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## Kabul Times (February 11, 1967, vol. 5, no. 265)

Bakhtar News Agency

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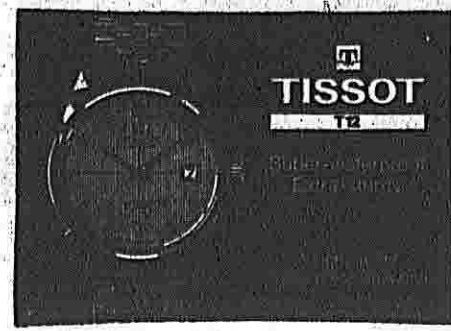
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## KARACHI CROWDS GREET THEIR MAJESTIES

### Pakistan Women's Association Gives Luncheon For Queen

KARACHI, February 11, (Bakhtar).—Her Majesty the Queen was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the All Pakistan Women's Association in Karachi's Intercontinental Hotel today. Among those at the luncheon were Her Royal Highness Princess Mariam, Mrs. Aurangzeb, daughter of Pakistan President Ayub Khan, and wives of Pakistani Ministers.

This morning Her Majesty, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Mariam, visited the handicrafts sales shop run by the All Pakistan Women's Association.

The director of the association and wives of high-ranking Pakistani officials welcomed Her Majesty at the shop.

Her Majesty also visited the National Museum in Karachi. At the entrance of the museum Her Majesty was welcomed by the director of the museum and students from girls' schools.

On Friday His Majesty the King visited the mausoleum of Mohommad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, and after offering prayers placed a wreath there.

Accompanied by President Ayub Khan he also went on a sight-seeing tour of Mirpur Sekro by car.

Her Majesty on Friday morning visited the School of Home Economics, which is located three miles outside Karachi. Her Royal Highness Princess Mariam accompanied her Majesty.

Her Majesty and the Princess were received at the school by the commissioner of Karachi city and the principal and teachers of the school. Students presented bouquets to Her Majesty and the Princess.

Her Majesty visited the embroidery, cooking, tailoring and industrial chemistry sections and the library of the school.

As Her Majesty was leaving the school the students gathered around her car and shouted: "Long Live Afghanistan."

Her Majesty also visited the centre for rehabilitation of the blind. Her Majesty was received there by the members of the Committee for Protection of the Blind, and the president and staff of the centre.

Her Majesty inspected the needlework, tailoring and handicrafts sections of the centre.

A group of the blind inmates of the centre sang a welcoming song in Dari.

Their Majesties had arrived in Karachi on Thursday evening, flying by a special jet from Lahore.

They were received at the airport by President Ayub Khan, cabinet members, Karachi's Commissioner, heads of diplomatic missions and high-ranking civil and military officials.

A number of residents of Karachi were also at the airport to welcome Their Majesties. They shouted: "Long Live the King of Afghanistan."

Karachi's streets were adorned with the flags of Afghanistan and Pakistan, and at crossroads there were pictures of His Majesty.

Their Majesties spent the night in the Presidential palace.

In Lahore, Their Majesties visited the Iqbal mausoleum on Thursday afternoon before leaving for Karachi.

Their Majesties were accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses Princess Mariam and Prince Mohammad Daud Pashtoon, the royal entourage and Mohammad Musa, Governor of West Pakistan.

The Iqbal committee received Their Majesties at the gate of the mausoleum.

Later in the day Their Majesties inspected the royal mosque and the royal fort in Lahore. Their Majesties were seen off at Lahore's airport by the Governor and high-ranking civil and military officials. Their Majesties' visit to Lahore was covered by television.

### De Gaulle Calls On French To Favour "Stability"

PARIS, Feb. 11, (DPA).—French President Charles de Gaulle Thursday called on his country to cast the ballot next month in favour of stability as represented by the fifth republic and against a revival of the fourth republic's party system.

In a nation-wide television speech prior to the official opening of campaigning for the national assembly election in March, de Gaulle stressed the economic, social, and foreign affairs achievements since the start of the fifth republic nine years ago.

Earlier addressing the Council on Foreign Relations on Thursday in New York, Brandt said there was no change in Bonn's relations to Washington.

### Bonn Favours Treaty Against Proliferation

CHICAGO, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt said Friday his country would welcome a nuclear non-proliferation treaty provided it was given assurances about future European security.

"If the world can gain more security from this development and can concentrate its energies on the great problems still to be solved, then we welcome it," he said in remarks prepared for delivery to the inaugural dinner of the Adlai Stevenson Institute on International Affairs here.

Speaking about the Common Market, he said he felt the problems surrounding British entry could, and must, be solved. British participation, he said, would be of great importance for Europe.

At a Thursday Press Conference Brandt said that it was no secret that many Arab countries which had broken off relations with his country when it established ties with Israel in 1965 now wanted to correct that position.

Earlier addressing the Council on Foreign Relations on Thursday in New York, Brandt said there was no change in Bonn's relations to Washington.



His Majesty the King receives a silver model of the Shalimar garden presented by the Mayor of Lahore, Mohammad Husain (first left), as a Souvenir.

### Royal Audience

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—During the week ended February 9 the following were received in audience by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the Regent:

Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshano Jirgah; Abdullah Yaftali, Minister without Portfolio; Eng. Ahmadullah, Minister of the Interior; Mohammad Osman Sidki, Minister of Information and Culture; Abdul Karim Hakimi, Minister of Finance; Dr. Mohammad Haider, Minister of Justice; Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation; Lt. Gen. Ghulam Farouq, Joint Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Mohammad Rahim Naseri, Commandant of Police and Security Forces; and Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Taraki, Legal Adviser to the Prime Minister's Office.

### Wilson-Kosygin Talks End With No Progress On Vietnam

LONDON, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—The Soviet and British Prime Ministers went into the final formal session of their week-long talks with no signs that they will make any real progress on the critical Vietnam issue.

The meeting, at 10 Downing Street, is the fifth between the two prime ministers since Kosygin arrived for his official visit to Britain Monday.

They will meet again informally Sunday at Wilson's country seat Chequers.

A final communique on their talks is not expected to be released until Monday, when Kosygin will leave Britain.

Three key factors in the talks between Kosygin and Wilson were:

1. Wilson's efforts to get the two warring sides in Vietnam to the conference table;

2. Kosygin's strong backing of Hanoi's demand that the United States must unconditionally halt its bombing and other warlike actions against North Vietnam before there could be any talks between the Americans and the North Vietnamese;

3. American Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Thursday night said the United States must know what the North Vietnamese were prepared to do to match the decision to stop American bombing of North Vietnam.

Kosygin told a press conference Thursday that he thought agreement on a non-proliferation treaty would come very soon, but made clear the Soviet Union would never allow West Germany to acquire nuclear arms.

The U.S. and Soviet Union are expected to table the draft of such a treaty soon after the 47-nation disarmament conference resumes at Geneva on February 21.

The two prime ministers were also understood to be putting finishing touches to their discussion on possible expansion of Anglo-Soviet trade. Wilson has asked that the Soviet Union should buy more from Britain to balance its bigger exports to her.

The positions on the other key topics discussed at the Kosygin- (Contd. on page 4)

### Balanced Space Programme Recommended By US Report

WASHINGTON, February 11.—A new scientific report to President Johnson recommends a balanced U.S. programme of unmanned space exploration in the 1970's, aimed ultimately at astronaut landings on Mars or Venus.

The report, "the space programme in the post-apollo period," was drafted by a panel of the President's science advisory committee. It addresses itself to space programmes after the projected manned landing on the moon is accomplished under project Apollo.

President Johnson, in an accompanying letter, said "he hopes the excellent work of this committee will be available to all as we chart a course into the future."

Dr. Donald Hornig, the President's chief science advisor, explained to newsmen that the report would serve the President, congress and the nation as a "guide" and "source of good advice" on the future direction of the space programme.

The recommendations in the new report are similar to recommendations in the 1966 report of the national academy of sciences, the nation's largest and most influential group of private scientists.

The new report is also in line with post Apollo goals outlined in Pre-

### Warsaw Meeting Ends, Debated Topics Not Known

WARSAW, Feb. 11, (DPA).—A communique issued here at the end of three-days of talks by the seven Warsaw Pact member countries represented by their foreign ministers save Rumania gave no hint as to topics actually discussed.

