Need Reorganisation?

By SHAFIE RAHEL

The need for a good civil service in a developing country such as ours is as imperative as the implementation of the development plans.

It is high time we had a careful look at the status of our civil servants. Scientific grading, promotion, training, educational and talent requirements and delegation of power must all be studied.

Presently it should be of prime concern to consider which model of the existing civil services in the world we want to follow in Afghanistan. Although the systems found in the western countries are very similar, in practice, each one is different from the rest.

Our civil service has been in existence for the last 46 years. Most civil servants reach higher ranks in the administration after many years of hard work. The grading system itself, which is based on education and experi-

ence, is something which is worth having. The practice of delegation of powers, although much of it depends on senior officials, is there, even though centralisation is widely prevalent.

Responsibility is distributed according to rank and the hierarchy in the administration is highly noticeable.

As to the charge of corruption, it may be said in defence of the Afghan civil service that some degree of corruption exists in every civil service in the world. One does not know how many decisions made by civil servants in other countries are influenced by PRO's and the hired agents of business firms and enterprises. But it is a fact that there are many instances of outsiders influencing official decisions.

Notwithstanding all that, our civil service needs a good shake-

up. It is necessary that it should be reorganised on scientific lines. So far, we have no system of competitive examinations. We have not classified civil servants into different categories.

Moreover, the political heads of ministries have not been separated from the civil service.

No law clearly outlines the rights and duties of the civil service. For instance, one does not know whether civil servants are justified and legally permitted to go on strike. Do they have the right to vote? Will they be allowed to become members of political parties when such parties come into being? Are they legally bound to serve under all governments?

If some classes of the civil servants are permitted to do all this, what about the rest?

This means that we need new laws and regulations about the

conduct, educational requirements, selection, appointment, and even leave and training of civil servants. Connected with this are the scales of salary of civil servants.

The need for such regulations is all the more imperative as more and more Afghan students are returning home after studying in foreign countries and the number of Kabul University's graduates is likely to double in the course of another few years.

These men and women have as much right to be employed in the civil service, which is badly in need of educated people, as those already employed. At present both feel a sense of insecurity. It is therefore essential that the situation should be carefully examined and ways to satisfy the needs of those in service as well as younger men aspiring to join the administration.

## Need For Discretionary Fiscal Policy In Afghanistan

BY MAIWAND

Discretionary fiscal policy must be used to adjust tax structure and tax rates, on the one hand, and the levels of government expenditure on the other, in order to offset cyclical tendencies arising in the private sector of the economy.

The objective of fiscal policy is to incur deficits or surpluses—the former to regulate recession and the latter to cushion inflation. Since unbalanced budgets are the core of fiscal policy, it is essential to explore the present government budget policies before beginning a more specific discussion of discretionary fiscal policy.

There are three prevailing government budget policies. The most conservative—not to say reactionary—policy is that which advocates an annually balanced budget. At the other pole lies functional finance, the most liberal view; it gives secondary priority to balancing government budgets annually or over any other period. Standing between these two concepts is the idea of a cyclically balanced budget, wherein government budgets are to be balanced over the course of the business cycle rather than annually.

The Great Depression of the 1930's badly shook the confidence in the concept of balanced budgets. An incorrect understanding of private and public finance and wide-

spread belief in the classical theory of employment also fostered the acceptance of balanced budgets.

Close scrutiny, shows that an annually balanced budget hinders government fiscal activity as a counter-cyclical force. Worse yet, an annually balanced budget actually exaggerates the business cycle. Suppose that the Afghan economy faces a malaise of unemployment and falling incomes. Under such circumstances, tax receipts will automatically decrease. The Afghan government will certainly seek to balance its budget by either (1) increasing tax rates, (2) reducing government expenditure, or (3) using a combination of these two. There is no doubt that all these policies will prove deflationary, because each one of them further dampens rather than stimulates the level of aggregate demand.

