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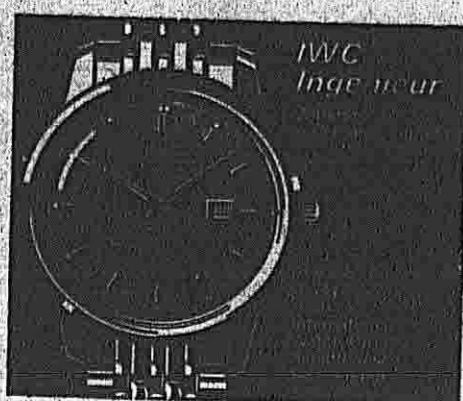
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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



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PARTIES AGREE ON CYPRUS SOLUTION

Welcome Thant's Appeal

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 4, (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant last night received official assurances that Turkey, Greece and Cyprus will cooperate with him to settle problems blocking final agreement on the Cyprus crisis.

All three governments said they welcomed Thant's latest appeal for prompt action to preserve peace.

It appeared Thant was particularly interested in a favourable Cyprus response because President Makarios has not consented yet to peace formula agreements reached between the Greek and Turkish governments.

The Cypriot reply, from Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou, said the secretary-general's appeal was particularly constructive.

Greek Prime Minister Constantine Kollis replied: "We welcome your appeal, which we accept and which we are ready to carry out expeditiously."

An AP despatch said the Turkish government early Monday released its answer saying it is ready to comply "expeditiously."

In its reply, Turkey insisted on two points which were not specifically spelled out in Thant's appeal.

Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel told to Thant:

"In view of the recent tragic events in Cyprus, my government fully supports an enlarged mandate and a boarder function for the UN Peace Force in Cyprus, including supervision of disarmament which should extend to all forces constituted after 1963."

Text Of Thant's Cyprus Message

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 4 (AFP).—Following is the full text of Secretary General U Thant's appeal on Cyprus Sunday:

I have the honour to address you once again on the matter of Cyprus. You will recall that, in an effort to avert war, I addressed urgent appeals on 22 and 24 November to the governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

In recalling and reiterating the substance of those appeals, I express appreciation for the generally favourable reactions of the three governments to them and for the avoidance of resort to force.

My personal representative, who arrived in the area on November 23 and has since returned to United Nations headquarters, has kept me informed of the talks he has had with the parties and about the course of other and separate discussions and developments.

In addition, since those appeals, the Security Council, on November 25, adopted unanimously its consensus which noted with satisfaction my efforts to avert war over Cyprus, which called for utmost moderation and restraint by the parties and for other courses of action by them in the interest of peace and a permanent settlement in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of 4 March 1964.

I am aware, of course, that subsequent to my appeals there have been consultations and discussions involving the parties which, according to reports reaching me, hold promise that a way can be found to the resolution of at least the current crisis.

In the light of this prospect, I feel encouraged to issue this further appeal to the parties to take prompt and positive actions for the preservation of peace.

Particularly do I appeal to the governments of Greece and Turkey to take immediate measures to end any threat to the security of either one by the other as well as of Cyprus and, as a first step in response to my second appeal, to carry out an expeditious withdrawal of those of their forces in excess of their respective contingents in Cyprus.

In regard to any further role that it might be considered desirable for UNFICYP to undertake, I gather that this could, involve, subject to the necessary action by the Security Council, enlarging the mandate of the force so as to give it broader functions in regard to the realisation of quiet and peace in Cyprus, including supervision of disarmament and the devising of practical arrangements to safeguard international security, embracing the safety of all the people of Cyprus.

My good offices in connection with such matters would, of course, be available to the parties on request. I am confident that actions of the kind I have referred to will remove the threat of war over Cyprus and thereby win the gratitude of an anxious world.

The prime minister also said that measures taken to comply with Thant's appeal "cannot, of course, affect the validity of existing treaties."

These were two points Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios reportedly objected during the week-end negotiations in Nicosia with U.S. special envoy Cyrus Vance.

Vance, meanwhile, flew into Athens from Nicosia Sunday night and said he would return to the United States today.

"I can say nothing further at this time," Vance told newsmen before driving directly to the suburban home of Greek Foreign Minister Panayotis Pipinelis.

Vance would not comment on his two-day talks with Archbishop Makarios in Nicosia—an attempt to persuade him to agree to an accord on Cyprus promoted by Greece and Turkey.

Soviet-Syrian Communique Marks End Of Zeayan Visit

MOSCOW, Dec. 4, (Tass).—The delegation's visit will contribute to "further consolidation of the traditional Soviet-Syrian friendship, serve the interest of the Syrian and Soviet peoples, the cause of peace, national independence and freedom."

The sides discussed in detail the situation in the Middle East and the immediate tasks of the struggle for eliminating the consequences of Israeli aggression.

Without the evacuation of the Israeli forces from the occupied territories of Arab states there can be no peace in the Middle East.

The government of Syria expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for the tremendous support and help to the people of Syria and other Arab countries which suffered from Israel's aggression.

The Soviet Union will continue to render necessary help and support to the Arab states.

The governments of the two countries noted the identity of their views on other important international questions.

Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolai Porgorov and Alexei Kosygin accepted the invitation to visit the Syrian Arab Republic. The dates for the visits will be decided upon later, the communique said.

"Questions of all-out consolidation and expansion of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic in the political, economic and other spheres" were discussed at the talks in Moscow which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation.

Syria "will continue to consolidate and expand her relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries."

Questions of further development of economic contacts in the interest of the people of both countries were discussed.

The communique expresses the confidence that the Syrian

House Discusses Policy Statement

KABUL, Dec. 4, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah yesterday discussed the policy statement of the government. The discussion will continue in the next session.

A petition by pensioners submitted to the House's Committee on Legislative and Legal Affairs was debated and referred back to the committee for further study.

Proposed duties for the House's vice presidents were discussed.

Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, president of the Meshrano Jirgah, presided.

Quake Victims Camp In The Cold

DEBAR, Yugoslavia, Dec. 4, (Reuters).—More than half the population of this earthquake shattered town are camping out in near freezing temperatures as rescue workers struggle to repair and replace their ruined homes.

Eight more tremors shook the area Saturday making more than 100 since last Thursday's massive quake killed seven people, injured 40 more and left 80 per cent of Debar's 8,000 citizens homeless.

Saturday night armed troops and police patrolled the deserted, lightless streets where the only sign of life was dogs scouring the rubble for scraps of food.

About 3,000 people have already been evacuated from this old town, which lies only two miles from the Albanian border and at the base of

Gaullist Proposes Questionnaire For Britain On EEC

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—French right wing leader Valery Giscard d'Estaing yesterday proposed that the Common Market six should submit to the British government a questionnaire on Britain's application to join them.

D'Estaing, who heads the Gaullist right-wing in the French National Assembly, said the questionnaire should list conditions under which Britain could become a full member of the European Economic Community.

D'Estaing, who was speaking at Lorient, did not list the conditions, but his speech made these five points:

1. British membership was desirable in order (A) to reach the market's economic objectives, and (B) to achieve France's international policy of compensating for the excessive power of the United States.

(Continued on page 4)

Moscow-New York Flight Begins Next Month

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AFP).—Direct commercial flights between here and New York are expected to begin on a regularly scheduled basis next month, M.S. Miller, vice-president of Pan American Airlines, said yesterday.

Accompanied by a group of American technicians, he was here briefly on "the last technical flight" for the Copenhagen-Moscow leg of the trip.

Studying winter navigation conditions at Moscow's Chermettev international airport, they took off and landed several times with limited visibility.

The agreement for a New York-Moscow line was reached in November, 1966, by Pan American and Aeroflot. Each airline will make one round-trip flight each week.