The communique, as published by "Pap" official Polish news agency, stated that "friendly exchange of views" had been held on problems connected with the "efforts of the socialist countries aimed at the relaxation of international security, strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, as well as with the development of the European situation since the adoption of the July 1966 Bucharest declaration."

The conference, the final statement said, passed in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and full mutual understanding.

The ministers or their representatives began their session on Wednesday, to discuss, it is understood, West Germany's initiative to normalise relations with the East Bloc which resulted in diplomatic ties between Bonn and Bucharest and strained the unity of the seven-member alliance.

It has also been reported that Eastern Europe's relations with China were also discussed.

A Polish Foreign Ministry official said that he could not go beyond the official statement.

### MOSCOW PROTESTS TO PEKING GOVERNMENT

MOSCOW, February 11, (Tass).—The Soviet government demands "immediate discontinuation of the arbitrary measures taken by the Chinese authorities and directed against the Soviet embassy in Peking and the freedom of movement of its staff members. Unless this is done within the shortest space of time, the Soviet side reserves the right to take necessary reply measures."

This is stated in a note of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs which was delivered at the Chinese embassy in Moscow Thursday.

The note said that such measures of the Chinese authorities "have actually deprived the Soviet embassy of the possibility of discharging its functions as the representation of the USSR in the PRC, including those connected with the settlement of concrete questions of rendering the fighting Vietnamese people military and economic aid delivered via China."

According to a Reuters report from London, Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin said last night that the Soviet Union sympathised with those people in China "who are struggling against the dictatorial regime of Mao Tse-tung."

"We are aware there are today in China, in the Communist Party of China and in the Chinese government people who are struggling against the dictatorial regime of Mao Tse-tung," he told a television interviewer.

A Tass report from Prague said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic again emphatically protested on Thursday against the threats to which Czechoslovak citizens are subjected in China.

Reuters quoted Radio Peking as began early this year.

### 60,000 Tons Grain Supply From US By October

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—Between now and the harvest in October some 60,000 tons of grains will be imported from the United States into Afghanistan.

It is estimated that on an average 10,000 tons will be reaching Afghanistan every month—more or less the same rate as in 1966—said Sayed Aminullah Baha, president of the department of supervision and application in the Ministry of Planning.

He said that according to agreements reached between Afghanistan and the United States 20 thousand tons of wheat and 30 thousand tons of corn will be dispatched to Afghanistan, with the first consignment reaching in April.

Some 15 thousand tons of wheat, provided for under the 1966 agreement, will be imported through Pakistan shortly.

Part of the wheat and all of the corn are being given to Afghanistan in the form of a grant. Part of the wheat is to be supplied on credit under the "food for peace" programme.

Baha said negotiations between Afghanistan and the United States on purchasing an additional 20 thousand tons of wheat are continuing.

### 23rd Amendment Added To US Constitution

CARSON CITY, Nevada Feb. 11 (Reuters).—The 23rd amendment to the United States Constitution, setting out the way the office of president is filled in the event of his incapacity, became law yesterday.

The Nevada state legislature became the 38th state to ratify a congressional resolution, thus giving it the three quarters majority required by law before the Constitution can be amended.

The amendment says the Vice President should take over the duties and responsibilities of the presidency:

1. If the President states in writing that he is unable to carry out his duties.

2. If the Vice President and a majority of the heads of executive department believe there is a presidential disability and send congress a declaration to that effect.

Once the President believed he was able to resume his duties, he would notify Congress. Congress could by a two-thirds vote, override him and keep the governmental reins in the Vice President's hands.

There would be a vote if within two days after the President's declaration that he was able to resume his duties.

### Thant Appeals For Truce Extension

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—Secretary General U Thant appealed last night for an unconditional extension of the new year's truce in Vietnam.

He reiterated his belief that this and an unconditional cessation of the American bombing could pave the way for peace talks.

In a two paragraph statement, he said he believed that "an indefinite and unconditional extension of the ceasefire would help in moving this tragic conflict to the conference table."

Thant's statement, in the first person, was read to reporters by a spokesman who brought it from his 38th floor office.

It came roughly 24 hours before the expiration of a four-day truce declared by South Vietnam and the United States, which have declined to accept a seven-day truce called by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The statement came a day after U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk told reporters the United States would not stop bombing North Viet-

nam unless North Vietnam stopped what he called an invasion of South Vietnam.

Rusk was reacting to North Vietnam's offer to start peace talks with the United States if the bombing ended.

Thant repeated his own three point proposals for a solution of the Vietnam problem, saying he was convinced that they would bring about a favourable climate for talks.

The proposals are: unconditional cessation of the American bombing of North Vietnam; deescalation of the conflict by both sides, and talks between those actually engaged in the fighting, including the Viet Cong.

U Thant issued his statement after studying reports of American Secretary of State Dean Rusk's Press Conference and Washington dispatches which said the U.S. would limit the current Vietnam truce to four days despite the Viet Cong's proposal of three days extension.

North Vietnam cannot expect the United States to stop its military

action by bombing while Hanoi continues its military action by invasion, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Thursday night.

Speaking at a press conference, he described the recent contacts aimed at possible peace talks as a systematic campaign to incline the United States to stop its air raids on North Vietnam.

Rusk emphasised that a deescalation of military operations was no precondition for talks with Hanoi.

The United States yesterday issued a new appeal to North Vietnam to move towards a "mutual accommodation," but confirmed the current four day truce will end today unless there is a move by them.

Arthur Goldberg, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, set out again the American desire for negotiations, saying in a speech that these could come about through secret or private contacts.

The White House spokesman, George Christian, said the Vietnam war allies were maintaining their decision to limit the Tet New Year (Contd. on page 4)





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

That was something new to him

—that you had to have an idea

before you expressed it.

—Felix Frankfurter

## The Kosygin - Wilson Talks

Although the Soviet Prime Minister Alexie Kosygin's visit to Britain appears to be primarily a bilateral affair it could have far reaching consequences since both the countries directly or indirectly have a say in international affairs. Before the visit it was hoped that Vietnam would be one of the topics highlighting the Anglo-Soviet discussions. But now it looks as though nothing of significance has come out of the discussions on Vietnam.

Britain and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo China. It was in this context that all those interested in a peaceful solution to the Vietnam war hoped that the Kosygin-Wilson talks would lead to a fresh initiative inviting the parties concerned to the negotiating table. The Soviet Prime Minister has been reiterating the Soviet stand on Vietnam calling on the United States to unconditionally stop the bombing of the North Vietnam targets as the price for starting negotiations.

The United States has made its stand clear in that North Vietnam, too, should halt its activities in South Vietnam in response to a cessation of American air raids. The Secretary General's call for a prolongation of the Tet truce remains the only hope of overcoming the deadlock towards which the Vietnamese issue is moving.

Another topic of interest to both leaders must have been European security. The Soviet Union has made its intentions known on several occasions that a pan European conference is desirable. Britain, however, contends that the

conference should include the United States from the very beginning. How far the two leaders will be able to progress in this field can be judged only from the wording of a joint communiqué expected to be issued Monday.

Mr. Kosygin has also emphasised the need for an international détente since he says international developments have reached a very serious stage. For such a détente one would have expected Moscow to be more interested in contacting Washington than London. Mr. Kosygin may have stressed international détente during his British visit because of the special relationship between Britain and the United States. It may also be due to the awareness that while the balance of power lies between the USSR and the U.S., the countries of Europe, even without having achieved tangible unity, represent individually, and still more collectively, a force that cannot be overlooked. In this point of view, although not officially a member of the European community, Britain still has a major role to play.

Britain's insistence on greater exports to the USSR did not prove to be in vain after all. Both have virtually agreed on a treaty of friendship, non-aggression and mutual cooperation. The specifics will probably be explained in the joint communiqué when Kosygin's visit ends. Another outcome of Kosygin's visit is a clearer understanding of the matter of a non-proliferation treaty. Prospects for signing such a treaty now seems to be quite favourable and it may well be signed before 1968—if the Kosygin-Wilson talks can exert their influence in this direction.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

News about Their Majesties' unofficial visit to Pakistan continued to receive prominence in all the dailies Thursday and Friday. Thursday's *Anis* also carried in bold letters news about the strained relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China on the front page. A cartoon by Dr. Naween showing two giants, one representing the Soviet Union and the other China, engaged in a tug of war also appeared in connection with the story. The rope was on the verge of breaking.