In the same manner, an annually balanced budget will also intensify inflation. As money income rises under the impact of inflation, tax collections will automatically increase. In seeking to balance its budget the Afghan government must either (1) cut tax rates (2) increase government expenditures, or (3) adopt a linking of both. All these three policies will intensify inflationary pressures.

From the consideration of the

above propositions we conclude that "an annually balanced budget is not economically neutral; the pursuit of such a policy is procyclical, not counter-cyclical".

Many factors including the Great Depression, general acceptance of Keynesian employment theory, and the recognition that public and private finances are not comparable, contributed to the development of the concept of a cyclically balanced budget. This budget philosophy advocates that government should exert a counter-cyclical trend and at the same time balancing its budget. As there is no sanctity about 12 months as an accounting period, so the budget according to this school of thought should be regulated over the course of the business cycle.

There is no doubt that the rationale of this kind of budget philosophy is clear, simple, plausible, and appealing. In order to offset depressions government should lower taxes and increase expenditures, thereby purposely incurring a deficit. To ward off inflation, upswing taxes should be boosted up and government expenditure slashed down. The resulting surplus in the budget could then be used to repay public debt incurred in financing depression. This type of government fiscal policy will certainly exert a positive

counter-cyclical force, and in the meantime the government can still balance its budget—not annually, but over a period of years covering the cyclical period.

Historically, the concept of the annually balanced budget has given ground to the cyclically balanced budget and, more recently, to the idea of functional finance. As this budget philosophy sees it, the question of a balanced budget—either annually or cyclically—is of secondary importance. The prime purpose of government finance is to keep the economy in good health. If the attainment of this objective entails either persistent surpluses or a large and growing public debt, so be it. Because the problems which government surpluses and deficits involve are relatively minor compared with the extremely unsavory alternatives of prolonged depressions and severe inflations.

After the above cursory review of the government budget philosophies, we now shed light on the need for discretionary fiscal policy.

In Afghanistan where built-in flexibility is non-existent and still more the nature of built-in flexibility itself is inadequate to cope with serious economic fluctuations, discretionary actions become all the more important in the economic structure of finance policy.

## Museum Experts Study Way To Preserve Ancient Boat

Plans for a museum to house the 4,000-year-old boat found at the foot of the Cheops Pyramid are being studied in Cairo. The conservation and display of this unique survival of ancient times

sanctions can be effective enough to subdue the rebellious regime in Salisbury. If the use of force is being so strongly advocated, it is because rebellions are quelled by force alone. Having assured other Commonwealth countries that adequate steps will be taken to deal with the situation, Britain should begin thinking of really strong measures calculated to end the stalemate in the shortest possible time.

pose a number of difficult problems owing to the fact that it is made of wood.

To help solve these problems, two experts, H.J. Plenderleith, Director of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome, and L. Bernabo-Brea, Superintendent of Eastern Sicilian Antiquities, were therefore sent by UNESCO as consultants to the United Arab Republic at the request of the government.

The boat was discovered in a deep vault on the south side of the Great Pyramid erected at Gizeh by King Cheops, founder of the fourth Egyptian dynasty. The vault was hewn out of the rock and hermetically sealed with great cement blocks. The boat, although in a perfect state of pre-

servation, had been dismantled and the various parts had been fastened together by means of plaited reeds.

It took the UAR archaeologists two years of patient labour to reconstruct the boat, whose bulk, 70 feet in length, turned out to be larger than the vault. The vessel was not a sacred boat used for religious purposes, but a real boat which seemed to have actually plied the Nile. Its construction, without and within, the way in which its constituent parts had been joined—the bridge, the elegant royal cabin—are evidence of the astonishing level of technical skill reached by the Egyptians at the beginning of the fourth dynasty, nearly 4,000 years B.C.

Archaeologists are convinced that another boat is to be found

in an identical vault located further west on the south side of the Pyramid. However, excavation work will not be started until a permanent solution has been found for the conservation of the first boat, temporarily housed in a boat-building shed near the site.

