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FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



THE KABUL TIMES

APR 18 1966

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



VOL. V, NO. 8.

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KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1966, (HAMAL 14, 1345, S.H.)

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Maiwandwal Completes Five-Day Id Tour Of Six Provinces In Western Afghanistan Tells People All Have Responsibility In Developing Country

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal who was touring western Afghanistan during the Id holidays spoke in several cities. Maiwandwal during his five-day tour visited Kandahar, Uruzgan, Kalat, Helmand, Chakhansoor and Farah.

The following is a digest of Prime Minister's speeches and activities in each one of these provinces. The Prime Minister returned to Kabul Saturday evening.

KANDAHAR, MARCH 29
Maiwandwal told a large audience today we have great and common responsibilities ahead of us.

These responsibilities, he said, were to develop the country and provide the means for peoples' prosperity and progress.

The Prime Minister was welcomed by the Governor, high-ranking officials and dignitaries of this historic city.

The Prime Minister, who was speaking in a civic reception said the aim of his provincial tours was to get first-hand information about the status of the country and people.

He said we will not be able to achieve progress without joining hands. However, he added, such cooperation today cannot be achieved only through donations. We should also prepare ourselves for a

progressive life in accepting new responsibilities.

He said as of today, on the basis of the new Constitution, a new spirit has come into existence and the country has embarked on a new way of life. The people of Afghanistan should also bear greater responsibilities in accordance with this change.

Maiwandwal said the position of our agriculture, irrigation and trade is not good and we cannot depend on such resources alone to secure a satisfactory standard of living for our people. Therefore, our nation needs to work harder to rectify these shortcomings.

Maiwandwal also visited the shrine (Kherqa Mubarak) which is now being repaired and decorated with marble stones.

He also saw the tombs of the late King Ahmad Shah Baba and Meer Wais Nika. The work on the Meer Wais Nika is almost completed.

TIRIN, URUGZAN, MARCH 29
The Prime Minister who arrived here late in the afternoon told the people that when meeting them, they convey many wishes for the improvement of their living standard.

But, the Prime Minister said, it

will not possible to implement plans aimed at solving people's difficulties in a short period.

However, the fact that our people are thinking about their problems and expect these to be solved, is by itself a sign of national awareness.

We should ignore disunity. In oneness we must work hard for the progress of our country, Maiwandwal said.

He said his profound interest in the people's welfare brings him nearer to the people and he does this in accordance with his policy statement in which he has promised to establish contacts with far-reaching areas of the country.

The Prime Minister who spent the night here was welcomed by the Governor and large groups of Uruzgan people on his arrival.

TIRIN, MARCH 30

Before leaving Tirin on Wednesday, the Prime Minister received large groups of Uruzganis. He expressed his happiness to see that the people of this province too are keenly interested in the development of education.

He said I ask Almighty God to enable our people to render further services for the development and extension of education in the country so that our young generation will be able to serve national causes.

He said the interest shown by the people of the province in improving their lot is of great importance.

Our people should exert their efforts together, as far as possible, to get rid of backwardness, Maiwandwal added.

He said fulfilling national aims was not the task of one person or one Government, but, he explained, this can be done with the common efforts of a nation.

He reminded his audience that other nations, who today live in comfort and enjoy a better living standard, had also to work hard and exert common efforts to achieve these ends.

KALAT, ZABUL, MARCH 30

Maiwandwal, who arrived from Tirin to Kalat, the centre of Zabul province on Wednesday, told the people that the Afghan nation is an alert, honest and courageous people. We cannot remain indifferent to the characteristics of our people, he said.

Our people have always helped their governments and they have been kind to their fellow compatriots and obedient to their Monarch.

Maiwandwal said after the increase of Afghan experts as a result of the popularisation of education, we will not have to wait for others to help us.

KANDAHAR, MARCH 30
The Prime Minister, who arrived here from Kalat in the afternoon laid the cornerstone of a new building for Ahmad Shah Baba High School.

The new building for the 29-year-old high school is to be built in a six-acre area at a total cost of five million Afghans.

Maiwandwal said on the occasion that as he was laying foundation of an educational institute it was a source of great pleasure for him to see the construction of such buildings so vital in the service of education in the country.

He said today we are confronted with many difficulties and it is hoped that these will be solved with the cooperation, effort and strength of our educated groups. We are sure that through proper education of our children it will not be very difficult to solve our problems. Only to nourish hopes and talk and imitate others is not enough. If we do not possess the power to realise cherished hopes we will not be able to achieve progress. We should work

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His Majesty the King on his way to the Royal Mosque to say Id prayers on Thursday.

Royal Audience

KABUL, April 3.—An announcement from the Royal Protocol Department said Thursday that the following were granted audience by His Majesty the King during the week ending March 31:

Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of Meshrano Jirgah; Nour Ahmad Etemadi; Foreign Minister; Abdul Satar Khalili Interior Minister; Abdul Samad Salim, Mines and Industries Minister; Dr. Mohammad Haider, Communications Minister; Khalilullah Khalili, Ambassador-designate to Saudi Arabia; Mohammad Asef Soheil, Afghan Ambassador in China; Mohammad Shooib Miskinyar, former Afghan Ambassador in China; Abdul Majid Zabuli; General Abdul Karim Seraj, President of Olympic Federation; Abdul Karim Haqani, Deputy Minister of Justice; General Mohammad Qasim, commandant of the military garrison of Nahrin and Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, President of the Government Printing House.

HM Congratulates New President Of Turkey

KABUL, April 3.—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to Cevdet Sunay on his election as the Turkish President, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

HM Stresses Spiritual, Material Values Of Id; Premier Urges People Not To Use Luxuries

KABUL, April 3.—His Majesty the King in an Id-ul-Udha message on Wednesday hoped that the Afghan nation would celebrate the holidays by taking advantage of the spiritual and material values of this Islamic festival.

His Majesty's message was read over Radio Afghanistan by Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidqi.

He said that the sacred Islamic rites which are a source of spiritual happiness and satisfaction have a direct bearing upon individual and collective life and ethics.

UNITY OF THOUGHT, ACTION
Referring to the gathering of

Muslims in Mecca during the Id-ul-Udha, His Majesty said this led the followers of Islam towards unity of thought and action and the attainment of supreme aspirations.

He said that the offering of a sacrifice during these holidays, manifested the idea of selflessness and revival of love and affection.

The Prime Minister, in his taped speech on the occasion, prayed that God Almighty will allow our country and people spiritual and material progress under the leadership of our King and that the people of Afghanistan will achieve success in moving towards economic progress and in fulfilling their national and social duties.

The Prime Minister's speech was also broadcast by Radio Afghanistan.

HM Receives Greek Envoy

KABUL, April 3.—The Greek Ambassador M. Delivanis whose term in Afghanistan had come to an end was received by His Majesty the King at Gul Khaneh Palace Tuesday evening.

Delivanis is also his country's ambassador in Tehran. He also paid a courtesy call on Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, the President of Meshrano Jirgah Tuesday morning.

Labour Party Gets 97-Seat Majority In British Election Heath Concedes Defeat; Early Review Of Policy Towards Rhodesia Expected

LONDON, April 3, (DPA).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Labour Party have a ninety-seven seat absolute majority in the new Parliament with all but one of the 630 seats declared.

Counting in the Scottish constituency of Argyll, the final seat, is to be completed later Saturday.

Labour now has 36 seats, the Conservatives 252 and the Liberals 12.

One seat went to the Northern Ireland "Republican Labour" party and one to the speaker of the House of Commons, who is considered non-party.

Labour obtained 13,049,255 or 47.9 per cent of the votes. The Conservatives got 11,406,255 or 41.9 per cent and the Liberals 2,320,021 or 8.5 per cent.

A total of 75.8 per cent of the electorate went to the polls, compared to 77.1 per cent in October 1964.

Conservative Party leader Edward Heath officially conceded defeat to Labour in the British

general election Friday—but not till the last possible minute.

Heath, leader of the Conservatives for only eight months, said "it is now clear the Labour party will form the next government", after Labour's total passed the figure of 316 seats, more than half the 630 at stake.

Earlier, Wilson returned to London from his Liverpool constituency with newspaper headlines hailing him as 'Harold the conqueror' following his party's sweeping gains.

Wilson was sent off from his constituency with bagpipes sounding a skirl of triumph.

The Conservatives were resigned to spending the next five years in opposition, but its leaders pledged themselves to build up a new, dynamic image for the party during this time.

The runaway Labour victory was seen as reflecting the voters' view of the Conservatives as a party still recovering from the staleness of 13 post-war years in power.

Wilson obviously captured middle-of-the-road voters by moderate policies which assured them he would not take extreme socialist measures.

The swing to Labour was general throughout Britain, varying from 2.2 per cent in Wales to per cent in the affluent workers society in the industrial midlands. Greater London lay between with a swing of 3.4 per cent.

The big Labour win, with its promise of an opportunity for firm government, gave a boost to sterling which opened strongly against the dollar in the money market after recent weakness.

The defeat of the Conservatives was symbolised in the personal

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Liu Shao Chi Due To Arrive In Kabul Monday Morning



Chairman Liu Shao-Chi

KABUL, April 3.—Liu Shao-Chi, the Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Madame Liu Shao-Chi will arrive here tomorrow at the invitation of His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen.

The Chinese President is accompanied by Marshal Chen Yi Deputy Prime Minister and foreign minister and some other Chinese officials.

During his official visit here the Chinese President will exchange views on matters of interest to the two countries, including international affairs with His Majesty and the government of Afghanistan.

Liu Shao-Chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, was born in 1898.

He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government in September 1949. In October the same year he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Military Council of the Central People's Government.

He was elected a Deputy to the First National People's Congress and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the First National People's Congress in September 1954, and was re-elected member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China at its Eighth National Congress and elected Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, member of its Political Bureau and member of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Central Committee in September 1956.

In March 1959 he was elected Deputy to the Second National People's Congress and later, the same year, he was elected Chairman of the People's Republic of China at the First Session of the Second National People's Congress.

He was elected Deputy to the Third National People's Congress in September 1964 and re-elected Chairman of the People's Re-



Vice-Premier Chen Yi

Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, was born in 1901. He was elected Deputy to the First, Second, and Third National People's Congresses in 1954, 1958, and 1964. In 1954 he was appointed Vice-Premier of the State Council and Vice-Chairman of the Council of National Defence in 1954 and in 1958 was appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 1965 he was re-appointed Vice-Premier of the State Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice-Chairman of the Council of National Defence.

Commerce Minister Sends Comments On New Institute

To the Editor,

On behalf of the karakul industry, I want to extend my appreciation for the recent articles you have published regarding our karakul improvement and promotion efforts. However, to prevent any possible misunderstanding, I should like to make a few additional comments.

In our meeting of March 16th, leaders in the karakul industry approved the creation of a new private non-profit organisation called the Afghan Karakul Institute.

This organisation is not a governmental department nor is it an agency of government.

Rather, it is managed by an independent Board of Directors as a service to all karakul cooperatives, large and small exporters. Next, the men whom you have listed as President and Secretary of the Institute were so elected only as the presiding officers for our March 16th meeting. As yet, no President has been appointed for the Afghan Karakul Institute.

I again wish to thank you for your excellent efforts in support of the karakul industry, one of Afghanistan's major agricultural and commercial activities.

Very truly yours,
Dr. Nour Ali
Minister of Commerce

PRISONERS PARDONED

On the occasion of Id, His Majesty the King has pardoned a number of men and women prisoners, an announcement from the Interior Ministry said Tuesday.

The Foreign Ministry said that His Majesty the King has sent congratulatory messages to the King or head of states of Islamic nations.

The Prime Minister has also sent congratulatory messages to the Prime Ministers of Islamic nations on the occasion of Id.

Europe Has Special Place In USSR Policy, Says Gromyko

MOSCOW, April 3, (Tass).—The Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said that "Europe occupies a special place" in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Andre Gromyko was speaking at the 23rd CPSU Congress which is now in its sixth day. The delegates are discussing the report of the CPSU Central Committee.

"The Soviet Union and our friends, Gromyko said, will never resign themselves to the plans of giving the Federal Republic of Germany access to nuclear weapons."

"The question of borders in Europe has been solved finally and ultimately," Gromyko said to the applause of the delegates.

Speaking of Chancellor Erhard's speech at the Congress of the Christian Democratic Union, the Minister noted: "It is difficult to encounter a greater mix-up of notions: it comes out that not West Germany but the Soviet Union has to furnish proof of its peaceful intentions and it even has to be the first to do so," Gromyko said that Adenauer's admission that the USSR belongs to the peace-loving nations was "reasonable".

The Minister said that the Soviet Union stands for the "normalisation and improvement of relations with the FRG on the basis of her turn to a policy of peaceful cooperation and realism."

The governments of some western states until recently have not exerted serious efforts to outline what is common what is in the interests of precisely European states," Gromyko said. One of the reasons for this is the policy of the United States which "for some reason believes that Europe will not be able to do without its presence and support, but the peoples of Europe are already saying and will still say their view on this."

Speaking on the Vietnamese problem Andre Gromyko said that the Soviet Union "completely supported" the programme of settlement of the situation in Vietnam.

On the other hand it was third time lucky for former Labour Foreign Secretary Patrick Gordon Walker. After two election defeats mainly fought on the racial issue in Smeethwick and Leyton, Walker romped home at Leyton with a 6,646 majority.

Walker is now practically certain to receive a cabinet post, and rumours say this will be that of Minister for European Affairs.

Fresh demands for tougher action against breakaway Rhodesia are certain to confront Wilson following the Labour party's sweep.

He and his cabinet are expected to make an early review of possible new moves in the four-month economic siege of Rhodesia to hasten the downfall.

Police Chase Saigon Youth Laying Siege To Radio Hall

SAIGON, April 3, (Reuter).—The police used truncheons and teargas last night to chase and disperse several hundred students laying siege to Saigon Radio Station.

It was the first move by South Vietnamese military government to curb a three-week-old wave of demonstrations calling for a change to civilian rule.

The crowd of 200 to 300 students and young people had marched with anti-government and anti-American banners from a Buddhist rally.

Steel-helmeted riot police charges after a loudspeaker warning the street was cleared in less than five minutes. Police detained two of the leaders. No injuries were reported.

South Vietnamese premier Nguyen Cao Ky Friday outlawed demonstrations and strikes and declared that he would end anti-government disorders against his military junta or resign.

"We must stop the trouble," he said. "Either I stop it—or resign," he added.

The Prime Minister said all further demonstrations and strikes would be illegal and the government would feel free to use means to stop them.

Air Vice-Marshal Ky, visiting the southern town of Can Tho on a one-day trip to the Mekong river delta, also said the government would move to reassert control over radio stations in the northern cities of Hue and Da Nang.

Students have been using them at will in past weeks to broadcast attacks on the government and calls for a civilian rule.

Premier Ky laughed at the notion of his caricature to an execution stake near Saigon's central market place during a demonstration.

The communists have passed

Indian Prime Minister Meets Kosygin In Moscow

MOSCOW, April 3, (Reuter).—Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, arrived here last night for a brief stopover on her way home from New York where she had talks with President Lyndon Johnson.

She had a meeting here with the Soviet Prime Minister, Alexei Kosygin.

While in London, Indira Gandhi received a pledge from the new British government for an urgent examination of immediate steps to help India further resolve her economic problems, an official statement said.

The statement, was issued after talks between Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and British Premier Harold Wilson.

(Continued from page 1)

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The Prime Minister said all these tasks can be accomplished through proper education of our young people. "Whenever we have had the chance to achieve some progress and to make use of our resources, we have found that the role of education is of paramount importance," he added.

Referring to Ahmad Shah Baba high school, Maiwandwal hoped the young generation of Kandahar will be able to continue their education to a higher level and to learn under able instructors in order to serve their country sincerely.

The Governor of the province, Dr. Mohammad Anas said the existence of the tomb of great Afghan king Ahmad Shah Baba symbolised the nation in this part of the country and the shrine where holy Prophet's robe was preserved meant that the people of this region are greatly devoted to Islamic teachings.

He said that we should do our utmost to bring about such a generation who will be worthy of the name of their ancestors.

KANDAHAR, MARCH 31

On Thursday, the first day of Id-ul-Udha, the Prime Minister said prayers at Kandahar's grand mosque where thousands of people from in and around the city had gathered for Id prayers.

After Governor Mohammad Anas read the Royal firman issued on the occasion of Id, Maiwandwal said during the Id holiday which was sacred occasion for Muslims throughout the world, we gather

the death sentence on me—one more or one less doesn't make any difference."

Meanwhile, government sources in Saigon said they had received an unconfirmed report from the north that the generals in the university city of Hue were preventing one of the generals of the ruling junta from returning to Saigon.

The street was cleared in less than five minutes. Police detained two of the leaders. No injuries were reported.

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The Prime Minister said all these tasks can be accomplished through proper education of our young people. "Whenever we have had the chance to achieve some progress and to make use of our resources, we have found that the role of education is of paramount importance," he added.

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He said that we should do our utmost to bring about such a generation who will be worthy of the name of their ancestors.

KANDAHAR, MARCH 31

On Thursday, the first day of Id-ul-Udha, the Prime Minister said prayers at Kandahar's grand mosque where thousands of people from in and around the city had gathered for Id prayers.

After Governor Mohammad Anas read the Royal firman issued on the occasion of Id, Maiwandwal said during the Id holiday which was sacred occasion for Muslims throughout the world, we gather

the death sentence on me—one more or one less doesn't make any difference."

Meanwhile, government sources in Saigon said they had received an unconfirmed report from the north that the generals in the university city of Hue were preventing one of the generals of the ruling junta from returning to Saigon.

The street was cleared in less than five minutes. Police detained two of the leaders. No injuries were reported.

South Vietnamese premier Nguyen Cao Ky Friday outlawed demonstrations and strikes and declared that he would end anti-government disorders against his military junta or resign.

"We must stop the trouble," he said. "Either I stop it—or resign," he added.

The Prime Minister said all further demonstrations and strikes would be illegal and the government would feel free to use means to stop them.

Air Vice-Marshal Ky, visiting the southern town of Can Tho on a one-day trip to the Mekong river delta, also said the government would move to reassert control over radio stations in the northern cities of Hue and Da Nang.

Students have been using them at will in past weeks to broadcast attacks on the government and calls for a civilian rule.

Premier Ky laughed at the notion of his caricature to an execution stake near Saigon's central market place during a demonstration.

The communists have passed

(Continued from page 1)

Among those who will not return to the House of Commons are the former Tory Home Secretary Henry Brooke and former Aviation Minister Julian Amery. Christopher Chataway, one of the up and coming members of the Conservative Party and one-time Undersecretary for Education also fell by the way side.

On the other hand it was third time lucky for former Labour Foreign Secretary Patrick Gordon Walker.

After two election defeats mainly fought on the racial issue in Smeethwick and Leyton, Walker romped home at Leyton with a 6,646 majority.

Walker is now practically certain to receive a cabinet post, and rumours say this will be that of Minister for European Affairs.

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THE KABUL TIMES

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Liu Shao-Chi's Visit

The visit of Liu Shao-Chi, the President of the People's Republic of China and his entourage to Afghanistan at the invitation of His Majesty the King is another signpost in the long friendship between the two neighbours.

Although Afghanistan and China have had many ties during the past several centuries and Afghanistan was one of the first countries to recognise the People's Republic, the friendship and cordiality have been further strengthened since the establishment of diplomatic relations in early 1955.

Exchange of official visits of the leaders of the two countries has been one main cause for the development of friendship between the two nations. His Majesty the King visited China in October 1954 along with Her Majesty the Queen. Their Majesties' visit which was acclaimed by the Chinese press as a "new, great contribution" to the growth of friendship between Afghanistan and China was followed by the visits of Chinese leaders here and exchange of cultural and educational delegations.

Since 1955 not only Premier Chou En-Lai and Vice Premier Chen Yi have visited Afghanistan but several other delegations of cultural leaders, sportsmen, women, and journalists have been exchanged.

The treaty of Friendship and Mutual non-aggression and a boundary treaty concluded between the two countries are other signposts of peaceful co-existence between the two nations with different social systems. The main features of the treaty are respect for each other's sovereignty and independence, and non-interference in the affairs of one another.

Afghanistan and China are both working for advancement and progress, have fought against colonial rule, have great respect for the principles of the Bandung Declaration and have been good neighbours for centuries.

Afghanistan has always stood for the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic

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of China in the United Nations.

In welcoming President Liu Shao-Chi, we are sure that his visit will further strengthen the relations between the two neighbouring countries.

Cutting Down On Luxuries

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in his 14 message again clearly stated the needs of the country and his government's plans to meet them. He also made an appeal to the public at large to economise by avoiding the use of foreign-made clothes and other luxuries.

As the Prime Minister stressed in his 14 message something ought to be done by the people about putting an end, if not totally at least partially, to the use of luxury goods.

At present, as the statistics from various official sources reveal, our imports are frequently larger than our exports.

It may be difficult, frankly speaking, to stop using all luxury goods at once. But there are certain items which people can avoid using. For instance, Afghanistan today imports many cigarettes. If the Ministry of Mines and Industries takes immediate steps to import and install a cigarette manufacturing plant in the country and the people cooperate by not smoking foreign cigarettes we might be able to save some of our scarce foreign exchange.

It is time the Ministry of Commerce prepared and announced an index of what it terms luxury goods. Facts and figures should accompany this list.

The preparation and publication of such a list will have three main advantages: it will serve as a guide to the people; it will show our investors the fields in which they can invest and be assured of the protection of the government and cooperation of the public; and finally, it will help the government to control the import of these commodities in a more efficient manner.

Study Suggests UN Peace Observation Corps

The United Nations needs a professional peace observation corps to help in patrolling world trouble spots, a group of foreign affairs experts has told the U.S. disarmament Commission.

The report was given in a study, financed by the Disarmament Agency and prepared by the Washington Council of Foreign Policy research. The Centre is part of the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University.

The study surveyed scores of instances, beginning with the League of Nations almost half a century ago, in which international organizations have undertaken to stop small wars by separating belligerent armies while efforts are made for peaceful settlements.

The study reported that the United Nations is still having to improve powers to meet such crises and control the use of force.

"Improving a peace observation mission is risky where time is of the essence. Delaying the control and

containment of violence in the region carries with it the danger of escalation."

The study was requested by the Disarmament Agency to determine whether enlarged peace observation and peacekeeping activities by the United Nations would help to create a political climate in the world favourable to disarmament agreements.

The researchers concluded that more extensive peace efforts would have that effect.

They also decided, however, that, at the moment, with the United Nations in financial difficulties and with continuing East-West differences over its peacekeeping activities, even a small step to create a professional corps would be difficult to achieve.

They recommended, therefore, that as a beginning member countries contribute "a small group of military observers and trained military observers, who would be permanent international civil servants" subject exclusively to the authority

of UN Secretary-General U. Thant.

His duties would cover, such activities as separating warring forces, achieving a cease-fire, investigating and reporting the fact of incidents, settling disputes, reporting on violation of truce agreements, and the like.

At a later stage of development, the study suggested, larger, professional organizations of peace observers might be formed and in this connection, a corps of 257 officers at a cost of about \$9 million is suggested as the smallest feasible group to deal with several trouble spots at once.

Costs were also given for larger group—\$17 million for a 516-man corps and over \$30 million for a 1,000-man corps.

The report of the research group is being studied by the Disarmament Agency. It could form the basis for U.S. proposals to the United Nations for creating a professional group of UN peacekeepers.

Britain's New Generation Of Politicians

The country square and the cloth cap may be going into retirement as symbols of the Conservative and Labour parties in the new session of parliament.

In their place are emerging Britain's new men—the teachers, technicians and political professionals who will try to change the character of Britain's ancient House of Commons. The new men will be able to do so on youth when parliament meets April 21.

The newcomers are largely on the Labour side. Prime Minister Wilson's party gained 49 seats. The Tories also had a small handful of newcomers, but their process of leadership is underway in a negative sense. The voters retired one after another of the old Tory guard leaders, reflecting the mood of change in the country.

Ryan Gunter, Minister of Labour and union official and chairman of the Labour party's national executive committee.

The significant thing is the number of lads who come up from the working class in the new technicians. The old class-consciousness, the cloth cap and the rest of it, may well be finally over.

Labour's newcomers are drawn

largely from the ranks of university and secondary school teachers. There are journalists, doctors, lawyers, scientists, businessmen, a housewife and even a bearded artist.

Only a handful are manual workers. Their average age is in the 30s. Almost all went to college, some to Oxford or Cambridge—two Reginald Maudling, passed over by the party last July in choosing Heath, and former Labour minister Lord Milledun. But both represent the same modernising, liberal doctrines as Heath and would offer little advantage in a change.

There seems some danger that the new intellectuals may join up with Labour's left wing and make trouble for Wilson. This will not be clear till parliament meets.

The Sunday Times questioned 50 Labour hopefuls before the election on ideological issues such as Vietnam. The Common Market and wage restraint. It found only 5 on the side of Wilson.

Some of Heath's new Conservative technocrats were swept out in the Labour tide. Among them is David Howell, one of the Heath's chief advisers.

The Conservative defeat left the party's right with hardly a leader of stature big enough to challenge Heath and his modern brand of Toryism.

Heath, who will be 50 in July, is expected to hold off any challenge, first and foremost because there are few Conservatives of sufficient stature to replace him.

Possibilities for the leadership are former chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Maudling, passed over by the party last July in choosing Heath, and former Labour minister Lord Milledun. But both represent the same modernising, liberal doctrines as Heath and would offer little advantage in a change.

Conservatives from Heath down were busily assessing the reasons for the Labour Party's victory. Heath told a news conference that a more formal party study will be begun Monday after he has had a weekend of rest at his home in Broadstairs, Kent.

He said that at first reading he saw two basic reasons for the defeat.

1. Prime Minister Wilson's Labour government has had only 17 months in office and the electorate believed it should be given a longer term.

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(Contd. on page 4)

Law Governing Municipalities

Article 26: To be elected a member of the Municipal Assembly, one must meet, apart from the requirements of Article 25, the following conditions:

1. Be a resident of the area at least two years prior to beginning of the election.

2. Have reached the age of 25 before the month of Akrah in the year in which the municipal elections take place.

3. Not be under criminal investigation or trial.

4. Not have any unsettled accounts with government offices or other organizations.

Article 27: Government officials, except governors, attorney generals, judges, police and gendarmes, members, military officers or privates, can run as candidates in municipal elections without resigning from their jobs before-hand.

If the candidate is elected, if his employing Ministry agrees, he can perform his duties as a Deputy, while still remaining an employee of the Ministry.

Article 28: Governors, judges, attorney generals, members of police and gendarmes, military officers or privates cannot run as candidates in municipal elections before resigning from their jobs.

Article 29: Executives of commercial establishments, which are employed

for services by the municipalities, cannot run as candidates in municipal elections.

Article 30: Matters related to municipal elections not such as, in this law, are governed by provisions embodied in Parliamentary Election Law.

Article 31: Organisation of sessions of Municipal Assembly.

The Municipal Assembly will hold sessions each year, and additional sessions can be arranged at the request of the Mayor, the Municipal Council or one-third of the membership of the General Assembly.

Article 32: The sessions of the Municipal Assembly shall be open. However, upon request from the Mayor or one-fourth of the membership, closed sessions can be held.

In such cases, prior to holding the session, the Mayor shall inform in the weekly bulletin, the law, and in provincial capitals, the governor, of the forthcoming closed session.

The wolever or governor can personally attend the closed session or send a representative.

Article 33: The Municipal Assembly, can appoint any of its sessions, a commission to deliberate questions under study. The commission shall present its views with the time limit prescribed by the Council.

(To be continued)

80 Million Have Secondary Education In USSR

The USSR in Figures in 1966: a statistical handbook, says that on the first of January 1966 the USSR had a population 231,869,000 of which 80.3 million have a higher or secondary education.

The handbook gives figures which characterise the development of the national economy for the period of 1913-1966. The economic and cultural indices of the USSR are compared to those of the U.S. and other capitalist countries. The volume also contains some data on the development of the economies of socialist countries.

Compared with 1958, the national income of the USSR, which was used for consumption and accumulation, increased in 1965 (in comparable prices) by 58 per cent.

In the seven years from 1959 to 1966, the output of industrial products increased by 40 per cent. The output of transport equipment increased by 276.7 per cent. The output of all types of transport constituted 2,761,700,000,000 ton-kilometers.

The book also contains indices characterising the state of the living and cultural standards of the Soviet people.

Meanwhile, a unique eight-kilogram monograph of "essential minerals" has been found in eastern Kazakhstan.

This is the biggest crystal in the USSR. It was found by Alexei Parshin, director of the geological museum of the National Academy of Sciences.

The 30,000 exhibits of this museum include a monocrystal of smoky quartz weighing a ton and a 60-kilogram crystal of scheelite (a mineral of tungsten).

They had to erect a special building in Alma-Ata to display the collection of Kazakhstan's economic minerals containing practically all the elements of the Mendeleev table.

(Tas)

"With the money we save," she said in a festive mood, "our children can have more milk, we can whitewash the walls, and eat better food."

"Do you understand, Jan?" she asked, looking directly into my eyes.

A solution will have to be found to the problem, I told my heart, which, apparently wanted to sacrifice the hobby for love.

"Honey," I told her, "I have found a solution. I cannot give up smoking. I said sternly, but I can do something else."

She flashed with anger for a moment and then asked frostily: "What is it?"

"I can start smoking a pipe instead."

"Oh," she said angrily, "you consider everything I tell you a joke. How can a chain smoker become a pipe smoker overnight?" she asked mockingly.

"Yes, I can," I said. "You just watch and see, honey. From tomorrow night."

"Are you serious," she asked jumping up.

"Yes, of course," I said.

"Jan, promise," she said with a little fuss.

"Yes, I do," I put my right hand up as though taking an oath of office.

A month passed. Pay day was

China Launches Third Five Year Plan

By Jen Mei-Wan

An important breakthrough and made China virtually self-sufficient. Communications and transport also made great advances. The Taching Oilfield, rose up as a pace-setter in the industrial, communications and transport front. Factories, mines and enterprises throughout the country have made great efforts to learn from Taching. As a result many outstanding industrial enterprises have emerged in the style of the Taching Oilfield.

The supply of commodities on the market increased steadily in line with the development of industrial and agricultural production. Commodities remained stable and the market increased steadily in line with the development of industrial and agricultural production.

China is now in a strong position as to material resources and technical skill to carry out her third five-year plan.

In the past few years, the Chinese people, under the guidance and inspiration of the general line for building socialism, have made great success in carrying out the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor.