The same issue of the paper carried an editorial on the locust menace to crops. Preventive measures against agricultural diseases and pests constitute an important part of the government's agricultural programme, it said. The government's measures in this connection are being implemented rapidly and successfully. Giving an example, it said, right now a relentless campaign against the locust, which is the number one enemy of food crops, is going on. Anti-locust activities this year have been more successful than in previous years because on the one hand we now have more experience in this vital campaign and on the other there is considerably greater regional cooperation. If this trend continues in future years, the editorial said, our farmers will have less to worry as regards the locust threat and foodgrain prices will also become more stable.

Thursday's *Anis* also carried an illustrated feature on the Nakil Macaroni Manufacturing Company. This is a new firm created at the initiative of its owner, Talib. The plant has already started production on an experimental basis. It can produce about 500 kg. of the stuff in a day.

Gh. Farhatyar, in a letter to the editor published in Thursday's *Anis*, accused the management of Behzad and Pamir Cinemas of malpractices. About 10 minutes before a show starts the management announces that all tickets have been sold. Since there is a big rush, shady individuals are seen carrying large numbers of tickets and selling them at twice the normal price. The letter expressed the view that these shady characters are working in collabo-

tion with the management.

Thursday's *Israh* in its editorial hailed the government's decision to re-employ teachers after they retire on more favourable terms. These teachers can now work on a contract basis with full pay. Previously they could work only if they agreed to the deduction of an amount equal to their pension money from their salaries. The editorial emphasised the importance of teachers in the making of society. If a teacher is to discharge his duties with any degree of efficiency he must be assured of

material benefits.

The government's decision will have two marked effects. First, it constitutes a sincere attempt to meet the shortage of teachers. Now that there is this incentive a large number of retired teachers are expected to offer themselves for re-employment on a contract basis. The second thing is that a teacher can now feel more secure and will not be forced to find part-time work elsewhere. This means that he can pay more attention to increasing his knowledge and preparing his lectures at home.

## WORLD PRESS

*Newsweek* reported that the National Council of Roman Catholic Bishops may take up the question of clerical celibacy at its next meeting in Chicago.

The magazine said: "A campaign to include the subject on the meeting's agenda is being pushed by a group of prominent priests and laymen who would allow both diocesan priests and members of orders to marry under certain conditions. The group, newly organised as the National Association for Pastoral Renewal, reports it has received cautious encouragement from several key bishops."

The New Delhi correspondent of *Pravda* reported that the electoral campaign in India is being held "in an atmosphere of grim political struggle."

The Soviet paper's report said, "Economic difficulties, particularly the sharp aggravation of the food problem in the country, fall as a heavy burden upon the shoulders of the people. Reactionary forces seek to exploit the obtaining situation, the mounting dissatisfaction of the masses, to reinforce their positions. The working people of India reply to this by mass struggle."

The *Washington Post* brushed aside some recent Vietnam peace rumours as "a part of a worldwide propaganda effort to coerce the United States into suspending the bombing of North Vietnam, unconditionally."

The editorial said that there would

be no problem of getting the bombing stopped when North Vietnam abandons its purpose—the conquest of South Vietnam and Laos.

The Hanoi paper *Nhan Dan* said that the two years since the start of U.S. air attacks on North Vietnam have been two years of big victories for the Vietnamese people and defeats for American imperialists.

The paper said editorially "When the American aggressors started their destructive air war against the North of our country, many people throughout the world wondered: can North Vietnam stand up to the huge U.S. Air Force? The realities of the past two years provided the answer to this question: it can, and it is fighting successfully."

The *Baltimore Sun* supported President Johnson's decision to send an additional two million tons of American foodgrain to India.

It said the new allocation is justified not only from a humanitarian standpoint but "also as a continued recognition of how important to a stable world is the sustaining of free societies in South Asia."

The *Christian Science Monitor* saw the U.S. President's decision to send more food to India as an indication that the United States will continue to prove its generosity and brotherhood through large-scale food shipments to India, but it will also push for a world-wide, carefully planned, long-range international attack upon the problem of hunger—in India and elsewhere.

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## Kabul University's Record Of Progress

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from a speech by Rector Etemadi at the Kabul University convocation on February 1.

No society can live properly so long as its members do not have free access to knowledge and it was on the basis of this philosophy that Kabul University was established 34 years ago with the College of Medicine as its first faculty. At that time the faculty had only eight students. The central administrative body of the University was established under a royal charter in April, 1946, with Dr. Abdul Majid as the first rector. This event was followed by the establishment of the Faculty of Islamic Law, the Institute of Education and the Faculties of Engineering, Agriculture, Economics, Pharmacy, Education and Home Economics.

The first step to provide college education for girls was taken in 1948; the Faculties of Science and Letters were created the same year. Co-education was introduced in certain colleges in 1960. In June, 1960, His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Daoud laid the foundations of the new campus of the University. The opening ceremony of the new campus was performed by His Majesty the King in June, 1964, and the various colleges, which had been located at several points in the town, were housed in the new campus.

Thirty years in the life of a university may be an insignificant unit time, but the University of Kabul has made spectacular progress within this short period of time inasmuch as the number of students increased from about 1,000 in 1956 to 3,300 at present. A total of 3,600 men and women students have graduated from the University since its establishment. These achievements were made possible by unstinted efforts on the part of a number of capable Afghan men and women.

The present Rector of the Univer-

sity was elected by the University Senate in November, 1965. The first task which the new administration accomplished was the formulation of a new constitution for the University. This important document was approved by the Cabinet Council in March 1966. It lays down, among other things, the duties and prerogatives of the University Senate and the rector. A special chapter has been devoted to the students and provisions for the establishment of a Students' Federation have also been incorporated in it. The draft constitution of the University, amended and adopted by the Cabinet Council, is now before the Education Commission of the Wolesi Jirgah.

The University's administrative system has also been reviewed and a panel of advisers from Indiana University was invited to undertake this job. These advisers arrived in Kabul three months ago and it was with their advice that 19 officials of the University have been sent to the United States for a period of five months to study university administration and subjects relating to university students.

Three accountants have also been sent to Tehran for further training under a USAID grant. Studies about the various establishments of the University have also been carried out with the help of foreign specialists and it is hoped that the findings and recommendations made in this regard will be submitted to the higher authorities by the end of the current year. Under the recommendations for reorganising the University establishments, educational, student and administrative affairs have been separated from each other.

In 1966 the University administration was able to accomplish a number of tasks including the revision of regulations for the Univer-

sity hostel, preparation of recommendations for revising examination rules, finalisation of a project for issuing a University Journal, preparation of plans for launching a students' cooperative (for teaching and educational materials) and preparation of a university catalogue (also available in English).

As far as the construction plans for the University were concerned, 60% of the work on the new annex to the University gymnasium has been completed. A small building to house a few departments and bureaux has also been built and work on Sayyed Jamaluddin Afghan's monument has been continuing. The great Afghan scholar's mausoleum will be completed within the next nine months. Plans for an Islamic centre and also a mosque for the University have been completed and the Prime Minister is expected to lay the foundation stone early in the Afghan New Year.

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany has presented a prefabricated building to the University. It will be assembled and used as a cafeteria for the students. Work on landscaping the grounds of the University has also been continuing. The main difficulty faced by the University administration concerns a scarcity of classrooms and, therefore, it is planned to build another three-floor building for this purpose. The town planning department of the Ministry of Public Works is expected to survey and recommend the sites where these buildings should be set up.

Progress in certain directions was made by the University faculties and institutions during the year. A partnership or affiliation agreement between the College of Medicine and Lyon Medical University of France was concluded during the year. Under this agreement, the

(Contd on page 4)

## S. Vietnam Deals With Tribal Problem

By Franklin Sawyer

The Saigon government has taken another step forward in easing one of its long-seething domestic problems—that of discontent among the Montagnard tribes of the central highlands.

The government announced last week the selection of the country's first Montagnard province chief. He is First Colonel Nao Lo, 50, who previously was commander of the Montagnard training centre in Pleiku, the province he will now head.

Colonel Lo's province, one of the largest of Vietnam's 44, is located on the plateau bordering on Cambodia. Its population of 160,000 is two-thirds Montagnard.

It is officially estimated that there are about 750,000 Montagnards in South Vietnam, or approximately 4.5 per cent of the total population. Divided into more than 20 tribes, they present a complex picture of ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity and have just in recent decades emerged somewhat from the complete isolation of their primitive mountain communities.