The timbers have been cleaned and treated with a thin transparent plastic impregnant to strengthen them and protect them from changes in humidity. But this is not enough. The boat will have to be maintained in a building where suitable atmospheric conditions are kept constant. This will involve reconstituting the atmospheric conditions of the vault in which the boat was preserved for 4,000 years, while enabling visitors to see it from all

(Contd. on page 4)



## Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

### Foreign Services, Western Music

**Urdu Programme:**  
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band

**English Programme:**  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.

**Russian Programme:**  
on 62 m band.

Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

## Air Services

FRIDAY

Khost-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1605  
Kabul-Khost  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1330  
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut  
Departure-1030  
Kabul-Beirut  
Departure-0800

SATURDAY

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-1030  
Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Departure-0830

SUNDAY

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-0945  
Khost-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Tashkent-Kabul  
Arrival-1510  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Khost  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Tashkent  
Departure-0900  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Departure-1300

**IRANIAN AIRWAYS**  
Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-0915  
Kabul-Tehran  
Departure-1010

**CSA**  
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul  
Arrival-1040

## Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-210122
Police	20507-21122
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22316
	20763
	20502

## PHARMACIES

Asri	Phone No. 24231
Faryabi	Phone No. 20861
Yousufi	Phone No. 21584
Haidar	Phone No. 22954
Zaman	Phone No. 20531

## Investments Complement Aid To Developing Countries

Following are excerpts from an article on West German investment in Afghanistan which appeared in the West German publication "The Orient".

The inauguration of the Afghan Wool-Industry Ltd. (AWI) on Aug. 18, 1965, near Kabul initiated a new era for Afghanistan's economy—the era of foreign private investment. What was going on in developing countries since many years and what was quite normal in former colonial countries means a completely new phase of economic development for Afghanistan. The lack of interest of foreign private capital to invest in Afghanistan was evidently caused by an insufficient infrastructure as roads, communications and energy were missing. Moreover there was no legal base for the protection of such private investors.

In the meantime Afghanistan has improved its infrastructure in a very short time, preparing the ground for small industry in the most important parts of the country. The construction of roads is developing

rapidly. Within a few years two new power stations will provide sufficient electricity to Kabul and environments.

Walter Scheel, Federal German Minister of Economic Cooperation, pointed out during his last visit to Afghanistan in November 1964 that W. Germany is willing to encourage private investments in Afghanistan provided the Afghan government would be ready to conclude a bilateral agreement for the protection of private capital.

The 10 per cent German ownership in the Afghan Wool-Industry Ltd. shows a new trend. The AWI reached this special agreement with the Afghan government, which might be taken as an example for future investors.

From the total capital of 8 million marks more than Af. 100 million which will be increased shortly to about Af. 150 million, 5 to 6 per cent can annually be acquired from March 1969 by Afghans until the Afghan participation reaches 49 per cent. The management of the new venture will pass into Afghan hands in 1977 and ten years later the firm is to be transferred to Afghan partners.

The German capital, which is being taken over by Afghans, will be reinvested in Afghanistan. In order to facilitate the start of firm no taxes will be paid for the next three years. The agreement contains a certain provision against nationalisation. Even for the transfer of profits an acceptable solution was stipulated. Up to 15 per cent of the authorised capital may be transferred annually, provided that 25 per cent of the profit will go into a reserve account.

In 1960 Afghanistan asked the West German economic advisory group of Hendriksen in Kabul to interest German private firms in the establishment of a wool manufacturing industry. In the same year Dr. Mittelsten Scheid of Messrs. Vorwerk & Co. in Wuppertal-Barmen was approached to build a German factory in Kabul. He succeeded in getting the participation of an old textile firm, Messrs. Joh. Wulff & Co. in Remscheid. In April 1963 the contract was signed with the Afghan government. A year later the buildings were under construction and in spring 1965 the first woollen blankets and uniform cloth were delivered from the new factory.