The American company will fly a Boeing-707 while the Soviet firm will use the new Ilushyn-67.

A Reuters despatch from Saigon said an estimated battalion of Viet Cong guerrillas launched heavy mortar and ground attacks on district headquarters in northern Quang Ngai province early Sunday before withdrawing and leaving their dead behind.

Seven American soldiers died and another 20 were wounded early yesterday when Viet Cong mortared and made ground assaults on the positions of a battalion about 52 miles north of Saigon.

The first infantry division soldiers called in armed helicopters and dragonships—slowmoving planes armed with machine guns capable of firing 18,000 rounds a minute—which killed 30 of the attacking Viet Cong.

Other first division soldiers received an estimated 40 rounds of mortar fire as a company was digging into positions about one mile from Bu Dop airfield in the central highlands, some 85 miles north of Saigon.

U.S. Jets Attack Railroads Within 50 Miles Of China

SAIGON, Dec. 4, (AP).—U.S. marine pilots in their all-weather Intruder jets attacked North Vietnam's strategic northwest railroad Sunday with four strikes—the closest about 49 miles from the Chinese border.

An American military spokesman said the fighter-bombers dropped their loads at points 60 miles, 66 miles, 97 miles and 110 miles northwest of Hanoi.

No significant ground action was reported.

The A-6 intruders, flying out of air bases at Da Nang and Chu Lai, coupled their railroad raids north of Hanoi with a fifth one on a railroad bridge 30 miles south of Hanoi.

The intruders, packed with sophisticated electronic gear to penetrate the monsoon weather now covering North Vietnam, also struck at Cargo boats and highways near Dong Hoi in central North Vietnam and at troop concentrations near the demilitarized zone.

But although their mud and stone cottages are a dangerous condition, many of them refuse to leave unless they are allowed to bring their animals with them.

In Albania at least ten people are reported to have died in the quake. Officials here said Debar had offered assistance from its own depleted resources but this had been refused.

The streets of Debar present a grotesque appearance.

The earthquake came on Yugoslavia's national day and the stricken town still has strings of national flags hung out for the occasion.

Almost every building has flags fluttering from its scarred and cracked facade. Curiously, flags have remained in position on buildings

Miracle In Capetown: SURGEONS TRANSPLANT HEART

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—South African surgeons transplanted on Sunday the heart of a young woman killed in a road accident into a man whose life expectancy had been nil—and last night the patient was reported progressing well.

It was the first successful operation of its kind in medical history. Last night doctors reported that Louis Washkansky, 56-year-old wholesale grocer, was conscious 14 hours after the transplant and breathing with the aid of a machine.

Washkansky remained under intensive medical care at Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital.

A hospital spokesman said precautions were being taken to suppress rejection of the new heart—one of the biggest hazards in transplant surgery.

South African surgeon Prof. Jan Nie Louw, head of the department of surgery at Cape Town University said last night after visiting Washkansky:

"He is doing well. The chances of this thing working are pretty good. The critical period is the next 10 to 14 days. After this the chances of survival increase considerably."

Washkansky had been admitted to the hospital four weeks before for what doctors described as "a very bad state of heart failure."

The heart was taken from a 25-year-old girl, Miss Denise Darvall, who died after a road accident last night. The girl, like Washkansky, was white.

Hospital authorities said later surgeons also removed the kidneys of the dead girl.

Then, in the nearby Karl Bremer Hospital, they were successfully transplanted into a 6-year-old Negro boy, Jonathan Van Wyk. It was the institution's first kidney transplant operation.

Edward George Darvall, last night described how surgeons approached him as he sat in the hospital, knowing that his wife was dead and that his daughter would die.

"They said, 'look' we must be frank with you. We have done our best but there is nothing more that can be done to help your daughter. There is no hope for her."

"They said, 'you can do us and humanity a great favour if you will allow us to transplant your daughter's heart. I said if there is no hope for her, then try to save the life of this man."

Surgeons conducted their operation in four stages.

In stage one the girl and the man were placed on separate heart-lung machines.

When the girl was pronounced dead, stage two started.

The body was cooled down to

about 28 degrees centigrade (82 degrees fahrenheit) and the heart was removed and cooled down further.

The blood in the heart was kept in circulation, but the heart was not beating.

It was kept in this state as stage three began—the removal of the man's heart—and maintained in these conditions for three hours.

Stage four, the most intricate of all, was the placing of the girl's heart into the man's body, with connections to veins and arteries.

When the transplant was completed electrodes were placed against the heart walls. A high electric current was switched on for a fraction of a second—and the heart started beating.

Human Liver-Next Step In Spare-Part Surgery Forecast

LONDON, Dec. 4, (Reuters).—According to a London heart specialist, the miracle at Cape Town is the logical development of the increasingly successful technique of kidney transplantation.

The next steps, he forecast, would be consistently successful liver transplants in humans—this has been done several times in the United States in recent months—and to transplant both heart and lungs in the operation.

In some respects the heart transplant is less difficult operation than the kidney transplant since the heart, although its operation is extremely finely adjusted, is basically a lump of tough muscle, much better able to stand up to rough treatment than the kidney.

On the other hand, while a patient has two kidneys, he has only one heart, so that failure of the operation is fatal.

The specialist said that at the present stage of spare-part surgery a patient selected for heart transplant must already have been critically ill.

Had he been less seriously ill, perhaps with a valvular disorder, he could have been treated by implantation of an artificial valve.

The Cape Town reports said the patient had suffered a serious cardiac failure and the specialist said this could well mean that his liver and kidneys had also been affected.

The actual surgical techniques involved in a heart transplant are not especially difficult.

In many other operations the main blood channels leading from the heart—the aortic and pulmonary arteries—have been cut and restitched.

The main problem for the surgeon is to restore the nerves connecting the heart with the rest of the body and prevent the blood clotting inside the heart during and after the operation.

The specialist suggested some external portions of the patient's heart containing the nerve endings might have been retained and grafted on to the transplanted heart.

While the operation was carried out the patient would be kept alive on a heart-lung machine which performs the functions of breathing and circulating the blood.

Although the patient survived the operation in good condition, his long-term chances of life depend upon two major factors—the ability of his body to accept the "foreign" tissues grafted into him and the degree to which his circulation is impaired by the operation.

The most immediate danger is that the patient's body will reject the foreign heart tissue. This process

(Continued on page 4)

SUKARNO UNDER HOUSE ARREST

JAKARTA, Dec. 4, (Reuters).—Deposed President Sukarno is now under house arrest at the Summer Palace in Bogor, 40 miles south of Jakarta, according to army sources yesterday.

The sources said the 66-year-old former Indonesian leader was not allowed to leave the palace without a special permit from the Bogor military district command.

Last weekend Dr. Sukarno was allowed to go to Jakarta for medical treatment, the sources said.

The house arrest of Dr. Sukarno, reported to be still enjoying popular support in central and West Java, was the army's latest move aimed at tightening its grip on him.

Last August Dr. Sukarno was reported virtually under unofficial arrest with no one allowed to see him without a permit.

Later reports said he was banned from entering Jakarta or from leaving West Java without military permission.

Meanwhile, acting President Gen. Suharto was quoted by the official Antara news agency as saying judicial action against Dr. Sukarno was only a matter of time.

He said the law would be upheld without any discrimination.

Gen. Suharto said the suspension of Dr. Sukarno who founded the Nationalist Party in Sumatra, was aimed at purging the party of communist and Sukarno supporters.

Dr. Sukarno, who was stripped of the presidency by the People's Consultative Congress—the country's highest policy-making body—last March, is living with his second wife, Hartini, in Bogor.