Agricultural production has made tremendous advances and remarkable results have been achieved in steadily increasing output.

Work on water conservation projects and improving farmland have been very fruitful. The rural people's communes have been further consolidated. In the struggle of building new villages with self-reliance and hard working, the Taching Oilfield Brigade has come forward as a pace-setter. Rural areas all over the country have made great efforts to learn from Taching.

There was new progress in industrial production with a new leap in increasing the number of varieties and improving quality. Many weak links in industry were strengthened. Many gaps were filled in the petroleum industry in particular made

great achievements have also been made in culture, education, public health and physical culture work. Research in science and technology advanced by leaps and bounds. All departments in the national economy made significant successes in the use of new designs, new techniques, new technological processes, new materials and new equipment.

All this has provided powerful material resources for the carrying out of the third five-year plan.

"1966 is the first year of the third five-year plan. The Chinese people will fight the battle with the first will and selfless labour, so as to make the new five-year plan a success from the very start."

In this new year, the Chinese people will continue to implement in an all-round way the general line of going all-out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and

more economical results in building socialism. They will launch a solid nationwide movement to increase production and practice economy.

To attain their goal, they will: Make great efforts in developing agriculture, increase the production of grain and cotton, develop a diversified economy and work energetically to resist and take precautions against natural calamities.

Carry forward the movement for technical innovations and the technological revolution so as to give full play to the potentialities in the fields of industry and communications and transport, and at the same time, speed up the construction of new projects in order to enable them to go into early operation.

Give vigorous support to agricultural production, turning out more industrial products suited to the needs of the countryside.

Organize the circulation of commodities rationally and raise the standard of the trading services, so as to make commerce better serve production and the people.

Take further steps in directing cultural, educational and health work towards the countryside, and push forward the cultural revolution.

Strengthen national defence, the People's Liberation Army and the militia.

At present, China is entering a period of new upsurge, a period of all-round development in industrial and agricultural production. The 650 million Chinese people have never been so high in spirit and so strong in morale as at present. They are working with full enthusiasm on their respective posts for the implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan.

At the dinner table she asked me if I were all right. "Of course," I said. "Not even very tired." I told her "why?"

She sighed delicately and said: "Well, you are not very observant today," she said, looking straight at the opposite wall."

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A view of the visit to China in 1964 of His Majesty the King and the Queen.

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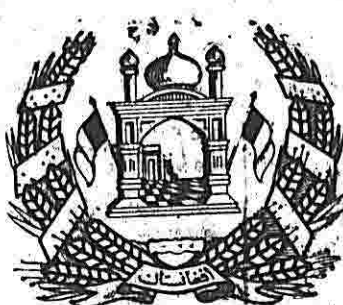
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More Efficient Accounting

In a seminar sponsored by the Accounting Department of the Prime Ministry during the last week the problems involved in the government's accounting system, especially ways of preventing waste of financial resources were discussed.

According to the new accounting law, at the end of every fiscal year the department is responsible for checking government expenditure and income throughout the country. New instructions are being formulated for government inspectors to follow in carrying out this check.

The intention of the department to have a second look at how government finance is managed is encouraging.

Not only is there a need for reorganisation of accounting departments attached to every ministry but also modern methods have to be adopted if waste of time and money is to be avoided. Presently, accounting departments are very big, much bigger than other departments performing other tasks in Ministries.

Related to accounting is the problem of collecting income tax. It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance in general and the department of inspection of the Prime Ministry in particular to find ways of detecting income tax evaders.

Perhaps one method is to look into the income earned from rent. The municipalities

may help the Ministry of Finance in determining the property on which income tax should be paid.

Wilson's Victory

Prime Minister Harold Wilson's sweeping victory is not only a sign of the Labour party's rising popularity but also of the British people's willingness to give the Labour administration a longer period of time in office to implement its reform measures.

The party's victory, by the largest margin since 1945, is a credit to the personality of Wilson as the leader of his party and to the young Labour contestants who represent almost every section of British life.

The average age of the Labour MPs, roughly 30 years, shows the voters' interest in letting younger people handle the affairs of Britain.

Wilson's government in the months to come faces several major tasks. As press reports show, the problem of steel nationalisation is a main domestic issue, much as Rhodesia is the primary stumbling block in foreign policy for the Labour government.

Relations between Afghanistan and Britain have been strengthened in the past several years have been nourished during Prime Minister Wilson's term.

The visit of one of the Labour Party's members to Afghanistan last year at a time when the party had only a slight majority in the House which was in session is a good example of friendship between the two countries.

HOME PRESS AT AGLANCE

Monday's *Isiah* devoted its editorial to the visit of Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China to Afghanistan. The visit of Chairman Liu Shao-chi to Afghanistan at the invitation of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan is a landmark event in the long-standing friendship and good neighbourliness between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China.

Afghanistan has had 2,000 years of friendly relations with the vast country of China and there have also been extensive cultural and commercial relations between the two countries, added the paper.

Geography has resulted in historic ties between the two nations. In ancient times Afghanistan and China were linked to the western world through the Silk Route, recalled the paper.

The frequent exchange of visits by political and cultural delegations of the two countries and the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to China in 1964, which was made at the invitation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi, have given a new spirit to the friendship between Afghanistan and China, noted the paper.

The Treaty of Mutual Non-aggression signed between Afghanistan and China illustrates that the people of both countries wish to live in peace and tranquillity and are prepared to follow the resolutions adopted at the Conference at Bandung, said the paper.

Afghanistan and China signed a border agreement in November 1963 and in the summer of 1964 the demarcation of the border was completed and the demarcation treaty was signed by Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of People's Republic of China in the spring of 1965 in Kabul, recalled the paper.

On the basis of mutual cooperation, said the paper, the great nation of China signed an agreement of economic assistance with Afghanistan under which the People's Republic will provide a twenty-eight million dollar interest-free loan to Afghanistan which will be used in agricultural projects.

In regard to the international position of China, Afghanistan, on the basis of a policy of neutrality and free judgment, has always supported the restoration of China's rights in the United Nations.

The paper welcomed the visit of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and expressed certainty that this visit will further

strengthen and consolidate relations between Afghanistan and China.

Monday's *Isiah* also front paged the photos of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi.

In the same issue of *Isiah* a letter to the editor said that much has been said about the change of working hours for government officials. The paper far there has been no reaction from the authorities concerned.

The writer, Mohammad Kabir Sarwari, suggested that in the first six months of the year the working hours

should be from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and in the second six months from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Another letter writer suggested that the names of doctors on duty in the night should be announced on the radio and newspapers so that the people can easily reach a doctor if necessary.

In Monday's *Anis* a letter to the editor suggested that the English lesson on Radio Afghanistan should be extended from 15 minutes to half an hour so that the listeners, particularly those interested in learning English language can learn more rapidly.

WORLD PRESS

The London *Times* said in a story from its Washington correspondent Monday that the Pentagon has produced two strategic plans as alternatives to the present forward strategy.

West Europe in the event of a withdrawal of French troops from West Germany.

The article said such a withdrawal would hardly be welcomed, but it regarded as a possibility if Paris and Bonn fail to negotiate a satisfactory agreement to continue the present French deployment in association with NATO.

The Soviet press marked the independence of the Senegal republic on April 4, 1966. *Sovetskoye Rossia* writes, "the people of Senegal achieved independence. Very little time has passed since then it seems. However, during the past years the young African state has made a big step forward in the strengthening of her independence and development of her economy. Particular attention was devoted to the advancement of agriculture. The fishing industry was also developed."

Baskimi in Tirana, Albania, according to a Hsinhua dispatch, carried a commentary last week exposing the Khrushchev revisionists for endangering world peace and security by striking a bargain with the U.S. and plotting new schemes behind the backs of the German and Vietnamese peoples.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi's two-hour meeting with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson marked the current

low-key in Anglo-Indian relations, the *Sunday Telegraph* said, Sunday.

"It reflects the present nudge in Anglo-Indian relations about by Wilson's own ill-considered public comments on the Kashmir conflict last year."

For the British socialist to be in such terms with the great Asian commonwealth republic than "those imperialist" conservatives ever were is indeed an ironic and happy situation for Britain as well as for Wilson, the newspaper added.

The Prime Minister's meeting in a transit hotel was "as good a place as any to start repairing this need-need damage," it said.

The U.S. government is taking a new "hard look" at its financial support of the United Nations, and warning other nations that American contributions to the U.N. must no longer be taken for granted, the *New York Times* said Monday in its European edition.

The administration is reportedly explaining to other governments that the U.S. will continue to meet a fair share of the expense of the United Nations and its agencies, but it also has been planning that it expects to submit the U.N. financial requests to more critical budgetary review in the future.

The *Times* said in its dispatch from Washington this hard look policy has been outlined by Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs.

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U.S., USSR Debate Non-Proliferation

In the disarmament conference last week, the Soviet Union and the United States got down to some plain talk about what appears to be the main issue blocking a treaty to bar the spread of nuclear arms.

The issue is this: Can members of an alliance share the burdens of their legitimate defence in the maintenance of a nuclear deterrent without having a nuclear trigger?

The United States and other NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) powers say it can be done, and the United States has prepared language for a proposed non-proliferation treaty to spell out the details.

But the Soviet Union and its eastern European allies take the opposite stand. "They point to talks going on within NATO about nuclear-sharing arrangements. These, they contend, would provide the non-nuclear members of the alliance, and specifically the Federal Republic of Germany, with 'access' to nuclear weapons."

Although what decisions NATO countries may reach on nuclear sharing is not yet known, clearly when a defensive alliance includes both nuclear and non-nuclear states, certain decisions must be taken jointly if the alliance is to have any vitality. NATO is currently seeking to determine the

best common arrangements required for its defence.

Perhaps that the U.S. terms the fear which the Soviet and Eastern European profess of NATO forces in Western Germany and elsewhere is a real fear.

However, U.S. say it is ill-founded. "But," NATO member delegates at the Geneva disarmament conference have blamed that the Soviet Union itself has directed at Western Europe what they call an "imminent danger" of missiles carrying nuclear weapons.

In voicing "disquiet over" Western nuclear arms, the USSR, NATO members claim, is trying to hamstring NATO's legitimate defence of its members' territory and thus upset the military balance in central Europe.

While the Eastern side at the conference table has been complaining about NATO defence arrangements, NATO members claim it has been on the Soviet side that the alliance is confronting NATO.

The U.S. and British representatives have pointed out that the Warsaw pact is not a political or military alliance, but a "coalition" of states which do not have any common purpose or aim.

The real danger, U.S. representative Adrian Fisher noted again last week, is not in the NATO-Warsaw pact confrontation, but in the possibility that some nations elsewhere with the capacity to do so will decide to "go nuclear" because the disarmament provisions of a non-proliferation treaty. Up to now, he said, only political wisdom by nations in this category has put off such a decision.

These questions the U.S. and its allies say, have not been answered. By raising them, the United States and Britain have sought to show that arguments about vague concepts such as "access" are fruitless, since such criticism can be applied to both alliances, while ignoring the real danger of nuclear proliferation.

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African Nations Urge Steps Against Smith

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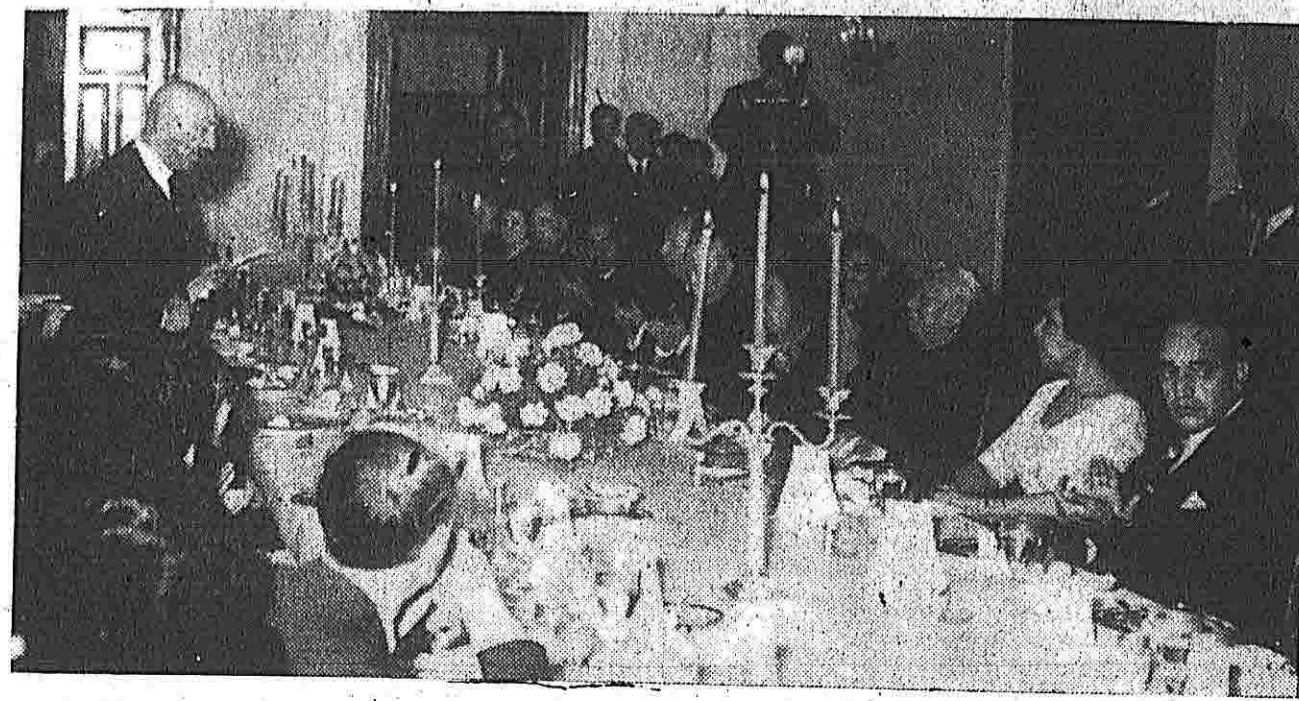
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His Majesty the King delivering his speech in last night's banquet.

Home Briefs

KUNDUZ, April 5.—The cornerstone for a building to house administration offices for Doshi Woleswali in Kunduz province was laid Sunday by Faqr Nabi Akhti, the governor of the province.

The one storey building is to be constructed in a two and a half acre area.

KUNDUZ, April 5.—A primary school was opened for boys in Kunduz city Sunday by the Ministry of Education. Forty-eight students have been enrolled in the school this year.

One of the citizens of Kunduz has donated the land for the school and the citizens have contributed money for its building.

KABUL, April 5.—Dr. Charles U. Hauser, Executive Director of CARE-MEDIC and Leonard Coppold, of CARE-MEDIC arrived here Sunday for a ten day visit.

The officials are to visit medical institutions in Afghanistan and hold talks with Afghan authorities on the aid given by CARE-MEDIC to this country.

Monday evening Hauser and Coppold were honored in a reception at the Ministry of Health by the chief of the mission and members of CARE-MEDIC in Afghanistan.

BARAKI, April 5.—The boys school in Charkh, Logar, was raised Sunday to middle school by the Ministry of Education.

The people of Charkh have volunteered to pay the salaries of teachers for the school for one year. The school, founded 20 years ago, has 851 students.

KUNDUZ, April 5.—Two persons were killed when a lorry crashed into another one parked along the street here Sunday.

The men were in the parked lorry. One was killed and the other was injured. The driver of the first lorry fled from the scene with his vehicle.

20 Out Of 100 Saplings Planted Are Destroyed Through Carelessness

KABUL, April 5.—Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry said Monday that more than 20 per cent of the trees which it plants in public places are destroyed by the people through carelessness and appeared to them to cooperate in leveling the trees grow normally.

While stressing the need for public cooperation in preserving the newly-planted trees, the Ministry also said that it has planted 20,000 trees in Durrani and 70,000 trees in Kazi Aziz Khan areas, both along the Kabul-Kabulabad highway.

The Ministry also said that according to its programme trees are being planted in many parts of Kabul. However, it said, the losses here should be less since these trees are being cared for by the "Green Corps" workers.

Inter-Parliamentary Union To Meet In Canberra

CANBERRA, Australia, April 5 (Reuters). At least 47 countries will be represented at an historic conference of the inter-parliamentary union, beginning here next month, it was announced yesterday.

Council and committee meetings will be held outside Canberra for the first time in the 77-year history of the union, which aims at promoting personal contacts between members of all parliaments.

More than 200 delegates at meetings in the house of representatives and the senate here will be able to hear simultaneous translation of speeches in English, French, Russian and Japanese.

East bloc countries sending delegations include the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Topics committees will discuss include "parliamentary influence on the conduct of foreign policy" and "non-self governing territories."

Afghan-Chinese Relations His Majesty Liu Shao-Chi

(Continued from page 1)

The pursuance by Afghanistan of the principles of neutrality in its international relations is an old and established tradition. Afghanistan, on the basis of mutual respect, desires friendship with all the nations of the world, and thus pursues a policy of non-participation in military and political pacts and takes part in the common efforts of the nations of the world for the attainment of peace and international cooperation.

The adherence of our state to non-alignment forms the source of Afghanistan's independent judgment in international affairs; and as our stand on various international issues prove, our judgment on international affairs has always been based on an impartial study of every case. We believe that the restoration of the rights of the great nation of China in the United Nations and on that basis the membership of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is a fundamental condition for the attainment of those goals which are embodied in the United Nations Charter.

At present, the Vietnamese people are faced with the frenzied armed aggression by the United States and are resisting heroically. Imperialist subversion and sabotage have brought temporary setbacks to the cause of independence and progress of some Afro-Asian countries. The Vietnamese people are fighting dutifully to defend their national independence won through protracted struggles. The Afro-Asian people's struggle to win the safeguard of independence cannot possibly be all plain-sailing.

But they will be tempered through repeated and arduous struggles, and become still more determined and united. There is no doubt that the Afro-Asian people's cause of solidarity against imperialism will eventually triumph.

The visit to China made by their Majesties the King and the Queen over a year ago has strengthened the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and promoted the friendship between our two peoples. I hope that the present visit will make a similar contribution.

I propose a toast to the prosperity of Afghanistan and the well-being of its people, to the friendship between the Chinese and Afghan peoples, and to Afro-Asian solidarity and world peace.

On this occasion as our people sincerely welcome Your Excellency and your wife we, recollect with warm feelings the unforgettable memories of our trip to your country. During our trip to China we witnessed with pleasure and interest the efforts which your great people are making in different fields of life. Also during that trip we had fruitful and friendly meetings with the great Chinese leader, His Excellency Mao Tse-tung, and other leaders of your country.

Our observations and meetings also the warm and magnificent reception in the People's Republic of China made a lasting and pleasant impression on us. I give Your Excellency the assurance that the people of Afghanistan, despite the fact that they do not possess the resources of arranging such glorious reception as the one we were accorded in China, they have the same warm and cordial feelings towards their friend and neighbor, China and her leaders.

I am completely sure that Your Excellency's journey with your honorable companions will prove extremely fruitful in helping expand and strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries in accordance with the wishes of the two nations.

Once again I welcome you to my country and thank You, Excellency, your wife and your honorable companions for having accepted the invitation to visit Afghanistan.

I toast To the health of Your Excellency and Mrs. Liu Shao-chi.

To the health of his excellency Chen Yi, Foreign Minister, and his wife.

To the health of your honorable companions.

To the strengthening of friendly ties between our two nations.

Counterfeiter Begrudges Burying Daughter Dress

CAIRO, April 5 (Reuters).—A five-year-old girl walked into a village shop where she was with an unusual request—she wanted the police to take her father buy her a new dress.

After all, she tearfully complained, "he has heaps of bank notes—he prints them every day."

Intrigued police asked the girl to take them to her father's printing shop where he and an accomplice were arrested on counterfeiting bank notes, Cairo newspapers reported yesterday.

World Briefs

TEHRAN, April 5 (DPA).—The seventeenth session of the military committee of CENTO (the Central Treaty Organisation) opened here yesterday. Members of CENTO are Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Britain and the U.S.

BEIRUT, April 5 (DPA).—Lebanese president Charles Helou yesterday started negotiations with leaders of the country's various political groupings on forming a new government. Under the constitution he can nominate ministers according to his own discretion.

LUSAKA, April 5 (Reuters).—The strike of 20,000 African miners continued over the week-end despite appeals by the union leadership for the men to go back to work.

Industrial observers on the copper belt said there was so far no indication that the men would go back to work.

LAHORE, April 5 (Reuters).—The Union and Pakistan yesterday signed an agreement worth 16,800,000 rupees (1,256,000 sterling) for the purchase of 140 Soviet bulldozers and a number of tractors and trailers.

LONDON, April 5 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will visit Britain for talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson in early summer, a government source said here last night.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 5 (Reuters).—Six crewmen were injured in a boiler explosion aboard a Brazilian cargo vessel.

TOKYO, April 5 (DPA).—Japan's steel exports in February totaled 738,800 tons, worth nearly \$1,000,000 on a shipment basis, Jiji Press reported yesterday.

MANILA, April 5 (Reuters).—Nine people were killed and many injured when a train carrying 1,000 passengers was derailed in Quezon province, south of Manila, last night.

At present, the Vietnamese people are faced with the frenzied armed aggression by the United States and are resisting heroically. Imperialist subversion and sabotage have brought temporary setbacks to the cause of independence and progress of some Afro-Asian countries. The Vietnamese people are fighting dutifully to defend their national independence won through protracted struggles. The Afro-Asian people's struggle to win the safeguard of independence cannot possibly be all plain-sailing.

But they will be tempered through repeated and arduous struggles, and become still more determined and united. There is no doubt that the Afro-Asian people's cause of solidarity against imperialism will eventually triumph.

The visit to China made by their Majesties the King and the Queen over a year ago has strengthened the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and promoted the friendship between our two peoples. I hope that the present visit will make a similar contribution.

I propose a toast to the prosperity of Afghanistan and the well-being of its people, to the friendship between the Chinese and Afghan peoples, and to Afro-Asian solidarity and world peace.

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Tear Gas Used To Break Up Demonstrators In Saigon

SAIGON, April 5 (Reuters).—Anti-government demonstrations flared up again in South Vietnam today as military and police forces stepped in firmly to deal with the situation.

The demonstrations which, for three weeks have been demanding a return to civilian rule, began spreading from the main trouble spots in the north and south included Saigon.

According to reports reaching official sources here, martial law was proclaimed in the coastal city of Nha Trang 200 miles (320 kms.) northeast of Saigon, as demonstrators marched on the station.

In the central mountain resort of Dalet, the commander of the military training academy was ordered to take charge of the city from the Buddhist headquarters. The streets became deserted around the National Assembly building as the shouting and chanting demonstrators were driven off.

Tear gas floated in clouds over streets used by the demonstrators to reach the heart of town. The demonstrators appeared to be in the 11 to 15 age bracket. According to army dispatch the military commander of South Vietnam first corps criticised the Saigon government Monday for declaring Danang a communist-held city.

Major General Nguyen Van Thuan, who has 25,000 troops under his control, said he would support the mayor of Danang against the anti-government authorities in Danang, he said.

Well-armed combat police in Saigon, backed by two fire brigades Monday broke up a demonstration by 50 Buddhist monks shouting anti-government and anti-American slogans. The northern city of Hue, scene of some of the most serious demonstrations, officials reportedly took a joint U.S. Vietnamese propaganda radio station of the anti rather than risk a possibly violent takeover by an anti-government rioters.

Police, using tear gas and clubs, later broke the group of 500 anti-government demonstrators at the National Assembly building. The demonstrators moved toward the Saigon river in the direction of the U.S. Embassy.

According to later reports another group of demonstrators, estimated at 1,000, was heading toward the center of the city from the Buddhist headquarters. The streets became deserted around the National Assembly building as the shouting and chanting demonstrators were driven off.

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EACAF Ends 22nd Session, Adopts 10 Resolutions

DELHI, April 5 (Trade)—The 22nd session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ECAF) has ended here today.

The session was opened by the Prime Minister of India, Jawahar Lal Nehru, who presided over the opening ceremony.

The session adopted 10 resolutions on a wide range of economic and social issues.

The resolutions included a call for increased international cooperation in the field of economic development.

The session also adopted a resolution on the importance of the role of women in economic development.

The session concluded with a declaration of the importance of the role of the United Nations in promoting economic development in the Asia-Pacific region.

The session was attended by representatives of 22 member countries of the ECAF.

The session was held in Delhi, India, from March 28 to April 5, 1966.

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Trade Report

Developing nations have been urged by a United Nations report to make a determined effort to increase trade and economic cooperation among themselves. The reasons for this, as the report published by the "World" body suggests are that it would not only foster their economic growth but should contribute to strengthening their overall position in relation to the developed countries in world trade.

The report further states that these nations should take steps to eliminate preferential trade agreements.

The developing countries ought to go through this report carefully and find out to what extent the recommendations of 13 experts from both developed and developing countries who prepared the report are of practical value.

It is interesting to note how the increase of trade between developing countries could solve the shortage of foreign exchange among these nations. Almost all the developing countries are presently engaged in mechanising agriculture and setting up factories. The purchase of machinery from and training of personnel in the developed countries are two main drains on foreign exchange with which these nations are confronted.

Turning to preferential trade, it may be argued that not as a matter of choice, but of geographical and historical ties, developing nations have had commercial contacts with one another but that such trade has not been beneficial.

This is particularly so because developing nations usually have raw material for export and the only place for sale is the markets in the developed countries.

We hope the United Nations report has not been prepared with a view to decrease the responsibility of the developed countries for co-operating in the field of commerce and industry.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Premier daily newspapers carried pictures on their front pages showing different scenes of Chairman Liu Shao-chi's visit to Kabul.

Daily Isha in an editorial on drinking water discussed the problem of providing good water in Kabul city.

Although the old and new parts of the city have a limited supply of good drinking water there are not enough water pipes to meet the needs of the entire city.

There are places in the city where people make use of unsafe wells and streams which endangers their health.

The Municipality does distribute drinking water to some parts of the city but this arrangement is not very satisfactory and furthermore not enough water is distributed, noted the paper.

Isha expressed the hope that the Department of City Construction in drawing up city plans in the future would take into consideration all essential needs including drinking water.

In the same issue of Isha a letter to the editor suggested that vocalists could be given a special privilege as the people in the coffeehouses and restaurants.

It has been over 23 years since Radio Afghanistan came into existence and during this period constructive steps have been taken towards improvement of music and recording local songs, said the writer.

Now coffeehouses and restaurants play foreign records to entertain their customers. I am not against foreign music, said the writer. Mrs. Azema Tawafi, but I believe our own music should be given the same privileges as the foreign music.

Another letter writer suggested that the employees of Da Afghanistan Bank, which is part of the government, should be given the same privileges as the officials of the ministries.

The writer, Mohammad Akram Anvari, said because of lack of an official status, educated people are not willing to seek employment with the bank. As a result one can hardly find

even a twelfth grade graduate in any department of the bank.

The writer urged the authorities concerning the bank's employees to grade so that their future is assured and they receive the benefits that government officials receive.

In Tuesday's Aina a letter writer complained about the danger presented by drivers who use dope.

The writer, Mohammad Hashim Zuhad, described an incident in which bus passengers were almost killed because the driver was under the influence of dope. Zuhad urged the authorities of Sherkat Service (Bus Company) to watch their drivers carefully.

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Man-Made Rivers in Chinese Desert

Streams of clear water, "man-made rivers", today flow cheerfully through the villages of Pishan, one of the driest areas in all China, a place where water was once a scarce and precious commodity.

This country in southwestern Sinkiang has solved its acute and age-old water shortage problem in a remarkable way.

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World Briefs

WASHINGTON, April 6, (DPA)—The U. S. House of Representatives has overwhelmingly endorsed President Lyndon Johnson's plan to send additional 35 million tons of United States wheat, plus other foodstuffs to help food-short India.

BEIRUT, April 6, (AP)—President Charles Helou Tuesday called on Abdullah Yafi to form a new Lebanese government, an official announcement said.

Yafi is expected to form a cabinet within days, sources said.

DAMASCUS, April 6, (AP)—A Syrian army lieutenant has been killed in a border clash with Israel Sunday, it was announced here.

PEKING, April 6, (DPA)—Peoples China on Tuesday issued its 40th "serious warning" to the United States since 1958 against an alleged intrusion on Tuesday by a U.S. warship into China's territorial waters in the area east of the Minkiang river, Fukien province, according to "Hsinshu," the official Chinese news agency.

BUENOS AIRES, April 6, (DPA)—Rainer Barzel, deputy chairman of West Germany's ruling Christian Democratic Party, left here for Chile on Tuesday after a 19-hour visit to the Argentine capital, part of his current private tour of Latin America. He was received by President Arturo Illia and Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Zavala Ortiz.

Satellites...

(Continued from page 3)

A variety of technical standards are presently in use in the world.

Taking a few examples, the United Kingdom uses 405 lines for television, the American countries 525, most of the European countries 625 (to which the United Kingdom plans to change), and France 819 lines. This is an other matter on which agreement will probably have to be sought before the latter satellites can be efficiently used.

But technical problems like these pale to insignificance beside the sensitive questions of national sovereignty which broadcast satellites are likely to bring up. If broadcast satellites were to become the device for a new electronic propaganda war, or source of additional international friction, it would be a great pity and a waste of potential.

International spacekeeping would make it possible for the United Nations and other international agencies to have a presence in a reality throughout the world that are now more difficult for them to attain. It is interesting to think of the people of the world watching the deliberations of the Security Council or the General Assembly, in some future crisis, or listening to a briefing under the auspices of Unesco on a problem of world education or the promise of scientific development in any machine translation.

Mining The Moon

(Contd. from page 3)

Scientists believe that acetone, which can be used as a fuel, lies trapped in moon rocks from ancient volcanoes. Shelters could be built from stones and sulphur from moon rocks. Moon rocks for drinking could be processed from rocks or extracted from subsurface pools, and then chemically broken down into oxygen for breathing and hydrogen for fuel. The scientists of the Bureau of Mines are using highly complex modern techniques and materials—electron microscopes, X-ray diffraction, and petrographic, high-pressure and stress machines—to learn more about the make-up and structure of rocks and how they react simulated moon environment. They are now planning to build a "moon chamber"—a large laboratory in which the moon environment would be simulated as closely as possible for testing machinery designed for prospecting and mining.

Understanding

(Continued from page 3)

In debates and in school clubs, cultural exhibits and visits to museums; meeting foreign visitors at the schools; and fund-raising for causes such as UNESCO Gift Coupons.