The AWI in the industrial estate of Pul-e-Charkhi is a representative building; its capacity amounts to 450,000 to 600,000 metres of cloth and consists of all departments required for such a modern factory. In a double-shift turn of 400 workers 1,600 to 1800 tons of raw wool can be transformed into uniform cloth, coat cloth, blankets, carpets, yarns, chintz etc. At a conservative estimate Afghanistan could save about Af. 80 million (4 to 5 million marks) yearly of foreign exchange from cloth imports.

A further advantage is the training of man-power in a wide range from unskilled workers up to management personnel. The wool factory might also have a favourable effect on the future quality of raw wool. The strained foreign exchange

(Contd. on page 4)



Busy bookstall in Moscow

### Publishing House Specialises In Social Science

Books with a new emblem showing a torch whose flame looked like an open book appeared in the Soviet Union two years ago. This is the emblem of the Publishing House of Socio-Economic Literature "Mysl". The publishing house puts out scientific and popular science works on philosophy, economics, history and geography. There is a book of a new title leaving every day the publishing house, the annual circulation of these books is seven million copies.

"Mysl" books are also sent abroad. Translated into ten languages is the many-volume "World History" prepared by Soviet authors. Published in English, German, Polish, French and Italian is Academician Vasily Nemchinov's work "Economic-Mathematical Methods and Models in Economy", and scores of other books.

The publishing house puts out the translations of books from foreign languages. Last year "Mysl" started publishing a many-volume series called "Philosophical Heritage" in which a great place belongs to the works of foreign authors.

Put out in the Soviet Union every day are 3.5 million books most of which go to shops and from there into the possession of citizens. Besides, the Soviet Union has about 400,000 public libraries. There are about 140,000 libraries open for rural readers, and more than 50,000 specialised reading halls and libraries for scientific and technical workers.

### Speed Speaking Record Held By Stenographer

Women are generally considered the owners of the most nimble tongues in the world. A West German man, 62-year-old Peter Spiegel, cleared up this obvious false report: he is so well trained in the art of fast speech that even the best tongue-trained market-woman could turn green with envy.

His mouth, graced by a small Menjou moustache, can reach such an enormous speed rate that the ears of listeners continue to ring a long while afterwards. The press stenographer from the Ruhr area was able to break his own world record with 908 syllables per minute on Oct. 9 last year. Connoisseurs maintain that he had herewith reached the utmost limit. Spiegel, however, is not yet entirely convinced.

He was brought together a short while ago with West Germany's comic artist Gisela Schluter—who symbolises for West Germany's male population the screeching, sharp and fast-tongued female. Peter Spiegel offered his fellow men a strange satisfaction. The otherwise so lithe "tongue racer" could barely manage to speak 440 syllables per minute.

Spiegel gained his speaking skill in years of intensive training and corrects himself with the help of a tape recorder. For even if he spits out words like a machine gun, they must be pronounced correctly. Before speech tournaments, he lets a raw egg yolk slowly dissolve between tongue and gums.

The 62-year-old man's ambition has not been quenched with his world record. He is also working on a universal shorthand system to replace the old method. Spiegel's shorthand offers one decisive advantage: instead of 200 rules, it has a mere 13. With his own method, the fast talker has also become a world champion in the shorthand field: he can take down 440 syllables of shorthand per minute.

### Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 13.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 74.75 (per one U.S. dollar)	75.25
Af. 209.30 (per one pound sterling)	1881.25
Af. 1868.75 (per hundred German Mark)	1831.25
Af. 1513.10 (per hundred French Franc)	1523.28
Af. 1740.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1752.00



A new Mark 11E version of their C-V8 high-performance four-seater salon has been introduced by Britain's Jense Motors Limited.

Powdered by a V-8 engine of 6,276 cubic centimetre capacity producing 330 brake horse

power, the chassis specification now includes a dual braking system with tandem master cylinder and new booster.