Water And Soil President Returns

KABUL, Dec. 4, (Bakhtar).—Juma Mohammad, president of the Water and Soil Survey Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation returned yesterday from Bangkok. He went to Thailand to participate in a meeting to draft a covenant on the use of water.

Utilisation, control and administration of water resources were discussed.

Juma Mohammad said the sixth conference of ECAFE nations held in 1964 recommended drafting a series of regulations on the proper utilisation of water resources.

Juma Mohammad said the Bangkok gathering was unprecedented and will yield favourable results to ECAFE member countries, especially Afghanistan.



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Food For Thought

Sadness is a wall between two

gardens.

—Khalil Gibran

Returns Of The Day

Last Saturday was the 25th anniversary of the first controlled nuclear chain reaction in the world. What was relatively a minor laboratory experiment in Chicago University has turned out to be a phenomenon upon which the very survival of human civilisation depends. At that time scientists learnt that the vast energy of the atom could be put to both peaceful as well as destructive uses.

Since that day man has been able to use the energy released from the atom to produce electric power, to desalinate sea water and to propel ships and submarines. It is quite possible that in the future atomic cars and airplanes will replace today's transportation which depends on liquid fuel. Perhaps one day atomic power will be used to propel rockets to the moon and other heavenly bodies.

While the first controlled chain reaction opened up all this great vista for a new and imaginative world, it is regrettable that it also paved the way for the almost instantaneous destruction of human civilisation. It is only too obvious that at the present the future of mankind depends on its ability to solve the nuclear problem. In spite of this great need, efforts inside and outside the United Nations to put an end to the nuclear arms race and the eventual elimination of nuclear armament no significant progress has been made. We see and hear about the continued growth of world stockpiles of atomic and hydrogen weapons and there is a threat that more and more nations will acquire this deadly weapon as time goes by, thus increasing the chances of a world wide conflagration. The United Nations Secretary General U Thant said that nuclear energy pos-

es the greatest challenge to international statesmanship, in ensuring the development of its peaceful uses and the benefits accruing from them and at the same time preventing the diversion of nuclear energy to destructive uses. Judging by the present state of affairs in the world and the threat posed by military use of the thermonuclear weapons one is inclined to think that it would have been better for mankind never to have discovered the secrets of the atom.

However a second thought about the issue tells us that this cannot be a sound point of view. Nuclear energy like any other form of energy can be put to both destructive as well as constructive uses. It is up to man himself to concentrate on the constructive uses of this vast source of energy. While general and complete disarmament remains mankind's eventual goal the two super powers, the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed that a non-proliferation treaty must be compacted.

Some countries have already raised objections to the terms of the treaty which the superpowers have agreed upon, excepting article three which deals with inspection and safeguards. The objections range all the way from the inadequacy of the treaty to ensure to the peaceful uses of the atomic energy to the lack of provisions for guaranteeing non-nuclear states from possible nuclear attack.

What should be accepted, without any argument, is the need for not only a nonproliferation treaty but also for the reduction and the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons and especially end to race in the nuclear weapon production.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today *Isiah* carried an editorial entitled "Britain and the European Common Market". Referring to the latest press conference given by French President General de Gaulle, the editorial quoted certain quarters in London as having given up all hope for an early British entry into the Common Market.

Although the French leader has been rather vague in his references to the British entry, the editorial said, London has a right to be worried since the French president has been more emphatic in presenting arguments against the British case than he had been in the past.

In any case Britain is determined not to take no for an answer. Any rejection of the British entry must come from all six members of the Common Market, officials in London have been quoted as saying, asserted the editorial.

After mentioning the fact that Britain and France, as two great western powers, have been each other's Commercial rivals for many years, the editorial said only time can tell how long de Gaulle can hold the door closed to Britain.

Yesterday's *Heyward* carried an editorial on the advent of the month of Ramadan. During the month of Ramadan all true Moslems throughout the world practically demonstrate their willingness to abide by divine teachings of the holy religion of Islam and accept self-denial.

By doing so they purify their souls and learn about the agony of hunger.

In this way they readily come out to assist those who have to go without food, not for any religious or divine command but simply because they cannot afford to eat regular meals.

The editorial, in congratulating all the Moslems on the advent of this holy month, also wished them success in fulfilling their religious duties.

Yesterday's *Anis* in one of its editorials commented on one of the latest municipal announcements forbidding people to drink water from the Kabul river.

It is true, said the editorial, that drinking polluted river water is unsafe. But no one will consent to drink such water unless he has no alternative.

Those who resort to drink Kabul

river water are forced to do so by the lack of a safe drinking water supply.

It is true that during recent years the Kabul Municipal Corporation has done much to improve the drinking water supply system in Kabul. At the present several residential areas which did not have safe water supply except shallow wells dug in their own yards are now enjoying piped water from Kargha and the deep sanitary wells in Alaudin.

But even the present arrangements are not enough. The editorial urged the corporation to hurry up with

its plans to expand the water supply system in the city.

In another editorial the paper urged authorities in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to take steps to improve cotton seed. Our cotton seed has degenerated to the point where per acre production has fallen to almost a quarter of what it used to be.

Degenerated seed has to take most of the blame. Therefore it is necessary that a new and improved variety of cotton seeds be made available to our farmers in greater quantities.

World Press

In an economic and political survey of Japan, the *Financial Times* said that at a time when Britain "is in the throes of an economic crisis, Japan is marching ahead more brilliantly than usual as the world's most rapidly developing major industrial country" the paper's Eastern correspondent wrote. "With an average annual growth rate of nine per cent over the last dozen years or so, Japan has risen from desolation after World War II to become one of the top four or five countries in the world today in terms of its economic power. Its major industries such as shipbuilding cars and steel are not only among the world's biggest but also among its most efficient and many of them seem poised for an onslaught on world markets which could dwarf their previous impact."

The survey also dealt with Japan's defence problems and her foreign relations, particularly with China and Southeast Asia.

Metromedia News reported Wednesday that Secretary of Labour W. Willard Wirtz will resign soon.

Wirtz was in Miami for a labour convention and could not be reached for comment immediately. A Labour Department spokesman said, however, "there is no foundation to the report, whatsoever."

Metromedia News, quoting unidentified informed sources, said no time has been set for Wirtz's departure but it is imminent.

The report said Wirtz feels he has served long enough. He was named labour secretary in August, 1962.

There have been other reports in the last year that he intended to quit.

The Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* denied charges that American and British military attaches were drugged and robbed of their papers while visiting Soviet Moldavia.

What really happened on November 17 was that the two men, American Colonel William J. Spahr and British Brigadier C.A. Harper got drunk and wrecked their hotel room in the Moldavian capital of Kishinev, *Izvestia* said.

The American and British embassies, immediately after *Izvestia* appeared Thursday issued statements saying the newspaper's account was the same as that given in a Soviet Foreign Ministry response to protests lodged on November 21. Both embassies found the Soviet reply a totally inaccurate account and "inadequate as an explanation of the serious breach of diplomatic immunity which took place."

According to the American and British version, Col. Spahr and Brig. Harper became violently sick after drinking wine at a state vineyard near Kishinev.

After they returned to their hotel in Kishinev they went to bed, 5 or six men broke into Col. Spahr and Brig. Harper's room and kept them in bed while tearing their clothes and taking all the papers from their wallets, the Anglo-American version said.

Text Of Mayel's Speech To FAO Meeting

Following is the text of the speech delivered by Mohammad Yasin Mayel, the deputy minister for irrigation in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to the general assembly meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organisation in Rome recently.

To me, this particular session of the Conference appears to be of vital importance for the future role of the Food and Agriculture Organisation in fulfilling its objectives.