In 1955, teacher-training schools entered the project and, since then, membership has grown steadily. At first it was expected that many schools would withdraw after finishing a series of experiments, but most have been in, using new approaches. More than 10,000 students have been involved. The project has also led to a new educational authorities in the problem of education for international understanding.



Mrs. Liu Shao-chi paid a visit to the Women's Institute on Tuesday.

Two Ministers To Handle UK Policy Toward Europe, NATO

LONDON, April 6, (DPA)—With Britain's policy vis-à-vis Europe and NATO in the new government of Premier Harold Wilson formed after the massive Labour victory five days ago.

George Thomson, 45-year-old former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, will work under Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart as senior minister for Europe and NATO. Deputy Premier and Economic Minister George Brown will be in charge of the economic aspects of Britain's relations with Europe.

Contrary to expectations, the cabinet list, issued today, does not include P. Gordon Walker, foreign secretary for a few months after the Labour victory and who had to resign after failing to win a parliamentary seat in two subsequent by-elections. He was "rehabilitated" in last Thursday's general elections.

Ever since, he had been tipped as Britain's "Mr. Europe." Observers believe that Wilson will find a new cabinet post in the next government reshuffle, expected to take place in October. There are no major changes in the 22-member cabinet.

The important departments of foreign, home and economic affairs remain in the hands of Michael Stewart and George Brown, with James Callaghan confirmed as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Wilson promoted several up-and-coming politicians to the rank of Ministers of State.

Thomson is to be replaced in the Foreign Office by the first-ever woman in the post of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Eirene White.

The only newcomer to the cabinet is 49-year-old Cledwyn Hughes, who enters as secretary of state for Wales, leaving his former post of Minister of State Council to impose mandatory sanctions against the government of Ian Smith.

Gershon Collier of Sierra Leone, chairman of the committee, said the failure of a British frigate to reach the port of Beira was "a very serious matter."

"It confirms our worst fears," he said.

Today's discussion will be the first public airing of the Rhodesian problem in the United Nations since the council adopted a resolution on November 20 urging all to impose sanctions, including an oil embargo, against Rhodesia which declared its independence unilaterally from Britain nearly five years ago.

The Greek foreign ministry said its representative in Beira had been ordered to impose sanctions on the spot if the Joanna V, discharged oil for Rhodesia.

The Ministry was aware that a second Greek-registered tanker was off the Portuguese East African port of Salisburg, the Rhodesian government yesterday declared the British Broadcasting Corporation.

In Salisbury, the Rhodesian government yesterday declared the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The BBC in London stated that its reporting from Salisbury had always been absolutely fair.

The master of the 12,000-ton tanker Joanna V claimed his ship was land, when his vessel was intercepted by a British frigate on the high seas.

He refused to comply with a demand not to enter Beira, where he said he was ordered to stop for bunkering and provisions.

The officers of the British frigate Plymouth—part of a seven-ship wicketdog oil embargo fleet—were ordered from London not to use force to stop the tanker.

Second Round Of Peace Talks On Yemen Requested

BAGHDAD, April 6, (DPA)—U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia have approached the joint Saudi-U.A.R. peace commission for the second round of the Harad peace talks.

"Radio Baghdad" reported last night that a top Saudi Arabian source, from Sheikh Abdullah El-Sudairi, Chairman of the Commissions Saudi Arabian section currently in Beirut for medical treatment.

He said the commission was sending out the interested parties to the Yemeni conflict on calling another round of the Harad peace talks.

The joint commission would shortly call on Riyadh and Cairo to reach agreement over details on reconvening the Harad conference, which adjourned indefinitely on Dec. 24, with the beginning of the Ramadan fasting month.

The parties to the conflict, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, U.A.R., and Yemeni Republicans, have agreed to reconvene the conference, which adjourned indefinitely on Dec. 24, with the beginning of the Ramadan fasting month.

Observers regard the reconvening of the Yemeni peace conference as a sign of the end of the fighting between the warring factions in the Yemen.

The fire in Indian Chancery destroyed some property.

KABUL, April 6.—In a fire in one of the wings of the Indian Chancery, caused by a lightning strike, some property was destroyed.

The fire, put out by 12 midnight, was caused by a lightning strike, according to Kabul Fire Brigade.

An official of the Indian Embassy here thanked the fire brigade for its prompt action which prevented further losses.

One duplicating machine and two typewriters were among the items destroyed by the fire.

Recovery Of Soccer Cup Gets 3,000 Pounds

LONDON, April 6, (Reuters)—Thames River police yesterday recovered the World Cup trophy which was stolen from a 1,000 sterling last.

His black and white Mongrel Dog Pickles, which sniffed out the cup in their front garden, yawned with disinterest at the big cheque offered from the insurance man at the home of the 16 sterling a week worker.

He was to receive an other 1,000 sterling from the National Sporting Club last Tuesday.

World Press

(Contd. from page 2)

aid to India—the Monitor said President Johnson's support reflects the concern of the American people.

The newspaper said editorially: "The deliverance of the American people from the threat of nuclear war is a task of the highest importance."

Power generation for instance, will amount to more than 530,000 million kilowatt hours at the end of the year plan and will exceed the present level of production.

On the war front, that bill that set in a few days ago continued.

Kosygin Reports To Congress On Economic Development Plan

MOSCOW, April 6, (Tass)—To implement the tasks of the new five-year plan means to strengthen still more the economic might of our country and to secure further changes on the world scene in favour of peace and socialism," Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin declared Tuesday.

He stressed that the new five-year plan provides for a substantial increase in the living standards of the Soviet people, a considerable growth of industry, and a high and steady rate of the development of agriculture.

Prime Minister Kosygin was making a report to 6,000 delegates and guests of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU on "the directives for the five-year economic development plan of the USSR for 1966-1970."

The Soviet Union comes out for the creation of a strong and reliable front of opponents of a new world war. The aggression can and must be curbed, a new world war can and must be prevented.

"Any initiative genuinely aimed at the preservation and strengthening of peace will meet a positive response and support on our part," Kosygin said.

The Soviet Union will continue to give assistance to the Vietnamese people "in the necessary proportions until the Vietnamese people brings its heroic struggle against the interventionists to a victorious end."

The strengthening of the Soviet armed forces "whose purpose is the defence of socialism, the protection of the peaceful labour of the Soviet people" is still an important task.

These were the theses of Alexei Kosygin's report to the 23rd CPSU Congress. He presented the draft directives for the five-year economic development plan of the USSR. The draft was published on Feb. 20 and met with a positive response in the country and abroad.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled that gross industrial production went up 84 percent during the seven-year plan period (1959-1965). National income increased by 83 percent.

The results of the fulfilment of the seven-year plan—Kosygin emphasized, furnish "evidence of our success."

At the same time the agricultural targets were not attained. As a result of the lagging behind of agriculture, the development of the light and food industry were not fully accomplished, and this "could not but slow down the rate of growth of national income and material well-being of the population."

A serious role is also played by the circumstances that the international situation has seriously deteriorated in recent years because of the United States which has unleashed a new wave of aggression in Vietnam that can assume even greater scope at any moment and is a threat to universal peace," Kosygin said.

The Soviet Union has been compelled "to increase expenditures on defence."

Alexei Kosygin noted also the errors and miscalculations in the economic plan. "There were several instances of economically unfounded assignments that could not be fulfilled. In view of this, the revision of the five-year plan for 1970 in the new five-year plan for some branches are lower than earlier planned."

Vladimir Shcherbitsky, head of the Ukrainian government, declared that the delegation of the Communist Party of the republic fully approved the foreign policy line of the Soviet government.

Fulfillment of the new five-year plan, he said, will strengthen the Soviet Union's position in the world arena. He set forth a programme for the economic progress of the Ukraine, second most important Soviet Republic.

Konstantin Gerasimov, chairman of the state planning committee of the Russian Federation, told the Congress that under the new five-year plan priority in this given to the development of power engineering, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemical and oil industries.

Power generation for instance, will amount to more than 530,000 million kilowatt hours at the end of the year plan and will exceed the present level of production.

He pointed out that obligatory inspections would ensure all treaty signatories that some "unidentified" seismic events are simply natural, occurring earthquakes and that stipulated examinations "should not be considered as an antagonistic action of a better nature between inspectors and the country being inspected."

The port city, 375 miles (600 kms) northeast of Saigon, remained generally quiet with some schools and most businesses shut.

In some districts, people beat oil drums to make noises, and others brought food to troops dining in along the road to the air base.

In Washington the State Department confirmed Tuesday that the United States has withdrawn its advisers from the troops facing a spokesman for the department said the U.S. transport planes supplied to the loyal government troops that were flown to Danang, had been put at the disposal of the Nguyen Cao Ky government upon its expression.

The spokesman refused to say whether the assistance could be called interference with the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

Informed sources said the military government was stepping up its preparations for general elections as a result of the political agitation. Prime Minister Ky has already put forward his election date forecast from the end of next year to the beginning of next year.

On the war front, that bill that set in a few days ago continued.

To : Our Customers From: Nawroz Co. Kabul

We have shifted from the side of the Blue Mosque in Shar-e-Nau to a place opposite the mosque. We have lots of rugs and carpets, new and antique, for sale which are in different sizes and are going cheap. Our telephone number is 24035.

Advt.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT

THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. V, NO. 12

Candau's Message On Health Day

Director-General Dr. M. G. Candau of the World Health Organization issued this statement to mark World Health Day which is being celebrated today.

Over the last hundred years, mankind has doubled in numbers, but during the same period the world's city population increased five times.

These figures amply illustrate the swift advance of urbanization that is so characteristic a feature of the world today. In the process, health may tend to be forgotten.

World Health Day 1966 is to draw attention to the health needs, particularly mental health needs, in our complex urban settings today and to the contribution that health workers in co-operation with other professional people can make towards creating a more harmonious human environment in cities today and tomorrow.

All over the world, the mushrooming city growth has given rise to slums and shanty towns, in which as much as one third of today's city population are crowded together in conditions contrary to the requirements of healthy living. But even when a minimum of basic hygienic requirements are met, the modern city threatens the health of its citizens in a number of ways.

Many a person coming to the city from the country has to learn to put up with less space, less daylight, less fresh air, less greenery, more noise, but less liberty to make noise.

Both work and play are different. Old-established patterns of communal living are disrupted. The newcomers may fail to keep up with city ways, and adjustment problems of various kinds may arise.

Psychosomatic and neurotic disorders are undoubtedly largely associated with the congestion and the hectic rhythm of city life, its vast enormity and its many strident appeals to the individual to do this or that. Furthermore, as a counterpart to the glamour of the modern city, or its employment possibilities, its educational facilities, and its cultural achievements, we have delinquency, crime, prostitution, alcoholism, and the excessive use of drugs.

The health worker clearly has his part to play in dealing with these problems. At the present state of knowledge, many questions still remain unanswered. The health worker groups, but also by the citizens at large to make our cities better places to live in.

There were 1,285 teachers teaching in villages, 5,478 in primary, 533 in middle, 827 in secondary and 710 in vocational schools. The total number of teachers was 8,366.

The official said this year 139 new teachers have been employed. He said that the teacher shortage adds up to some 1836 persons. However, this is overcome by teachers who work two shifts during the same day. There are 1,474 women teachers.

Kunduz Distributes More Prizes To Farmers This Year

KUNDUZ, April 7.—Kunduz province has topped all other provinces this year in giving prizes to farmers. Prizes worth Af. 225,000 were distributed to almost 400 farmers and cattle raisers on the Farmer's Day celebration held here Monday.

The Royal Family Nishi, who read the Royal Firman issued on the occasion of the new year, also spoke about the role farmers play in strengthening the basis of a country's economy and told the gathering that the hard work rendered by the farming community will surely be appreciated by the entire nation.

Kunduz is one of the main and most fertile agricultural areas of the country. In addition, a complex of light industries flourishes in that northern province which consumes the raw materials of the province.

Ghulam Sarwar Nasser, the President of Kunduz, said last year his company purchased more than 32,000 tons of cotton from the farmers of Kunduz. This was an increase of more than 5,500 tons purchased during the year before last, he said.

Abdul Ghafour Zari, the Chief of the Agriculture and Irrigation Department of Kunduz, in a speech repeated the work done by his department during 1965.

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Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Wife Visit Historic City Of Herat

Premier, Mrs. Maiwandwal Accompany Chinese Guests On Day-Long Trip

KABUL, April 7.—The Ministry of Education says this year it has a total enrollment of 400,600 students in its village, primary, secondary and vocational schools. This is an increase of 2,718 over last year.

Mohammad Reshad, the chief of the Statistics Department of the Education Ministry said Wednesday the last year's total were 342,097 boys and 61,188 girls.

Last year there were 1,222 villages, 656 primary, 122 middle, 30 secondary, and 56 vocational schools in the country.

There were 1,285 teachers teaching in villages, 5,478 in primary, 533 in middle, 827 in secondary and 710 in vocational schools. The total number of teachers was 8,366.

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Conquest Of Moon

The successful launching and putting into lunar orbit of the Soviet satellite Luna-10 is another major step taken in the direction of conquering the moon.

Luna-10, which sends messages and photos to earth is in a position to photograph the invisible side of the moon.

The data obtained by the moon satellite and sent to earth will make it possible for man to choose a suitable site for landing on the moon.

This information will further clarify the nature of the moon itself—its topography and the composition of its surface.

The day for landing on the moon seems to be much nearer. Man, now it is virtually sure, will conquer the moon very shortly.

Meanwhile, in the last few weeks, reports from America and Australia show that some people have seen large heavenly bodies crossing the horizon. It was reported from Australia yesterday that some people saw a spaceship-like thing passing through the sky. It had a tail of orange rays.

One does not know what exactly is the nature of these objects. But who knows the objects may be from some other planet trying to conquer the earth.

The conquest of the moon is also worth studying from the point of view of the armaments race. Even if a non-proliferation treaty is concluded, it may be broken by conducting nuclear tests on the moon particularly the invisible side of it.

The conquest of the moon will be a great setback to poetry and culture. For centuries man's thoughts were reflected in poetry about the

moon. Our modern poets better be on the look out for a replacement.

Man And His Cities

The main theme of this year's World Health Day which falls on April 7th is "Man And His Cities".

The organization, which has already played an important role in improving the conditions of mental and physical hygiene in the world in general and in the developing countries in particular, chose this theme with a view not only of anticipating the serious health problems resulting from the growth of population in the countries which are faced with these problems now.

In cities like New York and Tokyo which are expanding both horizontally and vertically, the impact of the city on its residents is well known.

In the developing countries, with the building of new cities, adequate measures to provide the necessary amenities for the residents have been undertaken. As a result, slum areas have been created. Mental retardation, it has now been scientifically proved, is caused partially by the dirty, suffocating and unhealthy environment of city life.

We hope on the occasion of this day, the problems of their cities seriously and plan ways to provide our still small cities with safe drinking water, sewage systems and asphalt streets.

Something ought to be done about the mud houses and slum areas, too. The feasibility of prohibiting the construction of mud houses and instead using our abundant stone should be seriously debated.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Daily Isha in its Tuesday's editorial welcomed the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's move in planting 28,000 saplings along the Kabul-Jalala bad highway.

It is obvious that forests not only play a significant role in making the land more beautiful but also are important in the economic life of a country, asserted the paper.

In a country like Afghanistan, said the paper, the products of forests are used as fuel as well as construction, noted the paper.

In the past, a series of measures have been taken in setting up sapling farms in the city and in the suburbs but due to several factors they have not been very successful, said the paper.

A department or a ministry alone will not be able to fulfill the job satisfactorily unless the public cooperates, suggested the paper.

The paper, while expressing the hope that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation would plant more saplings, urged the people to help the ministry in maintaining the saplings and thus have a share in the efforts to beautify the country.

In the same issue of daily Isha a letter to the editor said that Wazir Akbar Khan Roughtin is one of the modern hospitals in the capital which is well-equipped and well-staffed.

However, said the writer, Ferzoi, there are several points that I would like to make to the authorities of the hospital and I hope they will take appropriate steps in correcting them.

First of all, the nurses are very inefficient to patients and despite frequent complaints from patients their services has not improved.

Secondly, the nurses there do not wear uniforms and at times they appear in a patient's room with torn and dirty garments.

Thirdly, in the corridors of the hospital, especially nurses, talk loud and make noise and this naturally creates inconvenience for patients.

Yesterday's Isha carried a letter to the editor which suggested Farmers' Day should be celebrated in a different locality every year.

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FOREIGN	
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For further information contact advertising manager.

West Germany Calls For Armaments Reduction

In a note, which takes up scarcely three thousand words, the W. German government has just dispatched to all governments—including those of the East, Europe and the Arab states—its proposal for dispersing international tensions, for ridding the world of the military threat and for reducing armaments.

Against the backdrop of the Geneva disarmament conference, which has not yet produced a positive result, against the background of a very unstable peace in large parts of the world and also against the broad canvas of Germany's persistent division, the Bonn government has now come forward with its ideas on the subject of disarmament and has developed them in a goodly step further.

The appeal for disarmament and for guaranteed security remains a cheap manoeuvre as long as those making it are themselves not prepared to set the pace by cutting their own armaments. From this point of view, Bonn has every right to say what it is saying. The Federal Republic of Germany is

armed forces are placed under the supreme command of the NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which is exclusively a defence force. In other words, the renunciation of every possibility of resorting to force is a well-nigh perfect step.

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In its latest note, the Ebnard government takes the matter even further. It states that the Federal Republic of Germany is

Gromyko Expounds On USSR Foreign Policy

Speaking at the CPSU Congress on April 2, the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, Andrei Gromyko, said that today not a single politician, not only in the Soviet Union but also in the rest of the world, can deny the real state of affairs, can deny the real importance of the foreign policy of the socialist states.

Gromyko stressed that this policy is aimed at "preventing the unleashing of a new war and at fulfilling the duties of aggressive forces."

The Foreign Minister stressed that the Soviet Union's foreign policy was in the interests of all the peoples of the world. He said that the USSR evaluated the Tashkent meeting as "one of the biggest international events of the recent times" and as recognition of the international status of the USSR.

Andrei Gromyko said that the policy of the two trends of foreign policy—peaceable and aggressive—was exposed with particular clarity in connection with the events in Vietnam.

To end the war in Vietnam, the Foreign Minister went on, the United States "must withdraw its troops from Vietnam."

"It would be much better, for Soviet Vietnam,"

Andrei Gromyko said that the Soviet Union "completely supported" the programme of settlement of the situation in Vietnam.

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Firemen put out blaze which damaged eight rooms in Rahman Baba school on the eve of New Year's.

Backgrounder Production To Increase Food Meet Population

We all need food. The more people there are the more there is a need for things to eat. No one can live without food.

In the last one hundred years the population of the world has doubled. But the production of food is the same. This means that if one hundred years ago we could have one man to eat, today we have to share half of it with somebody else.

Agricultural production in the Asian and African countries is particularly low. There are two main reasons for this. First, the population has increased a lot. Second, modern machines which help increase production of food are not available for the farmers.

If the farmers in our country had tractors they could save time by doing several days work in one hour.

We must also bring our dry lands under irrigation. For this more water is needed. We should make the best possible use of our rivers. For this we need more dams. Dams control and distribute water to the farmers properly and equally. They also save water so that in summer when there is no rain the farmers can water their crops.

Today most developing countries are faced with a shortage of food. They have too many people. For instance India has a population of 472 million. But she cannot produce enough food to feed them all.

One way to solve the food shortage is to import food from the foreign countries. Afghanistan gets food from the United States.

But for how long? We must import. It costs money. Besides food may not be available to buy.

We should try to solve our problem now.

Supersonic Waves
Help Photograph
Interior Of Heart

The interior of the human heart has been successfully photographed by a group of Japanese medical scientists. The breakthrough was revealed by Dr. Motono Tanaka, lecturer at the Tohoku University in Fukuoka, Southern Japan. He told a meeting of the Japan Internal Medicine Society in Fukuoka he developed the method with Prof. Emeritus Toshikazu Ebina and his colleagues.

It is claimed to be the first time the interior of the heart has been photographed.

The five scientists were said to have succeeded in achieving the photograph in a series of three-millimetre-wide to-mographic cross sections. It was shadows of ribs and other structures before and behind the heart do not show.

This was done by combining super-sonic wave patterns with wave patterns of electrocardiograms of the heart and by controlling automatically the time and length of the oscillating supersonic waves.

Interior heart photos of this type enable doctors to observe closely the function of the inner part of the heart, such as the ventricle and the atrium.

They will also make it possible to find symptoms of heart diseases which cannot be discovered by ordinary x-ray photographs, electrocardiograms and phonocardiograms.

Rahman Baba Recovers From Fire Damage

Since 40 students and teachers at Rahman Baba school have been busy with their studies, the school has been able to continue its work. The school is now in a better position than before the fire. The school is now in a better position than before the fire. The school is now in a better position than before the fire.

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Student Interview Life At A Boarding School

"Right now our major problem is to find enough classroom space. Half the students are now studying outside in the school yard since the fire destroyed several rooms," commented Abdul Kadir when asked about the changes made at Rahman Baba.

A would like to see the school reorganised and set up in a new building," he said. "The present building was too small even before the fire," the twelfth section student pointed out. "The response to be in bed by 9 o'clock and the requirements of the school."

Abdul Kadir came from Rodat in Nangarhar after finishing the first three classes. He came to Rahman Baba as a fourth class student in 1960 and passed the exams for fifth and sixth grades and so advanced to the sixth grade while his friends stayed in the fourth. Now he ranks second in his class.

He especially likes physics and math and hopes to study them further and follow a career in this field.

Kadir lives in the dormitory. The school doctor looks after the students who are ill. If they are sick enough to require hospitalisation they are sent to the Technology Institute in Kabul. Unless their health is not good, all students at the school take part in sports at the school. Rahman Baba has especially good teams in basketball and football. We often compete with Khushal Khan, the Institute of Technology and other schools in sports," Kadir adds.

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The school doctor looks after

World Briefs

ROME, April 7. (DPA)—Workers in Italy's iron and steel producing industries went on a twenty-four hour strike Tuesday for better wages and conditions. Miners also went on a day strike all over Italy for the same reason.

TOKYO, April 7. (DPA)—Japan's external trade reached a surplus of \$308,200,000 during fiscal year 1965 which ended last month, in terms of customs clearance. Jiji press reported yesterday.

PARIS, April 7. (DPA)—Foreign beatniks are not wanted in France, and border police have instructions to turn back any long-haired bearded figures desiring entry. French authorities said most of the beatniks entered the country without a penny in their pockets. When Paris police tried to round up scores of them last summer the local population came out against the policemen. Official French sources said the beatniks took too little interest in these foreign beatniks and France often had to pay for their repatriation.

ROME, April 7. (DPA)—Several leading Italian citizens and heads of women's rights organizations have founded the first Italian "divorce league" which hopes to mobilize public opinion to get parliamentary discussion of divorce and perhaps even introduce divorce laws. At the moment Italy has only legal separations, but no dissolution of marriage.

TOKYO, April 7. (Reuter)—The 17,500-ton American tanker Comet Commander was feared to be sinking in rough seas in the western Pacific early Wednesday according to radio reports received here.

The reports said 31 seamen were rescued from the tanker, about 600 miles (1,000 kms) northeast of Midway Island.

OTTAWA, April 7. (Reuter)—The Canadian House of Commons rejected by 143 to 112 votes a motion calling for the complete abolition of hanging in a free vote.

WEST BERLIN, April 7. (Reuter)—Berlin wall will open early today for two weeks of Easter visits by West Berliners to their East Berlin relatives.

The five border crossing points earmarked for West Berlin visitors were to open at 0600 GMT for the first of a total of 581,384 West Berliners who have obtained day passes for the Easter visiting periods.

Each of them is allowed one visit until midnight. A total of 61,097 cars have also been granted permission to cross into East Berlin during this period.

S. Vietnamese Premier Ky, Dissident Elements, Agree Upon Two Point Communique

DANANG, SOUTH VIETNAM, (April 7, AP)—Lienant General Nguyen Huu Co. South Vietnam's Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, said Wednesday night that political unrest in the Danang and Hue areas was quieting down.

Co said he had spent most of the day talking with various dissident elements, including Buddhists, students and Vietnamese military men who had been taking part in demonstrations against the Saigon government.

Co also conferred late into the night with Major General Nguyen Van Chuan commander of the first Vietnamese army corps which includes Danang and Hue.

During the conference two leaders of the "struggle committee" were called into Chuan's office. Later Chuan told newsmen the committee had agreed to use their influence to calm demonstrators. Chuan and Co said Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky had met in Saigon Wednesday with the military directory and a two-point communique was agreed:

1. That Ky would begin Thursday withdrawing marines who entered the Danang air base Monday night at the height of the political unrest. They will be flown back to Saigon in Vietnamese airplanes.

2. Discussion will start within a week on the drafting of a constitution.

Elections and a civilian government are the key demands of the dissident groups.

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Gromyko Describes Soviet Policy

(Continued from page 2)

The Soviet Union and our friends will never resign themselves to the plans of the Federal Republic of Germany to have access to nuclear weapons.

The main point in the recent note of the FRG government to the Soviet Union "was again the demand for a revision of the existing European borders."

"The question of borders in Europe has been solved ultimately," Gromyko said to the applause of the congress delegates.

The minister said that the Federal Republic of Germany "will yet have to traverse a great distance to gain a possible reputation in the eyes of the peoples," Gromyko described as "reasonable."

Adenauer's acknowledgment that the Soviet Union is one of the countries which want peace.

"Peace in Europe," Gromyko went on, "is precious not only to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, but all European peoples need it."

"Unfortunately, until recently the governments of some western states had not taken serious efforts to find concuring points in the positions of sides, to outline what is common, what is in the interests of precisely European states. There were various reasons for this," Gromyko said, but one of them was "the influence by a big non-European power."

"For some reason it is believed in the United States that Europe will not be able to do without its presence and patronage, but the peoples of Europe are already saying and will still say their view on this."

Tass

West Germany Urges Arms Reduction

(Continued from page 2)

ward in finding solutions to the political problems.

There seems indeed little point in reducing armaments as a consequence of tension, without at the same time the political causes of the tension being dispersed.

The seriousness of the West German government's proposals is discernible from a very characteristic section of the note, Bonn "wants peace with its neighbours in Eastern Europe, and at the same time would like to hope that the Soviet government is also anxious to avoid war."

The Federal government of Germany would like to embark on an era of friendly relations with Czechoslovakia, Chancellor, Prof. Erhard told the West German parliament in this connection: "The Federal German government has no territorial claims with regard to the C.S.S.R. The Munich Agreement ceases to have any territorial significance whatsoever." This statement should at least remove one of the most frequent allegations levelled by the government in Prague against West Germany.

The Munich Agreement was concluded in 1938 between the Hitler government of that time and the French and British governments.

The government has however abandoned any territorial claims against Czechoslovakia, which might be inherent in this.

Bonn in the note are also worthy of interest. The transfer of fissile material to recipients within the sphere of GUARATOM should be

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Kiosk opposite entrance of
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To : Our Customers
From: Nawroz Co.
Kabul

We have shifted from the site of the Blue Mosque in Shar-e-Nau to a place opposite the mosque. We have lots of rugs and carpets, new and antique, for sale which are in different sizes, and are going cheap. Our Telephone number is 24055.

Adv.

China Protests
Decision By Japan

TOKYO, April 7. (AP)—People's Republic of China warned Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato Tuesday that he could face the same fate of that Japanese Prime Minister who was executed for war crimes at the end of World War Two.

The official Peking "People's Daily" said this in an unusually bitter attack on the Japanese leader and his liberal Democratic party. It used terms seldom used by one country when referring to the government of another with whom it maintains formally friendly relations.

Referring to Sato's refusal to permit the visit of a delegation of the Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs, the paper said:

"The 650 million Chinese people are not to be bullied. If you insist on opposing China, you are heading towards the same destination as Tojo. What else can you expect?"

Adv.

Thant's Press Conference

(Continued from page 1)

As regards the U.N. financial crisis, the Secretary General said his talks with members concerned had been "optimistic" concerning voluntary contributions to help solve the problem.

Describing India's food problem as "acute", the Secretary General said that further aid would be necessary for some time.

In reference to Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's remark that press reports had exaggerated the food situation in India, Thant said that differences of opinion on the situation there did of course exist.

He pointed out that the situation was not so critical as during the great famine in Bengal in 1942.

The Secretary General said he

was weighing the "pros and cons" of an invitation by Jordan U.N. Ambassador, Mohamed El-Farra, to visit the Palestine Arab refugee camps.

He would accept the invitation, if he arrived at the conclusion his visit would result in more positive results.

53,000 Karakul Pelts

MAZARI SHARIF, April 7.—The Karakul Company purchased more than 13,500 karakul pelts last year in the Balkh province. The company paid more than 3,800,000 afghanis to make these purchases, according to an official of the company's agency here.

The company has also purchased more than 39,000 karakul pelts from Farah karakul producers which has cost more than 11,000,000 afghanis.

IMF Authorises \$26.7 Million For Philippines

WASHINGTON, April 7. (DPA)—The International Monetary Fund has approved a stand-by arrangement for the government of the Philippines authorising drawings up to the equivalent of \$26.7 million over the next 12 months.

The arrangement will support the efforts of the Philippine authorities to maintain the country's exchange and trade system free from restrictions and to promote economic growth in conditions of monetary stability. The Philippines has maintained successive stand-by arrangements with the Fund since 1962, but it made no drawings under those arrangements.

USSR Launches Cosmos

MOSCOW, April 7. (DPA)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched another artificial earth satellite, "cosmos-114", the Soviet News Agency "Tass" reported.

All instruments on board were functioning normally.

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FOR SHEER DELIGHT

VOL. V, NO. 13.

THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1966, (HAMAL 20, 1345, S.H.)

FOR SHEER DELIGHT

Price Af. 3



His Majesty the King and President Liu Shao-chi accept the salute of the guard of honor at Kabul International airport before the Chinese president left Afghanistan for China at the end of his official visit.

Liu Shao-chi Leaves For Peking

KABUL, April 9.—President Liu Shao-chi, Madame Liu Shao-chi and the President's entourage left Kabul for the People's Republic of China Friday morning.

The Chinese President and Madame Liu Shao-chi arrived in Kabul on Monday on an official visit here at the invitation of His Majesty and the Queen.