During French rule serious attempts were made to preserve their autonomy despite exploitation by commercial elements. One result was that they were not integrated into the rest of Vietnamese society.

The tribes began to become a growing problem during the early days of the Diem regime, when the government approach was one of

trying to assimilate them completely into the life of the lowlander Vietnamese.

Diem's programme, unpopular among the Montagnards from the start, was resented as his measures proved increasingly repressive. Tribal languages were excluded in the schools, place names were changed to Vietnamese, and there were bans on the native mode of dress and the highland way of life in general.

Worst of all in Montagnard eyes were governmental policies aimed at resettling tribes away from their ancestral homes, disrupting their well-defined land tenure system, and relegating the minority's "customary" courts to a minor role.

Sufficient dissidence developed over the years that finally a rebel movement was formed in the mountain areas. Called Fulro (United Front for the Struggle of the Oppressed Races), it eventually went underground. Although the Viet Cong have persistently attempted to exploit Fulro for their own purposes, it has had only spotty success with the staunchly independent tribes.

Nevertheless, their disaffection with the government was a source of significant national concern since the high plateau has allegedly been used by the North Vietnamese as infiltration routes into the South.

The Ky government tried to come to grips with the problem after the

Honolulu conference, during which it had promised a broadly based programme of social reforms and rural reconstruction.

Shortly afterward came to first implementation of these promises with the establishment of a commission for Montagnard affairs headed by a popular Montagnard leader, Paul Nur. Just below cabinet rank, Nur's position is the highest ever accorded a member of the minority.

The commission was given responsibility, prerogatives and a sizeable budget with which to deal with the situation.

Measures have been taken to abrogate the harsh decrees of the Diem days. Tribal languages and courts were restored, secondary school education was instituted, scholarships offered, and openings made for Montagnard students in the national institute of administration, officers' candidates schools, and in non-commissioned officer training.

All-Montagnard civic action and rural construction teams have been organised to improve social welfare and thus to combat communist influence in the highlands.

Most important, contact was re-established with the Fulro underground and efforts made to bring its members out of hiding or exile on the basis of the current government's apparent desire to satisfy tribal aspiration. (USIS)

## UN Aid Agencies May Face Crisis

By Enoc P. Waters

A sudden step-up in economic aid activities at the United Nations points to a looming crisis in this area among the poorer nations of the world.

UN observers say that it has been evident for some time that the widely-heralded Development Decade (1960-1970)—dedicated to accelerate economic growth of the developing nations—will fall far short of its ambitious goals.

Perhaps the most significant indication of the approaching crisis was a recent proposal that UN members be asked again to contribute to the \$200 million 1967 goal of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Only \$162.4 million toward that goal was raised last year, much of it in pledges that have not yet been paid. The full amount is urgently required to carry out the agency's aid programmes for this year, according to Paul Hoffman, its administrator.

In all fairness, it must be pointed out that the sum raised for this year's programme was larger than the amount contributed the year before.

But unless contributions from donor nations increase at a greater rate than in the past, the gap between what is needed and what is available will widen. It is estimated that by 1970 the agency's annual budget will have increased to \$370 million.

The \$200 million target for 1967 has not been reached despite an offer by the United States to match further funds put up by other industrialised countries. In addition to its own assistance

programmes, the U.S. has been the single biggest contributor to all UN activities since the beginning 20 years ago. It has paid 45 per cent of all UN costs thus far. But American contributions to UN economic aid programmes are limited to a certain percentage of the total by the U.S. Congress. The Soviet Union has never contributed to any UN economic programme.

Meanwhile, Philippe de Seynes, UN Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, was in Africa in February conferring with senior government officials in Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Guinea and Nigeria on economic problems accompanied by Alamy Sylla, secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa. De Seynes was also scheduled to confer with officials of the African Institute of Economic Development and Planning of Dakar.

At UN headquarters, a group of experts has just spent four days discussing long-term economic projections relating to trade gaps in the developing world. They analysed estimates submitted by individual governments from Africa, Asia and Latin America and discussed methods of making projects of trade gaps by regions.

Their report is to be turned over to the secretariat of the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and used in preparation for a world conference on trade and development scheduled to be held in New Delhi Feb. 1 to March 25, 1968.

Another group of UNCTAD ex-

perts, meeting in Geneva, is now studying a scheme of supplementary financial measures designed to assist developing countries in times of reduced export earnings. The scheme was drafted by the World Bank at the request of UNCTAD. The idea is to provide such assistance so as to avoid the disruption of development programmes.

Known officially as the Intergovernmental Group on Supplementary Financing, the group includes Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, West Germany, France, Formosa, India, Japan, Poland, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, Britain, the United States and Yugoslavia.

At still another series of conferences, the executive secretaries from four regional economic commission made an assessment of the economic situation in the developing world and were briefed on the operation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)—a new agency which officially began its operations on January 1. They also arranged for participation in an international symposium on industrial development to be held November 29 to December 20 this year in Athens.

Those participating in these talks include Robert Gardner of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); U Nyon of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE); Vladimir Velebit of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and Manuel Balboa of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

### ADVERTISING RATES

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## ACCIDENTS REDUCED BY AERIAL SIGNALS

By Our Own Reporter

Just about a month ago the first aerial traffic light was installed in the city as a step toward dealing with the rapidly growing traffic. It now hangs above the Ansari intersection near the Ariana hotel.

The need was obvious. There had been several fatal accidents at the corner. A policeman on duty there recently commented that since Ansari Avenue is so wide, drivers speed and often pay no attention whether the light is red or green. And another problem is that in the summer the trees which line each side of street block the traffic lights on the side of the road from the view of the driver, the traffic officer pointed out.

So far there have been no accidents since the new light was installed, he said.

The wide streets are still a temptation to drivers partly because they are still new. Twenty years ago there were a few lorries, jeeps, and gaudies on downtown streets such as Jade Maiwand, Shahi avenue, Nadir Pakhtoon Watt, and the Green Bazaar Road. But Share Nau was only half its present size. The road connecting the Kabul cinema and Malik Asghar square was half its present width until three years ago Zarnegar Park replaced the small bazaars there. The Avenue which crosses Ansari was widened just last summer.

Traffic lights were a first step taken to meet the increase in traffic. Then more crosswalks were marked to help both pedestrians and drivers.

Parking zones have also been introduced in congested areas to help the flow of traffic. No one is allowed to park within 25 feet of a square. Slower traffic like horse-drawn carts are allowed on the road only between 9:30 and 3:00 when there is little other traffic.

Chief of the third traffic division, Hafizullah, commented that many regulations cannot be well enforced yet because in many cases all kinds of traffic—large trucks, taxis, and hand-drawn carts must travel on the same road.

Another area in which the traffic department needs the cooperation of the people if the law is to be enforced is in restricting honking of horns in quiet zones around hospitals, Hafizullah said.

In an attempt to be sure drivers are qualified, the traffic department requires that anyone getting a licence for the first time attend a course an hour a day for two weeks to learn the international traffic regulations.

The new number plates introduced recently throughout the country are another effort to make the traffic policeman's job easier. The plates distinguish three main categories of traffic. Commercial vehicles such as taxis, busses, and trucks have plates with white numbers on a black background. Those with white numbers on red plates belong to members of the diplomatic corps. Black numbers on a white ground mark government and private cars. Government-owned cars have the name of the province, a num-

ber, and where the car was purchased on the plate. Personal cars have, in addition, have a letter "teh."

The taxi drivers are perhaps most familiar with the hazards of Kabul streets. One, who declined to give his name, noted that if traffic continued to increase at its present rate and more streets were not widened, driving would soon become a nightmare rather than an interesting job.

Already taxi drivers have several complaints. One is the constant danger of hitting children who dart onto the street or play games there.

A second is the fare rate which they think is too low to allow them to make reasonable profit. And a third are the regulations which mean they can only park in a number of areas such as Jade Maiwand, Pashtoonistan Square, and near the Pamir cinema. The drivers claim the stands are not in areas where they can easily find passengers.



## MORE AUTOMOBILES THAN BABIES IN US

Detroit, the motor capital of the world, is turning out automobiles today at a record clip of one and one-half times the country's human birth rate.