These objectives are to increase agricultural production, especially food production, eliminate hunger and raise the living standards of people throughout the world. We all know that food production in the developing world has not increased at the same rate as the increase in population.

During the past two years in the developing countries in my part of the world, the need for increased food production has become more and more pressing to lessen the gap in the population growth.

The problem of food scarcity, not only to cope with the steady increase of population, but also to raise the current low level of progress in the developing countries, is becoming more acute, while the rate of production has increased more and more in the developed areas with smaller populations.

This picture has been realised by the Organisation during the past few years, and we feel that the Organisation has made a bold attempt to initiate and implement programmes for increased food production.

In this respect, we cannot help appreciating the foresight of the present Director-General, Dr. Sen, in placing emphasis on the problem of hunger, the need for increased production and the danger of faster growing populations.

We congratulate him for embarking on the very active programmes in the field of increased food production. Although there may be some criticisms, it cannot be ignored that FAO during the past ten years has

expanded its programmes by about 450% and its field personnel almost four times, from 425 to 1585 experts.

The increase of activities has been significant with 285 UNDP (SF) and several FFHC projects which FAO is executing in various fields. My Government has been most appreciative of the services rendered by FAO to our country and also the quality of experts and their devotion to service.

The Organisation started its operation in my country in 1951 with a budget of \$62,605. At present, the Organisation is spending over \$250,000 per annum on various projects in the field of irrigation, animal health and husbandry, forestry, soil fertility, plant protection and pest control, etc.

Although until about 1964, the total expenditure by FAO in my country amounted to about \$2.5 million, the expenditure with the EPTA, three UNDP (SF) projects and the FFHC Credit Extension Project will reach the sum of about \$1 million per year from 1968.

Similarly, there were from eight to ten experts up till 1962, whereas the number of experts in 1967 exceeded 50 and will reach about 100 in 1968, taking the EPTA, UNDP and FFHC projects together. These figures indicate the speedy development during the last five or six years in the field of FAO activities in my country.

We recall that in the past FAO has produced various useful studies for guidance to the Member Nations. Today, however, the Organisation has not limited the recommendations in these studies in many fields. For instance, a few years ago the Organisation undertook an extensive study on integrated approach on farm credit and extension and recommended a supervised pilot credit extension project.

It is gratifying to us that through FAO's FFHC, the Swedish International Development Authority of the Government of Sweden has come

forward to implement the first of such projects for integrated approach on supervised farm credit and extension in my country. Similarly, some similar UNDP (SF) projects are now in the process of operation to develop various fields of agriculture.

Such rapid expansion of activities naturally has produced many administrative problems and scope for criticism. However, while there may be criticism, we strongly feel that it is better to do something and be criticised rather than to do nothing. Evidently the Organisation's structure has not been properly geared for the more effective execution of the action programmes that the Organisation has embarked on so rapidly.

We have carefully gone through the report of the review team and we find ourselves in full agreement with its recommendations. We feel that this team has submitted very useful recommendations and we would urge their speedy implementation.

We consider that the review team has been very correct in its emphasis in regard to the country structure. We have also carefully studied the proposals put forward by the Director-General for the future structure of FAO.

We sincerely believe that you will find in both these reports the underlying idea that the country has to be the vital point for the field programmes. The greatest drawback at the moment is that the country representation of the Organisation is often weak and neglected. We therefore agree fully with the review team that there should be a strong and effective country representation with a full-time FAO Country Representative and appropriate supporting administrative staff.

We are also strongly of the opinion that the Country Representative must be financially supported from the FAO budget, as practised by UNESCO and WHO. We also agree

(Continued on page 4)

Kabul Census Defines Manpower Situation

By Abdul G. Malikzada

Afghanistan shares the problems of other developing countries in the sense that it has to eradicate unemployment and underemployment in rural and urban areas by the expansion of productive employment opportunities.

It also has to take timely and purposeful action to meet the shortage of skilled manpower so that the application of its development plans may not suffer or slow down.

These countries are typically faced with a chronic surplus of unskilled manpower, and critical shortage of skills in occupations of central importance for development.

In the developing countries there are not enough professional and technical personnel to meet the growing demands of modern technology; the growth of the government places a heavy strain on the supply of high quality executive and administrative talent; industry of all types taxes the technical and managerial capacity of the country very heavily; skilled industrial manpower requirements cannot be met without a very extensive vocational and apprenticeship programme in schools and industrial plants across the country; and the demand for health personnel far exceeds the supply. For example, there are 527 physicians all over Afghanistan; in other words, there is one medical doctor to every 30,000 people.

The total number of health personnel (excluding medical doctors) is 1,460 and the total number of hospital beds, 2,250.

The prevalence of illiteracy among the labour force and the critical lack of adequate employment information and systematic labour market analysis also present serious problems to these countries.

Thus, as a developing country, Afghanistan has not been able to take a complete census of the population to collect information relating to demographic and vital statistics, and to make a complete coverage of the employment market

studies which will result in providing information concerning the size of population, population growth, the sex and age compositions, the size of labour force, the growth of the country; and the demand for unemployment, underemployment and the manpower demand and employment opportunities that are prerequisites to all social and economic planning.

The fact is that insufficient resources and lack of trained personnel have been responsible for inadequate programmes in the field of population and demographic studies; notwithstanding the government's awareness of their importance.

A Department of Population Surveys was set up by the government in 1344 (1965) in the Ministry of Interior. It was made responsible for carrying out a census of the population and for the preparation and periodical publication of demographic and vital statistics.

Pertinent data was to be collected by province and published annually. Lucky this newly created department from its very beginning took some necessary steps in making in a systematic and scientific way in 1344 and the pilot census of Charikar city some two months ago is a bright example.

The Greater Kabul Census survey was carried out with the full cooperation and effective guidance of the Ministry of Planning, with the help of Kabul Municipality, and the Cartographic Institute. Further, 1250 students from the Kabul Women's Institute, and from other boys and girls schools in Kabul assisted the Ministry of Planning and Interior to complete this survey in ten days.

However, the term Greater Kabul is defined to cover the areas of ten municipal sectors or Nahiyas, and from the woleswali of Bagrangi, Dehsabz, Chardehi and Paghman which are included in the 25-year plan of Kabul City development.

The survey included all those persons in Kabul the 24 hours preceding the beginning of the survey.

The census survey indicated that there was a total of 69,871 households in Greater Kabul with an average of 6.2 persons in each household. The Kabul census revealed that the total population of Kabul was 435,203 of which 243,582 were men and 191,621 were women, that is to say, 127 men to 100 women.

As far as literacy is concerned, it is very interesting to note that before the results of population census in Kabul City were known, the extent of literacy among the people was subject to guess which varied from person to person. It can be said on the basis of Kabul Census that the extent of literacy among males is 36.2% while among females is 15.8%, or an average of 27.2%.

It will be observed also from the Kabul census that Nahiya 5 has the highest literacy with 12,239 literate or 48.5% and the village of Bagrangi has the lowest with 3,212 persons or 14.2%.

Nevertheless now that there has been a population census of Kabul conducted by the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Interior, and the results are now available, it is possible to throw some light on the size of labour force and also to the level of employment and unemployment in Kabul.

On the basis of Kabul Census carried out in 1344, the total labour force (age 15-64) constituted 52% or a total of 226,848 persons of which 123,390 or about 53% were men and about 94,458 or 47% were women.

Of the total population, about 11,902 men and women were reported to be at work in Kabul. The total number of unemployed for both sexes were counted at 316,101 of which about 2,143 were considered in search of work.

Factors Affecting Agricultural Production

By Fred Peart

As I see it, the world's future food problems can only be solved by all countries individually and collectively facing up to their responsibilities for population control and the expansion of food production.