Their Majesties accompanied chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi on the trip from Chitral to the airport. Cabinet members, high-ranking civil and military officials, some members of the Parliament and numerous residents of Kabul and some of the heads of the diplomatic corps stationed in Kabul, accompanied by their wives, also came to the airport to see the Chinese guests off. Their Majesties and the Chinese guests arrived at the airport at 7:15 a.m. and the plane took off at 7:30.

President and Madame Liu Shao-chi accompanied by Their Majesties, shook hands with cabinet members, high-ranking civil and military officials and heads of the diplomatic corps before departure. They returned the warm sentiments of others at the airport with waves of the hand.

As the Chinese guests and Their Majesties moved past the lines of crowds, bouquets of white and red tulips were thrown at them. President Liu Shao-chi and His Majesty then inspected the guard of honor.

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Envoy Presents Equipment, Maps

KABUL, April 9.—The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany presented to the Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture Thursday a list of machinery and drilling equipment which has become the property of Afghan government.

An Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry official said that the equipment which cost about 10 million afghanis has been presented by the Federal government to SRI and Water Survey Department of the Ministry.

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Mohammad Asghar said that the West German experts for their cooperation with his Ministry.

He said that the West German experts had trained 30 Afghans in drilling for underground water and 18 Afghans in Hydrometry.

Federal Republic of Germany's Ambassador Gerhard Mullmann said that the equipment was brought into Afghanistan eight years ago and so far the West German experts have drilled about 45 wells with them in Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Khost, Dasht-e Archi and Hasrat-e Imam.

The total drilling amounted to some 4,000 metres, he said. The water from these wells is being used for irrigation and drinking.

Later, the West German envoy presented to Ministers of Mines and Industries, five hundred copies of reports on geological survey of Afghanistan and 300 geological maps of southern parts of the country which have been prepared by West German teams and issued in the Federal Republic of Germany.

He said that in accordance with the policy of the government the Ministry of Public Health was giving special attention to health in Afghan cities and the minister hoped that all departments concerned will cooperate in improving health conditions inside the cities.

The health day was celebrated in

Mayor Notes Plans For Kabul City On World Health Day

KABUL, April 9.—The Mayor of Kabul, Mr. Mohammad Asghar, noted the plans for Kabul City on World Health Day.

The Mayor of Kabul Mohammad Asghar in a radio broadcast Wednesday night expressed his disappointment over the "stubbornness" of those building houses along the slopes of mountains without heading to plans arranged for the city.

He hoped that municipality's plans under which new areas are assigned for houses will solve the housing shortage.

He also said that the shortage of drinking water was another problem to which the municipality was giving its utmost attention.

Asghar said that under Kabul's 25-year plan the face of this capital city will change considerably for the better. Minister of Public Health Miss Kubra Nourai also spoke over the radio to mark the World Health Day. She said people throughout the ages have consistently shown an inclination to move and live in the cities. This has brought about difficult economic and living conditions in cities.

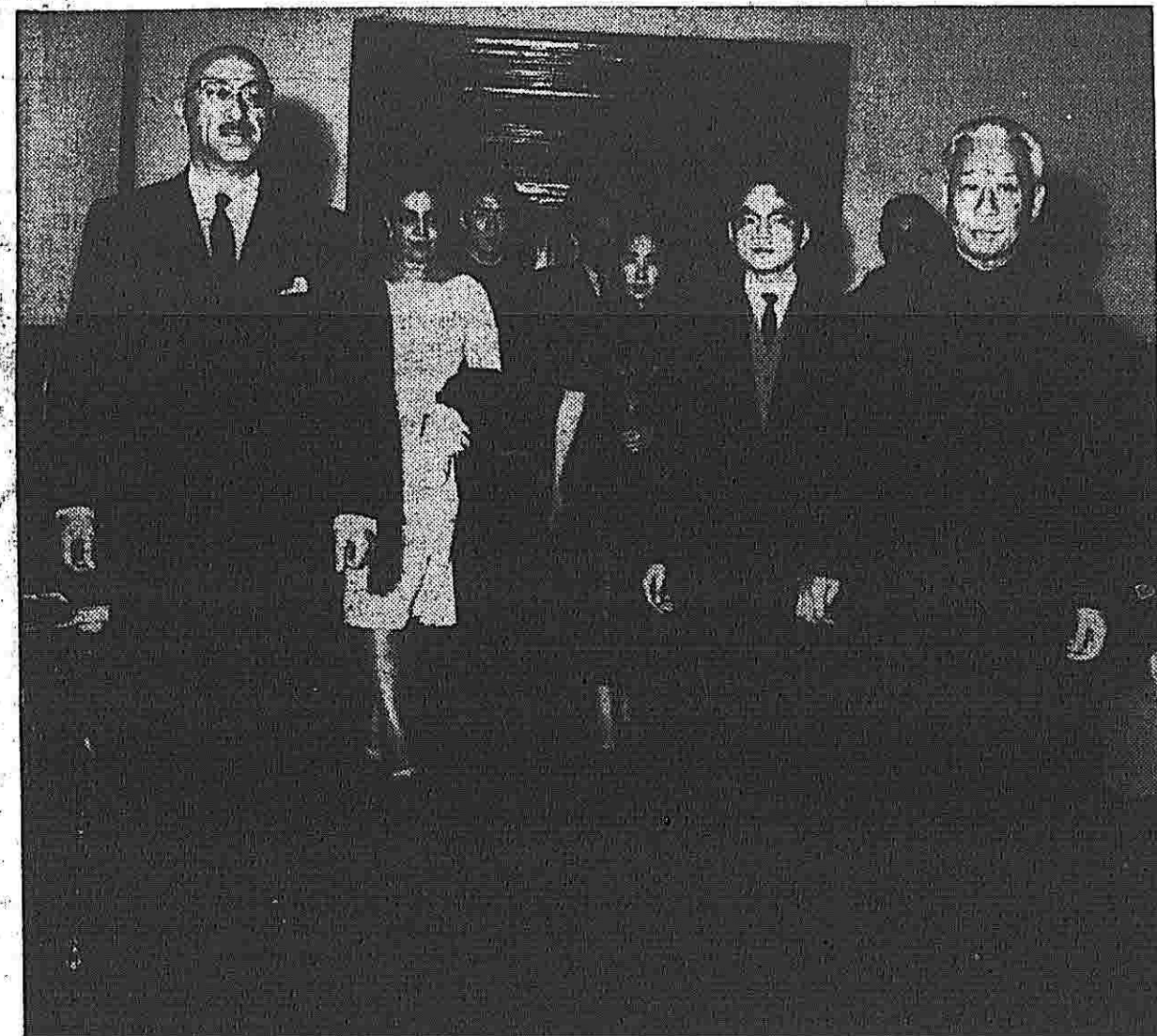
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HM Attends Condolence Meeting For Gardezi

KABUL, April 9.—His Majesty the King attended Thursday morning the condolence service of late Abdul Ghani Gardezi at Shah-e Durr-e-Shamshad Mosque and expressed his sympathy to the bereaved family.

Gardezi, who served in the army for many years and took part in the Independence War—died after a long illness Tuesday.



His Majesty the King and President Liu Shao-chi at the reception held by the Chinese president in the Del Kusa palace Thursday evening.

Security Council Meets This Morning To Consider UK Resolution On Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, April 9. (AP)—The President of the UN Security Council has set 10:30 a.m. (1530 GMT) Saturday for an urgent meeting on Rhodesia asked by Britain.

Ambassador Mousa Leo Keita of Mali informed Secretary-General U Thant of his decision—taken after a strict demonstration by a majority of Council members who wanted a meeting Thursday night.

Keita called on Thant Friday and talked the matter over with him for about an hour.

Britain called for the emergency meeting Thursday following the arrival in Beira, Portuguese Mozambique, of a Greek oil tanker with what was believed substantial oil supplies for the breakaway colony.

The British delegation had drafted a resolution for the session which would enable Britain to use force if necessary to prevent the tanker from unloading.

Call upon all states to ensure diversion of any of their vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil destined for Rhodesia which may be enroute for Beira.

The draft states that oil supplies would give great assistance and encouragement to the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, thereby enabling it to remain longer in being.

The British demand for the emergency session seized the initiative from the African U.N. delegates, who had earlier requested the council to convene.

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Afghan-Chinese Communiqué

The Afghan-Chinese joint communiqué is issued at the residence of Liu Shao-chi's visit to Afghanistan illustrates the long and traditional friendship, good-neighbourly ties, and feelings of cooperation between two nations with different social systems.

During the talks held in Kabul, the communiqué points out, the two sides exchanged views on matters of common interest and the leaders of the two countries explained to each other their foreign policies and their respective stands on important world issues including Vietnam.

In addition, the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect based on the equality of nations in international relations, afforded another opportunity for an appraisal of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-aggression between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China which was signed on August 26, 1960 in Kabul.

The communiqué is also representative of the desire on the part of both the nations to hold to the principles of mutual respect, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The communiqué, as another watermark in the friendly relations between the two countries, clearly shows their full support for the Five Principles of Co-existence which include mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two nations expressed their support for the Afro-Asian countries in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and liquidate colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Afghanistan, once again, reaffirmed its conviction that the People's Republic of China's

rights in the United Nations should be restored.

We are sure that the visit of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Ghani to the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai will further strengthen friendly ties between the two countries.

More Buzkashi Matches

Buzkashi, our own typical national game, is becoming popular. Tourists visit our country hoping to witness a buzkashi game—it is not in Kabul at least in the north.

Although the game is popular, there are few occasions to witness it here. Some of the games arranged in Kabul in the stadium are of necessity more demonstrations than real matches.

Last week I witnessed the buzkashi match held in Ghazi Stadium. Several times the horseman with the goat plunged out of the gateway—endangering not only his own life and that of the horse but also the lives of the spectators.

The Afghan Olympic Federation should take immediate measures to further popularize buzkashi in the country. A larger field must be set aside in Kabul and an annual schedule for buzkashi arranged.

A buzkashi horse training centre is another requirement if this national game is to thrive. The Centre should provide special food and training for the horses. The Centre may train chap and azas as well as athletes.

The Afghan Olympic Federation might contact foreign Olympic associations and find out further they are interested in having our buzkashi teams perform. Matches might be filmed for TV and cinema shows. We could earn foreign exchange in this way and such matches would also give players incentive to improve.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Premier dailies yesterday carried pictures showing scenes of the departure of Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China, at the end of his four-day state visit to Afghanistan which was made at the invitation of His Majesty the King.

Daily Ishaq on its Saturday issue front-page a picture showing Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, delivering his opening speech at the 23rd Congress of the Soviet Union's Communist Party.

The bloody war raging in Vietnam and the continued large-scale struggle of the Vietnamese people remains at a critical stage and every day a new crisis grips the government of South Vietnam, said Saturday's Ishaq in an editorial entitled "Vietnam's New Crisis".

As the press reports indicate the new political unrest is brought about by anti-government and anti-American demonstrations by the youth and the intellectuals. The demonstrators demand that a civilian government replace the present military junta.

They look back to past events, said the paper, and recall similar political unrest in 1963 when Diem was ruling the South Vietnamese Government. At that time the Buddhists and the government were in a dictatorship and staged demonstrations and strikes until a coup led to the fall of Diem's government and his assassination and the coming into power of a military government, recalled the paper.

Since 1963 South Vietnam has not been able to establish a stable government to cope with the people's social and economic demands. During this period nine governments have come into power and then fallen, pointed out the paper.

Ky's government, said the paper, has been in power the last ten months from June 19, 1965. But now we see a new crisis gripping the government as the off-spring of Buddhists and student sentiments. This time they want a civilian government. Ky feels that this new crisis is provoked by the Viet Cong, asserted the paper. No matter whoever may be behind the demonstrations the fact is the Vietnamese people have been suffering for ages from bloody wars and their ears are deafened by roars of planes and bullets, added the paper.

The Indonesian journalists association issued a statement saying it was the function of the press to exercise special control on the government. The statement expressed hope the government would not close newspapers and only for a period of five days.

Lawrence Michelmore, commissioner-general of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees, said the UN should be able to establish a stable government to cope with the people's social and economic demands. During this period nine governments have come into power and then fallen, pointed out the paper.

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It is difficult to predict what forms the present demonstrations will take. But one thing is certain that the aims of the South Vietnamese people and those of other peace-loving people of the world are to see that war in this part of the world which has caused economic and social progress of its people are ended soon and the opportunity is provided for the Vietnamese to overcome their problems through establishing a national government born from their will, concluded the paper.

On the other hand the success and continuation of such anti-government demonstrations depend to what extent these political unrest is deeply connected with social and political life of the paper.

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National Sovereignty Slows Application Of Human Rights Commission's Resolutions

International agreements on human rights and their application among sovereign nations with different social and political traditions is a hard task. The UN Human Rights Commission knows this but it keeps trying and is having some success.

The just-completed UN session of 21-nation commission, disclosed a growing sense of awareness that more and more international conflicts stem from differences over human rights.

Speakers noted an enlarging consensus on the human rights which people should enjoy but continuing disagreements among the members of different systems over the emphasis to be given to various rights and over methods of ensuring them.

Some of the members of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Commission has drafted binding conventions dealing with rights of women and children, and religious and racial discrimination. These conventions require ratification by sovereign states and the process is slow.

Not only in obtaining general acceptance in principle, but also in getting effective application.

The fact of national sovereignty makes it impossible for the Commission to impose its will on governments. For this reason, Morris Abrams, U.S. representative on the Commission, considers the moral effect of the Commission's efforts to be its greatest power.

The Commission submits its recommendations to the UN Economic and Social Council. After Council approval and possible modification, the recommendations normally go on to the General Assembly. This year the Commission devoted much time to drafting a convention on eliminating all forms of religious intolerance. A preamble and four articles had been approved last year. Five more articles were adopted this year, and the work will continue next year.

Newly adopted provisions include the declaration that "States parties undertake to ensure to everyone equality before the law without any discrimination in the exercise of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, and to equal enjoyment of rights against any discrimination on the ground of religion or belief."

Another provision calls for states to "take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination on the ground of religion or belief, including legal steps where necessary to prohibit such discrimination by any person, group or organization."

In a resolution on apartheid, the commission calls for "the suppression of the policies of apartheid and segregation and the elimination of racial discrimination wherever it occurs, but particularly in colonial and other dependent countries."

Further study will be given to a Costa Rican proposal for creating a new office of UN high commissioner for human rights. The elected high commissioner would advise U.N. bodies on human rights matters and help governments at their request.

Abrams said the United States was prepared to have such a man appointed. He expressed regret over a Soviet delegation statement that it would have nothing to do with the proposed post of high commissioner, declaring:

"In the field of human rights I should have thought there would not have been any suggestion of boycott by any group merely because its ideas do not prevail after fair discussion and majority vote."

The new Italian coalition government, the third to be formed by Signor Aldo Moro, has received a vote of confidence in Parliament.

The Senate approved the government programme on March 8 by 173 votes to 123, while the successive debate in the Chamber of Deputies resulted in 347 votes in favour and 251 votes against.

The government is a coalition composed of the Christian Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Social Democrats, the Republican Party, and is pledged to follow a centrist policy. In the world arena, the government is addressing Parliament, this corresponds to a specific long-term programme which opens new horizons as regards economic recovery and civic advancement.

The new government consists of the Prime Minister, Signor Aldo Moro (Christian Democratic Party), Signor Pietro Nenni (Deputy Prime Minister (Socialist Party)) and 24 Ministers, five without portfolios.

Previous party viewpoint, there are 16 Christian Democrats, 6 Socialists, 3 Social Democrats and 1 Republican.

A similar proportion has been maintained in the appointment of 46 Under-Secretaries—Christian Democrats—23, Socialists—11, Social Democrats—6, Republicans—1. Signor Angelo Saragat, Secretary to the President of the Council of Ministers and Secretary to the Cabinet.

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The new government consists of the Prime Minister, Signor Aldo Moro (Christian Democratic Party), Signor Pietro Nenni (Deputy Prime Minister (Socialist Party)) and 24 Ministers, five without portfolios.

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National Sovereignty Slows Application Of Human Rights Commission's Resolutions

International agreements on human rights and their application among sovereign nations with different social and political traditions is a hard task. The UN Human Rights Commission knows this but it keeps trying and is having some success.

The just-completed UN session of 21-nation commission, disclosed a growing sense of awareness that more and more international conflicts stem from differences over human rights.

Speakers noted an enlarging consensus on the human rights which people should enjoy but continuing disagreements among the members of different systems over the emphasis to be given to various rights and over methods of ensuring them.

Some of the members of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Commission has drafted binding conventions dealing with rights of women and children, and religious and racial discrimination. These conventions require ratification by sovereign states and the process is slow.

Not only in obtaining general acceptance in principle, but also in getting effective application.

The fact of national sovereignty makes it impossible for the Commission to impose its will on governments. For this reason, Morris Abrams, U.S. representative on the Commission, considers the moral effect of the Commission's efforts to be its greatest power.

The Commission submits its recommendations to the UN Economic and Social Council. After Council approval and possible modification, the recommendations normally go on to the General Assembly. This year the Commission devoted much time to drafting a convention on eliminating all forms of religious intolerance. A preamble and four articles had been approved last year. Five more articles were adopted this year, and the work will continue next year.

Newly adopted provisions include the declaration that "States parties undertake to ensure to everyone equality before the law without any discrimination in the exercise of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, and to equal enjoyment of rights against any discrimination on the ground of religion or belief."

Another provision calls for states to "take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination on the ground of religion or belief, including legal steps where necessary to prohibit such discrimination by any person, group or organization."

In a resolution on apartheid, the commission calls for "the suppression of the policies of apartheid and segregation and the elimination of racial discrimination wherever it occurs, but particularly in colonial and other dependent countries."

Further study will be given to a Costa Rican proposal for creating a new office of UN high commissioner for human rights. The elected high commissioner would advise U.N. bodies on human rights matters and help governments at their request.

Abrams said the United States was prepared to have such a man appointed. He expressed regret over a Soviet delegation statement that it would have nothing to do with the proposed post of high commissioner, declaring:

"In the field of human rights I should have thought there would not have been any suggestion of boycott by any group merely because its ideas do not prevail after fair discussion and majority vote."

The new Italian coalition government, the third to be formed by Signor Aldo Moro, has received a vote of confidence in Parliament.

The Senate approved the government programme on March 8 by 173 votes to 123, while the successive debate in the Chamber of Deputies resulted in 347 votes in favour and 251 votes against.

The government is a coalition composed of the Christian Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Social Democrats, the Republican Party, and is pledged to follow a centrist policy. In the world arena, the government is addressing Parliament, this corresponds to a specific long-term programme which opens new horizons as regards economic recovery and civic advancement.

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Registering Historical Monuments

Preparations are now being made for the opening of registers of historical monuments in all cities of Italy. These registers will list a type of inventory of the country, complete with all data concerning private houses, monuments and works of art of value and will constitute all states to comply with the law in supervising maintenance and restoration.

The law was launched during a recent convention of architects, which was attended by Minister Piracelli, who represented the government. Delegates attending the conference discussed "Modern Architecture and the Past." Meeting Point Between Old and New Design, a subject that is of importance not only to architects, engineers and builders but also to town planners and local and central government.

Practical decisions are highly necessary in such cities as Pisa, Florence, Rome, Naples, Ravenna, Palermo and other minor localities. Transformation of towns, modernisation and the launching of new town planning which will provide an answer to the complicated problems arising from modern living, heavy traffic and the development of industrial zones, often means that complete districts, many of them very old, have to be demolished.

Historical buildings in the centre of cities must be left standing and there must be strict supervision to make sure that they are not threatened by speculation. Safeguarding of the historical parts of Italian towns and cities has become a vast problem and has overlapped into the more embracing question of maintaining traditions even though modern society demands some change.

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Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 10.—The Czechoslovak Ambassador in Kabul Mr. Abdul Rauf Balaev, the President of Radio Afghanistan and discussed with him exchanges on Afghan and Czech music.

KABUL, April 10.—DA Afghanistan Bank announced Saturday that Saladdin Tarzi, former chief of Afghan Trading Company in New York, has been appointed as its vice-president and Mahmud, the former administrative chief of the bank, has been appointed as the second vice-president of that bank.

KABUL, April 10.—After attending a training course in Calcutta, India, on cholera, the Chief of Central Health Laboratory Sayed Mohammad Sadiq Magdoudi returned here Thursday. Magdoudi said in the course which ran for three weeks under the sponsorship of World Health Organisation participants from 16 other countries were also enrolled.

He said that the danger of cholera has recently increased in the Middle East and other parts of Asia and if strong preventive measures are not adopted, it may penetrate to Europe as well.

He said the aim of the course most of all was to stress upon participating countries the need for taking effective curative and preventive measures.

Kosygin...

(Contd. from page 2)
income of the people reckoned per capita will increase 30 per cent. Kosygin stressed that the five-year plan rests on a "solid economic and scientific foundation."

The five-year plan envisages faster rate of growth of labour productivity. The signs are being set for technical equipment of the entire national economy, at progressive change of its structure. The fund of consumption of the two world systems depends on an enormous degree on the scale of the development of science, on the scale on which the results of scientific research are introduced into production.

The task of accelerating the rise of the living standards of the people has been described by Alexei Kosygin as the most important social task of the five-year plan. The fund of consumption will increase at the mean annual rate of 11 thousand million roubles, as compared with 6.5 in the previous five years. Another important social task is further advance towards eliminating substantial differences between the town and the countryside.

Funds will be redistributed in favour of production of consumer goods, with continuing emphasis on the development of the production of means of production.

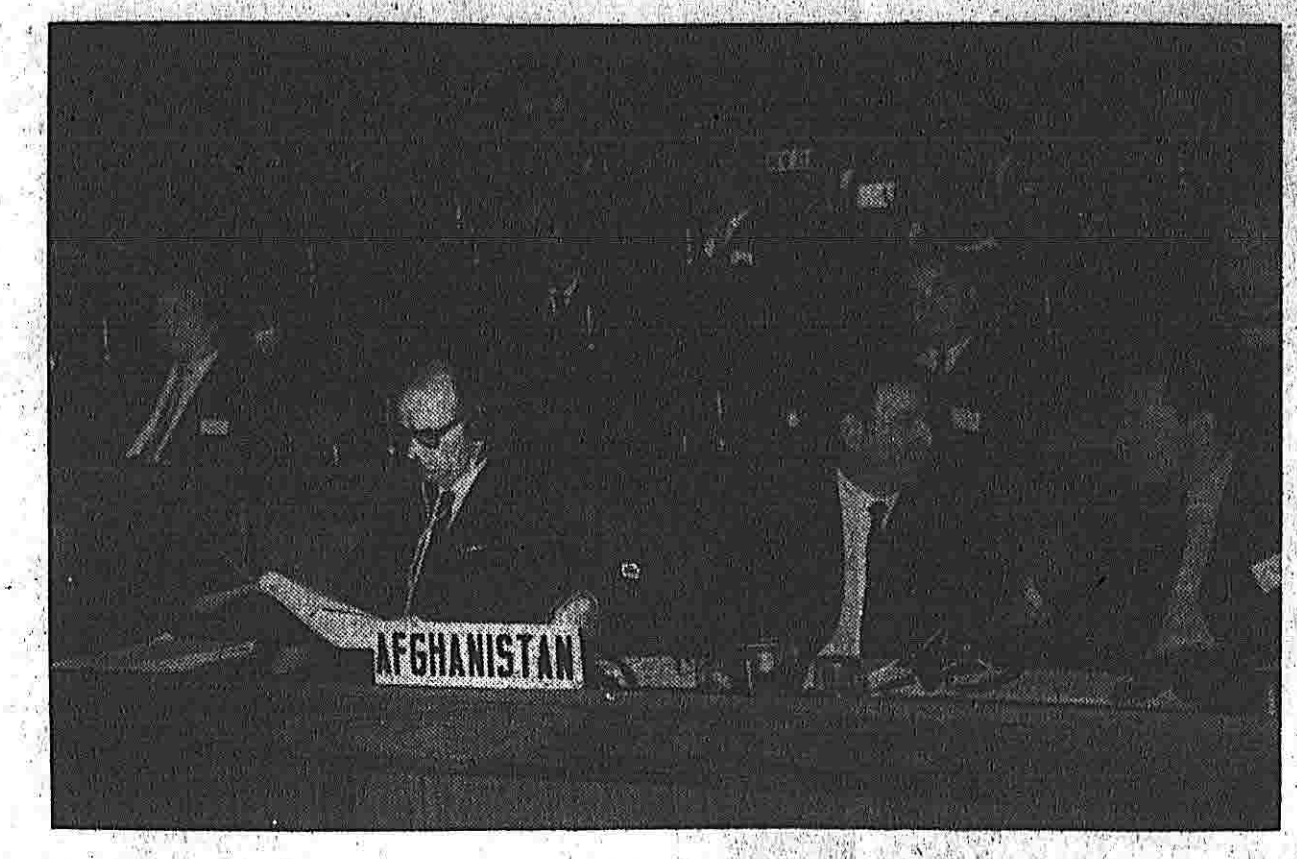
Whereas the gross product of industry as a whole will increase by 47 to 50 per cent, the production of means of production (group AAA) is to rise 49 to 50 per cent, and that of consumer goods (group AAB) 43-46 per cent. Between 1961 and 1965 the increase in the AAA group amounted to 38 per cent and in the B&B group only to 36 per cent.

The plan also provides for a much more uniform rate of development of industry and agriculture relative to each other. "It goes without saying," Kosygin declared, "that considering the present international situation the central committee and the government, in this five-year period will continue to strengthen the defence might of the country, to maintain our armed forces at such a level as to give a formidable rebuttal to an aggressor, if it dares to encroach on the peaceful life and the peaceful work of the Soviet people." (Tas)

Security Council

(continued from page 1)
carrying off from reaching Beira. Soviet Representative P. D. Morozov emphasised that the Soviet Union was advocating most effective measures against the South Rhodesian racists up to and including sanctions on the basis of the Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter. The Soviet delegation is of the opinion that the amendments introduced by the three African states follow a correct line on the whole, stressing among other things the necessity of granting genuine independence to the Zimbabwe people in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on Granting Independence to the Colonial Countries and Peoples and also the necessity of economic and other sanctions. The aim of the British announcement of calling the Security Council, Morozov said, is to try and free Britain from the responsibility for the non-fulfilment of the Security Council's resolutions of November 20, 1965 and for the aggravation of the situation in Southern Rhodesia, where the white minority racist regime is being consolidated with Britain's connivance.

It was just Britain's failure to observe the main provisions of the Security Council's resolution that resulted in the Smith regime's strengthening instead of being liquidated after it usurped power.



Deputy Minister of Planning Abdul Wahab Halder (second from right) and Director-General of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Department Dr. Abdul Wahed Karim (first from right) represented Afghanistan at the annual EC/AFSE session, held in Delhi from March 22 to April 4.

(see story on Page 1)

Civilian U.S. Personnel Are Evacuated From Danang, Hue

DANANG, SOUTH VIETNAM April 10, (Reuter).—About 750 American civilians and non-military military personnel were evacuated from the rebellious northern cities of Danang and Hue on Saturday amid rumours of imminent action by loyal central government troops.

A small, unknown number of Australians and Filipinos was also involved in the withdrawal, which was mostly of people working on local construction projects. As the evacuation went on a reliable government source in Saigon said the commander of the northern military zone, which includes Danang and Hue, submitted his resignation to the ruling military junta yesterday. Local anti-government troops, engaged in the war of nerves with the Saigon marines, still mapped their own positions on Saturday. Danang and on the road to the giant U.S. airbase.

The northern zone commander reported to have resigned in Major General Nguyen Van Huan, appointed to the post only three weeks ago. His predecessor, Lieutenant General Nguyen Chanh Thi, then one of the most powerful men in the country, was ousted by the other ruling generals on March 10.

This decision touched off the wave of anti-government demonstrations, led by the Buddhists, calling for an end to military rule. The Saigon government source said the junta appointed Lieutenant General Ton That Dinh as the new northern military zone commander.

Meanwhile, ten American military personnel and two Vietnamese were wounded in three terrorist attacks within the space of an hour in Saigon during the night, U.S. command spokesman said. Meanwhile an AP dispatch reported reaction to the street demonstrations of Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat-Georgia. Who said if a new government would come to power in South Vietnam, the United States would make an "agonising reappraisal" of its policy and perhaps get out of the country.

Russell, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he fears street demonstrations in Saigon may be the beginning of an organised effort to turn the

Important Announcement To The Trade

7 O'CLOCK RAZORS & BLADES
The MANUFACTURERS of 7 O'CLOCK RAZORS & BLADES are pleased to announce the appointment of **MESSRS HAJI MIR MOHAMMED NAIM YAQUBE** as their **SOLE DISTRIBUTOR** in the Kingdom of Afghanistan. Local Stockists will be pleased to know they can now obtain supplies of **7 O'CLOCK RAZORS & BLADES** DIRECT from the Kabul warehouse of **MESSRS HAJI MIR MOHAMMED NAIM YAQUBE** **HASHIMI MARKET MANDAWAL, KABUL**
Public Price of 7 O'clock Blade Af. 6 for 5 blades.

Luna-10 Measures Intensity Of Moon's Magnetic Field

MOSCOW, April 10, (Tass).—The first scientific data have been gleaned from the flight of Luna-10 probe which on April 3 was placed into lunar orbit.

Preliminary analysis of the data obtained shows that the intensity of the moon's magnetic field during measurements was somewhat above the level of magnetic fields in free interplanetary space. So far, however, there are no grounds to contend that this is due to the existence of the moon's own magnetic field.

Luna-10 carries scientific instruments for investigating the magnetic field of our natural satellite, registering solar corpuscular and cosmic radiations, and also for the study of soft electrons in order to detect a lunar ionosphere and for other purposes.

As a result it was demonstrated by means of Soviet space probe Luna-2 that the magnitude of the moon's magnetic field does not exceed one thousandth of the earth's.

This was the first experimental investigation of the magnetic properties of the moon.

The magnetometer of Luna-10 is 10 times as sensitive as that of Luna-2. As a result it will be possible to evaluate more precisely the intensity of the magnetic field in the near-lunar space.

Space radiation meters show that the cosmic ray background between the earth and the moon at present is somewhat elevated (five particles per square centimetre per second). This is what should have been expected since solar activity is now at minimum.

Data have been obtained which may be interpreted as evidence of the existence in the near-lunar space of fluxes of electrons with energies of tens of thousands of electronvolts.

These fluxes are 70 to 100 times more intense than the cosmic ray background. Possibly this phenomenon is due to the earth's magnetic field. Later measurements will permit more positive conclusions on the radiation conditions near the moon.