But mounting motor accidents on the nation's streets and super highways are causing Americans serious worries about the costs of the automobile age in human lives and suffering.

No one wants to give up automobile transport—a 20th century development that has revolutionized life for the average man—but people want to make it safer.

It's easy to see why: 50,000 people a year are being killed in U.S. automobile accidents. Another 4 to 4.5 million are being injured, many permanently. The annual cost of this carnage on the highways is estimated at \$9 billion.

Members of the U.S. Congress took up this tremendous toll as the House voted unanimously, 371 to 0, for a new auto safety bill. The bill sets Federal safety standards for all 1968 and later model cars, buses and trucks. The Senate passed a similar bill earlier, also by unanimous vote, despite fears by some that this extension of federal power would create an unwelcome precedent.

The legislation will make it obligatory for automobile manufacturers to build into their cars such safety features as padded dashboards, head rests, shoulder harness anchorages, and safe latches on doors. Administration of the law will be in the hands of a national traffic safety chief.

The new law, when final compromise is reached between somewhat different House and Senate versions, may or may not apply to the 93 million vehicles now using the highways. The House voted to apply the new standards to used cars; the Senate did not. Both versions required issuance of federal safety standards by Jan. 31, 1967, to take effect six to 12 months thereafter.

Public opinion polls showed a large majority of the American people favored new federal safety standards. The automobile manufacturers also backed Congressional action, even though they defended the designers and builders of their cars as competent workmen and indicated that many accidents were caused by human failure, including drunken and careless driving. Some members of Congress said this as the bill was debated. People, not cars,

kill people, one said. The driver can't be wrapped in some sort of cocoon and absolved of all responsibility, another said.

But the statistics of death and injury impressed everyone with the need of doing something. The figures showed a steadily increasing toll of human life and suffering, growing larger each year as the number of cars on the highways went up. More Americans have been killed in automobile accidents since the auto age began in the early of this century than in all the wars in which this country has participated.

(Contd on page 4)

## Letter To Editor

Sir  
I have read with interest your editorial on February 2nd about the inadvisability of assembling transistorised radio sets in Afghanistan. I must endorse your views on the subject by stating that one of the main obstacles facing any industrialisation programme in our country is the smallness of the domestic market and difficulties of competing with firmly established foreign manufacturers in the world market.

Experience has proven not once but several times that even if one of the components of a manufactured article is imported from abroad, that cost plus the production cost of the item at home—and that, too, on a very limited scale—will raise its price to the level where it will be far cheaper to import it.

As far back as 1957 when I was on a business trip in Japan, I discovered that the retail price of small and simple medium-wave receivers was less than Af. 150. It is true that the cost of a transistorised radio set will be somewhat higher, but I am sure that even then locally produced transistor sets, every part and component of which will have to be imported into the country, will not be able to compete with the foreign product either in price or workmanship.

As you suggested in your editorial, would it not be better for us to concentrate on producing flashlight batteries, the raw materials for which, I believe, are available in the country.

Sincerely yours,  
I. Sheriffe

The new aerial signals of Ansari Watt make it easier for drivers and pedestrians to see when they can cross the intersection. The lower lights were often hidden by trees or went unnoticed as cars sped down the street.

## Electric Power From The Waves

A. Vodenicharov has invented a device which can be used on an industrial scale for converting the power of sea waves (not of ebb and tide) into electricity.

This invention has an interesting history. Vodenicharov began his experiments 10 years ago. He built and tested on the Black Sea shore seven types of such devices. The last of them, called "Ourangan" (hurricane), used at the same time buoyancy and the horizontal pressure of the waves and each wave was used from two to three times before reaching the shore. This device had 1,000 horse power and was very effective, it attracted much interest and the inventor had it patented abroad.

But Vodenicharov was not quite satisfied with "Ourangan". He wanted to achieve a design which would make it possible for these devices to operate independent of the height of the waves and of the distance between them. He wanted a set of such devices to operate under the same number of revolutions and within the same capacity and to use the power of several waves each second. Now Vodenicharov thinks he has solved the problem. The design of the latest variant of the wave-driven device is not affected by the whims of the waves. Big power stations for industrial purposes can be built after his design. In the view of the inventor, these stations should replace breakwaters in ports and should operate when the waves are over 50 cm.

It is expected that devices installed from 40 to 45 metres into the sea along a distance of one kilometre along the Black Sea shore will be able to generate annually over 220 million kwh of power.



## DETERMINING THE COST OF LIVING TWICE IN BRITAIN

When we say of a society—the mythical West, perhaps, or real life Indonesia—that it is one where life is cheap, we know roughly what we mean: that untimely deaths occur quite often, and that only the victim's immediate friends and relatives feel affected. In Britain, by contrast, the community traditionally sets a high value on individual human life, and it is apparent that we have not the least idea what that means. We are altogether at a loss to know what to do when the preservation of life becomes, either difficult, or unwelcome or expensive.

Not abortion law reform, not even the far more serious road accident statistics, seem capable of clearing our heads about this problem, for all three are fields in which too many emotional side issues are involved. Instead, it is modern medical technology which is bringing us to the point by asking when, and how, it is worth saving the life of a man or woman with failed kidneys.

The Ciba Foundation published recently the report of a recent symposium "Ethics in Medical Progress, with special reference to transplantation".

The discussion walks delicately along the margin between present and future possibility—the margin which appeals to writers of science fiction because it sometimes isolates moral problems from the contingent political ones. But already kidney transplants are beginning to enter the political field. We shall not be

able to talk calmly about them for long.

The facts are that in Britain every year about 7,000 people die from kidney disorders. In the last few years it has become possible to treat a substantial proportion of these patients either by transplanting a kidney to them from a donor (who himself may be a living volunteer or a neurological patient at the moment of death); or by passing their blood-stream twice a week through a kidney machine. This latter procedure lasts twelve hours on each occasion and is normally done in hospital, though in the last month it has become possible for British patients to buy an imported machine for £3,000 or so and do it themselves at home. A British version of the same machine has recently been marketed at half the price.

So far, there are not many patients who have had time to survive more than three years after transplantation; and on the kidney machine (technically, "intermittent haemodialysis") an active life of ten years is the fairest prospect that can be held out. But "projecting these facts 75 years into the future," remarks Joseph E. Murray, of Harvard Medical School, "leaves no limits to practical possibilities." Professor Michael Woodruff, of Edinburgh, who promoted the symposium, calculates that if it became possible for either technique to confer normal life expectancy on 30 per cent of the 7,000 patients, British doctors would eventually be do-

ing either 2,000 kidney transplantations, or nine million dialyses, every year. And by the time this plateau was reached, it would almost certainly also be possible (according to Mr. Murray) to transplant, in order of difficulty, the lung, the liver, and the heart.

"It is conceivable that for the needs of space travel, completely unanticipated physiological requirements may be met by the grafting of accessory organs, such as extra adrenal glands to overcome the stress of the environment on the moon, accessory lungs to accommodate the atmospheric conditions on Venus, or accessory extremities with which to crawl around Jupiter."

However, the legal, ethical, and economic problems set by this technology are more immediate. The British Human Tissue Act 1961 is already out of date if one assumes a general democratic will in this country that people requiring new kidneys should be able to secure them from fellow human beings who no longer need them, rather than from still active volunteers. Lord Kilbrandon, who chaired the symposium, suggested a possible section for a new Act:

"In any designated hospital it shall be lawful to remove from a dead person any organ required for medical or scientific purposes unless the hospital authorities have reason to believe that the deceased in his lifetime had forbidden this to be done, provided that such removal shall not disfigure the dead body."

This leaves to the doctor the problem of defining death, which is increasingly a question of when to switch off the machine which keeps a patient's body functioning. A Belgian surgeon, G. P. J. Alexandre, does transplants from patients with head injuries whose hearts have not stopped on five conditions:

"Complete bilateral mydriasis; complete absence of reflexes, both natural and in response to profound pain; complete absence of spontaneous respiration, five minutes after mechanical respiration has been stopped; falling blood-pressure, necessitating increasing amounts of vasoconstrictive drugs; and a flat electroencephalogram."