That being said, it must be realised that the problems are both complex and difficult. What is involved is not just food but economic development as a whole, including population policies, economic policies, planning for priorities in industrial, social and agricultural development, trade policies and so on.

It was recently recognised in a progress report on the United Nations study on multilateral food aid that shortage of food in developing countries is not essentially different from shortage of other raw materials and reflects only one section, though a major one, of import requirements.

What we have to solve are the basic problems of securing adequate and balanced economic growth in countries where food is short—that

is, overcoming their lack of administrative capacity over the whole field of development.

It is now generally agreed among the international organisations and leading experts studying the food problem that in the long run developing countries with food shortages will have to achieve a substantial increase in their own food production. Meanwhile, of course, we are faced with very serious food shortages in some countries and it is clear that food aid will have to continue for the next few years. Britain, for example, is one of the participants in a large food aid scheme which has recently been worked out at the International Wheat Conference in Rome.

The British Government has agreed to contribute more than £5 million a year to this scheme, despite the fact that Britain is a large wheat importer and has its own balance of payments problems. The question of whether the pro-

duction of food should be given first priority among all the industries in a nation's economy will vary from country to country depending upon its stage of development, its natural and other resources, its agricultural and industrial potentialities and its relative advantages in international trade.

It does not follow from the current anxiety about the future population food situation that all countries must be self-sufficient in food supplies nor that to plan to produce food for export will make economic sense in each and every country where it would be possible.

Where, the economy of a country depends heavily on the agricultural sector, its future economic growth will depend on the development of agricultural productivity. High priority must then be given to measures such as land reform, credit, farm price policy and institutional services for agriculture so as to achieve their development objectives.

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GIRLS CAN'T WAIT FOR SCHOOL'S END

Pale faces and furrowed brows mark Kabul students once again. It's exam time.

With boyfriends and girlfriends temporarily forgotten, they all look worried and a little ragged as they walk around with books in their hands stamping their feet in the brisk December air.

Of their dozen or more subjects, Kabul girls worry about mathematics and algebra most. The 900 girls of Princess Bilqis also take special subjects—tailoring, cooking, typing and business mathematics—and now wonder whether they'll be working in an office or attending the Faculty of Economics next year.

And at Kabul's biggest girls school—Rabia Balkhi—3,000 girls huddle around waiting for their English, Pashto and algebra exams while their older sisters, whose exams are still two weeks off, sweated over university term papers.

Maurie, an 11th grader at Rabia Balkhi said that being in school one obviously has to face this yearly ordeal whether she likes it or not. "After all," she added, "if we don't take exams how can we get promoted to higher classes". A hard worker, she said that before examinations start she begins reviewing her subjects and by exams time she only has to thumb through the books once more for a final check.

She believes that during examinations a student should relax and sleep more than average. She does not like the idea of sitting until past midnight to cram for the next day's test.

Her favourite subjects are biology and chemistry. She is also interested in embroidery and is looking forward to the three month vacation which will follow the exams to sew tapestries and table cloths which she believes should replace plastic available in the Kabul bazaars.

For 9th grader Fauzia of Aisha Durrani, things are a little bit different. She does not mind the exams but hates the cold weather, especially when she has to wake up early in the morning and hurry to school because she has to ask a few questions about what she was unable to understand the other day from her girlfriend Suhela, also a ninth grader.

"Somehow it seems that every time I open the book there is always a question or two which I have to ask from someone else.

"Maybe," she said, "next year won't be like this year and I will study all my subjects from the beginning of the year so I won't have to rush to school in a hurry and learn some formulas in the last minute."

Another thing that Fauzia does not like is the long time the exams take. If they could be finished in a short period it would have been much better for now, by the end of the exams the students are exhausted.

But on the day the exams finish all the cinemas are filled with black skirts and white scarves.

From The Heart Not The Throat

"When I entered the world of art in Afghanistan several years ago I knew that social conditions were not ripe for a woman to become an artist, yet, I was determined to become a well-known artist at all costs," Rokhshana, the famous singer of Radio Afghanistan told a reporter of *Culture* recently.

Rokhshana, whose real name is Hamida, has a beautiful voice. She sings in Pashto and in Dari and her songs in both languages have been hits.

Rokhshana believes that art and music should be representative of the feelings of the people. "In this I strongly believe," says the 36 year old artist.

"This is why I love to sing folk songs—of any kind and from any where of Afghanistan."

Herein lies Rokhshana's success. In her songs she follows a simple style and tries to preserve the character of popular folk songs. She chooses simple poetry which can easily be understood even by the illiterate.

Like a true artist Rokhshana believes that the songs must not come from the throat of the artist alone but from the heart too. "The personal feelings of the artist should be transparent from the songs he or she sings," says Rokhshana.

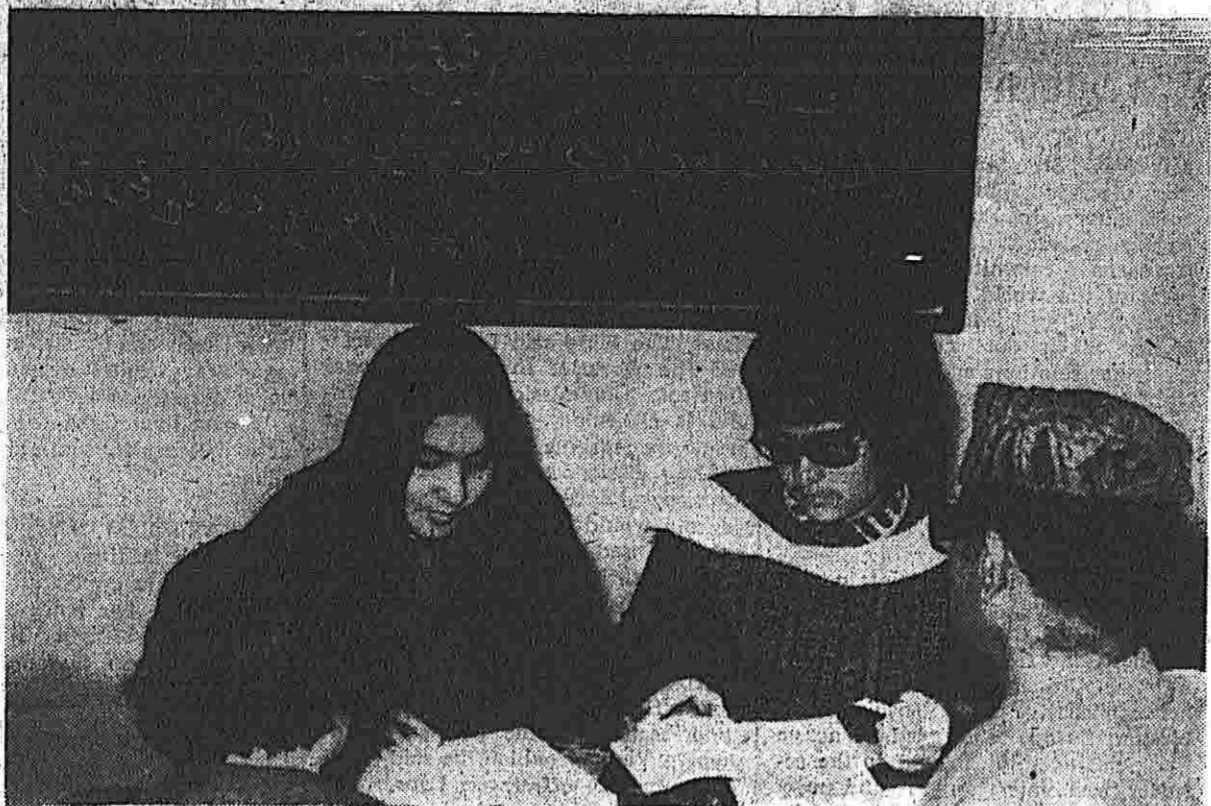
Rokhshana believes that music has made much progress in Afghanistan during the past few years.