The station has telemetered spectra of gamma radiation obtained over various parts of the lunar surface. According to the initial data, the level of natural radiation from the lunar rocks associated with uranium, thorium and potassium radioactivity is close to the radioactivity of basic terrestrial rocks—basalts.

On its skin the station carries sensors which make it possible to record meteoric particles with a mass of one hundred millionth of a gram. The area sensitive to impacts of meteoric particles is

Kohzad Returns

(continued from page 3)
recently been produced. The was unable to remain long enough to complete the four years of study / needed to get a degree in this field.

He found film work related to his experience at Pohani Nandari where he worked for eight years before going to Italy. Many of his plays have been staged in Kabul's theatres.

The biggest hit was the Dance of the Demons which ran for over 50 performances. In the play the chief demon converses with a character representing disease. The Demon urges Disease to teach people to make war and to work against a United Nations. Disease replies that doctors are becoming so numerous that it is now difficult to create war among people. But the Demon says, go and find a poor man with a match, then it will be easy to start a war.

Besides working with the Kabul Art Theatre, Kohzad has also been employed at Radio Afghanistan and Islah. He graduated from Nejat High School in 1951.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
APRIL 12th, 8 P.M.
FEATURE FILM
WHITE NIGHTS FESTIVALS
CARTOON: FLIGHT TO THE MOON (35 mm.)

To : Our Customers
From: Nawroz Co. Kabul

We have shifted from the side of the Blue Mosque in Shar-e-Nau to a place opposite the mosque. We have lots of rugs and carpets, new and antique, for sale which are in different sizes and are going cheap. Our Telephone number is 24035.

Journalists Return From Indian Tour

KABUL, April 11.—A five-member delegation of journalists led by Sayed Fakir Alawi, editor-in-chief of daily Islah which spent three weeks in India at the invitation of the Indian government returned to Kabul Sunday.

During its stay in India the delegation visited various cultural, educational and industrial establishments in New Delhi, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Bombay and held talks with Indian leaders and newsmen including the Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain and Foreign Minister Swaran Singh.

Leader of the delegation said in a statement the visit also afforded an opportunity to inform the Indian journalists and press about the latest developments in this country.

Giving his impressions of the visit Sayed Khalil, editor-in-chief of this paper who was a member of the delegation, said that being a vast country India has to face problems of equal magnitude—overpopulation and the shortage of food topping the list.

He added, however, that the Indian leaders and people were going about solving their problems with a spirit of devotion and determination.

Khalil, who will write a series of articles about his Indian visit was also impressed by the attention the Indian Government is paying research with a view to promoting various industries and agriculture.

In thanking the Indian government and journalists for their warm hospitality, Alawi said the Indian leaders were greatly interested in the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

STOP PRESS

SANTO DOMINGO, April 11, (Reuter).—Dominican ex-president Bosch is to stand as presidential candidate in the June general election for his Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD).

Prof. Bosch was ousted by a 1963 military coup which ended the republic's first constitutional, by elected government since the 1961 assassination of dictator Rafael Trujillo, who had ruled independently for over 30 years.

Bosch was elected PRD candidate yesterday—the second and last day of a PRD convention. The party also decided to alter its statutes barring ex-presidents from seeking a second term. The Communist Party has already announced it will support Bosch's candidacy.



FOR SHEER DELIGHT
VOL. V, NO. 15.

Security Council Empowers Britain To Use Force If Necessary To Enforce Oil Embargo

Ten Members Favour Resolution On Rhodesia, Five Abstain

UNITED NATIONS, April 11.—The Security Council late Saturday called upon Britain "to prevent by the use of force if necessary" the arrival at Beira, Mozambique, of vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil destined for Rhodesia.

By a vote of 10 in favour, zero against and five abstentions, the Council passed a British resolution which also "empowers" the United Kingdom to arrest and detain the tanker known as the Joanna V upon her departure from Beira in the event her oil cargo is discharged there.

Britain had sought Council authorization to use force to reinforce the oil embargo against Southern Rhodesia by blocking access of tankers to the Mozambique port of Beira, the seaport mouth of a pipeline to Rhodesia.

The adopted resolution said: "Determined to prevent the resulting situation constitutes a threat to the peace."

"Calls upon the Portuguese government not to permit oil to be pumped through the pipeline from Beira to Rhodesia."

"Calls upon all states to ensure the diversion of any of their vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil destined for Rhodesia which may be en route for Beira."

"Calls upon the government of the United Kingdom to prevent by the use of force if necessary the arrival at Beira of vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil destined for Rhodesia, and empowers the United Kingdom to arrest and detain the tanker known as the Joanna V upon her departure from Beira in the event her oil cargo is discharged there."

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg described the Council's action as "a constructive move."

It was a specific and limited decision, he said, to prevent the arrival of the tanker known as the Joanna V, which carried a British navy warning to come Beira last Tuesday, remained in harbour with 18,000 tons of oil.

The Joanna V arrived in the Portuguese African port—terminus of the 305-km. oil pipeline to Rhodesia—while a British warship dog fleet in the Mozambique Channel was under orders not to use force to prevent the tanker's arrival.

The U.N. Security Council resolution—proposed by Britain in an emergency session Saturday—was only the second time in the 21-year history of the organization that mandatory provisions of chapter VII of the U.N. Charter had been invoked.

The captain of the Joanna V said this morning he was waiting for a spare engine part to arrive by air. If the tanker could not leave Beira on the high tide by tomorrow morning, she would be unable to leave the harbour and bar fully loaded until the end of September.

In Athens, Greece, Stihritatos, Secretary-General of the Ministry of merchant marine, said that the master of the tanker would be asked to leave Beira in the event a difference has come about in the disciplinary council "because he lied to us."

Stihritatos said the captain, when asked about the tanker's course, had reported to the Ministry that he was heading for Rotterdam, via Durban and the Cape of Good Hope, whereas he was steaming for Beira.

Captain Glysis was liable to have his master's licence withdrawn by the disciplinary council. A court may send him to a prison for up to six months, Stihritatos added.

10-month-old regime and called on all Buddhists, students and youths to unite "to realise the aspirations and demands of the people for an elected civilian government."

As the Bonzer-Buddhist priests—were stating their demands here, monks of South Vietnamese province said "to liberate" the rebellious northern garrison town of Danang from out-league 58 anti-government forces still in control.

At a press conference here the Buddhists laid down four demands. No punishment for civil servants and military personnel connected with the anti-government movement.

Release of any prisoners: Withdrawal of government troops from Danang: A pledge of an elected constituent assembly in four to six months.

The Buddhists claimed they no longer had any confidence in the

Pope Paul Renews Plea For Peace In Easter Message

VATICAN CITY, April 11, (Reuter).—Pope Paul made a renewed Easter plea for world peace.

"Mankind," the pontiff warned, "is hesitating between peace and war, between building a new, better and just world, and returning to the old, supported and dominated by its armaments and its grasping short-sighted schemes."

"Some years ago, after the immense disaster of the war, resolutions of pardon, of brotherhood, of union and of peace sprang on all sides from the hearts of men who had been taught in a tragic manner the bitter fruits of the collective egoism which runs through our history."

"We are forced to note with profound sadness that such resolutions are weakening in places and threatening to turn into totalitarian ideologies, into racism, ambitious national and class policies or else political gains of dangerous forces and conflicting interests."

The Pope said: "Freedom is not yet the normal law of many peoples, as so many of our sons and brothers know who are still hindered in the proper, open exercise of their rights of faith and conscience."

Peace within the family of nations is not yet firm enough to allow a steady advance to the benefit of modern civilization. The concept of life, not yet established the sole of true values to which all, especially the younger generations, must turn."

House Of Destitutes Helps Over 700 Become Independent Many Now Craftsmen Instead Of Beggars

KABUL, April 11.—The Kabul House for Destitutes has so far been able to help 743 persons and ten families learn to support themselves and leave the house of the destitute.

The house is a tenement house, the children receive uniforms and equipment has been obtained from the Red Crescent Society has spent 5,200,000 afghanis from its own capital to improve the living conditions in the house.

Similarly, financial institutions have donated money from time to time. The house has been also provided by UNICEF and CARE-MEDICO.

The house was founded some 38 years ago. But at that time it took only the children of the martyrs of independence. It was financed by the late King Mohammed Nadir Shah.

Later it was converted in to the House for the Destitute.

The house has such departments as carpentry, shoe-making, tailoring, painting and drawing and weaving in which Afghan and foreign teachers teach. It also has a library course.

At present 163 persons are being trained and helped in the house.

About two years ago the house became part of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and as a result of this, Khalilullah said, a marked difference has come about in the work of the house and the services which it provides.

For instance, a village school in Deesa Gul Village, Paktia province was elevated to the level of a fundamental school and 25 students were enrolled in its fourth grade. The school has 180 students.

In Asad Abad in Kunar, a village school for girls was opened Saturday and 30 girls were enrolled. The land and building both have been provided by the public.

Also a girls' primary school was opened in Kunduz in which 45 students were enrolled. Here also the land and building have been donated by the public.

He added that the film directed by the British air force, Mrs. Oldfield began taking the pictures with her cine-camera when she thought was a jet plane following her airplane, the newspaper said.

Still from the film printed in the newspaper showed an oblong-shaped craft apparently travelling at tremendous speed—retracting fins and assuming a saucer appearance.

Consultative Committee To Advise Agricultural College

KABUL, April 11.—The formation of a consultative committee for the College of Agriculture has been approved by the Cabinet Council, the college announced Sunday.

The committee will draw its members from the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation and Planning and the Rural Development Department.

The formation of such a committee was proposed by Kabul University earlier. Shah Mohammad Alkozai, Dean of the College of Agriculture, said in training better student in the College of the formation of such a committee will certainly help.

Alkozai said members of the committee will advise the college on the curriculum and also theoretical and practical training.

The official said that the papers written by the students were graded in such a manner that the teachers could not know the names of the students.

Altogether 830 boys and girls took the examinations.

Two Satellites Going Wrong Way Maverick Sputniks Oppose All Other Space Traffic

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Three satellites—one launched last Oct. 5, the other two placed in orbit March 30—are streaking around the world the "wrong way," from east to west.

The air force Office of Aerospace Research (OAR) confirmed Saturday that the three are the only satellites in true retrograde orbit.

Three satellites—one launched last Oct. 5, the other two placed in orbit March 30—are streaking around the world the "wrong way," from east to west.

The three retrograde satellites are either in polar orbit or are circling eastward in equatorial orbit.

The three maverick satellites in effect are opposing the oncoming traffic flow and cross-current of more than 1,000 bits and pieces of space hardware that have been placed in orbit since the launching of Soviet Sputnik 1 on Oct. 4, 1957.

The first of the air force scientific series, launched by Atlas-D rockets westward from the Pacific from Vandenberg air force base, California. The first, Ovi-2, was placed into reverse orbit ranging between the altitudes of 250 and 350 miles.

The 190-pound spherical space craft has sensing equipment with plastic materials that are the equivalent of living tissue to measure the effects of radiation on future astronaut voyages.

The others, 190-pound Ovi-4 and 260-pound Ovi-5, are in orbit between the altitudes of 550 and 900 miles. They were launched March 30 by a single Atlas, and carry a number of experiments, including devices to measure the vacuum, radiations and heating effect of four types of spacecraft surface coatings.

A spokesman said the Ovi satellites originally were to be launched after they were built. The programme was moved to Vandenberg and they had to be fired westward over the Pacific.

The mass-circulation Sunday newspaper, News of the World, said the movie pictures were taken two weeks ago by 38-year-old Mrs. Joan Oldfield from an airliner flying 9,000 feet (3,000 metres) over the English midlands.

He added that the film was examined by experts from Britain's air force. Mrs. Oldfield began taking the pictures with her cine-camera when she thought was a jet plane following her airplane, the newspaper said.

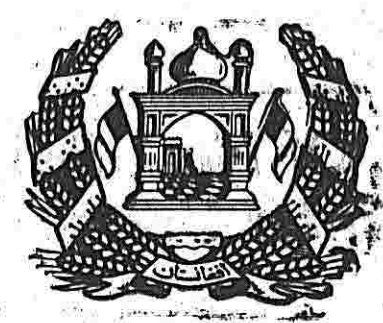
Still from the film printed in the newspaper showed an oblong-shaped craft apparently travelling at tremendous speed—retracting fins and assuming a saucer appearance.



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Airport Shopping

The number of airports in Afghanistan is increasing rapidly. With the establishment of the new domestic airlines which will be separate and independent from Airans, we are sure that much greater use will be made of air transportation both by Afghans and foreign tourists.

From the point of view of technical facilities, undoubtedly the airports have been improved a lot during the last few years. But it is time we also exploit the market potentialities of our airports. An airport is the first and last place a tourist sees in the country he visits. It is during these moments that he is most curious and in the mood to buy. Other countries are taking advantage of this psychology. That is why we see many shops at modern airports.

There is no reason why we should not follow suit and make our airports not only a show window for arts and crafts available in our country but also a foreign exchange earning centre.

Only recently the Prime Minister expressed a desire for the promotion of handicrafts in Paktia. Is Kabul airport not a suitable place to open a handicraft sales shop?

The Afghan Air Authority Department could commission a few shops to be set up at the airport. There is enough room either inside the main building of the airport or outside it. The shops might primarily sell Afghan handicrafts, carpets, pelts, lapis lazuli, and marble.

The idea of opening duty-free shops selling local and foreign goods is also worth considering.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Monday's daily Anis in its editorial regretted that due attention has not been and is not being paid to preserve the natural beauty of Kabul city which in the past was source of pleasure for the people.

As an example the paper mentioned the site at the foot of Sherardawa, known as Khawaja's field covered with wild lilacs, which was once the most beautiful spot in Kabul.

An Anis writer years ago proposed that the foot of Sherardawa and Asmai mountains should be planted in saplings, recalled the paper. Not only did the authorities ignore this proposal but they allowed the trees and bushes already there to disappear.

The paper urged the Municipality and particularly the Mayor to see that the beauty of Khawaja's field is preserved and the already ruined parts are restored.

Under the present circumstances, for people living in cities, the construction of residential houses is a major problem said Monday's Anis in its editorial entitled 'The Problem of House Construction.'

The people themselves are not able to overcome the problem of housing unless an organization or a department with full authority and with financial strength takes concrete steps towards solving this problem.

In this instance the vital roles played by the Mortgage and Construction Bank and Department of Housing Construction are being mentioned. The paper said these two organs have been doing their best to cope with ever increasing demands for living quarters but still the scope of their activities has not been large enough to meet the needs of the majority of the homeless people, added the paper.

The Department of Housing Construction has announced plans envisaging the construction of small towns on the outskirts of Kabul city and these plans give hope that in the near future more people will have their own homes.

The Mortgage and Construction Bank so far has been providing funds to the public to help them construct living quarters for themselves. These credits have been in cash, noted the paper.

The paper suggested that if the Bank spends money on constructing inexpensive houses the people will benefit more. In the same issue of Anis a letter to the editor said that 400,000 afghanis has been allocated for construction of a

ing at our international airports even though it may require more careful thinking and planning.

We are sure this will not only earn foreign exchange but also quench the thirst of those visitors who at the last minute remember that they have forgotten to buy a locally made gift to take home to their relatives.

Self-Determination In Aden

The small coup d'etat in Aden in September 1968 did much harm not only to the colony itself but also to the whole South Arabian peninsula.

As a result of this coup, the Constitution was suspended, the Parliament dissolved and the power entrusted to the governor.

Since then some political leaders have left the country in complete frustration while the Aden Trade Union Congress under the leadership of Abdullah Almasag has been very actively working for independence.

The press reports occasional shootings not only in Aden colony but also in the Protectorate. Boycotts, demonstrations, and strikes are frequent.

The United Nations Committee on Colonialism which is a member, is trying to find a solution to the problem.

Despite Aden's strategic importance, in a world in which colonialism is fading away there is no alternative to granting independence on the basis of self-determination.

We are sure that the Labour government of Harold Wilson will take steps to ensure the smooth return of power to the leaders of Aden. After all the Labour Party is well known for its rather progressive colonial policy.

proper hospital in Wardak, Maidan Province.

The writer, Dr. Ghulam Haider Mayer, in answer to a letter writer in the same column of the paper said that the work will begin this year.

Another letter writer noted that the meat for Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital is brought from the Slaughter House in the open truck.

The writer, Menawar, said the hospital should make arrangements to transport the meat brought by a covered truck.

The writer also urged the Public Health Department, to see that the butcher in the city display their meat in a sanitary manner.

In Monday's Anis a letter writer suggested that the Municipality should distribute plots of land for houses

where the living conditions are favourable and facilities needed by the residents could be easily provided.

The writer, Mohammad Karim, said that before the Municipality selects a site for houses it should see that the site is suitable for drinking water, electricity and transportation are arranged in the area moves rapidly and people can move into their house right after they are completed.

The same issue of Anis mentions two new published books under the title Helmand and Arman.

Helmand, is a book which provides geographical, historical, and cultural information about the province. The book was written by Mohammad Ibrahim Atayee in 105 pages. Arman (Aspiration) is a literary work written by Kasef Khugniy 112 pages long.

Both books are published in the Paktia language.

Spain's first unannounced newspaper since the start of the civil war in 1936 were on sale in Madrid as a new press law came into effect.

The law, approved by Parliament on March 15, became effective at midnight on Friday.

But there were no morning newspapers Friday because of the Good Friday holiday.

No change was noticeable in editions published Saturday night. Some did not ever refer to their new liberty.

The new law abolishes direct censorship and establishes relative freedom of the press, but copies of all newspapers must be lodged with the authorities half an hour before going on sale.

Information Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne told Parliament on March 15 the legislation was a compromise between total freedom of the press and complete state control. Neither of these was desirable, he said.

The Bureau press follows with great anxiety the events in Vietnam regarding them as a dangerous venture of American imperialism threatening peace in Southeast Asia.

The newspaper Botswana writes that now it is already a proven fact that the Vietnam war is an American war. Nobody now believes the talk that American troops are fighting in Viet-

Vietnam Can Be Free, Neutral, Thant Says

Editor's Note: The United Nations Secretary General U Thant gave a press conference on April 12th elaborating his views on Vietnam. Here are some excerpts from the interview.

Q: How far do you think the Vietnam war has become a matter of contention for strategic position among United States, China, and the USSR, the Secretary General asked.

A: "It is difficult to assess Vietnam in the context of the strategic interests of the big powers, because the concept of the term 'strategic interests' is not a very happy one since it has connotations of military strategy but I understand that some big powers have strategic interests in the area in other parts of the world. To be frank about it, United States has certain strategic interests in the South Pacific, at the same time, People's Republic of China must have similar interest."

Q: My feeling is that Vietnam problem could have been solved earlier if there had been a basic acceptance of the national facts as I have stated on previous occasions. I have also believed that Vietnam can be an independent and non-aligned country as was the case of the Geneva agreement of 1954. Of course when I say political independence and non-alignment it should be understood that the big powers including of course, Peking and Washington, that for last eleven years, I believed all along that Vietnam could be made an independent and non-aligned country. That is the reason why when General de Gaulle

came out with his proposal to make Southeast Asia non-aligned or to have a conference to consider this question of non-alignment for South East Asia comprising not only Vietnam but also Laos and Cambodia I was among the few who were most opposed to this proposal.

Q: I think there were missed opportunities in this regard, what was possible for instance in 1964 I am afraid is no longer possible today. I have been saying all along but I think we should keep on trying.

A: "But of one thing I am sure in order to bring peace to Vietnam, to find a way out of this very unfortunate situation, this independence and non-alignment should be the objective of all parties primarily concerned in the conflict and this concept of independence and non-alignment must be guaranteed by the big powers including Peking and Washington."

Q: I think one lesson we can draw from the Vietnamese crisis and for that matter from developments in many parts of the world today, is the fact that nationalism is still the most potent force in the life of a people. Whether you assess a situation in Vietnam or Syria or Ghana or Indonesia or elsewhere I think historians may draw one conclusion: That nationalism more than any political beliefs or ideologies or political convictions, is the most potent force in the life of a people. This applies equally to Africa or to Latin America or even to Europe. I think it is misleading to think in terms of political ideologies in the context of newly emerging nations.

Q: If my reading of history is correct

the peoples of these newly independent countries are much more concerned with their economic development than with their political beliefs. In all these countries the leaders are more concerned with economic matters than with political matters. First of all they are dividing ways and means of advancing the economic and social progress of their own people, of how to feed, house and clothe their people. Man is essentially an economic animal and only secondarily is he a political animal. I think this basic fact must be understood in any approach to the problems of the newly independent countries.

Q: I should like to make one further observation. After twenty-five years of war and strife and struggle no people in the world want peace more and deserve peace more than the people of Vietnam.

A: "On the question of Security Council involvement I am sure my view is well known and I would wish only to give reasons additional to those I have already given on previous occasions."

Q: "As you know I have constantly been opposed to Security Council involvement in the Vietnam question for reasons which you know. One of these reasons is that in 1954 the parties directly involved in the framework of UN because of the simple fact that only France of all the participants was a member of United Nations. Some consideration should apply today, of the parties primarily involved in the

an experimental confirmation of the full safety in satellite ships," Parin said.

Already now scientists can realistically imagine some concrete problems of interplanetary flight he noted. Thus, whereas during the flights of "Vostok" ships all sensors and electronics were attached to the bodies of cosmonauts throughout the flight, in prolonged interplanetary flights they will be set up by the doctor in the crew only for the time of studies. Soviet cosmonauts already have an experience in medical studies and the doctor, Ship, she professor remarked. B. Egorov is the first doctor cosmonaut.

Man flew into space only after

Soviet Prof. Predicts Future Of Space Medicine

Noting the successes of Soviet space medicine, the biologist Prof. Vasily Parin said that "the main accomplishments still lie ahead."

On the eve of the fifth anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's space flight the prominent physiologist stressed in a Tass interview that biologists and medicals hold a place of honour among those who had made space flights possible.

He said that now we are witnessing the forming of new independent scientific directions in medicine."

Reduced to space medicine acquire greater value when compared with new scientific data. Prof. Parin cited the example of the recently discovered "sinus arrhythmia" - increased fluctuations

in the pulse beat of animals and people in the conditions of weightlessness. Specialists relate this phenomenon to the relative increase in the tonicity of the parasympathetic system.

Prof. Parin said that Soviet scientists are carrying out a big range of studies. In particular they are resistance to various space factors.

Mathematical and cybernetic means are being introduced in space medical and biological studies, Prof. Parin believes. Sufficiently small and economic computers should be developed for space ships and effective diagnostic algorithms should be worked out, the scientist noted.

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Ball Stresses U.S. Support For S. Vietnamese

GEORGE W. BALL, U.S. Under Secretary of state, said Sunday that the United States is "supporting the people of South Vietnam."

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aspirations of the South Vietnamese, this is something we would like very much to happen."

The Prime Minister of South Vietnam, Nguyen Cao Ky, and others in his government, he said, are fully aware that they are to exercise power only under conditions created by a civilian government, he said.

Ball also briefly discussed NATO affairs and the current situation. He made these observations:

"France's request that U.S. forces and bases be removed from French soil in a year is 'not an argument' just between Paris and Washington. 'This is the subject of a formal diplomatic exchange between governments'."

The French attitude on NATO is disturbing, because, he said, it amounts to "a repudiation of quite valid arrangements" between the U.S. government and the French government.

"This is extraordinary. Governmental agreements in this cavalier fashion."

Without France, the United States and the 13 other NATO nations are "making very clear that they recognize the necessity of maintaining the NATO organization" and "that they intend to do so."

"The United States 'gave full support' to the British government's request for a United Nations resolution on Rhodesia which was passed Saturday. But whether America would support British use of force on land against Rhodesia was a 'hypothetical situation' which he declined to discuss."

Law Governing Municipalities

10. The 200 per cent fines imposed on those who evade taxes and other municipal duties.

11. Revenues from sale of the goods confiscated by the municipality under the provisions of the law.

12. Revenues from municipal enterprises such as sports fields, stadiums, and shows.

13. Taxes on signs put up on places of business and work of individuals and enterprises.

14. Payment of instalments for purchase of goods and property.

15. Payment of taxes required from the municipality under the law.

16. Expenses involved for establishing and constructions needed for the city.

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18. Expenses involved for discharging duties given to municipalities under Article 10 of this law.

19. Expenses required for the construction, repair and maintenance of mosques.

(To be continued)

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Radioactive Soil From Spain Buried Where De Soto Landed 1,750 Tons Put 3 Metres Underground

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, APRIL 12. (AP)—Workers for the Atomic Energy Commission Monday began burying tons of radioactive near the spot where Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto first touched south Carolina four centuries ago in his quest for treasure.

The 1,750 tons of Spanish dirt and tomato vines, packed in sealed drums, is being buried in slit trenches on a tract of land in the Aiken Savannah river plant.

Searching for Indian gold and silver, De Soto in about 1540 crossed the Savannah river from what is now the state of Georgia into what is now Aiken County, south Carolina.

The atomic debris from Spain became contaminated when H-bombs fell to earth after the collision of two U.S. air force planes near Palomares beach in January.

Tass Comments On American Concern Over South Vietnam

MOSCOW, April 12.—Discussing events in South Vietnam Tass Commentator Vasily Kharkov writes: If even the U. S. Department of State officially expresses grave concern over the developments in South Vietnam, then General Ky and his American patrons must indeed be feeling as if they were sitting on a volcano.

The statement by the joint Buddhist committee in Saigon says that the Buddhists no longer feel any confidence in the present military regime.

The earliest convocation of an elective constituent assembly is said to have plunged Washington into gloom. The American press regards the statement as all but a declaration of war on the Ky regime the majority of the Buddhist population.

The fate of "puppet number one" is hanging in the balance. The situation was further complicated by the American intervention yesterday when the Catholic minister in South Vietnam also announced their determination to press for the establishment of a civilian government.

Murderer's Letters To Be Published In Journal Today

LONDON, April 12.—Macabre letters written by mass murderer Jack the Ripper in 1888 will be published here today for the first time.

Britain's most notorious killer—he was never caught—wrote the letters to London police boasting where his next murder was going to take place.

The letters, some of which give his address as "hell", were unearthed by the Chief of the London Hospital. These will be made public for the first time in today's edition of the Hospital Gazette, edited by medical students.

Jack the Ripper, who murdered and cut up prostitutes in London's east end, used the letters to send police off on false trails while he committed murder elsewhere, in the London of hansom cabs and gaslit streets.

The letters, described by a hospital spokesman as of great historical value, were found by a scholar searching old archives.

Also to be published are sketches of several women victims, drawn by pathologists of the time.

Nepalese Premier Arrives In India

NEW DELHI, April 12. (Reuters)—Nepal's Prime Minister, Sarda Bahadur Thapa, was greeted by Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi when he arrived here yesterday for a 17-day official visit.

Thapa will discuss the international situation and Indo-Nepalese relations with Mrs. Gandhi and her ministers.

India is aiding Nepal's development and Thapa will be having meetings with Indian Finance Minister, Sachin Chaudhary and top planners.

He is also expected to discuss problems of Nepal's trade with countries other than India.

Nepal is understood to be anxious for an easing of Indian formalities on transit trade.

Cotton Industry In Town Famous For Its Silks

OSH, April 12. (Tass)—The ancient Kirghiz town of Osh, which was famous for its silks, will become a cotton industry center. A complex with an annual capacity of over 80 million metres of cotton fabrics is under construction here. With its completion the output of cotton fabrics in Kirghizia will increase several times.

Machines from Czechoslovakia and the GDR are being installed at the complex. More than five thousand looms and 240 thousand spindles will function at the mills.

INDIA SENDS MISSION TO U.S. TO SEEK AID

NEW DELHI, April 12. (Reuters)—An Indian economic mission will leave here next week for Washington for talks with the United States government and the World Bank, it was announced yesterday.

According to an official spokesman the four-man mission, led by the Planning Minister, would seek financial aid for India's five-year development plan.

World Briefs

CAIRO, April 12. (DPA)—The ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Salim Al Sabah, today began a four-day state visit to the United Arab Republic, radio Cairo reported.

Informed sources said he may try to mediate in the Yemen conflict. The Sheikh is also expected to visit Iraq in the coming month at the invitation of President Abdul Salam Aref.

TOKYO, April 12. (DPA)—Japan yesterday agreed to consider aid to Singapore's five-year development plan, it was announced after talks on bilateral economic cooperation here yesterday.

The Singapore delegate said the island country needed \$220 million foreign aid.

NEW YORK, April 12. (DPA)—The chairman of the West German Bundestag (parliament) economic committee, Alexander Menne, left here for Chicago yesterday for talks on economic and political questions with leading New York personalities.

BEIRUT, April 12. (DPA)—Talks between delegates of the South Arabian Federation and the front for the Liberation of Occupied to hold further meetings, radio Beirut reported.

It said the discussions were held in mutual understanding, leading Floy members, including former Aden Premier Abdolkawim Makawi, have dissociated themselves from the talks.

SANAA, April 12. (DPA)—The Yemeni cabinet met in Sanaa yesterday to discuss Prime Minister Hassan Ali Amris four-week visit to Cairo. The Premier returned home Saturday.

A main topic of his Cairo talks is believed to have been the possibility of holding a second round of the Yemen peace conference between Republicans and Royalists, broken off last December.

HANOI, April 12. (DPA)—North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh has claimed that Viet Cong have wiped out 32,000 troops, including 16,000 Americans in the first two months of this year.

The North Vietnam News Agency said yesterday that he was giving an interview to a team from the Japanese "NDN" television in Hanoi.

He also said that in the same period, 500 American and South Vietnamese planes were downed in South Vietnam and about 300 military vehicles destroyed.

U Thant's Speech

Condit, from page 2

conflict in Vietnam today only the United States, is a member of the world body. I think some consideration should apply today as applied twelve years ago.

Another basic reason is that if the matter is brought before Security Council, it would be a position somewhat like that of an accused being summoned before a jury where among the important members of the jury there is somebody whom the accused considers to be inimical to its interests.

"My attitude regarding Security Council involvement is guided by one consideration: If Security Council has to take any action on any dispute the first prerequisite is that it must be in a position to hear both sides of the question; this is a must."

"If both sides come and plead their respective case before the Council I will be first to advocate immediate Security Council involvement but as you know this is not the case; there are no prospects of Peking or Hanoi coming to Security Council because of reasons I have just stated."

"This matter was discussed by me with some of delegations that posed this problem in January. At that time two or three possible means of bringing about a conference were discussed. One was Security Council involvement. The other was involvement by some of the neutral countries and third was possible involvement by International Control Commission."