## Bonn Not To Give Military Help To South Vietnamese

BONN, January 13, (AP).—

WEST German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder emphasised the Bonn government's stand here that West Germany will give no military assistance whatsoever to South Vietnam and that she has not been questioned by anybody to do so.

The foreign minister, who was questioned in the Bundestag at the request of the opposition Social Democrats on the Chancellor's pre-Christmas journey to the United States and the Paris NATO meeting, at the same time officially informed the house that the government will send a hospital ship to South Vietnam.

Schroeder said "there are no West German soldiers in Vietnam, neither in uniform nor in disguise".

Stating the government's attitude towards the U.S. wishes for strong

ger assistance for South Vietnam, Schroeder said this was an "extremely difficult problem" which must be treated with great caution and lucidity.

The procedure of a similar reporting direct to the house instead of to the relevant committee was applied for the first time ever in the 15 years of existence of the Parliament.

In the two and a half hour Bundestag debate, opposition spokesman Helmut Schmidt had warned against any West German engagement that might be damage to the Bonn position in the problem of German reunification.

Christian Democrat floor leader Rainer Barzel stressed that West Germany, in her position, could take over world-wide engagements only by works of peace.

Regarding NATO and Bonn's attitude towards the problem of nuclear co-determination, Schroeder said the government had changed none of its former basic views.

He called "not topical" deliberations in connection with a European atomic force.

### Perkins Engines Ltd.

#### Technicians Arrive Here

KABUL, Jan. 13.—E. Oldham, Regional Sales Manager, and E. A. Allen, installation and service engineer of Perkins Engines Ltd. of England arrived here today, to discuss sales and service with their Afghan distributors—Shirkate Servis (Afghan Motor and Parts Company).

A successful conversion from petrol to diesel engines has been done on a number of Kabul and inter-city buses.

Shirkate Servis will now be able to undertake the conversion of privately-owned trucks and buses. Perkins technicians during their visit will advise on the speedy installation of diesel engines and to assist with service training, spare parts stocking and ordering and sales and advertising techniques.

### NUCLEAR CARGO SHIP PLANNED

The building of a Swedish-Norwegian nuclear cargo ship may be started up in 1966, provided that shipowners and shipyards in Sweden and Norway show sufficient interest in the project. It will take five years to complete the 67,000-ton deadweight ore carrier designed by a joint group of engineers from the two countries, and total costs are estimated to about \$11 million.

Some ideas for the design have been borrowed from the nuclear merchant vessel "Savannah" of the United States. But while the power plant of the "Savannah" is a pressure water reactor, the Swedish-Norwegian engineers have decided on a boiling lightwater reactor. It will produce about 25,000 horsepower, and give the ship a speed of 17.5 knots.

## OECD To Set Up Science Policy Forum In Paris

PARIS, Jan. 13, (DP).—The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will probably set up a permanent forum for science policy at its Paris headquarters.

The institution would chiefly serve the purpose of mutual information and coordination in the field of national and international science policy.

The necessity of the forum was discussed in detail by the OECD science ministers who met here Wednesday for a two-day conference.

The suggestion to form the forum was contained in a report compiled by the interim committee of the science conference.

The report also recommended the build-up of a net of specialised research centres.

The conference which is presided over by France's new Science Minister Alain Peyrefitte, Wednesday also discussed the distribution of funds in the field of science research and technical development.

The OECD consist of 21 countries mostly European but including Japan.

### Formula To Settle N.Y. Transit Strike Submitted

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, (AP).—A three-man panel of nationally known mediators submitted Wednesday its own formula for settlement of New York's billion dollar, 12-day transit tie-up.

With peace talks at a standstill in the prolonged bus and subway strike Mayor John V. Lindsay studied the mediators' blueprint. Based on long hours they have devoted to the deadlock. The Mayor did not immediately make the proposals public.

## Manpower

(Contd. from page 2)

poverty and malnutrition.