"Just listen to the radio, especially to the programmes of the selected music, and compare it with the music which existed in this country a few years ago," she says.

She feels that an artist should be in love with his art that he should be the servant of the people and that he should be humble enough when he is praised by the public for his performance.

Rokhshana believes that music is international—a good song, sung in any language anywhere in the world is understood and appreciated.

Rokhshana first appeared over Radio Afghanistan's six years ago. "My first song was liked by the public so much, that I was immediately encouraged to sing more," she says.



Ninth graders take oral Pashto exam. Pashto instructor in foreground (right).



One eighth grader puzzles over a geometric theorem as she attempts to prove her knowledge of geometry to her math teacher.



Girls surprised by photographer look up from their exam. papers for a moment's relief from one of their grueling tests.

Getting The Most Out Of Life And Skates

She was one of the youngest participants in the Innsbruck Winter Olympic Games. Just a kid, all arms and legs. After the obligatory exercises she was in 19th place, out of 30 Olympic competitors.

Her freestyle enchanted audiences in the Innsbruck Eisstadion, and amazed the experts. High jumps, quick pirouettes. The 10th best free style! But altogether she took 15th place.

Note from a journalists notebook at that time: ask Olympic winners Ludmila Bielousova and Oleg Protopopov about Moskova. And a few pages on we find the interview with the Soviet figure-skaters:

"We are far from prophesying Hana's sporting future. We can only say what we've seen in Innsbruck, how we got to know in the Olympic Village, on the ring during her first contest.

In the first place, of course being not quite 15, she is a child. An ambitious child. Figure-skating, as she told us, is the greatest fun for her. She doesn't at all mind having to get up at five in the morning for her daily training.

She would love to take part in contests twice a week. Obligatory exercises are her weak point. She's not able to concentrate on them.

But in her freestyle the height and perfection of her leaps is amazing. She's a little behindhand in linking movement on the ice and music.

In the Lubiana Tivoli ice palace before the women's competition Hana was considered the most sporting type.

The most sporting type? What does that mean? Arnold Gerschwiller, wellknown figure-skating expert and for many years trainer of the World and Olympic champion Sjouke Dijkstra, explained:

"That's a figure skater with enough physical strength to do all the double jumps in perfect style during four minutes free style, and who skates

fast. But she is weaker in the slower lyrical passages and uses a minimum of ballet elements."

What is Hana like? we asked.

"Now she is undoubtedly a young woman. From her childhood years of figure-skating all that remains is joy in cuddly animals and the ability to chatter with anyone about anything."

"And certainly she has kept her almost incredible tenacity. Whatever she does, she does with her whole heart and soul. You can see that during training for the obligatory exercises. She doesn't like them, like most figure-skaters."



Hana Moskova is a pre-Olympic run through.

"But she will repeat one exercise 40 or 50 times without a word of complaint. I have trained dozens of figure-skaters over the years. None of them had Hana's tenacity, will and discipline. I think she must have inherited these qualities, as I don't think you can cultivate them in a young person."

"Only recently Hana got a passion for dancing. But she hasn't much time for it. She likes to look nice and dresses with a natural taste and elegance. She often says to me: 'I know, Professor, the most important things for me now are to do my lessons and my skating well.'"

(Continued on page 4)

Madam, My Madam

A Lady In The Manhole

By Nokta Cheen

Madam, don't swoon so gracefully into every manhole you come across. Especially when it is bright daylight, and lunchtime.

Honey, only children fall into ditches every now and then when they are after a kite.

I suspect that it is the obsession for being graceful in everything, you do, especially walking, that gets you into ditches.

The grace you want to have, honey, and the style you want to pursue—thus illuminating your individuality and fondness of originality—is something unattainable.

When a peacock wants to imitate a partridge he twists his legs. Although God has not made the partridge as beautiful as the peacock, he has only given the former the privilege of walking gracefully.

Honey, if you are like a peacock, don't bother about walking. The flash of colours on your cheeks, and the shine of your hair is enough to draw the attention you want.

No one will ever be so distracted from your plumage as to find fault with your walking.

Madam, your relations with your husband is a good pretext for the opponents of your loved husband for mockery.

Husbands and wives sometimes resemble twins in terms of tempers, feelings and even judgment. If you beat one the other is hurt far more than the one you have physically hurt.

Madam, your small fall into a manhole, is not only a disgrace to the municipality which has failed in ridding the city's main streets of such snares, but also to society as a whole.

Honey, before I tell you of the gossip about your fall into the manhole, let me congratulate you on your safe return from the subterranean quarters of Kabul which is certainly full of cold water this time of the year.

Thanks to the Almighty, due to

the existence of water, there were no cockroaches, mice, or even dogs who might have forced you to do a twist or frug until you were rescued by a squad of volunteers. As I was saying, the comments get on the Adam's nerves.

Some are funny, some are horrifying, and the rest maddening. Here are a few.

Just as I was coming out with you from a party, one friend looking at your bandaged foot, glared at me and said: "Don't beat your wife."

While you were seated on the sofa, one cordial friend of mine whispered:

"Are you sure your wife fell into a manhole in broad daylight? Between you and me, I just can't believe it," he told me with a suspicious wink.

One elderly friend, who is married, has three children, and whose wife, incidentally had a bandaged foot just a few days ago came over and said: "Don't bite your wife."

PRESS ON WOMEN

Anis On Home Making Happiness

By A Staff Writer

Thursday's *Islah* on its women's page carries a series of instructions to home makers on preventing fires in the house. During the winter fires can start in the kitchen, the living room or in bedrooms.

The problem of course does not exist, says the editorial, when the house is centrally heated. When electricity, oil, coal or wood is used for heating the house more precautions should be taken to avert the danger of fire.

Keeping children away from fire should be kept in mind all the time, says the editorial. The best thing to do is to keep them inside special enclosures in a safe corner of the room.

The wiring of the house should be checked before winter consumption of electricity increases with the approach of the winter.

In case the ceiling is of wood it should be made certain that the chimney in which the bukhari's pipe is interested does not pass too closely to the woodwork.

Many fires have started this way with the home owner not even suspecting.

Some people pour kerosene and even petroleum on coal and wood so that the fire will light with a single match. Our counsel is never use petroleum. Kerosene could be used but in very small amounts, otherwise it bursts into a ball of flame, pouring ashes into the room, and even blowing up the bukhari.

Islah also carries a biographical sketch of Zeba—daughter of Ghazni whose poems recount the independence years of 19th century.

Anis on its women's page breaks the secret of how housewives can remain happy and untroubled all the time. The thing to do is, says Anis is to spend your time intelligently so there is no time for worry.

Reading is recommended first of all. Reading brings tranquility of mind. But Anis warns be sure to choose special times for it so that it does not interfere with other duties and engagements in the home.

If it does it may bring frustration when you find a thing undone which ought to have been done while you were reading.

Secondly, the write-up recommends you try not to find fault in others. If you do others will have little occasion for spiting you or trying to find things wrong with you.

Thirdly, it recommends friendliness towards ones neighbours. Neighbours sometime become closer friends than relatives. Their sympathy and understanding become very useful for peace of mind.

The write up also suggest that before sleeping the lady of the house should think of what has to be done on the morrow. When she gets up next morning she will know exactly how the day will pass and what she will be doing at what particular time.

Don't start settling accounts with others is the moral of a dialogue between a wife's friend and her husband.