"In context of these discussions in January, my personal feeling at the time was that it was worth exploring possibilities of a useful solution."

TASHKENT, April 12. (Tass)—Imprints of leaves of a plant unknown to science were discovered by the Soviet paleontologist Nikolai Gomolitsky on the southwestern spurs of the Gissar range (Uzbekistan).

The leaf of this plant is four millimetres wide, and 30 centimetres long. Bunches of parallel fibres left a distinctive impression on stones.

Microscopic investigation revealed a unique configuration of cells and stomata arrangements. The scientist estimates that this leaf is some 145 million years old.

Nikolai Gomolitsky believes that this is a new variety of leaf he named "Turkella" in honour of his teacher—Anna Tur Tanova—fellow, who made a big contribution to the study of ancient flora and the advancement of paleobotanics in central Asia.

Gomolitsky collected by the spurs of the Gissar range and other trees, which lived 135–160 million years ago. Specialists regard this is one of the finest collection in the world.

It includes 12 varieties of trees, 33 of which were not known to science before.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Pakistan International Airlines

Offer you four Viscount flights ex Kabul per week to Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi. These flights provide connection at Rawalpindi directly to Karachi with modern.

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Bosch May Get Dominican Presidency Again

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 12. (AP)—Juan Bosch, self-styled spokesman for the Dominican Republic's underprivileged, may soon have a second chance as President of his troubled nation.

Bosch is a paradox, a left-of-center liberal who is damned by other liberals while conservatives are among his staunchest partisans. He has often been accused of playing up to the communists.

But communist leaders are known to hold Bosch in high esteem for his role in the 1965 revolution in which the United States intervened, is considered the front runner in a contest expected to include at least three other major presidential aspirants.

Bosch coaches his speeches in simple language that appeals to the common man.

His upper-class critics see distortion, bitterness and vindictiveness woven skillfully into his oratory. But in the neighbourhood grocery stores, bars and fruit stands, the ordinary folk cluster transfixed around their radios when Bosch speaks.

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Press

Condit, from page 2

foreign political, course of the party and the state, Pravda writes editorially "Soviet foreign policy is aimed at the creation of most favourable conditions for the building up of communism, the strengthening of the might of the world socialist system and giving utmost support to national and social liberation."

The Hanoi newspaper seemed to be supporting the Soviet position in the argument. The entire Editorial was not quoted.

China has charged that Soviet aid to North Vietnam is neither vigorous nor sincere. Peking says it is only intended to win enough compromise settlement of the war that will benefit the United States.

This China charges, is part of a Soviet effort to cooperate with the United States in dominating the world.

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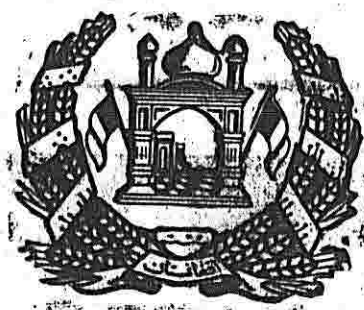
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KABUL



Successful Sanctions

The Security Council's resolution empowering Britain to intercept ships carrying oil to Rhodesia, if successfully carried out, have a decisive effect on cutting Rhodesia's oil supply as far as the sea route is concerned.

One tanker has already been intercepted and a second one is on the verge of being questioned.

Even if Britain succeeds in blockading all oil shipments to Rhodesia by sea, perhaps a more difficult route, the control will be the flow of not only oil but also other goods from South Africa via Beuchuanaland.

The good neighbourly relations between the two countries, having the same policy of apartheid, will certainly impede the complete and successful economic blockade of Ian Smith's regime.

As history shows, economic sanctions against Italy before she attacked Ethiopia and during the Spanish civil war failed since all parties concerned did not adhere to them. Britain alone cannot enforce the Security Council resolution of 1966. It is the cooperation of all nations. Since the government of Verwoerd is not ready to cooperate, it is necessary to re-emphasize the economic sanctions already advised against South Africa as well.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Tuesday's *Isaf* published a report giving the impressions of some members of a group of 15 American tourists who visited Kabul recently.

The group taking to the Hamppill Company tour was headed by Charles Kisanne.

"We had heard so much about the splendid and beautiful land of the Afghans but what we saw was far more interesting than what we had heard," said Kisanne to an *Isaf* reporter.

Referring to their stay in Kabul, he said: "Although our stay in Afghanistan was very short, what we saw during this short but to the colorful valleys of our tour to the colorful valleys of Paghman and Isfah was beautiful."

In regard to development of tourism in Afghanistan, Kisanne stressed the need for more comfortable hotels and provision of facilities for tourists such as air service between Kabul and Bamyan.

Mrs. Ford, one of the employees of the Hamppill Company and a member of the group said that the beauty of Afghanistan is so great that one wishes to spend years in this land to enjoy it.

Mrs. Ford said unfortunately there was not time to see more of this ancient land. She expressed the hope that next year the group could come again to Afghanistan with her husband and see other parts of the country.

Rustam Ali Sultan, Vice-President of the Afghan Tourist Bureau said that tourists coming with the Hamppill Company rank as first class tourists and generally they are elderly and well-to-do people.

According to Kisanne the group will return home via Tehran, Baghdad, Damascus, Beirut and Istanbul. The group had already visited Japan, Hong Kong and the subcontinent of India.

In order to standardize and improve the products of tailors, goldsmiths and capmakers, cooperatives of craftsmen should be formed by the Chamber of Commerce, said Tuesday's *Isaf* in its editorial entitled "People's Expectation from the Chamber of Commerce."

Most of our craftsmen do not have enough capital and although they raise their charges they still live from hand to mouth. And the high charges have a negative effect on government officials' budgets since they have to have at least two suits made a year.

The paper suggested that under the guidance of high authorities and those departments responsible for public ser-

Indonesia And The UN

If the South African government confronts a world economic blockade, the government of Ian Smith will not receive the goods that it is getting at present.

Since the reshuffle in the Indonesian cabinet recently, there have been conflicting reports about the re-entry of that country into the United Nations.

In an interview Dr. Malik last week said that his country would be interested in rejoining the world body. Although Indonesia has left the United Nations, she still is member of several of its agencies.

Dr. Sukarno, a little later said that his foreign minister had been misquoted and that Indonesia would not rejoin the United Nations unless the world body reorganises itself.

Again, last Friday, General Suharto, referring to Dr. Malik's remarks, said that his country would consider re-entering the United Nations.

Meanwhile, United Nations Secretary-General U Thant pointed out last week that the UN would welcome the re-entry of Indonesia and to his mind there would be no difficulties.

In any case Indonesia apparently has not lost interest in the United Nations and it is very possible that the country may find a viable time to rejoin and thus add the efforts of one hundred million people to this organisation, the great hope of mankind.

As a result in Bamyan, the writer while asking for an explanation also request the Government Monopolies to see that the price of oil sugar is standardized in every part of the country.

"Another letter writer suggested that the village school in Sterghob village, which is a primary school, should be upgraded to a secondary school.

"The children finish the third grade in the village they have to make a long trip to either Isfah or Karakoram to continue their primary education. This is a long distance for children and creates much inconvenience for them, added the writer.

"He said the residents of the village are ready to shoulder the expense and put a plot of land at the disposal of the Ministry of Education for construction of a primary school.

Commenting editorially Monday in Britain's oil of naval force to prevent tankers with oil for Rhodesia reaching the Mozambique port of Beira, the *Isaf* said that Britain's swift implementation of the oil blockade and its use of force would not topple Premier Ian Smith's government.

Britain's latest moves in the oil war against Rhodesia would only strain relations between Britain, Portugal and South Africa, the paper said.

"Her show of force may well frighten off oil embargo runners and curtail neighbouring South Africa's backdoor aid to Rhodesia but the long-term effects of her actions brings war fear closer to Southern Africa," the paper added.

A Karachi newspaper, *The Leader*, said last night it could be the Wilson's magic "which led Mrs. Indira Gandhi to invite the British Prime Minister to New Delhi after avoiding him on the way to recent talks in Washington with President Johnson."

On her way to the United States, Mrs. Gandhi flew directly from Paris to New York. On the return trip she made a six-hour stopover in London for talks with Wilson. When the arrival back in New Delhi she said Wilson would be visiting India possibly some time in October. She said President Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexei Kossygin would also visit India.

The paper said that in accepting Mrs. Gandhi's invitation, Wilson "is in the great company of President

John F. Kennedy and Premier Kossygin—the only two allies of India, as it were, who have visited her."

"How did the sudden change in Mrs. Gandhi's sudden pose come over," the *Isaf* asked. It said that the Wilson's move did not surprise the *Isaf* as it had more than expected, or that it has been promised.

"The CPSU, just as the majority of the fraternal parties, deem expedient the convocation of another international meeting of communist and workers parties when the conditions are ripe for it," says Pravda in a leading article April 11, devoted to the 23rd CPSU congress.

The *New York Herald Tribune* in its April 11 issue commenting on Rhodesia oil, says Britain's biggest obstacle in cutting off the trade to Rhodesia was these nations who wanted the British to take much stronger action, and the real struggle was not in intercepting a mid-manned Greek tanker but in getting an enabling resolution through a talky Security Council. This latter has been one of the air of high force.

The *New York Times* on Rhodesia oil in the same day issue says seizure by a British naval vessel of a Greek tanker on its way to the Portuguese Mozambique off oil believed destined for Rhodesia dramatizes the effort to constrict Rhodesia's economy. It would be unrealistic to consider the oil as stronger language for Rhodesia's management without oil from the source, thanks mainly to South Africa's help.

The municipal budget after it is prepared by the municipality shall be submitted to the commission consisting of chiefs of administrative offices and their representatives and the representatives of the General Assembly.

The assembly will review the budget provisions article by article, and outline of the revenues and expenditure chapter by chapter and approve them as submitted or after making amendments.

The budget should be sent to the Ministry of Interior at least two months before the end of the

year through the provincial governor and with his views attached to it.

The Ministry of Interior, with its financial departments, will consider the budget within ten days after it arrives there and after discussing the following points will approve it in final form:

1. Conformity of the proposed budget with the provisions of the laws and ordinances of the state.

2. Elimination of any revenues which the municipality is not authorized to collect.

3. Correction of the measure of the budget, within the limits which the laws allow.

4. Elimination of expenditure and services which are not duties of the municipality.

5. Comparison of the budget with the work plan which has been approved by the Municipal Assembly.

Article 72: If a municipal official or contract employee makes expenditures which are outside the budget, in accordance with the laws governing government officials and employees, he will be responsible and shall be punished.

Article 73: The Mayor authorizes appropriations from the municipal budget. The Mayor and the Assistant Mayor will be responsible for the budget.

(Contd. on page 4)

UK 3 the first all-British satellite, is now entering its final phase of manufacture and development following two years' design and development work by teams from British industry and government research centres.

The UK 3, a model of which is shown here, is due to be launched in February 1967 and will be the third in a series of Anglo-American scientific research satellites.

The first two of the series, UK 1 and UK 2, were American-built and fitted with British instruments, UK 1 having been launched in 1962 and UK 2 two years ago.

Picture shows the Spitznagel Hotel Building in which the Ministry of Information and Culture is also situated. The building was one of the first in the country to have a neon sign.

With the arrival of spring and the beginning of the tourist season, the hotel is full of guests.

An extension until July 15 has been made to the truce negotiated by Scott, Assam State's Chief Minister B. P. Chahla, and the Gandhian socialist, Jayakrishna Narayan, who resigned recently saying he

acted on the desire of the heart muscle with a chemical substance—hydrolysate of the myofibrillar tissue taken from another animal.

In Prof. Polezhayev's opinion confirmed by experimental data a material obstacle to the regeneration of the heart muscle is the constrictive tissue scar. It rapidly covers over damaged spot and saves the organism from major disruption of the heart.

The first attempts to make the tissue regenerate after a heart attack were made on frogs. As known, under ordinary conditions their clipped arms do not regenerate.

Now the scientist is working on regeneration of the heart muscle. The next stage of his work will be an attempt to repair the damage developing in animals after an infarction of the myocardium.

The experiments are conducted in a laboratory and the scientist for the time being refrains from any recommendations for the treatment of human heart diseases.

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In experiments on rats

Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 13.—A fundamental school was opened Monday in Enjil Woleswali in Herat. 120 students began their schooling there.

The land and construction cost of the building for the school were provided by the public. The school was opened by the governor of the province.

In Taran district of Kunar province a village school was opened Monday and 40 students were enrolled.

KABUL, April 13.—The consul of the embassy of the People's Republic of China Chong Han-chin met Abdul Raouf Benawa Tuesday and discussed with him the selection of background music for the film of the visit by Chinese President Liu Shao-chi, to Afghanistan.

The embassy official also talked with Benawa about getting Afghan artists to perform at the Chinese embassy in Kabul.

Vital Statistics

(Continued from page 3)

The USA I am sending you this letter, but no doubt you will refund the postage. The postage was washed ashore on the Atlantic side of North Uist in the Outer Hebrides. 50 cents is promised to the sender of the enclosed card, but a small amount of cents is of no use here. The Bank will charge 1/- to cash them, and as the bank is 16 miles far here, it was to be posted, and they would send the change back in a registered envelope costing 1/- so there would be no much left. So I would prefer the equivalent of 50 cents in English currency.

We sent him four letters. One of this letter was sent to us from Vero Beach. "I have one of your bottles. I collect things of this sort as I find them. I also collect \$2.00 bills. That is what it will take to get the number off this bottle, and where found, etc." We considered sending her letter to a Vero Beach newspaper but decided the correct approach was simply to ignore it.

SCPTICISM

Some individuals were a little sceptical and wished to know if the offer was really "on the level". One graduate student voyaging on the "Chain", an oceanographic vessel, in the N. E. Atlantic, undertook a drift bottle study of his own. He obtained some new bottles in Bermuda and prepared bottle papers on the ship's mimeograph. In consequence, the following appeared in an Argentine newspaper: "Messages—Beachcombers have found several bottles washed in by the tide containing typewritten messages requesting that the latitude and longitude of where they were found should be sent to the Oceanographic Institute, Massachusetts, U.S.A. As the messages do not bear any official stamp it is believed that they have been thrown into the sea as a hoax."

In addition to the requested information—date, location of finding, name and address of finder—details of family history are often provided by elderly beachcombers. In contrast, one 17-year-old, hoping to accelerate her history, sent us her vital statistics: 5'3", 106 lbs, 34"-24"-36" and her phone number.

But it was a little difficult to straighten out a couple of Rollins College geology majors who wanted to know if we were employing our bottles in an attempt to demonstrate the theory that the Pacific flows periodically under the Atlantic.

Removing the card from the bottle without destroying the card seems to have been a problem for some. One individual broke the bottle on the incinerator door, losing bottle, card and all into the flames, could not recall the number, but still claimed the reward. Another explained the hole in the postcard. "My husband broke the bottle by shooting it with his forty-five."

One correspondent, Claude A. Morehouse, N. B., was moved to write a poem about his contact with oceanography which ended:

If you're ever down this way
Be sure to take a stroll, one day
By the Ocean's Rolling Tide;
And maybe—what you know
What you will find
Or a bottle from Woods Hole, Mass.

And you'll get 50 cents reward.

Housewife Breaks World Flight Endurance Record

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 13, (Reuters).—Flying housewife Mrs. Jerrie Mock landed her 4.55-mile flight which shattered the 3,671-mile record held by three Soviet women for 28 years.

Mrs. Mock made the flight in a six-seater Cessna in 11 hours, consuming three ham sandwiches and a thermos flask of water.

India, Ethiopia Favour Use Of Force Against Ian Smith Regime In Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, April 13, (DPA).—The Indian and Ethiopian members of the UN Decolonisation Committee demanded Tuesday that the Security Council pass a resolution sanctioning use of force against Ian Smith's Rhodesia.

Indian delegate C. R. Gharekhan described the April 9 Security Council's decision on stopping oil supplies getting to the rebel regime of Rhodesia Premier Ian Smith as inadequate, and said force should be employed to topple the current Salisbury Government.

For Ethiopia, Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy also expressed his dissatisfaction with the Council's resolution, and demanded that the 24-member decolonisation committee prepare a resolution for submission to the Council providing for armed intervention against Rhodesia.

Australian delegate Patrick Shaw came out against such a step, which he said went beyond the powers of the committee, while Danish delegate Skjold Melbye suggested that the committee's minutes should merely be passed to the Security Council for information.

British delegate Francis Brown rejected the charges levelled against Britain at the last committee session by chairman Gershon Collier of Sierra Leone. He said Collier was scheduled to continue his discussion today.

Meanwhile the tanker Joanna was being pumped half of its oil into storage tanks here today, informed shipping sources said.

It was intended, the sources said, to pump the oil into the new storage tanks being built in the dock area and not directly into the 305 kms. pipeline leading from Beira to Rhodesia's Kefauy.

There was no official confirmation here that the Joanna, focal point of Britain's efforts to prevent oil reaching Rhodesia, would begin discharging its cargo.

Sources said an all-out effort was made to finish construction of the dock storage tanks in order to accommodate 9,600 tons of oil.

Beira's British Consul, John Vlahor, who believes the Joanna's cargo is intended to break the embargo on oil to Rhodesia, said tonight he had no news on whether any oil would be discharged.

But he conceded that the vessel must pump out up to 5,000 tons of oil to make it light enough to cross the harbour sand bar to open sea within the next three weeks.

Meanwhile, a reduction valve vital as a ship-to-shore connection in discharging the oil, has been obtained in Johannesburg and was due here today.

N. Viet. Protests To ICC Against B-52's Air Raid

HANOI, April 13, (Tass).—Colonel Ha Van Lau, head of the liaison mission of the supreme command of the people's army of North Vietnam, Tuesday sent an urgent message to the President of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam with a strong protest and condemnation of a new act of American aggression against North Vietnam.

The message, carried by VIA News Agency, says that on April 12 American B-52 strategic bombers attacked a district in the west of Quang Binh province in Vietnam.

The message stresses that this is an extremely serious act of aggression and a new step in the escalation of the war in Vietnam.

The new followed the ousting from North Vietnam of American Agency correspondents last month. Radio Jakarta has also been replying to attacks made on Indonesia by radio broadcasts made on Indonesia by radio.

The Peking Foreign Ministry requested a speedy reply to the above request.

Antara To Close Office in Peking

JAKARTA, April 13, (AP).—Antara, Indonesian official News Agency, will close its office in Peking, the agency announced here Monday.

The decision came when the New China News Agency, China's official news agency, refused to monitor Antara news casts from Jakarta for release in Peking, the agency said.

The move followed the ousting from North Vietnam of American Agency correspondents last month. Radio Jakarta has also been replying to attacks made on Indonesia by radio.

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FOR SALE

Ford Falcon, 5000 cc, 1200 cc, 2000 cc, 2500 cc, 3000 cc, 3500 cc, 4000 cc, 4500 cc, 5000 cc, 5500 cc, 6000 cc, 6500 cc, 7000 cc, 7500 cc, 8000 cc, 8500 cc, 9000 cc, 9500 cc, 10000 cc, 10500 cc, 11000 cc, 11500 cc, 12000 cc, 12500 cc, 13000 cc, 13500 cc, 14000 cc, 14500 cc, 15000 cc, 15500 cc, 16000 cc, 16500 cc, 17000 cc, 17500 cc, 18000 cc, 18500 cc, 19000 cc, 19500 cc, 20000 cc, 20500 cc, 21000 cc, 21500 cc, 22000 cc, 22500 cc, 23000 cc, 23500 cc, 24000 cc, 24500 cc, 25000 cc, 25500 cc, 26000 cc, 26500 cc, 27000 cc, 27500 cc, 28000 cc, 28500 cc, 29000 cc, 29500 cc, 30000 cc, 30500 cc, 31000 cc, 31500 cc, 32000 cc, 32500 cc, 33000 cc, 33500 cc, 34000 cc, 34500 cc, 35000 cc, 35500 cc, 36000 cc, 36500 cc, 37000 cc, 37500 cc, 38000 cc, 38500 cc, 39000 cc, 39500 cc, 40000 cc, 40500 cc, 41000 cc, 41500 cc, 42000 cc, 42500 cc, 43000 cc, 43500 cc, 44000 cc, 44500 cc, 45000 cc, 45500 cc, 46000 cc, 46500 cc, 47000 cc, 47500 cc, 48000 cc, 48500 cc, 49000 cc, 49500 cc, 50000 cc, 50500 cc, 51000 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THE KABUL TIMES

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Greece And Cyprus

With the resignation of a second member from the Greek cabinet Tuesday night, the Greek government appeared to be moving again toward a crisis. The cabinet crisis may not last long but it indicates that relations with Cyprus are filled with new dimensions of uncertainty.

The government of Stephanos Stephanopoulos which has been urging union with Cyprus seems to be in the process of losing power on this issue.

A general Grivas' visit to Athens and his return to Cyprus has stirred speculations that the general, as the commander of the 11,000-member Cyprus National Guard stationed on the island, will not relinquish control of the contingent to Archbishop Makarios, the president of Cyprus.

What is in danger here is the sovereignty and national integrity of Cyprus. It is inconceivable that a free and independent country can be divided into two parts.

It is also time a second look be taken at the nature of the Cyprus constitution. The provision permitting foreign interference ought to be revised. The Zurich agreements on Cyprus are also under review.

The Greek government's move toward union with Cyprus is a move toward a crisis. The cabinet crisis may not last long but it indicates that relations with Cyprus are filled with new dimensions of uncertainty.

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For other numbers first dial switchboard number 21043, 24028, 24026.

Printed by Government

are of special significance. They, too, require revision if ultimately the security of the island is to be guaranteed.

Time For Peace In Vietnam

The situation in South Vietnam is deteriorating further. General Ky's government is on the verge of collapse. With all the consolation that General Ky receives from his allies, as past experience and the present situation indicate, he may not survive the Buddhist onslaught.

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Soviet Cosmonauts Interviewed On Television

With questions have since been asked the youngest of the cosmonauts is five years old, the oldest—78.

Explaining what he meant by "making themselves at home on the moon," Gagarin said: "It is to establish stations which will serve as points of departure for longer space voyages, and also astronomical observatories and scientific laboratories." Only then can he be said that we have made ourselves at home on the moon.

Gagarin would not say what planet he would like to be the first to visit. "The moon, Venus, Mars each of these planets has its own secrets."

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Philippine President Views On Southeast Asia

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said Tuesday, in an exclusive interview with AP reporter Stanley M. Symington, that the first elements of a 2,000-man Philippine expeditionary force will be rushed to Vietnam by the end of May if Senate approval is received this month.

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Backgrounders

European Common Market Limits Customs Barriers

It was thought that on July 1, 1965 the historic and important Common Market (European Economic Community) had ended its life in failure. On that day the French Government decided to stop at the last minute.

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Easy To Read: Balkh, Pamirs On Route Of World Traveler Marco Polo

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Science Corner

Scientists Add Element No. 104 To Periodic Table

MOSCOW, April 14, (Tass)—After the study of physical properties of the new element Mendeleev's periodic table number 104, successful experiments were carried out to study its chemical properties.

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400 New Trees Greet 2,400 Students Returning To Habibia School This Year

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Kabul University Publishes Catalogue

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HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

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French Withdrawal Will Not Paralyze North Atlantic Treaty, Dean Rusk Says

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Mark Twain Tells A Tall Tale

Once Mark Twain was traveling on a ship. He was sitting with a group of men. Some of the men told him tall tales.

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Institute Teaches Skills Of Industrial Administration

130 Men, Women Trained To Staff Businesses, Govt.

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Flying Motor Cycle

RIGA, April 14, (Tass)—The idea of a flying motor cycle has met with enthusiastic support among 1,300 participants in a teachers' conference in Riga.

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Two of the four governors who left Kabul three weeks ago for a visit to Britain at the invitation of the British government returned to Kabul by air today.

Viet Cong Launches Fresh Attacks, Inflicts Damages

SAIGON, April 14, (Reuters).—The Viet Cong have launched a fresh offensive, this time against two police stations here. Using mortars and hand grenades they inflicted minor damages. No loss of life was reported.

Another report said Viet Cong killed two American servicemen and wounded at least 80 other people in a sudden major attack on Saigon's civil airport early Wednesday.

Models To Sit On Eggs

NEW YORK, April 14, (Reuters).—A New York city promoter who advertised in the newspapers for a "model-type girl" to sit on chicken eggs and hatch them, said yesterday over 700 girls applied for the job.

Therapy Zarets, who has a pet show in Coney Island in Suburban Brooklyn, said in the advertisement that the girl would be paid \$100 a day and receive a \$1,000 "bonus on completion of promotion."

Common Market

(Contd. from page 3)

After seven months of inaction the French and the other countries agreed. On January 30, 1966, the Minister from France returned to his chair on the Council and business could be done again. It was a happy date for all Europeans who wished to see all European countries friendly with each other.

The Common Market idea has spread to other countries in Eastern and Western Europe and to Asia and Africa. Many people throughout the world are watching the Common Market closely to learn from its successes and to avoid its failures.

Non-Proliferation

(Contd. from page 2)

will be a significant anti-proliferation measure but not so high as to unduly delay its entry into force.

Article VI is a withdrawal clause. It states that the treaty shall remain in force indefinitely but that any party can withdraw if it decides that extraordinary events related to the treaty have jeopardized its supreme interests. It must give the UN Security Council three months' notice of such action with an explanation of what it regards as the extraordinary event.

The article also provides for a review of the treaty after a specified period if two-thirds of the signatories agree a review is needed.

Article VII declares that authentic texts of the Treaty will be printed in Chinese, French, Russian and English.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Pakistan International Airlines

Offer you four Viscount flights ex Kabul per week to Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi.

These flights provide connection at Rawalpindi directly to Karachi with modern.

TRIDENT PURE JETS

Departure Kabul at 11:30 hours Local Time on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS.

Clay May Defend Title In Britain

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, April 14, (Reuters).—A spokesman for the sponsors of Cassius Clay told Reuters here yesterday they were looking very carefully at a 100,000 sterling offer for the World Heavyweight Boxing Champion to defend his title in London against Britain's Manny Cooper.

The offer came from Britain Promoter Harry Levine. The spokesman, Arthur Graffon, said it had been made recently by cable and in telephone conversations.

SPACE DOGS GET MEDICAL CHECKUPS

MOSCOW, April 14, (Tass).—The famous space travelers the dogs Veterok and Ugolek—are now in their habitual terrestrial condition and undergoing further checkup according to program.

Ugolek and Veterok spent about 22 days in outer space to help medical science plan for future super-long manned space flights.

AFGHAN NATIONAL COSTUMES

For Ladies

From all parts of the country. Different sizes, reasonable prices.

"Souvenir and Art Shop"

Kiosk opposite entrance of Spinzar Hotel

UN Expert Reports On Indian Food Shortage

UNITED NATIONS, April 14, (Reuters).—The American grain shipments to India have of late been in the country, a United Nations official said yesterday.

Dr. Donald Faris, a programme officer specializing in applied nutrition in India for the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), told a press conference here that the famine in India is currently "as bad as I have ever seen."

He said that, "if it hadn't been for the American grain shipments, India would be in chaos today."

Asked about Indian government statements describing reports of widespread starvation deaths as 15 years in Asia.

Mrs. Gandhi Proposes Plan To Meet India's Food Shortage

NEW DELHI, India, April 14, (AP).—The only pressure put on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during her recent tour abroad was that India should attain self sufficiency in food, she said in a mass meeting Wednesday.

"If you call it a pressure that's the only pressure put on me, if I may say so," she said amidst cheers.

She told her nation, whose population will touch half a billion this September, "unless we achieve an agricultural breakthrough we cannot raise our head high."

She pleaded for a three-pronged attack to achieve this objective: increase production so as to wipe out the normal annual ten per cent foodgrain deficit, change eating habits so as to lessen dependency on rice and wheat, and half the population growth from its present nearly 12 million per year.

She said she found a fund of goodwill wherever she went. She appealed to her people to desist from violent agitations and concentrate on a united and disciplined fight against poverty.

Parts Of Nervous System Regenerate

MOSCOW, April 14, (Tass).—Soviet scientists obtained new proofs showing that at an early age some divisions of the central nervous system of a number of animals are capable of regeneration.

Scientists at the institute of animal morphology of the USSR Academy of Sciences removed a part of the so-called end-brain of a tadpole and observed thirty days after the operation how it was restored.

Some of the removed part regenerated to normal dimensions and form but more often shorter and thinner.

Histological examination confirmed that regeneration of nervous tissue took place.

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Training Our Farmers

The Amman conference on agriculture which was recently concluded discussed some of the important problems relating to the promotion of agriculture in Near East countries. The training of farm technicians and engineers, which was also discussed in the conference is of special interest to countries like Afghanistan, where agriculture forms the mainstay of the economy.

Modern agriculture requires not only tools, implements and extension services but also the right kind of personnel for making use of these implements in such a way as to ensure maximum efficiency and productivity.

The training of farm technicians and engineers requires great insight, planning and consistency of action. The problem becomes particularly acute in countries where the general level of technical knowledge is low and where there is an inherent psychological barrier between men and machines.

The developing nations need farm technicians who are not only well acquainted with the use and maintenance of farm equipment such as tractors, pumps, generators, etc., but should also have a fair knowledge of soil properties, use of fertilizers, methods of seed selection and sowing, water economy and irrigation.

The technicians should be posted to the countryside to work on the experimental or model farms and try to establish close contact with the farmers. The establishment of model farms should also be further encouraged. The technicians through their performance on the farms and contact with the farming community will be able to render valuable service in training the farmers. Before popularising modern methods of agriculture it is necessary to convince the farmers of the advantages gained

from giving up traditional methods of cultivation. This can be done only by showing the practical results of using modern methods.

It should be pointed out that no training programme or the establishment of model farms can be undertaken without adequate funds. It is here that regional and international cooperation as well as assistance by FAO become indispensable.

Interparliamentary Union

The Inter Parliamentary Union is holding its meeting in Australia for the first time since its inception 78 years ago.

The IPU, which for more than seven decades included only European countries, for the first time accepted Commonwealth countries in 1955.

Its present composition is highly interesting. For instance, countries from Eastern Europe are participating. The 300 delegates meeting now in Sydney represent almost every section of man's philosophy of parliamentarianism.

The IPU which aims at building democracy and promoting close contact among the parliaments of the world discussed the Congo situation at its 1961 meeting.

During its present session it is hoped that the IPU will discuss the policy of apartheid.