It would be interesting to hear these conditions being argued in a court of law. And under Lord Kilbrandon's proposal it would still be necessary to devise a procedure for establishing negative consent to the operation. It would be sensible, and technically simple, if every citizen were required by law to lodge with a central computer all his posthumous desires and dispositions, as well as the whereabouts of his next of kin; and to carry on his body the coding which would give an authorised person access to the information. But for many people—certainly the 7,000 nephritics—the most compelling discussion in the Ciba symposium will be that arising from Professor H. E. de Wardener's lecture on "Some ethical and economic problems associated with inter-

(Contd on page 4)

## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Faryab, published in Maimana, the centre of Faryab province, in an editorial has said that the decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to distribute animal food in northern provinces of the country for karakul sheep is a timely action which will surely be of great help for keeping the sheep—one of the main sources of foreign currency income—from starvation. The newspaper has said that the measure is a temporary one and a permanent cure of the problem will be to see that enough fodder is saved from large tracts of pastures in northern parts of the country to feed the animals and specially the karakul sheep during the cold season. The paper says that pastures in northern parts of the country are being destroyed gradually. Some people are turning them into land for cultivation and some other are so careless in using the pastures that the grass is being destroyed. The newspaper has hoped that proper measures for the protection of pastures will also be adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Ittefaqi Islam, published in Herat, in an article in an inside page has adapted an article which predicts changes and invention that will occur in the world in 50 years time from now. In 1971, it says, children will wear a kind of clothes which will repel all kinds of dust and dirt. In 1976 plastic houses will become popular and the houses will be enlarged at times when the owner of the house is in need of more space specially at times when he invites a large number of guests. In 1985 watch-size television sets will be available. Children will be able to move the television sets from one room to another without loss of vision and the television screen can be fixed on walls and can be brought closer to the viewer by moving the walls. In 1986 driving a car will not be so dangerous. Alarm clocks will warn of danger and the vehicle will be able to fly. In 1995 houses will be moved from one place to another with great ease since most of the contents of a house will be made out of air cushions. In 1997 international mail will reach its destination in minutes since it will be dispatched by rockets. In 2010 people will be able to go on long vacations in leisure submarines. These submarines will be equipped with all facilities saving the craft from dangers. In 1016 the life expectancy will reach 100 and people at whatever age they may be can change the quality of their skin to become more beautiful or handsome.

In an editorial on the construction of bridges in the country, Ittefaqi Islam has said that although at normal times bridges can be of little use in most parts of Afghanistan, it is during the rainy seasons and especially spring time that traffic becomes impossible in the country without bridges. The newspaper then refers to bridge construction activities in the country during the past 10 years and says that all these bridges have had a marked effect on the economic development of the country and providing comfort for our people. The newspaper says at this time when the government has embarked on a short-term projects and is engaged in construction of small bridges, roads and irrigation schemes and since these will be of immediate benefit to the people of an area, it is also the duty of the people to cooperate with the government. Although we have completed or are completing our major highway network, says the Herat newspaper, we have a long way to go in finishing our secondary roads and joining our vital rural areas. In this, the cooperation of the people of these areas is of vital importance.

Waranga, published in Gardez, the centre of Pakhtia province, has proposed that a week should be set aside in the country for planting trees and saplings. Only a few parts of our country—which has essentially a dry climate—is endowed with natural forests but it is still possible to cultivate artificial forests in the country as experience has already shown. Although as the result of special attention by His Majesty the King, who has been issuing decrees during the spring urging the people to plant trees a great deal has to be done, we have to launch yet another campaign for making arid areas green and if a week is allocated during the spring this objective will be achieved to a great extent.

Beldar, published in Mazare Sharif, the centre of Balkh province, has said one of the reasons for the price of wheat going up is that certain big land owners in several parts of the country are hoarding the grain in the hope that they may sell it at even higher prices. The newspaper says that the government with limited resources at its disposal is doing its best to increase wheat production in the country. But it is the creation of a sense of social consciousness among the people which will have a great effect in solving this great national problem. The attitude adopted by those hoarding their grain in the hope of selling it at higher prices is completely contrary to this.

## SUNDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1000

Khost-Kabul

Arrival-1050

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1430

Tashkent-Kabul

Arrival-1510

Kabul-Khost

Departure-0830

Kabul-Tashkent

Departure-0900

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar

Departure-1030

Iran Air

Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-0855

Kabul-Tehran

Departure-1005

Indian Airlines

New-Delhi-Kabul

Arrival-1125

Kabul-New Delhi

Departure-1345

## MONDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines

Herat-Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1600

Kabul-Kandahar-Herat

Departure-0830

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1020

Karachi-Peshawar

Departure-1100

## TUESDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines

Mazar-Kabul

Arrival-1010

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1030

Amritsar-Kabul

Arrival-1600

Kabul-Mazar

Departure-0830

Kabul-Amritsar

Departure-0930

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Damascus-Beirut

Departure-1030

Departure-1700



## Etemadi Cites Progress At Kabul University

(Contd. from page 2)

government of France has agreed to pay the salary of French professors employed in the faculty. The faculty's programme was also reviewed and the PCB class, formerly a part of the Science College, was incorporated into the Faculty of Medicine in order to streamline the system of training. The central heating equipment at Nadir Shah Hospital has been assembled and installed and work on improving X-ray apparatus is continuing.

The new affiliation agreement signed by the Faculty of Law and Political Science with the University of Paris has led to further improvements in this college. The team of French professors in the college has been strengthened and a special library has been set up with the help of the French government. A number of young professors and assistant professors of the faculty were sent to France for higher studies.

Under the terms of the affiliation agreement between this faculty and Bonn University, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to pay the salaries of 10 German professors and 16 technicians employed in the college. The buildings of the Physics Institute of the faculty were completed some time ago and will be commissioned in the near future. A number of assistant professors of the faculty have been sent to FRG for higher studies. The Kabul municipal Corporation has agreed to place the area called Barikote at the disposal of the college. It is planned to set up a modern zoo on this site. Plans for the proposed zoo have been completed and work on certain structures was begun two months ago.

A notable development in the Faculty of Letters was the introduction of a department of fine arts as a part of extracurricular activities of the students. The students can utilise their leisure hours for studying painting, music and etching. Equipment for this section has been procured with the help of the Asia Foundation. A new department of Arabic language and letters is being added to the faculty in the new academic year. Arrangements for this have been made with the United Arab Republic.

The Faculty of Islamic Law held a competitive examination to enable a number of graduates of theology schools to enrol in the college. The college also established a department of Islamic instruction for women. This step was taken in view of the urgent need to impart high-level training to Afghan women in Islamic law and culture. Twenty women graduates of central and provincial schools were enrolled in this department. The college also arranged a number of lectures and meetings on occasions of religious importance.

The Institute of Education re-

mained actively engaged in arranging and supervising entrance examinations and seminars for in-service teachers in Kabul and the provinces.

The Faculty of Engineering has been making good headway. New laboratories of liquid mechanics, chemistry and metallurgy have been

established and studies are being made for a five-year instead of a four-year programme of training in the faculty plus a two-year post-graduate course. The staff of the faculty has been further strengthened and an annex will be added to the existing buildings in due course.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Asef Suhail, Afghan ambassador and minister plenipotentiary in Peking left Kabul for China Thursday. He was here on a vacation.

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Amin and Abdul Rahman, officials of the Afghan Air Authority, left Kabul for the United States for further studies under USAID programmes.

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—The president of the Tribal Affairs Department, Mohammad Khalid Roshan, gave a luncheon in the Spaghmai restaurant Thursday in honour of Khan Abdul Wali Khan, son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who arrived here this week on a vacation.

Officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture, members of the Pashto Tolana and some writers attended the reception.

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Harem, of the Ministry of Public Health returned to Kabul yesterday after taking part in seminars on leprosy in Bangkok and Agra.

JALALABAD, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—The 800-hectare Darunta dam reservoir has been found suitable for raising fish.

A Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation delegation is now working on a project to establish a three-hectare fish farm there.

Preliminary surveys show that over 300,000 carp can be raised there every year.

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Ahmad Walid Hokuki, Deputy Minister of Justice, left Kabul Thursday for France to visit French legal institutions. The five-week visit is at the invitation of the French Justice Ministry.

HERAT, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—The Governor of Herat on Thursday put the gravestone at the mausoleum of Amir Ali Sher Nawayee, a Minister of Sultan Hussain Bayukra of the 10th century. Nawayee was renowned Afghan scholar belonging to the Chaghatai tribe.