3. Unlike other resources, people are consumers as well as producers. Yet, another factor calling for consideration is that to meet the revolution of rising human competence, the growth of skills, knowledge and technology takes time and determined planning. It takes longer to produce a technical or a professional worker than to erect a factory or mill. The development of human resources, therefore, should be so arranged that the potential work force emerging five, 10 and 15 years later will be educated and trained in the fields where there will be economic opportunity and in occupations where the government and the nation will benefit from their services.

All these, in the first instance, call for continual, dynamic and careful manpower planning for all emerging nations and, secondly, for proper organisation of the nation's manpower efforts to increase the effectiveness of such planning. It is only through such planning that we can increase productivity, maintain a high and stable level of employment and raise the standard of living.

## Foreign Investment

(Contd. from page 3)

situation certainly should be eased by the export of woollen yarns at a higher price than raw wool. Messrs. Vorwerk and Co. are one of the first customers buying yarns for carpets at a normal price from the AWI instead of importing them from Belgium and France. A further profit for the Afghan government will be the tax receipts after the initial three-year period of the company.

It was the idea of Dr. Erich Mittelsten Scheid to create an example in Afghanistan by which the developing country and the foreign investor will profit. He pointed out that investments in a developing country are only justified if they are connected with the idea of development aid.

## Ancient Boat

Contd. on Page 3

angles.

The site and design of the building, its arrangement, the accommodation of the boat, the method of lighting, the system of air-conditioning, the isolating materials to be used, the base that is to support the boat and at the same time prevent deformation—all pose problems that have to be solved by the architect.

### Officials Leave For Further Studies Abroad

KABUL, Jan. 12.—Engineer Amir Mohammad Masoudi, Director of the Hydrology Section of the Department of Water and Soil Survey, left Kabul for Budapest Tuesday for further studies in hydrology under a Hungarian government fellowship programme.

Mohammad Ihsan, a teacher at the Afghan Institute of Technology, left Kabul for the United States Tuesday for training in foundry techniques under a USAID scholarship programme.

## Floods Kill 132, Injure 700 In Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 13, (DPA).—According to first official figures Wednesday, 132 dead have been confirmed in the city of Rio de Janeiro, pounded for two days by torrential tropical rains, and at least another 100 are feared buried beneath collapsed buildings.

Many children are still missing. At least 700 people are in hospital and some 5,000 have lost their homes. The number of homeless is expected to climb to more than 10,000 as the catastrophic downpours continue.

According to first estimates, the damage to private property exceeds \$250,000, not counting damage to public buildings, roads and bridges.

The federal government and the government of Guanabara state have so far provided a total of \$900,000 in aid money for Guanabara state alone.

In Rio, the majority of the victims were inhabitants of the so-called "favelas", poor quarter in the hills surrounding the city.

Trains to and from Rio are immobile on flooded tracks. Few planes are able to land or take off and 26 overseas freighters are waiting in Rio harbour for labour to unload them.

Telephone communications have been restored up to 50 per cent. The food situation is still precarious and water has had to be rationed by flood waters, has smashed the water main at Guandu, outside the city.

In Rio's Avenida Niemeyer, another falling rock buried a truck, a passenger car and a house and killed eight people. In Niteroi, capital of Rio de Janeiro state, roads and bridges burst like in an earthquake.

The Rio studio of Brazil's most famous coloured artist, Heitor dos Prazeres, collapsed, destroying an entire collection of his most valuable paintings which were to have been exhibited in Dakar, Senegal, next April.

The world famous Maracana soccer stadium, north of Rio, has become an asylum for the homeless.

## Two Ways Found To Provide Market For Junked Cars

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, (AP).—

Two new ways of treating scrapped automobiles, one experimental and one ready to go into commercial use, may provide a market for the junked cars beginning to mar U.S. landscape.

The Ford Motor Company is underwriting the system ready for commercial use. It has agreed to make a long-term buying contract with a scrap metal dealer to use chopped automobile for the Ford foundries. This will enable the dealer to build a 3.5 million dollar treating plant near Detroit. It will grind up about 250,000 cars a year.