IPU sessions, wherever they may be held, are of special interest to Afghanistan and the rise of parliamentarianism in this country will be of special significance to such a world organisation.

We hope to hear more about the progress of the present session and the resolutions which it may adopt.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

In order to maintain our people's health we must provide more and better facilities such as modern and well-equipped hospitals in various parts of the country, said Thursday's *Ilali* in its editorial entitled the Good Nurse.

But the paper pointed out that the construction of modern hospitals alone does not help unless an adequate number of doctors and other personnel are trained to staff them.

When a hospital is built the people expect it to function properly and serve the patients satisfactorily. This aim can not be fulfilled unless the needed personnel are provided, noted the paper.

A hospital can be considered completed only when the patients feel secure which means doctors and nurses must discharge their duties with sincerity and a sense of responsibility toward the paper.

Doctors and nurses have a great responsibility towards patients, because they hold the life of patients in their hands and only their consciences know whether they are treating patients as well as they can, said the paper.

Nurses should raise their standard of education to the extent possible. If the nurses are well-educated and know how to perform their jobs, it will greatly help the doctors and patients, suggested the paper.

It is true that today we have a number of well-educated nurses in the hospitals but the hospitals need more such nurses, said the paper.

The establishment of the Board of Nurses, by the Ministry of Public Health, will encourage courses and seminars through which nurses can expand their knowledge and become acquainted with modern nursing techniques.

Thursday's *Anis* published the first installment of the text of the Law for Political Parties.

According to a statement by the Ministry of Justice, before the final approval of the law which is now under deliberation by the Judicial Commission of the Wolesi Jirga, the law is being published for public information.

The public and enlightened people are invited to give their views of the

proposed law through the press. Thursday's *Anis* also editorially discussed the question of political parties. The purpose of publication of the text of the Law for Political Parties in advance, said the paper, is to provide an opportunity for the enlightened class of the country to carefully study the provisions of the law and express their impartial views about it as they did in the case of the Press Law.

The paper expressed the hope that the publication of the views of the public on the proposed law will result in a law which could guarantee the interests of people and the country.

In the same issue of *Anis* a letter to the editor said the problem of lunches for government officials should be solved.

With the exception of a few ministries, the rest do not provide lunch for their employees and this shortcoming has created a lot of difficulties for the employees, said the writer Maghnum Surkhail.

Ministry officials leave their offices at 11:30 and return around 2:00. This is not only a misuse of working hours but also slows down the functioning of their respective departments, asserted the writer.

Other ministry employees lunch at tea shops or nearby restaurants which do not practice good sanitation, and thereby endanger their health.

The writer urged the authorities concerned to see that lunch is provided at each ministry so that officials are not at the Ministry's canteen under any threat to their health or any waste of time.

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WORLD PRESS

The Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* Wednesday charged that the U.S. was instigating reactionaries to begin open aggression against Cambodia, the New China News Agency reported.

It said following Thai troops "attacking the Cambodian post guarding the Preah Vihear temple April 3, U.S. and Thai planes repeatedly violated Cambodian air space over the temple April 4."

"In most fields of science Soviet scientists are ahead of the United States which until quite recently was the most advanced country," writes the magazine *Handan* evaluating Soviet achievements in space exploration.

The magazine notes that scientists throughout the world now attach particular importance to the Soviet system of training of scientific workers. It is not accidental the Iranian magazine goes on, that students from various

Asian and African countries who only a few years ago eagerly sought to study only in the United States or the highly developed West European countries are now turning their eyes towards the Soviet Union.

A Soviet space ship carrying two dogs, buried out in outer space about half a year prior to the historic first space flight of Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, according to Czechoslovak newspapers.

Pravo said that on Dec. 1960, a space ship of a similar type to the one used by Gagarin and taking the same orbit, had burned out when reentering the atmosphere, due to a technical fault.

The *Daily Mail*, commenting on the Rhodesian crisis, said Tuesday: "Without South Africa's generous financial help and daily supply of petrol

Impressions Of India:
Dedicated Leaders, Emphasis On Research

This is the second article by the Editor-in-Chief of this paper giving his impressions of a three-week tour of India as a member of a press delegation.

One of our first engagements in the Indian capital was a visit to the houses of parliament. It was a question hour at the Lok Sabha (the lower house). Various ministers were being questioned by the opposition.

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lives and preserving hard to meet the challenge of creating a new India. They all expressed their willingness to further strengthen the bonds of friendship and amity between India and Afghanistan.

Our meeting with the Indian External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh ended with a warm departure of the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to the United States. During the course of conversation the Minister was asked whether Mrs. Gandhi would discuss Vietnam with President Johnson and whether she had any proposals for the ultimate solution of the Vietnamese problem. The Minister said although Mrs. Gandhi did not have any specific proposals on the issue, the issue was likely to be brought up during discussions. Anyway, he said, a fresh approach is needed, because the old approaches have proven their futility.

He did not, however, elaborate what the fresh approach was likely to be. Asked what he thought about Prime Minister Mohammad Haish Matwandaw's suggestion for the establishment of a peace committee to solve the Vietnam problem, he said India welcomed any idea and effort which could prove useful in resolving the crisis and ending bloodshed in that part of the world.

In Delhi the delegation also visited the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. This is an organisation with a vast network of agencies throughout India. The organisation endeavours to use modern scientific application of known scientific facts with a view to helping industry.

India evolved a policy for securing economic independence. Huge sums of money are being spent to increase the number and improve the quality of personnel engaged in research and to study the country's natural resources with a view to their better utilisation. At first glance it appears that all

Although the Atomic Energy Centre in Trombay is not part of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, nevertheless, it is a research organisation which may well be called a self-contained atomic town in the heart of Bombay. Perhaps there is something to be learned from all this. Perhaps preliminary studies and research should receive greater attention in other developing countries if their plans and projects are to prove sound in the future.

While in Delhi we also had occasion to meet some of the leading government personalities including the Ministers of External Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, Irrigation, Power and Education. My impressions of these meetings and exchanges of simple sentences. They are a dedicated men, leading simple

U.S. policy on the political crisis is defined as one of giving advice but not trying to dictate or impose a solution. Officials here apparently would like to see temporary continuation of the present ruling military dictatorship while they wait for a new government to take over.

The Johnson administration is closely identified with Ky as a result of President Johnson's meeting with him at Hawaii.

Until Monday, top U.S. officials were reporting that the political crisis, which had been going on for a month ago, was having no particular effect on the prosecution of the war against the Viet Cong.

Under-Secretary of State George Ball said in a television interview, Sunday that he would not regard South Vietnam's internal trouble as "anything that needs to be deplored so long as it does not interfere with the conduct of the military operations."

Monday the Defence Department confirmed reports from Saigon of the continued temporary decline in bombing operations against the Viet Cong. Monday night, however, big bombs based B-52 bombers hit targets in North Vietnam for the first time.

Other information reported generally that the political unrest was beginning to limit ground military operations.

According to the decision of the Wolesi Jirga in the same government departments the number of vehicles in use may be reduced.

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this is a sort of luxury spending. The effect of research, however, is definitely felt in various fields of industry.

One of the council's branches we visited in Calcutta was the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute. Ever since its establishment in 1950 the Institute has been following a programme to:

—Survey, evaluate and use of raw materials.

—Develop substitutes for essential imported raw materials and articles.

—Improve the quality of products.

—Develop processes for manufacturing hitherto imported articles.

Study of mica with special emphasis on the utilisation of mica wastes.

The Institute spends a little over 2,500,000 rupees annually. It is, however, backing an industry throughout the country which produces more than 400,000,000 rupees worth of ceramic articles annually. This it can be seen that the money spent on research is worthwhile even if it helps the entire industry in a small way. It may be mentioned that the centre produces some excellent lenses for civilian and military purposes. It has also developed some of the best refractors using indigenous material which otherwise had to be imported.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

In order to maintain our people's health we must provide more and better facilities such as modern and well-equipped hospitals in various parts of the country, said Thursday's *Ilali* in its editorial entitled the Good Nurse.

But the paper pointed out that the construction of modern hospitals alone does not help unless an adequate number of doctors and other personnel are trained to staff them.

When a hospital is built the people expect it to function properly and serve the patients satisfactorily. This aim can not be fulfilled unless the needed personnel are provided, noted the paper.

A hospital can be considered completed only when the patients feel secure which means doctors and nurses must discharge their duties with sincerity and a sense of responsibility toward the paper.

Doctors and nurses have a great responsibility towards patients, because they hold the life of patients in their hands and only their consciences know whether they are treating patients as well as they can, said the paper.

Nurses should raise their standard of education to the extent possible. If the nurses are well-educated and know how to perform their jobs, it will greatly help the doctors and patients, suggested the paper.

It is true that today we have a number of well-educated nurses in the hospitals but the hospitals need more such nurses, said the paper.

The establishment of the Board of Nurses, by the Ministry of Public Health, will encourage courses and seminars through which nurses can expand their knowledge and become acquainted with modern nursing techniques.

Thursday's *Anis* published the first installment of the text of the Law for Political Parties.

According to a statement by the Ministry of Justice, before the final approval of the law which is now under deliberation by the Judicial Commission of the Wolesi Jirga, the law is being published for public information.

The public and enlightened people are invited to give their views of the

proposed law through the press. Thursday's *Anis* also editorially discussed the question of political parties. The purpose of publication of the text of the Law for Political Parties in advance, said the paper, is to provide an opportunity for the enlightened class of the country to carefully study the provisions of the law and express their impartial views about it as they did in the case of the Press Law.

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The paper expressed the hope that the publication of the views of the public on the proposed law will result in a law which could guarantee the interests of people and the country.

In the same issue of *Anis* a letter to the editor said the problem of lunches for government officials should be solved.

With the exception of a few ministries, the rest do not provide lunch for their employees and this shortcoming has created a lot of difficulties for the employees, said the writer Maghnum Surkhail.

Ministry officials leave their offices at 11:30 and return around 2:00. This is not only a misuse of working hours but also slows down the functioning of their respective departments, asserted the writer.

Other ministry employees lunch at tea shops or nearby restaurants which do not practice good sanitation, and thereby endanger their health.

The writer urged the authorities concerned to see that lunch is provided at each ministry so that officials are not at the Ministry's canteen under any threat to their health or any waste of time.

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Law On Formation Of Political Parties

When a party possesses property by donation or legal transfer without due respect to Article 9 of the property shall be confiscated.

Article 27:

When a party does not abide by the last clause of Article 19 it shall be fined from 1000 to 5000 afghanis. The related clause of the article, too, will be enforced.

Article 28:

When a party does not obey the provisions of Article 19 it shall be fined. When it is found that the members of the executive body or the party's members have been in part not obeying Article 20, those found guilty shall be imprisoned from three to five years. People other than those affiliated with the party when found guilty shall also be punished.

Article 29:

Any political party which accepts financial assistance from foreigners or foreign countries shall be banned and its property confiscated. Those found guilty shall be tried by criminal law and the court may deprive them of political rights.

Article 31:

Any party which does not obey Article 21 of this law shall be banned. If weapons are found in the possession of the party or its members not will be the weapons be confiscated but also those found guilty shall be imprisoned from three to seven years.

Article 32:

Any political party which does not obey clause two of Article 22 shall be fined in cash from 3000 to 10,000 afghanis and if it chooses to make use of its action to commit a crime those found guilty shall be tried legally.

Article 33:

When a party is formed without due respect to the provisions of this law it shall be banned and those who have formed the party shall be imprisoned from one to seven years.

World Briefs

PEKING, April 17, (Reuter).—The supreme people's court of China yesterday pronounced and freed 57 war criminals by order of chairman (president) Liu Shao-chi, the New China News Agency reported. It said they had "turned over a new leaf."

CAIRO, April 17, (Reuter).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kossygin will pay a state visit to the United Arab Republic on May 7, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported yesterday.

Kossygin is due to visit Finland in June and Sweden in July and he is also expected to visit Pakistan and India this year.

TOKYO, April 17, (DPA).—Japan has invited Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for a one-week visit here from May 11, the Foreign Ministry announced here yesterday.

Japanese Foreign Minister Susuburo Shima has also sent a letter to Gromyko, expressing the hope for the signing of a Japan-Soviet consular treaty, being negotiated in Moscow, during Gromyko's visit here.

U.S.-Chinese Hostility Not Inevitable, Rusk Declares

WASHINGTON, April 17, (Reuter).—Secretary of State Dean Rusk said in testimony released Saturday night the United States wants good relations with China but intends to resist violence and hostility in the Far East.

He speculated that Mao Tse-tung and other leaders in Peking felt the younger Chinese who are the country's potential leaders will not continue their revolutionary policies with the same zeal and determination.

Rusk who gave his views at a private meeting of the Far East Subcommittee of the House of Representatives on March 16, said the U.S. would continue to resist China's entry into the United Nations and to defend Formosa against any threat from the mainland.

"U.S. policy was to give assistance to allies which sought help against Chinese aggression, to reassure aid for developing countries, and honour defence commitments to Formosa."

"At the same time it wanted to reassure Peking that the House of Representatives did not intend to attack the mainland, and to avoid any assumption that hostility between the U.S. and China was unending and inevitable."

Rusk told the Congressmen the United States had told Peking it did not seek the overthrow of the "communist regime" or want a war with it.

Article 32:

Chastising of the political parties shall be done by the ministry of interior. In the interests of applying this provision of the law all cash fines are considered as chastisements.

Banning of Political Parties

A political party formed in accordance with this law shall not be banned without the decision of the Supreme Court.

Article 34:

If a political party according to the attorney general commits an offence for which it may be banned, the attorney general shall prepare a criminal case against the party in the Supreme Court and ask that the party be banned. The Attorney General can ask the court to stop the activities of the party till a final decision is taken by the court.

Article 35:

The decision of the Supreme Court to ban a political party shall be final and irrevocable. The decision shall be enforced immediately after issuance.

Article 36:

After a political party is banned the problems of clearing the property and claims shall be dealt in accordance with the law by the Court.

Article 37:

In situations other than the banning of the political party a member may resign although it may be against the party's constitution.

Article 38:

If a candidate is elected to the Parliament as a member of a political party, he cannot become a member of any other political party. If he changes his party affiliation he will lose his seat in the Parliament.

Similarly candidates who are elected in Parliament not through party affiliation or membership cannot become a member of a political party during their term in Parliament. Should they decide to do so they shall lose their seat in the Parliament.

Gas Explosion Kills Two In Cave

TRENTON, GEORGIA, April 17, (AP).—At least two persons were killed, five injured and four others trapped when the mine shaft of an apparent gas explosion at Howard's Cave near here Saturday.

Rescue workers from Tennessee and North Georgia, who were sent in an attempt to rescue the persons still in the cave. However, officials reported that the rescue workers themselves were being overpowered by noxious gas from the explosion.

Mike Moss, 21, one of two leaders of a Boy Scout explorer troop from Atlanta, said the gas apparently was a result of a carbide lamp as the troop was leaving the cave shortly after noon.

The gas apparently was in a pocket inside the mine shaft, said the group's leader, Mr. Chen Yi, who said the cave was a sweeping, air-filled attack last night.

Liu said China and Pakistan will never allow any force to disrupt their friendly links.

Soviet-Finnish Relations Cordial, Kekkonen Says

HELSINKI, April 17, (Tass).—President Kekkonen spoke at yesterday's official opening ceremony of the new parliament.

Dealing with Finland's international situation he noted in particular that "relations of trust were established with the Soviet Union."

"Our foreign policy is motivated by the interests of the Finnish people," the president stressed. "The relations of trust were established with the Soviet Union."

The office noted that the peace treaty signed in Moscow, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said in a statement quoted by the New China News Agency.

The statement said the offer was made by the U.S. was expanding the Vietnam war and increasing the provocation of China.

The obvious aim is to decrease the Peking threat to the world opinion and exploit the American people's friendly sentiment towards the U.S. in the interests of its policy of hostility towards China," the statement said.

The U.S. State Department announced recently that it was prepared to "admit a number of Chinese scientists and scholars to visit American universities."

Rusk told the Congressmen the United States had told Peking it did not seek the overthrow of the "communist regime" or want a war with it.

Farming Machines Exhibition To Be Held In The USSR

MOSCOW, April 17, (Tass).—About 700 firms and enterprises will take part in the international exhibition of farming machinery which will open here on May 16. The exhibition is already arriving.

120 thousand square meters were allocated for the exhibition at first. However, taking into consideration the influx of foreign firms, this area had to be somewhat enlarged.

Two more pavilions were made available, one for British firms, the other for displays from the United States, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany which could not be accommodated on earlier booked sites.

The organisational committee of the exhibition endorsed the programme for national days of countries and firms represented.

150 gold medals will be presented for the exhibition. These awards have been instituted by the Chamber of Commerce of the USSR.

Indian Planning Minister Leaves For Washington

NEW DELHI, April 17, (Reuter).—Indian Planning Minister Asoka Mehta was to leave for Washington today to discuss his government's fourth five-year plan with the World Bank and through it to western countries who will have to help implement the plan.

The launching of the 16,200 million sterling plan has been postponed from last April because of uncertainty over resources.

India now requires 13,000 million sterling in foreign exchange over the five years. An official spokesman said, the figure was approved by the government here Saturday.

The Soviet Union, eastern European countries and private investment were expected to provide another 526 million sterling, the spokesman said.

One of the government's "baselines" is the weight of interest, which on present terms, will amount to 1,000 million sterling over the five-year period.

Austrian Socialists To Work With Conservatives

VIENNA, April 17, (Reuter).—Austria's Socialist leaders yesterday were seeking a new formula for a continued coalition with the conservatives who won a majority in the Austrian parliament.

Despite rejecting terms of their old government partners Saturday night, the Socialists' Party Chairman, said Saturday night he was prepared to continue negotiations for a new coalition.

"I avoid many risks for the country," the Socialist leader said. "The Party—winner of an absolute majority in elections six weeks ago—could conclude negotiations for the formation of a new government early next week."

A resolution passed by an extraordinary Socialist Party Congress Saturday night did not allow a proper representation of the 1,900,000 socialist voters.

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Cassation Court Sentences Man For Killing Relative

KABUL, April 17, (Reuter).—The Court of Cassation has sentenced to 18 years imprisonment a resident of Kandahar, in Kandahar, for the murder of his brother-in-law.

The Court of Cassation passed its sentence over Jan Khan of Khakris, Kandahar, after he was convicted by the Primary and Appeal Courts of Kandahar to 20 years of imprisonment.

Jan Khan who said he killed Anwar Dad because he was engaged in immoral activities had hidden his body in a desert near Khakris.

Khair, Muhammad, the father of Anwar Dad reported to the police. Khair Muhammad also accused one man and two women of helping the killer.

Jan Khan had told the lower court that he killed Anwar Dad alone by himself. The three persons have been acquitted by all three courts.

Cyprus Wants Right To Dismiss Greek Officers From The National Guard

NICOSIA, April 17, (DPA).—Cyprus President Makarios said on Friday that his government must have the right to dismiss Greek officers from the Cypriot National Guard if it considered this necessary.

Makarios said he regretted the differences with Greece over the command of the guard. It was not the aim, of Cyprus to subordinate the Greek officers in the guard to the Cypriot defence ministry.

The Cyprus government's reply to the Greek plan for overruling the differences on the command of the guard was handed to Greece's ambassador in Nicosia on Friday.

Athen's government sources said that Nicosia had accepted parts of the Greek proposal but not others. The negotiations should be continued after Greece's visit to Cyprus.

The differences of opinion are understood to centre on the competence of Greek general Grevas, Greece's commander of all the armed forces on the island.

Makarios wants Grevas' command limited to the Greek troops in the national guard while Athens wants him to remain in command of the entire 11,000-man force.

KABUL, April 16, Dr. Hasan Ali, former chief of Central Dental Institute, has been appointed chief of the Health Department of the Ministry of Education, and Mohamud Akbar Saifi, advisor in the Mines and Industries Ministry as chief of construction in that Ministry.

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Marionettes... (Contd. from page 3)

Myriads of marionettes and scenic splendor, 600 kilos—that is more than half a ton—are arrayed and arranged for a single concert. On visits to Europe (and LORROS "INTERNATIONAL" has made three concert tours of European capitals) this American CONCERT-THEATRE has been showered with enthusiastic adjectives: "magnificent," "brilliant," "colossal," "grandiose"—to which Mr. Lloros frequently adds the adjective "weighty!"

Flights of fancy and flights to exotic locales are all in a day's work. "Imagine an interview in the afternoon in London, a concert in a 1500 seat Parisian theatre, that same evening and a television interview (auf Deutsch) in Zurich; the following morning, Zurich, is a typical experience for the man who has swept away the child's pastime and catapulted into fame and fortune with an adult approach to puppetry."

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ROAMER THE KABUL TIMES

the swiss quality watch of worldwide reputation

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Better Bus Service

The Ministry of Interior's draft regulations to ensure a more efficient bus service not only for the residents of Kabul but for all the provinces of Afghanistan are a good beginning.

These making frequent use of city buses face many frustrations. Most of the buses take as many passengers as they can cram in. There is no special place in the bus for baggage. Some buses are made in such a way that seats are very close to one another making it very uncomfortable to sit.

Few buses have a heater in winter or a fan in summer. Authorities concerned fail to enforce schedules leaving the passengers at the mercy of the conductor and the drivers who start for their destination any time they like and stop on the way, as many times as they please.

We hope the present regulations, which have not been published in detail in the press will take care of these problems. This means the Traffic Department must check to see that city buses observe the new schedule. About two months ago it was announced by the Traffic Department that within three months all the taxis in Kabul city should be painted the same colour as a sample which has been prepared by the Traffic Department.

Since then we have not heard about any progress on this project.

We hope that the Ministry of Interior will see that all city buses follow a set colour and design.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

As a city expands, many services are needed. One of the most important is transportation. Sunday's *Ishtah* points out in its editorial on City Buses.

If government officials, students, businessmen and workers do not have inexpensive and convenient transportation they cannot discharge their duties properly.

At present the private buses and Sherkat Service are the only means of city transportation. But city buses, whether belonging to private individuals or Sherkat, have become worse. People's complaints are frequently published in the newspapers and the authorities concerned have been asked to investigate the situation, noted the paper.

There are two reasons for the problem of city buses. First, Sherkat Service, which has rather presentable and comfortable buses, is not able to cope with the increasing needs of the people for public transport alone. It is worth considering that Sherkat Service, despite financial support and credit facilities from the government has not been able to improve its service.

The second problem is the lack of schedules of individual buses running in the city which are owned by various individuals or group of individuals. The Traffic Department has not been able so far to overcome the problem.

The government's decision to make the Traffic Department and matters relating to city buses part of the Ministry of Interior's duties gives some hope but not vigorous attention will be paid to improving the city bus system.

Sunday's *Ishtah* fronted a picture showing His Majesty the King inspecting excavation findings in Hadda.

Another picture on the front page showed Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maidandwal signing the book at the Iraqi Embassy in Kabul to express his sympathy on the death of Marshal Abdul Salam Aref, late President of Iraq.

In the same issue of *Ishtah* a letter to the editor said that some time ago it was brought to the attention of authorities concerned that Upper Arghandah, in Kabul province, lacked a primary school. Fortunately this demand of the people was met by a promise from the Education Directorate of Kabul Province that a school would be set up soon.

But, said the writer Mohammad Rafiq Huma, it has been a long time since the promise was made and so far no practical step has been taken. The

writer urged the prompt attention of the department concerned to the problem.

In Sunday's *Ans* a letter to the editor said that within the framework of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation there is a department for the preservation of plants and trees. In the provinces this department functions through its branches. To what extent the programmes of the department which are aimed at wiping out various diseases which attack trees and vegetation, have been successful is not known, said the writer Khawja Mohammad Zahir from Khulm, Samangan Province. But what is evident is that in the Khulm woleswali the trees are suffering from dangerous diseases which threaten the yields of palms and fruit.

WORLD PRESS

The Peking People's Daily Saturday accused the Soviet Union of trying to lead the African people into a state of independence. It comes chiefly from the militant insistence of the former colonies in Africa on overthrowing white rule by force in South Africa, said the paper.

It said that the primary task of the Africans was to liquidate all forces of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the New China News Agency reported.

The leading articles in Soviet newspapers Friday discussed domestic problems of the country.

Pravda, commenting on the spring sowing campaign, says that implementation of the extensive programme for the development of agriculture, outlined by the Congress, is not a matter for the remote future. It must be started without the slightest delay. It is necessary, the newspaper emphasises, that all collective farms and state farms, all districts, regions, territories and republics achieve in the first of the five years a marked increase in the output of crop production and animal husbandry.

The *Wall Street Journal*, America's second largest daily newspaper, Friday accused the American government against getting involved in sanctions against Rhodesia.

Recalling how Vietnam once was a small problem, the paper warned that the government had better beware of inching into seemingly small troubles that can get very big. This paper, which has a circulation of about 800,000 chiefly among business-

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Impressions Of India:
Mixed Economy Produces Machines, Medicine

Following is the third in a series of reports on India written by S. Khalil, Editor-in-Chief of the Kabul Times, on his recent visit to a tour of that country as a member of a press delegation.

One of the interesting places the delegation visited during its stay in India was Jamshedpur—the privately owned steel town. This town is an outstanding example of what the private sector in a country following a mixed economy can do. The Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. was established in 1945 with a small workshop from the Eastern Railway obtained by Tata Sons. It now employs some 20,000 persons and has an annual turnover of more than 650,000,000 rupees, worth of finished heavy industrial machinery. The company has contracts with a number of foreign firms including the West German firm Daimler-Benz for the production of Benz trucks which are widely used in India as well as exported to some Asian and African countries. The company provides housing and educational facilities as well as medical facilities for its employees. Slum clearance and slum improvement is not-existent in the area.

Adjacent to the Tata Steel Plant is also a flourishing community with a rapidly growing production curve. While touring the steel furnaces I was the only obstacle to further expansion of the plant which produces some 3 million tons of steel annually at present is the lack of water. Water, he said, is one of the most important raw materials needed in industry. For every ton of steel produced, one ton of water is needed. He said, there are plans for harnessing water available miles from the plant.

The reason why Jamshedpur was chosen as the site for the Tata mill was that it commands a central position in the country of the three principal raw materials—water, coal and iron ore.

It is interesting to note that the representatives from Asian nations once under Japanese rule had no misgivings about Japan's intention and wanted to increase cooperation, a practice other regions are also finding profitable.

Industrial town is rising here for the construction of heavy machinery. The plant is being built in collaboration with certain foreign countries among them the Soviet Union. By the year 1970 this industrial complex will be producing 30,000 tons of equipment of which 60,000 tons will be for steel mills and the other 20,000 tons for miscellaneous equipment such as oil drilling and mining. The plant is supported by separate foundry, forge and casting shops. It will be able to produce castings of up to 90 tons individual weight. Besides meeting the machine building needs, the plant is also engaged in heavy machinery, foundry, forging, machine building, etc. The plant is supported by separate foundry, forge and casting shops. It will be able to produce castings of up to 90 tons individual weight. Besides meeting the machine building needs, the plant is also engaged in heavy machinery, foundry, forging, machine building, etc.

The thing that impressed me most about this machine building complex was that it is already producing certain items while the installation work is going on. The plant has a separate training centre where more and cheaper labour is trained at all levels of engineering and technology. Some of the items produced by the training centre would fall within the range of international standards.

Our touring broad conclusions from our visit to Jamshedpur and Ranchi, it would be true to say that both private and public sectors have a role to play in the advancement of industry in India. Both are essential and have scope for development in the economy of the country. Following a policy of non-alignment and mixed economy. Although the press in India often talks of the private sector, it is in fact a fairly underdeveloped and job-giver. The chance it deserves for the fulfilment of its role in the country's economy in all fairness there is a reasonable balance between the two vital organs of the Indian economy.

While in Bombay we had a chance to visit yet another private industrial concern. This was the Glaxo—a firm dealing with the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals

and antibiotics, raw chemicals and infant foods. The firm has also branches in Thana and Aligarh. This firm is saving India millions of dollars in foreign exchange in providing replacements for imported goods and also by exporting its own products. It is entirely a British firm with a fairly high standard of hygiene and quality of production. It was interesting to note that a state-run concern—the Hindustan Institute in Bombay in addition to carrying out research work and the procurement of various medicinal and blood plasma is also in charge of checking pharmaceutical products in Bombay. Similar organisations must exist in other parts of the country.

While in Bombay we had an opportunity to visit the cattle colony in Aarey situated about forty miles from the centre of the city. The state government of Maharashtra undertook a scheme in 1946 to colonise 15,000 cattle located in various parts of the city and render various facilities with a view to producing more and cheaper milk. The aggressive production of milk at this farm is over 100,000 litres of milk every day. Under the greater Bombay milk scheme over 300,000 litres of whole milk, toned milk and double toned milk is distributed daily. A major portion of this milk is produced at a cattle colony in Aarey and processed at Worli dairy, a modern plant established with UNESCO assistance. The interesting feature of the cattle colony is that the whole scheme is run by the state government. The owners and the state government. Facilities are provided by the state to the cattle owners and the cattle. These include lodging for the owners and fodder as well as veterinary services to the animals. Ever since my visit to that colony and the Worli dairy I have been wondering why something similar perhaps on a scale cannot be started here in our own country, through the joint cooperation of people and the government.

NATO Evaluates First Seventeen Years

April 4, 1966, marked the 17th anniversary of the Atlantic alliance has come into existence.

On the anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949, observers and analysts are looking back on the first 17 years of the alliance.

Obviously, this review takes place under the impact of events set in motion by the recent announcement by France of its intention to end its participation in integrated NATO commands, the submission of the French to NATO-control and the presence of NATO headquarters on French territory.

Intensive consultations are continuing among the four major NATO members minus France. The general direction of their output is indicated by the initial reaction of the French. France's 14 partners in NATO declared unanimously and jointly on March 18 that "the Atlantic essential and will continue. No system of bilateral arrangements can be a substitute for the alliance."

And a few days later, President Johnson pledged that "the United States is determined to join with 13 other nations to maintain the strength of the Atlantic alliance."

The US has reiterated its resolve to "assist" the maintenance of the alliance. The response was positive. On March 12, 1947, the Truman doctrine was born "to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities, or by outside pressure." President Eisenhower's immediate objective was to aid Greece and Turkey. On June 5, 1947 U.S. secretary of state George Marshall in a speech at Harvard University initiated the idea of a programme or European recovery which was to funnel more than \$14,000 million into Europe in the next seven years.

On June 11, the United States Senate adopted the Marshall plan, "clearing the way for the U.S. to join the Atlantic alliance."