## US Automobiles

(Contd. from page 3)

pated. The war toll from 1775 to 1966 is listed as 1,134,055. The death toll from automobile accidents in the last 65 years has been 1,561,164.

The Congressional move is only the latest of a number of measures adopted to combat the rising traffic toll. Traffic engineers have concentrated on designing and building highways with safety features. Detroit has added many safety items, such as the seat belt, without any requirement of law. Some state governments have adopted rigid inspection laws to ensure that cars are in proper working condition, with good brakes, adequate lights and so on.

In the 20 years since World War II, paved roads in this country doubled to a total of more than 3 million miles, while the number of automobiles and trucks increased threefold—from 31 million to 93 million. The central feature of the new road system is a 41,000 national network of high-speed safety highways joining the major cities. This multi-billion project was described by President Eisenhower as the biggest public works project in world history. Statistics indicate that there are fewer accidents and fatalities per vehicle mile on the broad new roads than on the older ones. But the overall toll continues so high that alarm bells rang on Capitol Hill. With 50,000 now losing their lives annually, the forecast for 1975 was a highway death toll of 100,000 if further steps were not taken.

Any laws affecting the automobile industry touch on the lives of many people—not only the millions who drive the cars but the one out of every seven Americans whose job is directly or indirectly tied to the manufacture of automobiles.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

**FOR SALE**  
A new 12-Seater Green Land Rover driven only 15 days with 7800 km. One year factory guarantee—in excellent condition. For further information call: 23001

**Beginning February 10 Pashto Transmission from Radio Cairo will be on 30.76 metres, 9755 kiloycycles from 6:15 to 7:15 p.m. Afghan Standard Time.**

CHARIKAR, Feb. (Bakhtar).—A raising cleaning machine was put into operation by Charihar Fruit Company on Thursday. The machine, costing 50,000 marks, can clean one ton of raisins per hour.

The president of the company, Abdul Ghaffour Mazari, said the company, established seven months ago with a floating capital of Af. 11 million, exports raisins, walnuts, almonds and oilseeds.

## Cost Of Living

(Contd. from page 3)

mittent haemodialysis. Professor de Wardener at Charing Cross Hospital and Dr. Stanley Shaldon at the Royal Free had at the time of the symposium treated 35 patients for 43 patient years, with only one death. (It is Dr. Shaldon, the pioneer of home dialysis in this country, who has recently set up a non-profit-making organisation to sell kidney machines to those who need them.)

Economically, the difference between home and hospital dialysis is a difference between capital and maintenance costs. The capital cost of intermittent haemodialysis in hospital is about £500 a patient, with maintenance costs (in nursing and technical staff) of £30 a week. The maintenance cost at home, assuming that the patient buys his own machine to start with, is only £10 to £15 a week. Ethically, assuming that not all the present potential candidates for dialysis can at present receive it on the National Health, the difference is between rationing by committee procedure on various functional criteria, and rationing through the price mechanism. But there are plenty more ethical problems, which Professor de Wardener isolates as follows:

Is it justifiable to prolong life in this way?  
Who should be chosen?  
What are the financial consequences?  
Who ought to pay?  
Ought the large sums involved be directed to this purpose?  
Ought the large numbers of skilled persons involved to be directed to this work?  
Should home dialysis be encouraged?  
What ought to be the relation between intermittent haemodialysis and renal transplantation?  
The sums of money involved are very large. Professor de Wardener calculates that after 10 years £16 million would be spent annually on maintaining 11,000 patients. Taken along with the other potentialities of spare-part surgery this would, as the scientific journalist Gerald Leach pointed out in the ensuing discussion, attain at least the economic importance of a strategic decision on the TSR 2. On the other hand, little more than 10 years ago tuberculosis beds in British hospitals were costing the nation (on today's prices) £52 millions. But for streptomycin, they would still be doing so; and a regularly dialysed nephritic, unlike the occupant of a sanatorium, can at least, with luck, remain economically active.

## Cosmos 141 Launched

MOSCOW, Feb. 11, (Tass).—A man-made satellite of the earth "Cosmos-141" was launched in the Soviet Union Thursday. It carries scientific apparatuses for the continuation of space exploration.

The sputnik has been put on an orbit with the following parameters: Initial period 85.8 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in the apogee) 345 kilometres, minimal distance (in the perigee) 210 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 72.9 degrees.

Beside the scientific apparatuses, the sputnik has on board a radio transmitter, a radio system for accurate measurements of the elements of the orbit, a radio telemetric system for transmitting back to the earth information about the instruments and scientific apparatuses.

The apparatuses aboard the sputnik are functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.

## Marseille Strike Ends

MARSEILLES, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—Work resumed Friday at the port of Marseilles, France's biggest, which has been practically paralysed for the past three weeks by a dockers' strike.

The dockers voted Thursday to accept an agreement worked out by unions and port management over by structure, working conditions and other fringe benefits.

## VIETNAM

(Contd. from page 1)

the Viet Cong's proposal to prolong it for another three days.

North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh told his people in a Vietnamese New Year message that the coming months would see "even greater victories" over United States "aggression," Tass said.

The Soviet news agency's correspondent in Hanoi said the President's message was broadcast over loudspeakers in Hanoi at the height of the new year celebrations.

In Tokyo North Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh told a Japanese correspondent that "world opinion will force America to stop bombing North Vietnam."

Trinh said the American bombing of the North during the past two years had been a failure.

In S. Vietnam a U.S. military spokesman said the Viet Cong have broken the lunar new year truce 26 times in its first 58 hours.

The Viet Cong's liberation radio accused the Americans of 62 violations in the first day of the truce and said the U.S. had ordered Naval, Air and Artillery bombardments.

Scattered but small scale shooting incidents continued to mar the ceasefire.

United States military headquarters listed as a "significant" ceasefire incident the shooting down on Wednesday of an American reconnaissance plane over North Vietnam.

Also put under this category was the accidental detonation of a Viet Cong booby trap by American paratroopers during a "defensive patrol" Tuesday. Casualties were described as light.

## Wilson, Kosygin

(Contd. from page 1)

Wilson talks were:

Both sides agreed to the general concept that there was need to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and declared that the Soviet Union will never allow West Germany to acquire nuclear weapons.

Britain remained cool to Kosygin's call for a pan-European security conference, and insisted that any such negotiations must be attended from the start by the U.S.

Kosygin's attacks on what he called a Nazi revival in West Germany came as no surprise to U.K. British officials began close examination of Kosygin's surprise offer Thursday for an Anglo-Soviet treaty for peace and friendship.

Britain again pressed the Soviet Union to buy more British goods to help balance trade between the two nations, currently running three-to-one in Moscow's favour.

George Brown is to visit Moscow in May to follow up points which have been raised in this week's talks between the Soviet and British Prime Ministers, authoritative sources said here Friday.

Brown will be in the Soviet Union about a week, and is expected to discuss the Vietnam problem, disarmament and trade between the two countries.

Kosygin left London for a day's visit to Scotland today. He will return to London on Sunday morning.

On Sunday evening he will have further informal talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, before leaving for Moscow on Monday.

## Nuclear Free Zone Treaty In The Making

MEXICO, City, Feb. 11, (AP).—A compromise was reached Friday on one of the most difficult articles of a treaty making Latin America a nuclear free zone, and delegates from 21 countries gave tentative approval to the articles defining nuclear weapons and permitting nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Only two articles in the proposed treaty remained to be discussed, but Peru suggested one new article should be added.