The husband is mad because the wife doesn't act like his maid servant because he has been kind to her.

He has taken her to Europe, bought her a car, provided her with a maid and what not.

Says the friend of that wife, what if it were the other way around. Would you like to be treated as a servant?

No, he groans. Anyway it is this way not other way around.

Speaking to herself the wife's friend finds her friend's husband a fool. He expects her to tell her friend to be nice and sweet to her husband no matter what.

After the friend talks to the husband for a while it dawns on him that riches don't make happy, workable marriages.

Bigger Sizes

For New Born USSR Citizens

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (Tass)—The increased weight and height of newborn children made necessary changes in the sizes of garments for them.

At the request of trade enterprises, over 3,000 infants were measured in Moscow.

The reason is that the smallest sizes of baby's vests and other wear are no longer in demand because girls and boys are now born much bigger than 10 years ago when sizes were established for the last time.

Young citizens 54-56 centimetres high and weighing four or more kilograms, known as "giants" several years ago, do not surprise doctors in maternity homes any longer.

Light industry specialists, collaborating with Moscow University anthropologists, had to note this.

A Tass correspondent has learned at the Garment Industry Research Institute that experimental consignments of larger-size garments for the youngest citizens met with approval both by workers in trade and mothers.

All About Women

SPARE PART SURGERY

(Continued from page 1)
of rejection has been responsible for the high, though decreasing, number of failures in kidney transplants.

The human body has a mechanism for distinguishing between its own proteins and those of a foreign body and when the latter are detected it destroys them.

Drugs are used to suppress this action but they also weaken the patient's resistance to infections so that the most skilful nursing is required to keep him alive.

The process is analogous to the rejection of blood of a different group in a blood transfusion. But techniques of matching tissue are making startling progress.

The other main problem is that the heart is not a self-supporting organ. It is controlled by the nervous system and a complicated feedback system from other parts of the circulatory system.

Every time a muscle in the body is flexed commands are sent back to the heart modulating the flow of blood and it remains to be seen whether nervous and circulatory systems of a patient with a heart

transplant can operate with the necessary degree of precision.

The specialist said that there was no inherent difficulty in transplanting the heart of a woman into the body of a man since a large woman's heart might be bigger than that of a small man.

One intriguing question posed by today's operation is the speed with which the transplanted heart will age. Initial studies indicate that transplanted tissues may age more quickly than normal tissues.

Foot-And-Mouth Epidemic End Not In Sight

LONDON, Dec. 4, (Reuters).—Britain's worried farm authorities were Sunday reported on the point of dropping the policy of all-out slaughter to meet the rampant foot-and-mouth plague.

With nearly 250,000 farm animals slaughtered, there is still no real sign that the epidemic is nearing its end.

Thirty-four outbreaks yesterday brought the total to 1,398 since the disease first struck in October.

The Observer newspaper said that unless there was a miraculous improvement in the situation, Britain was expected to decide this week to use vaccine against the disease for the first time ever.

The decision would be "as drastic as devaluation," one official was quoted as saying.

Britain has resisted using vaccine because it allows foot-and-mouth disease to become endemic, lowers the quality of livestock and is likely to hit British exports of cattle to non-vaccinating countries.

These countries which include Australia and New Zealand would fear that imports from Britain might be infected by the virus, which can ever be carried in the marrow of animal bones.

Farmers here have charged that this is how the present outbreak began, through cattle eating swill that contained infected meat from the Argentine, where foot-and-mouth is endemic. But the Agriculture Ministry says this is improbable.

UK Engineers Call Slow-Down

LONDON, Dec. 4, (AP).—Britain's locomotive drivers today launched a nationwide go-slow strike that threatened quick chaos on the state-owned railroad system and widespread hardship for its users.

The railroad's 36,500 drivers began what Labour Minister Ray Gunter called their "who sits where" conflict at midnight Sunday.

Officials estimated 25 per cent of service will be tied up Monday. They said this percentage will rise quickly as the lines become clogged.

Prime Minister Wilson scheduled talks with his key ministers later in the day to assess the damage done to the economy and to put into action emergency measures to keep vital supplies moving.

A state of emergency may be decided, but political sources said it was unlikely that troops will be called out to run the trains.

Gunter warned the British people in a nationwide television broadcast last night to expect "mounting chaos".

Democrats Support McCarthy

CHICAGO, Dec. 4, (Reuters).—Dissident Democrats from more than 40 states Sunday night unanimously endorsed Senator Eugene McCarthy to run against President Johnson for next year's presidential nomination.

Eldersment of the Minnesota senator came at the end of a two-day "Conference of Concerned Democrats" here, during which some 500 delegates opposed to Johnson's Vietnam war policy coordinated plans to block his nomination for a further term.

The party convention to choose the Democrat presidential candidate will be held here in August.

Earthquake

(Continued from page 1)
where the walls are now leaning drunkenly.

Yesterday some lighting had been restored and tap water was available in limited quantities. The town is not short of food, even if menus are basically bread and cheese, but the staff of Debar's one restaurant were either injured or evacuated in the quake and no one has replaced them.

A temporary post office with an emergency telephone switchboard has been set up in what was once a bedding furniture shop. Officials are working overtime to clear telegrams for people telling their relatives they are safe.

Rusk Reasserts U.S. Interest In Western Europe

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The American Secretary of State Dean Rusk declared this weekend that U.S. interest in Europe remains as strong as ever, despite increased American commitments to other parts of the world.

In offering assurances that the United States does not intend to dilute her relations and ties with her North Atlantic partners, he explained that U.S. cooperation with Western Europe and the economic aid and commitments to other nations are "part of the same world crisis."

"It is not possible to maintain peaceful stability in one part of the world when there is instability in another," he said.

"The United States will continue her cooperative relationships with Western Europe and pledged active U.S. partnership to add to the security, economic strength and unity of Western European nations," he added.

Rusk spoke Saturday at the 26th anniversary meeting of the United Italian-American Labour Council which is headed by Luigi Antonio.

Savang Discusses Southeast Asia With Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4, (Reuters).—King Savang Vatthana of Laos discussed the situation in Southeast Asia with the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi yesterday.

Official sources said Mrs. Gandhi expressed India's support for the independence and neutrality of Laos. The King said Laos appreciated the work of the International Control Commission, of which India is chairman, and wanted its work to continue.

They discussed trade exchanges. Laos was interested in Indian textiles, and would like to export natural essences and various types of wood for furniture making, it was stated.

The king who arrived here yesterday on a state visit, is to visit places associated with the Buddha. At a banquet last night President Zakir Husain referred to "the steady deterioration of the political situation in Vietnam which, he said, had had adverse effects on Laos."

He said the functioning of the International Control Commission had been rendered more difficult. "However, it is our earnest hope that in Laos as in her neighbouring sister state of Vietnam, peace will return before long."

MAYEL'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 2)
with the review team that, in the interests of the Organisation, the country representation should have an independent role and should be coordinated by the UNDP representative keeping in view the interests of the Organisation.

Therefore, the problem naturally arises about expenditure. In our opinion this is so vitally important for the effective operations of the various FAO programmes in the country that the expenditure needed for strengthening country representation should be made available ungrudgingly even if it means the reduction of expenditure elsewhere, such as at Headquarters or Regional Offices. We earnestly hope that on this vital issue there will be no difference of opinion and that the recommendations of the review team will be implemented as speedily as possible.

We have noted the suggestion of the review team regarding the regional structure. While we do not ignore the fact that some projects do need regional consideration, we feel that such regional conception is secondary to the need for initial development programmes primarily in the country. We are of the opinion that regional conception can be useful only when the countries in the region have been brought more or less to the same level of basic agricultural development.