In this system, scrapped cars will be passed to a hammer mill, a big rotating disk with heavy hammers bolted to its rim. They swing out by centrifugal force and break the cars into small fragments of steel and other metals. The fragments will go to magnets which pull out the iron and steel, and leave bits of copper, zinc and lead for further processing.

The experimental process is being tried by the governments Bureau of Mines. It has let a contract for a new type of kiln which will roast auto scrap at around 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit—hot enough to vaporize the non-ferrous metals but not hot enough to melt the steel. After roasting, the scrap should be free of the alloy.

## Computers

### Identify Germs

A new computer which will identify and study bacteria, viruses and other infectious agents is to be constructed in the university of California, Berkeley.

The computer's job will be to study hereditary characteristics of bacteria and other micro-organisms, find out what minerals, vitamins and foods they need to survive and what drugs and poisons they are able to resist and how they react to different temperatures and environments.

Another important task of the computer will be to diagnose infectious diseases at an earlier stage than is now possible. A high-speed electronic scanner-computer incorporated in the system may enable physicians in hospitals to diagnose bacterial and other microbial diseases in one-third or one-fourth of the time now required. This could save many lives by cutting down delays in recommending specific treatment for a disease.

### Anthropologist Continue Research In Laghman

Jalalabad, Jan. 12.—Prof. Debtz, an anthropologist from the Soviet Academy of Sciences, accompanied by a representative of the Department of Philology in the College of Literature, Kabul University, is now in Laghman to carry out anthropological research and study on the life of Kochis in the area.

## AT THE CINEMA

### ARYANA CINEMA

At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. American coloured film.

### SERGEANT RULEDGE

### PARK CINEMA

At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. Combined Italian, French and Spanish cinemascope coloured film.

### SANDOKAN

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 7:30 and 10 p.m. black and white Indian film.

### RAKA

## Peace Efforts

(Contd. from page 1)

talks.

The sources said pressure is based on a U.S. assurance to hold off the resumption of air raids against North Vietnam until Jan. 20 and possibly later if efforts for talks warrant it.

The sources disclosed that the ceasefire proposal entails a cessation of hostilities by the forces of both sides in South Vietnam in certain small areas, thus creating pockets of disengagement.

The sources reported Hanoi was still insisting on the immediate withdrawal of American troops before agreeing to any proposal.

But the sources indicated that there were signs the Viet Cong might be ready to drop demands for an immediate American withdrawal if the United States recognised their National Liberation Front and accepted it as a party to future peace talks on Vietnam.

In this case the Viet Cong reportedly would accept that the withdrawal take place in a specified period agreed on by both sides.

The sources, however, discounted the Viet Cong capability to go through with this in view of Hanoi's opposition to anything less than an immediate American withdrawal.

## USSR Invites Scientists To Take Part In Tests Of New Accelerators

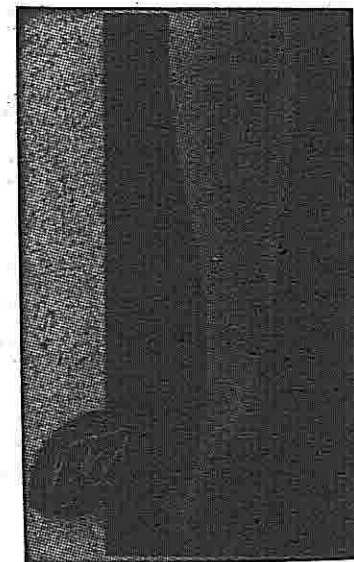
MOSCOW, Jan. 12, (Tass).—The government of the USSR has invited scientists from countries which are members of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute to take part in experiments on new accelerators, which have been built or are being built in the Soviet Union.

Andrei Petrosyants, the plenipotentiary representative of the USSR, stated this at a regular session of the committee of plenipotentiary representatives of the member countries.

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