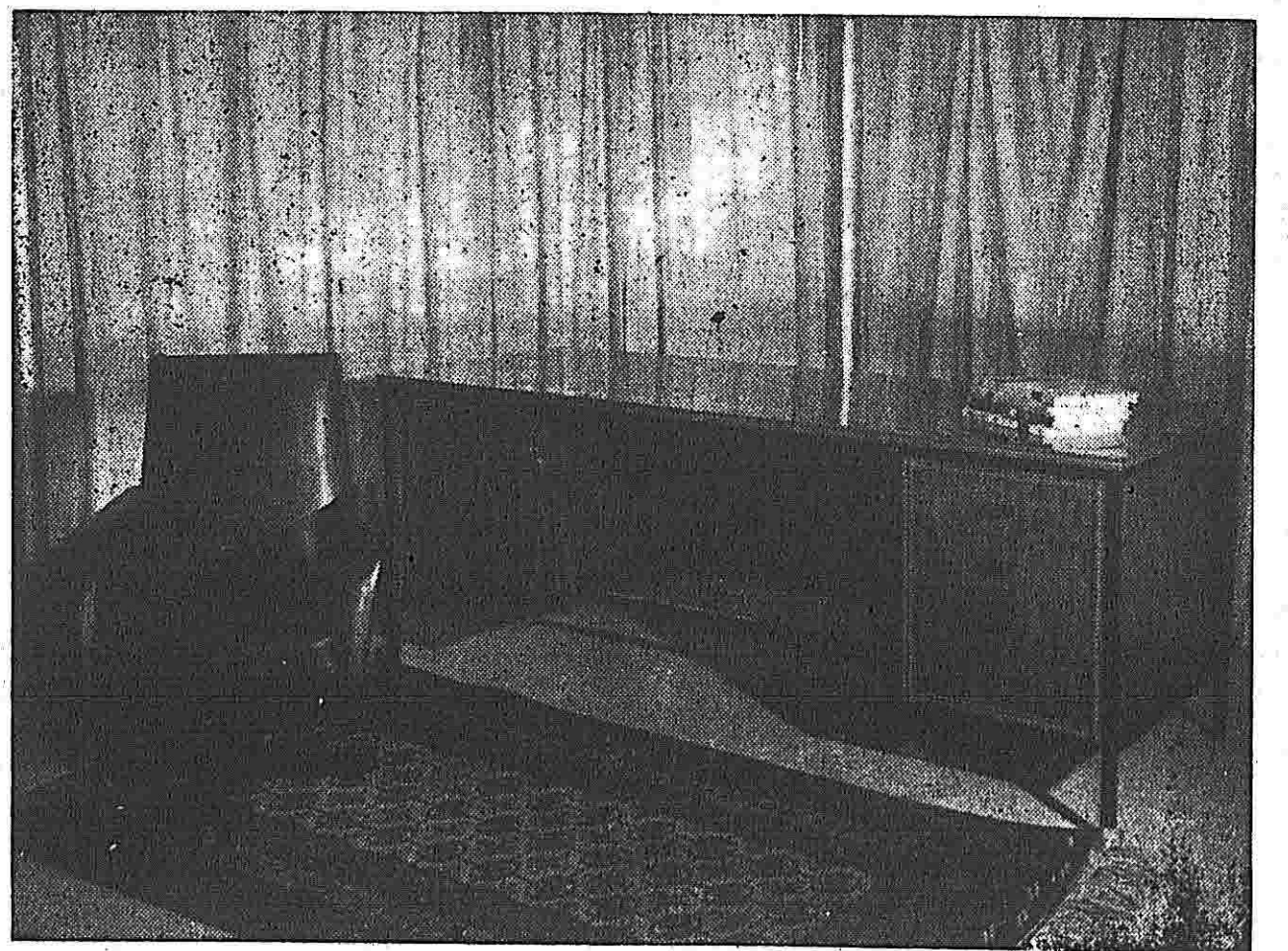
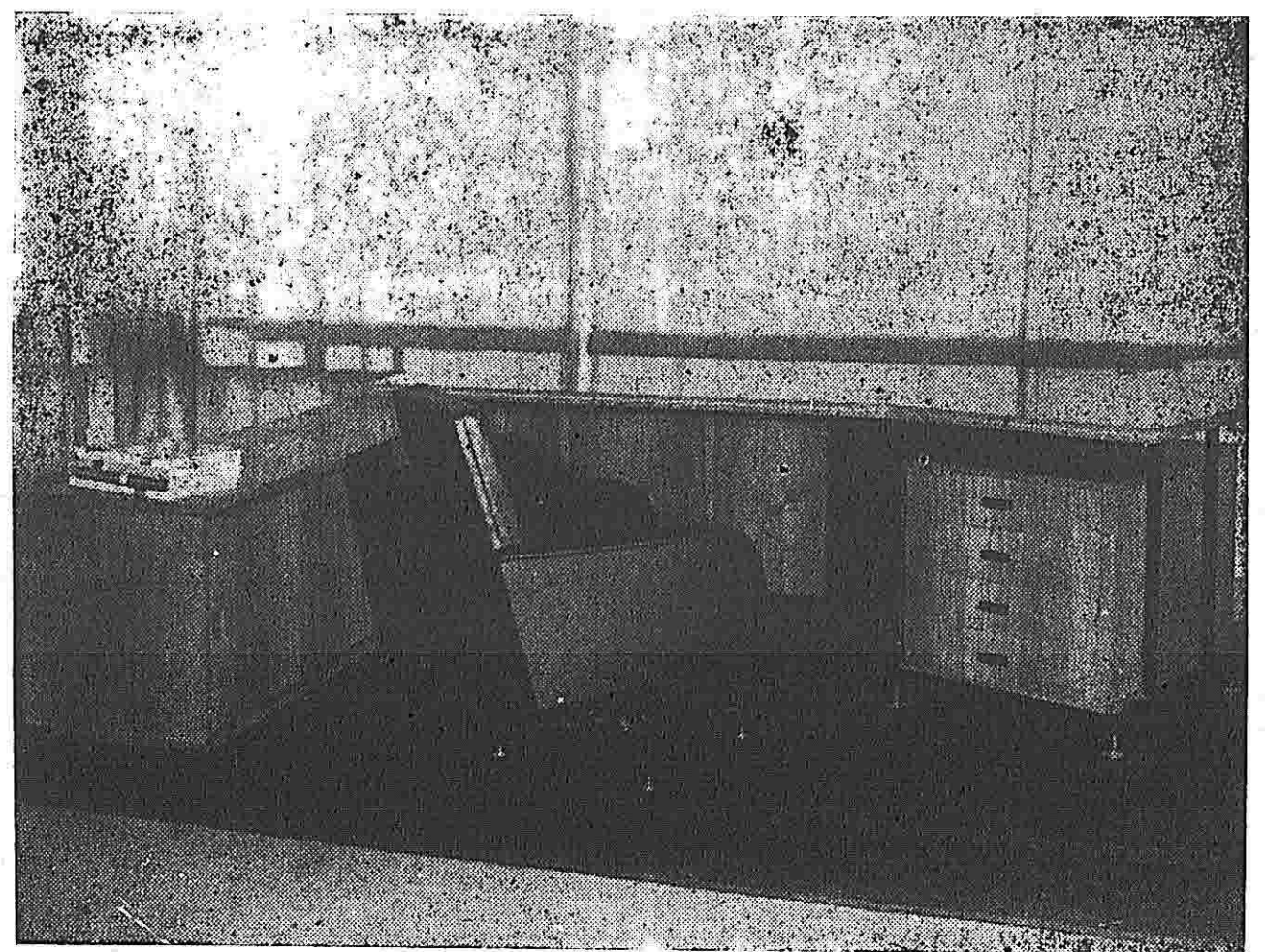
Delegates from Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and Chile met privately with Alfonso Garcia Robles, president of the treaty-writing commission, for several hours Thursday night to draft the compromise.

The delegates threw out a Mexican suggestion that the treaty should not attempt to define a nuclear weapon.

The United States and Britain had objected to earlier wording of the article because they feared the general wording would permit Latin American countries to develop their own nuclear devices for peaceful purposes in the future when some way is developed to make peaceful devices different from war-like devices.

JAKARTA, Feb. 11, (DPA).—Indonesia has invited Malaysia to join the Jakarta-based Afro-Asian Islamic organisation, the Indonesian Antara news agency reported Friday.

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## The Weather

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear with a few scattered clouds in the afternoon. The coldest reported area in the country was Punjab where the temperature fell to -19 C, -2F. The temperature in Kabul at 11:30 a.m. was 8C, 46 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	9C	-4C
	48F	25F
Kandahar	16C	0C
	61F	32F
Ghazni	2C	-9C
	36F	15.5F
Jalalabad	19C	3C
	66F	37F
N. Salang	-8C	-12C
	17.6F	10F
Bamian	2C	-17C
	36F	1.4F
Gardez	1C	-14C
	34F	7F



## AT THE CINEMA

**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9 p.m. Joint Italian and French film in Farsi  
**MACTISTE CONTRI MOSTRI**  
**PARK CINEMA**  
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film.

**FLOW OF RIVER**  
**KABUL CINEMA**  
At 1:30, 4:30 and 7:30 p.m.  
Pakistan film—**KOHI NOOR**