We also feel that the regional structure is more of an advisory nature and is often not effective. However, we do not see any easy

solution to the regional structure of FAO. All we can see is room for further improvement. My delegation would prefer that this matter be studied much more closely on the lines proposed at the recent session of the Council. After studying the recommendations of the review team, we strongly support the resolutions of the Finance Committee as endorsed at the Fortyninth Session of the Council.

In meeting the world food crisis we reiterate our views that our Organisation should continue its present line of approach and intensify action programmes more and more.

The problem of hunger in the face of increased population can hardly be ignored any longer in the developing countries, two factors seem to be very prominent, firstly lack of trained personnel and secondly lack of essential requisites for increased production, such as adequate supplies of fertilisers, adequate irrigation facilities, improved seeds and effective tools and implements.

While the World Food Programme is rendering valuable service to tide over immediate difficulties, we feel a similar programme should be initiated by FAO in making available to the developing areas surplus insecticides and pesticides, tools and implements, etc., from the developed countries.

In regard to this, we fully endorse the Food Production Resources Programme proposed by the Director-General. We hope that the developed countries will make generous contributions to such a programme.

Life And Skates

(Continued from page 3)
For another two years I'll keep on with this regime, but after that I want to get more out of life than books and skates. That's characteristic of her. At the moment she is capable of denying herself a lot, consciously or I should say conscientiously. But she is not ascetic by nature.

Hana is concentrating on one clear aim—the Olympic Games in Grenoble. Foreign experts are betting on her for one of the Olympic medals. And my critical judgment tells me she might win one. Hana knows what she wants and how to get it.

"That's worth the effort—for a few years. When I give up figure-skating contests, my life will begin all over again."

In the summer Hana Maskova and other world figure-skating aces trained in Switzerland, Italy and the FRG. When she came back to Czechoslovakia she trained at the indoor stadiums in Brno and Prague.

Every day, except Sunday, four hours on the ice and another two hours of sport or ballet. Five hours study and preparations for school exams. How much time is left for amusement?

The life of a ranking sportswoman anywhere is no picnic. It's hard and exhausting work with moments of joy. Hana Maskova says of it:

"No one forced me into skating. I do it because I want to, because I think I could excel in it. There's no point in being sorry for myself."

"It's true I sometimes envy those who don't have to train and train and train. But they never know one's own skill."

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World News In Brief

PARIS, Dec. 4 (AFP)—French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville returned here Sunday from Tokyo where he had regular talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki.

The two countries' foreign ministers have been exchanging visits for four years.

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AFP)—British Overseas Airways Corporation pilots today decided to stand by their decision to strike for more pay next Friday despite management threats of a "lock-out".

The pilots voted overwhelmingly at a meeting to continue with strike plans.

KHARTOUM, Dec. 4 (AP)—A Congolese military delegation arrived in Khartoum Saturday for talks on refugees. The delegation will visit Congolese refugee camps at Juba in the southern Sudan Monday.

Defence Minister Mousa Maddibu said he would discuss with the delegation what assistance Sudan could give the Congo and would also submit for its consideration a report prepared by a Sudanese military delegation which visited the Congo last week.

Sudan and the Congo both have refugees in each other's countries.

KINSHASA, The Congo, Dec. 4 (AP)—The official Congolese news agency announced renewed Congo-Soviet relations Sunday with a Moscow-dated dispatch quoting Tass, the Soviet news agency.

There was no Congolese announcement.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A British airliner hit a pipeline 100 yards from the runway yesterday when coming in to land at Kastrup airport, Copenhagen.

The aircraft, a British European Airways de Havilland Trident from London, landed safely. None of the passengers was hurt, but the plane was damaged.

The pilot said the airliner suddenly lost height before reaching the runway.

ADELAIDE, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A fault in the launching mechanism delayed for at least one day the planned testing of the European launcher development organisation's three-stage rocket from Woomera rocket range.

The rocket was to be launched Sunday but after two short delays, officials announced the postponement until Monday.

BOCHUM, West Germany, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—The Soviet unmanned satellite Cosmos 193 launched on November 26 made a soft landing somewhere in the Soviet Union.

NAIROBI, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A policeman on guard outside the house of cabinet minister Tom Mboya shot at the minister's car here last night and then fled.

No one was hurt. Mboya, Kenya's Minister for Economic Planning and Development, was in the house.

CAIRO, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A squadron of 10 Soviet TU-16 medium bombers arrived at UAR military bases Sunday on the first visit to the United Arab Republic of Soviet air force planes.

The Middle East News Agency said the Soviet bombers were making a "cordial visit" to the UAR but gave no further details.

The visit follows calls at UAR ports by Soviet ships and a high-level Soviet Army delegation to Cairo.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

KABUL, Dec. 4, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Taher Beria, chief of the reporting section of Anis, returned to Kabul after six months of practical work on Iran's Kaiban International.

Nasir Ahmad Saberi, director of the Engineering Department of the Ministry of Public Works, returned yesterday from London after two and a half years of training under a Colombo Plan programme.

Ghulam Sakhi Turabaz, advisor to the Ministry of Mines and Industries, returned from the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday where he attended an international seminar on industrial management.

Mohammad Kasim Wesal, administrative officer of the Security Department of Kabul Airport left Kabul for Paris yesterday for further training.

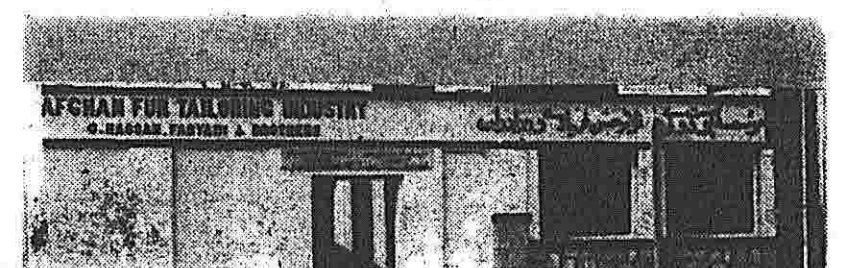
Mohammad Fakir Dewagali, director of Census Department in the Ministry of Interior returned yesterday after participating in a seminar on census-taking in Bangkok.

Mohammad Ibrahim, staff member of The Kabul Times, left Kabul yesterday for a two-week visit to the FRG at the invitation of that government.

Dr. Abdul Khalik, surgeon of the Spinazz Company hospital in Kunduz, left Kabul for France for more training.

Abdul Rauf Kohnaward, director of Subterranean Waters Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, returned to Kabul from Tokyo yesterday where he attended a six-month course on subterranean water utilisation sponsored by the Colombo Plan.

AFTI



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Contact G. Hassan Faryaei and Brothers at Sherpur Square near the German Embassy, Share Nau, Kabul.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern regions and over the Salang will be cloudy. Yesterday the coldest area was North Salang with a low of -20 C, -4 F. The warmest were Jalalabad and Farah with a high of 14 C, 57 F. Yesterday N. Salang had 8 mm rain, Jalalabad 2 mm. Faizabad 8 mm. Khost 2 mm and Gardez 3 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 3 C, 37 F

Yesterday's temperatures:
Kabul 7 C -8 C
44 F 17 F
Herat 12 C -5 C
53 F 23 F
Mazare Sharif 8 C -1 C
46 F 30 F
Ghazni 1 C -14 C
34 F 7 F
Gardez -2 C -13 C
28 F 8 F
Bost 13 C -6 C



ARIANA CINEMA
Ariana Cinema
At 12:30, 2:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Italian-French film
TWO DAYS IN HELL

PARK CINEMA
Park Cinema
At 12:30, 2:30 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film
WAITING ON THE BEACH