The success of NATO during the past 17 years can be measured through numerous achievements. Among them:

—West Europe has prospered behind the shield of the alliance.

—Collective defence has gained reality by the creation of an integrated command.

—Political consultation has been strengthened.

—The nuclear role of the allies has been enhanced.

—A mobile force, particularly useful for the defence of the north-western flank, has been created and strengthened.

—Integrated force planning techniques have been improved.

But the most meaningful result is this: war has been prevented.

Those who had hoped that the signing of the United Nations charter in 1945 signalled the dawn of an era of peace, became disillusioned by what they termed Soviet obstructionist tactics in existing conferences and her continued territorial expansion in Eastern Europe.

The writer felt that the village in is in urgent need of such a project and expressed the hope that the Department would study the possibilities of launching a project in that area.

There is a threat to peace but it is not from Rhodesia's declaration of independence. It comes chiefly from the militant insistence of the former colonies in Africa on overthrowing white rule by force in South Africa, said the paper.

In other words, the UN resolution is a phony, beyond that the UN policy obviously poses no conceivable threat to the U.S. citizens or property.

With Rhodesia, the U.S. is in the odd position of siding with the colonial power, Britain, against the declaration of independence—solely because it doesn't like the latter's racial attitudes.

"We say it makes a poor policy and a potentially dangerous one."

A Nairobi newspaper, the *Daily Nation*, Friday challenged former Vice-President Oginga Odinga to form a new party and present his alternative policies to the electorate.

He will realise how well informed the voters are, the newspaper declared in an editorial.

Odinga resigned as Vice-President of the Kenya State ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) party.

He said at a press conference he was a point of return and charged that the country was being run by "underground masters."

Alliance statesman who today are considering—in consultations, not in isolation—whether changes in NATO procedures and organisation may now be required, can look back upon an extraordinary successful experience born of desperate urgency 17 years ago.

On May 12, 1945, three days after hostilities ended in Europe, "what will be the position in a year or two when the British and American armies have melted and the French have not yet been formed as a major scale—and when USSR may choose to keep 200-300 divisions on active service?"

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Board Formed To Work For Standardising Nursing Education, Further Efficiency

As another step towards standardising nursing education, steps towards achieving a professional status for nurses in Afghanistan, an Advisory Board of Nurses was formed last week.

The eight-member board which is

under the direction of Mrs. Masoud Azizi.

One of the first problems with which the Board will deal is nursing education. There are now about 170 nurses and midwives in the country who have received either two or three years of training. A few have studied nursing, a few more have learned both midwifery and nursing skills, while the majority have been trained only in midwifery.

Projects have already been started to supply midwives in the country. In the past, the first class of nurse-midwives has also just finished Zailshah's Nursing School.

Those who have studied nursing will be able to take advantage of the scholarships available through the World Health Organisation and from various countries. Often before there was no one eligible for some scholarships.

Education

Another area in which steps need to be taken in order to improve nursing education is in raising the minimum requirement for entry into nursing schools. At present, many have not completed the sixth grade and thus are only thirteen or fourteen years old when they begin training. Plans call for a minimum requirement of nine years of school which will not only mean entering studies will be at least sixteen years old but also that they will have a better background in basic subjects.

By improving nursing education, the standards of nursing performance may also be raised. For instance, a new very little patient care is given in hospitals by the nurses. Attempts will be made to encourage nurses to make an effort to improve their skills and to help them and make them feel more comfortable.

This change in the attitude of nurses is closely related to the need to make nurses feel that they are practicing a profession rather than just performing a job. It is an attitude since no other field was open to them.

Improving hours and working conditions is another needed step if nurses are to feel and act as though they are members of a profession. In several hospitals, for example, a nurse is on 24-hour duty every three or four days which makes it very difficult for her to do a good job. Some of the hospitals do a two-shift schedule with the duty of the nurses working regular government hours and the one on night duty working 16 to 18 hours.

The new Nursing Board will be concerned with these problems and in general will work for the development of an effective and active nursing organisation in the country by improving standards of nursing service and education. Eventually in order to achieve professional status among nurses, a nursing council will be also formed.

The nursing council will be a professional organisation which all nurses in the country will be eligible to join. It will try to improve the working conditions of the nurses as well as provide opportunities for training and education. Later, the nursing council will be able to become a part of the world fellowship of nurses.

Officers of the new Board are Chairman Mrs. Nazfa Nawaz, Director of Zailshah Hospital; Vice-Chairman Mrs. Nazfa Nawaz, Director of Zailshah Hospital; Secretary Mrs. Nazfa Nawaz, Director of Zailshah Hospital; and Mir Agha, Rural Development Project.

Will West German nurses in the operating room in the future perform their work in this smart slacks suit?

This and similar fashion questions are now being discussed all over the country in an attempt to overcome the great shortage of nurses.

The "Nurse-Karin Collections" are now being shown to doctors, nurses and hospital administrators in many clinics. They give the individuals models "grades" which will then be evaluated at the end of the campaign and which form the basis for a new and fashionable nurses' uniform.

Tests have proven that the lack of nursing personnel—West Germany is short of 35,000 trained nurses today—is not at least dress designers were commissioned with designing chic, colourful fashions for nurses. They used for the most part, pastels, collars, and stripes; the sterile white is only used in collars.

A light blue shirtwaist dress with a dark-blue collar and a tie belt has received the best grade up until now.

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Princess Lailuma Completes Her Second Term Of Teaching Literacy Courses For Women



Princess Lailuma giving examinations to second grade students of literacy course at the Women's Institute.

Princess Lailuma, wife of Prince Mohammad Nadir, second oldest son of His Majesty the King, and honorary president of the committee for campaigning against illiteracy last week expressed satisfaction over the progress of the literacy courses.

The Institute runs these courses in order to help illiterate women learn how to read and write. The programme has made a considerable headway since its inception in 1963.

Most of the courses, all with capacity enrolment, are taught by members of the volunteer women's association.

One of these volunteers is princess Lailuma who has taught for two terms there.

She was proud of the marks her students made last week in the final examination for the second grade.

The examinations were given in the presence of a number of other teachers and educational inspectors.

Mrs. Nafesa Shaq Mubarez, Director of the Department of Guidance and Enlightenment of the Women's Institute, adult literacy courses.

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World Briefs

TOKYO, April 18, (AP).—Parliamentary deputies from 11 Asian countries will meet in Tokyo May 30-31 to make preparations for the second general conference of the Asian Parliamentary Union scheduled in Seoul, South Korea, next September.

NEW YORK, April 18, (Reuter).—Fire broke out aboard the British freighter Manchester merchant in the Atlantic early yesterday.

The coast guard cutter was racing to the stricken vessel, which is east south-east of Cape Race.

MILAN, April 18, (Reuter).—Prospects of desalting sea water to meet the growing world demand for fresh water will be discussed at an international conference opening here today.

Experts from Britain, France, Greece, Spain the United States, the Soviet Union and Italy will attend the two-day conference.

LONDON, April 18, (Reuter).—Britain and the Sudan have resumed diplomatic relations, which were broken off last December because of British policy over Rhodesia, the foreign office said yesterday.

RANGOON, April 18, (Reuter).—Burmese Revolutionary Council Chairman General Ne Win is paying a five-day friendly visit to Pakistan beginning on May 7, the foreign office announced Saturday.

CAIRO, April 18, (Reuter).—Singapore Prime Minister arrived here early Sunday on a three-day visit to the United Arab Republic aimed at increasing trade between the two countries.

DAR-ES-SALAAM, April 18, (Reuter).—President Julius Nyerere will appear for the first time at a Tanzania postage stamp later this month, it was reported yesterday.

ANKARA, April 18, (AP).—Twenty-one F-4 supersonic jet fighters were officially handed over to the Turkish air force by the United States in a ceremony here Sunday.

MANILA, April 18, (Reuter).—People living near Taal volcano in the Philippines continued evacuating their homes today following five tremors which shook the area yesterday.

Steam and smoke spewed from the volcano and the temperature of the lake surrounding the volcano rose higher.

ANKARA, April 18, (DPA).—A Foreign Minister Abbas Aram of Iran arrived here yesterday to participate in the Central Treaty Organizations (CENTO) two-day, non-armed council meeting beginning on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Stewart, British Foreign Secretary on Wednesday, was to arrive today in Ankara to attend the meeting.

HAVANA, April 18, (Reuter).—Cuba yesterday celebrated fifth anniversary of the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion with a thundering show of military might.

The roar of artillery and rockets fired by supersonic Mig-21 jets will mark the start of celebrations commemorating the 1961 invasion by American-backed Cuban exiles.

Cuban planes staged the biggest air parade to be held here while paratroopers and tanks landed on the seafloor.

Southern Ireland Celebrates 1916 Uprising Against Britain

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, April 18, (Reuter).—Royalist and Republican Irishmen looked like squaring up Sunday to fight again revolutionary battles of 50 years ago.

And a massive security force of 14,000 troops and police stood ready and armed to stop them if they tried.

The frontier straggling across

Italy, USSR Sign TV Agreement

MOSCOW, April 18, (Tass).—The Soviet Union and Italy are to exchange more radio and television programmes. An agreement to this effect was signed in Moscow yesterday. It provides for live broadcasts and telecasts of concert programmes and joint preparation of musical, literary and drama programmes.

The head of the Italian delegation Gianni Granzotto said in a Tass interview that the agreement would make it possible to satisfy more fully the growing interest of Italian radio and television audiences in the life of the Soviet people.

He said that the talks in Moscow were held "in an atmosphere of good friendship." "We were very well received here," he said.

Nasser, Israeli Minister View Middle East Arms Build-Up

NEW YORK, April 18, (Reuter).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic said on television here Sunday that if his country was sure Israel was preparing atomic weapons it would "have to begin a preventive war."

Appearing on a National Broadcasting Company Programme dealing with nuclear proliferation, the UAR leader said that Israel had a 24 megawatt reactor and also had plutonium.

He continued: "What would be the result? The result would be to produce atomic weapons."

President Nasser said: "This will be a threat to us and all the other Arab countries. So if we are sure that they are preparing atomic weapons, we will have to begin a preventive war."

In another, separate segment of the pre-recorded programme, Israel's Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, said that his country "has not initiated and will not initiate the introduction of new arms or any sort of new weapons into the Middle East, convention or non-conventional."

Eban said that "Egypt, through the Soviet Union has been responsible for initiating every new stage in the arms race."

President Nasser, who on previous occasions has said he would have to launch a preventive war against Israel if the latter obtained nuclear weapons, said this course "would be a matter of life or death to us."

During the course of the hour-long broadcast, N B C said the UAR leader also denied that the UAR had asked any nuclear power for guarantees of protection against any Israeli atomic attack.

His script was almost identical to that of an article he contributed to the monthly youth journal Molodoi Kommunist, in which he hinted that he was taking part in the training of new Soviet agents.

It also included his description of his arrest, in which he claimed that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were so careless when they came for him that he managed to get rid of several important items of equipment.

Colonel Abdel was only held for four years and eight months following his arrest, and was then exchanged for Gary Powers, pilot of the U.S. U-2 spy plane shot down over the Soviet Union.

Abdel, now 63, last night quoted the words of the founder of the Soviet secret police, Felix Dzerzhinsky: "A good intelligence agent has clean hands, a cool head and a warm heart."

Liu Meets Ne Win During Official Visit To Burma

RANGOON, April 18, (Hsinhua).—Liu Shao-chi, chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Madame Liu Shao-chi, called on general Ne Win, chairman of the revolutionary council of the union of Burma, and Madame Ne Win here yesterday afternoon.

They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were vice-Premier and Foreign Minister and Madame Chen Yi, Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu, and Chinese Ambassador to Burma and Madame Keng Piao.

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Bad Stars Cause Suicide Colombo, April 18, (Reuter).—

The city corner of the northern city of Jaffna hanging of himself because an astrologer told him his stars were bad.

His widow, stating this at an inquest, said her husband left a note saying he was sorry for her and their six children.

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VOLV. NO 22

Industrial, Agricultural Mission From United States Visits Afghanistan For Talks

By a Staff Writer

KABUL, April 19.—A six-member Industrial and Agricultural Development Mission from the United States is to arrive on April 24 with more than 200 hundred business proposals.

The visit of the mission to Afghanistan is being made at the initiative of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The mission is expected to spend one week here during which it will open an office on the top floor of the Pashanyar (Tajik) Bank building. Members of the mission are experts in various fields and will discuss with Af-

ghan businessmen and entrepreneurs any trade or investment proposals which they may wish to suggest.

The mission is also interested in seeking out and discussing with Afghan interests opportunities for joint ventures with American interests.

The mission is headed by David E. Wessley, chief of the Near East Section in the Bureau of the International Commerce of the U.S. Department of Commerce, and its members are:

—Francis L. Bligh, vice-president in charge of foreign distribution of the Eversman Manufacturing Company of Denver, producers of agricultural and earth moving equipment.

—Thomas J. Burke, Jr., president and founder of the Glacier Orange Company of Indianapolis, canners of beverage bases, flavours and extracts, and of Glacier highland concentrates, processors of citrus and related concentrates.

—Elmer W. Klappmeier, currently president of Klappmeier Industries, a Minnesota manufacturer of houseboats and other sport specialties.

—Frank L. LaDue, president of the concrete pipe machinery company of Sioux City.

—Paul A. Mariani, Jr., general manager of the Paul A. Mariani Company, a Cupertino, California, firm engaged in the growing, processing and packaging of fresh and frozen fruit.

—Mark M. Mayers, president of the Mayson Company, a Baltimore general construction firm. He is also associated with the Universal Road Planer Corporation.

—Arthur P. Leonard is trade development officer of the mission. He is the head of the foreign trade section of Atlanta field office, Department of Commerce.

—In an exclusive interview with Kabul's semi-official Middle East News Agency (MEN), Aref was reported as saying the crash was "an accident which reactionary forces are attempting to picture as a premeditated assassination."

MEN said Aref pledged to follow his brother's policy in the fields with further attempts to achieve unity between the U A R and Iraq.

—Aref charged that Kurdish leader Mullah Mustafa Barzani was "the only separatist Kurd," MEN said.

Meanwhile Mustafa El-Barzani, leader of the rebellious Kurds in Iraq, has offered the new president, Abdul Rahman Aref, nine-month truce, it was learned here yesterday.

According to a rebel radio broadcast, the Kurds want to give the new head of state the opportunity of making a statement on their demand for autonomy.

Official Iraqi quarters opinion on the future handling of the rebellion is divided.

Iraqi political quarters are attaching great importance to the present mission of U.S. assistant Secretary of State Raymond Hare who had attended the late President Abdel Salam Aref's funeral on Saturday and, after talks with the new president, unexpectedly left for Tehran.

Jirgah Commission Hears Ten Petitioners

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—The Meshiruno Jirgah's Commission for hearing complaints yesterday met under the chairmanship of Senator Qiamuddin Khadim, president of the commission, and considered 10 petitions.

The war, Mansfield said, "must not be permitted to turn into one irrelevant to the people of Vietnam."

Mansfield suggested Japan or Burma as an appropriate setting for Vietnam peace conference.

THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, TUESDAY APRIL 19, 1966, (HAMAL 30, 1345, S.H.)

Royal Wedding

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—Prince Shah Mahmud, His Majesty's sixth child, was married last night in a private ceremony at Gul Khana palace before His Majesty the King and the Queen.

The bride is Princess Mahbub Ghazi, daughter of the late Shah Mahmud and Khan Ghazi, His Majesty's uncle.

Other princes and princesses, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister and Mrs. Maiwandwal, and some other members of the royal family were also present at the ceremony.

Prince Shah Mahmud has just graduated from Habibia High School and is expected to go for higher education abroad.

Pres. Aref Favours Granting Regional Autonomy To Kurds

CAIRO, April 19, (AP).—Iraq's new President, Abdul Rahman Aref, Monday rejected the possibility of any conspiracy in the helicopter crash which caused the death of his brother, former President Abdel Salam Aref, last week.

In an exclusive interview with Cairo's semi-official Middle East News Agency (MEN), Aref was reported as saying the crash was "an accident which reactionary forces are attempting to picture as a premeditated assassination."

MEN said Aref pledged to follow his brother's policy in the fields with further attempts to achieve unity between the U A R and Iraq.

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China Flatly Rejects Rusk's Ten Points

TOKYO, April 19, (AP).—The People's Republic of China Tuesday rejected flatly U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's 10-point declaration that offered wider unofficial contacts between the two countries.

It declared: "The ten elements are a Rusk list, it said 'in other words the United States wants to persist in its position of hostility to the Chinese people, push ahead with its policies of aggression and war against China and 'avoidance' of a state of hostility are a sham," says a Hsinhua Newscast.

Rusk spelled out the 10-point American policy toward China in a testimony at a House foreign affairs subcommittee last March 16. It was made public last Saturday.

Peking said the ten-point policy also includes the U.S. scheme to carry out "infiltration in China."

It described Rusk's statement as "an attempt to play before American and world public opinion the counter-revolutionary dualities of sham peace and sham friendship."

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Wilson Meets Top Ministers To Discuss Rhodesian Issue African Nations Form Committee

LONDON, April 19, (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson met with his top Ministers Monday on Rhodesia amid indications Britain is putting quiet pressure on South Africa to reduce oil supplies going overland to the rebel regime.

Sir Hugh Stophenson, Britain's ambassador to South Africa, and Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's special commissioner in east and central Africa, took part in the two and half hour meeting at 10 Downing Street.

South African Premier Hendrik Verwoerd feels he might eventually find himself in a spot in the war of nerves between Wilson and Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith.

A group of African nation's in the United Nations has made plain it would press for extending sanctions against Rhodesia to include South Africa unless the white-settlers regime proved effective in bringing Smith down.

Although proclaiming a role of "non alignment" in the dispute, Verwoerd has allowed substantial supplies of oil products going to Rhodesia.

According to a Reuter dispatch two and half hour meeting at African states have shelved demand for immediate United Nations action on Rhodesia—after hearing Ghanaian appeals on mandatory sanctions, and an attack on British policy.

The African group resolved yesterday to create a small sub-committee to recommend a suitable date for the Security Council to meet, informed sources said.

But they were still determined to present a draft resolution on the Council to consider further measures against Ian Smith's regime.

Ghanaian delegate William Vanderpuye urged mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia. He accused South Africa of abetting Rhodesia.

Algerian delegate Tewfik Bou-

U.S. Senator Urges Vietnam Peace Conference

WASHINGTON, April 19, (AP).—Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield democrat Montana, called Monday for efforts to arrange an Asian peace conference to bring sanctions against Rhodesia to a halt.

Party Chairman George Papanicolas, the former Prime Minister, told journalist yesterday his statement preceding the voting would comprise all questions relating to home and foreign policy.

The left-extremist "eda" party, too, intends to table a no-confidence motion Tuesday.

The government commands a majority of four in the 300 deputy parliament.

Political observers expect the government's Cyprus policy to be attacked by the Centre Union which will in all probability also charge that the Stephanopoulos government has failed to get a majority by unfair practices.

Two Centre Union M.P.'s have said they were offered five million drachmas each to change to the government camp.

Premier Stephanopoulos, who rejected the charges as slander, has meanwhile filed a law suit.

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Controlling Traffic

The government's decision to make the city traffic department a part of the Ministry of Interior should result in some stronger measures to protect both driver and pedestrians throughout the country.

The Traffic Department in the Ministry of Interior will be responsible for the responsibility for traffic all over the country rather than just within the cities. Highways will now be patrolled as well as city streets.

Although traffic and street lights have been installed in some places, people in Kabul, whether walking, driving, or riding a bicycle, do not feel safe on the streets. Among the problems with which the new Traffic Department must deal in the capital city are improving the performance of policemen, updating traffic laws, and seeing that regulations are enforced.

The police should be trained to help pedestrians and drivers by actively directing traffic. To avoid accidents during rush hours, for instance, they should halt cars on the main roads to give those from side roads an opportunity to enter the stream of traffic.

Rather than just recording accidents after they happen, the police should try to prevent them by enforcing such regulations as those forbidding driving without lights at night or parking on narrow roads. For instance, the sixty or seventy lorries parked on the Silo road are a definite hazard at night. The new regulations governing buses are a good start but they must be put into practice.

Traffic regulations and court procedures

need to be modernised. Cases now drag on for long periods because there is no efficient method of handling them.

We hope the Traffic Department will take vigorous steps to overcome these difficulties.

International Court

The twenty-year-old International Court of Justice will next week begin consideration of a case involving apartheid. The justice-loving people of the world are awaiting the decision of this court.

Should the court decide that measures be adopted by the community of men at large to end apartheid, then it is sure that the Security Council as the guardian of man's security and organ charged with enforcing the decisions of the court must recommend action.

In the 29 cases handled by the court since its inception topics ranging from political asylum to boundaries between nations have been decided.

Although national sovereignty has been a major stumbling block to the implementation of decisions and to the jurisdiction of the International Court, except for one decision which was not heeded by Albania, all the rest have been accepted by the nations concerned.

Although it is not the express duty of the court to help the developing nations organise their judicial affairs, if the court could extend help in this it could further strengthen international justice by improving national judicial systems.

South Vietnam Turmoil Test U.S. Policy

South Vietnam's political turmoil promises to put the Johnson administration to a severe test in coming months in explaining why it continues to commit large numbers of soldiers to fight there.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk believed Senate Foreign Relations Committee members were to raise this question when he testified last week for President Johnson's foreign aid bill.

The answer provided by administration leaders in recent days is along these lines:

The government views it as vital to U.S. interests to check the alleged communist aggression in Asia as elsewhere. The Vietnam war cannot be won by military means alone. The Saigon government has been broad support among the South Vietnamese people.

The turbulent political jockeying there is seen by U.S. officials as the internal process moving toward a regime which will be more popular, while still anti-communist, and which will be effective in the fight against the Viet Cong.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and roving ambassador W. Averell Harriman, in separate

appearances recently, both pointed to the imminent Greek government changes and French government changes after World War II while the U.S. was supplying massive aid "against communist pressure." Saying that success was nonetheless achieved in those countries, they said the United States should not turn its back on Vietnam now because of its political unrest.

The difference between the Greece-France affairs and Vietnam is that American money, but not American lives, were at stake in the former case.

For the first time, more Americans than South Vietnamese were killed in action. The political trouble has also impeded U.S. arms and economic aid, and some South Vietnamese military units have been forced to the political maneuvering.

This situation has begun to raise doubts among some of the here that along with the broadening of the Saigon government's political base would come a diffusion of responsibility and authority.

life attention have been very keen to the United States. Whether this majority support would continue through a protracted period of South Vietnamese political maneuvering is therefore a worrisome question for Johnson strategists.

And they expect more political problems on the Saigon scene in coming months.

Some administration experts also have private misgivings about the proposed South Vietnamese democratisation.

If elections are held in the next three to five months—the military leadership has promised—and a civilian government takes over, that government in turn could become as susceptible to various political pressures as a military regime.

From the standpoint of Americans operating with the S. Vietnamese, it is best to be able to deal with a Saigon government which has a central authority exercising real control.

There is some apprehension here that along with the broadening of the Saigon government's political base would come a diffusion of responsibility and authority.

(AP)

Luna-10 Expected To Orbit Moon Several Years

Following is the text of a press conference on "Luna-10" held in Moscow on April 16.

The first artificial satellite of the moon "Luna-10," put into orbit by the Soviet Union on April 3, will exist several years. The period of its active work during which it will transmit information will be less. It is not planned to return it back to earth.

Keldysh said that the level of radiation of the lunar surface is important information "from the view point of the future practical winning of the moon." The general intensity of gamma radiation on the lunar surface can be compared on the whole with the terrestrial one and this allows to draw the conclusion that the process of the terrestrial group has apparently one the same mechanism.

In the course of five hours 16 minutes the instruments on board Luna-10 registered 53 strikes by meteor particles.

Considering that the assembly of big space ships in orbit is an important step towards the winning of outer space Soviet cosmonauts are also preparing to solve these tasks.

Keldysh said that Luna-10 is not carrying any photo camera because it is designed to fulfil other research studies. The spulnik's power source is chemical. Judging by telemetry data the orbit of the first artificial lunar satellite is changing, but there are no big anomalies.

Gheochimist Alexander Vinogradov said that studies of the radioactivity of the lunar surface will yield important information "from the view point of the future practical winning of the moon." The general intensity of gamma radiation on the lunar surface can be compared on the whole with the terrestrial one and this allows to draw the conclusion that the process of the terrestrial group has apparently one the same mechanism.

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Prof. Naum Grigorov said that the magnetometer on board the spulnik detected the presence near the moon of a weak, monogenous and regular magnetic field.

An analysis of the materials showed that the intensity of the particles in the moon's radiation belt is a hundred thousand times less than in the radiation belt of the earth.

Prof. Alexander Mikhailov, director of Pukovo Observatory near Leningrad, said that the artificial moon satellite was extremely important for determining more exactly the mass and shape of the planet. It was also of great importance for building an exact theory of the movement of the moon, studying the unevenness in the rotation of the earth.

These complex tasks could be accomplished in full only with the help of several artificial satellites of the moon, but Luna-10 would unquestionably provide a wealth of new information.

Experts Meet To Discuss Five Inputs Vital To Improving Agricultural Practices

U.S. experts will meet April 26 and 27 at the University of California at Los Angeles to discuss ways of solving humanity's most immediate problem—hunger and malnutrition.

The all-day symposium will bring together for the first time representatives from government, private foundations and the academic world to explore the problem in depth and in all its aspects—political, economic, technical, scientific and social.

The meeting represents a new departure for the academy, the nation's most influential group of scientists. The academy's annual spring meeting has traditionally been a forum to report scientific findings, often seemingly abstract, and far removed from the pressing problems of people.

The symposium, "prospects of the world food supply," will be moderated by Dr. J. George Harter, president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

More experts agree that the way to get a rapid increase in food output is the simultaneous use of five elements. These are: Sufficient water to meet evaporation requirements and to control salinity; more fertilizer; high-yielding seeds; pest and disease

control; and improved agricultural practices such as better seed preparation and better soil conditioning with better farm tools such as tractors and the like.

"What most people don't realize," Dr. Revelle says, "is that these five agricultural inputs shouldn't be used separately. It doesn't do any good to increase fertilizer supply, for example, unless you have adequate water. In fact, added fertilizer without sufficient water is liable to do more harm than good. The fertilizer will have only limited effect unless new plant varieties are developed. High-yielding varieties are essential for real benefit from the fertilizer. High yield varieties and lots of fertilizer bring pests and without pest control the high yield will not be realized for human benefit."

"Perhaps of greater importance than these factors are the economic, social, and political problems of agriculture in the less developed world," Dr. Revelle notes. "These involve credit, crop insurance, storage, transportation, land tenure, crop diversification, investment in processing agricultural products, and above all, communication with, and motivation of, the farmers."

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U.S. Urges Europe Play Larger Defence Role

U.S. officials said Thursday European countries are overdue in providing full forces for their own defense and characterized the delay as foot-dragging which cannot continue indefinitely.

NATO countries have the capability to provide their own defense structure, but lag in military spending and have half as many men in uniform as 1,000 men as the United States, officials said.

The United States is continuing to emphasize that European countries must do their share in the defense setup, remaining aware, of course, that budget-structures cannot be changed overnight, officials said.

In addition to unsatisfactory levels of spending and troops, the total bomb inventory of NATO countries probably does not amount to one-fourth of the present U.S. stockpile of 331,000 tons of bombs, it was asserted.

West Germany has been particularly concerned America might withdraw its forces there.

U.S. officials said there is no planned withdrawal of major combat units from Europe although the present U.S. strength is expected to dip from 225,000 to 210,000 in June in a temporary drawdown of certain individual soldiers for U.S. training purposes.

Beginning during the summer, these units will be filled again at the rate of 3,000 a month until the 25,000 level is achieved again by the end of the year.

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Food Programme

peals for help to India, he said, indicated that public opinion was often running considerably ahead of action by government.

The storm signals, Boerma said, showed that there was a need for deeper and longer-range action for a period they expected more political problems on the Saigon scene in coming months.

The experience of the WFP clearly suggested that in such action food aid would play a "uniquely effective role."

Also, food aid would strain the resources of the richer countries less than would aid in such conventional forms as finance and technical know-how.

Boerma said that the past few months had seen a large demand for WFP assistance, for emergencies arising mainly from extensive drought in large parts of the Indian sub-continent and in eastern and southern Africa.

In India alone the director general of FAO had approved assistance worth \$7.7 million.

Boerma stated that a total of \$209 million had been pledged to the programme for the next three years at a January 18 conference in New York.

However, the United States pledge—the largest was subject to matching contributions from the rest of the world.

The programme now had \$153 million actually available to it. Ultimately the programme might have \$195 million. This was still far short of the target of \$275 million set by the UN and FAO.

Resources available for projects of economic and social development, Boerma said, were only about \$116 million, as against \$167 million required for requests already submitted.

RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Programme TUESDAY

Foreign Services Western Music

Urdu Programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. m band

English Programme: 6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62

Russian Programme: 10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.

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

Air Service

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul 1030

Arrival Khost-Kabul 1030

Arrival Karachi-Kandahar-Kabul 1030

Arrival Kabul-Khost 0830

Departure Kabul-Kandahar 1130

Departure AEROFLOT

Moscow-Tashkent-Kabul 0955

Arrival THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul 0830

Arrival Herat-Mazar-Kabul 1600

Arrival New Delhi-Kabul 1615

Arrival Kabul-New Delhi 0800

Departure Kabul-Mazar-Herat 0900

Departure IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul 0915

Departure P I A

Peshawar-Kabul 1050

Arrival AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow 1130

Departure FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul 1030

Arrival Mazar-Kanduz-Kabul 1230

Arrival Peshawar-Kabul 1605

Arrival Kabul-Kanduz-Mazar 0830

Departure Kabul-Khost 1030

Departure Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut 1030

Departure Kabul-Peshawar 1230

Departure Fire Brigade 2021

Police 20307

De Afghanistan Bank 20045

Radio Afghanistan 24358

Pashany Tejarat Bank 22992

Airport 22316

Ariana Sales Office 24731

Bakhtar News Agency 20413

New Clinic 24272

Provincial Press: Editors Discuss Buzkashi, Ties With China

If the situation of the country is carefully studied the most serious crimes seem to occur in Farjabad Province, said an article published in a recent issue of daily Parwan. These unfortunate crimes are the result of unemployment, the writer suggested.

In order to overcome this social problem the writer suggested that light industries should be started in accordance with the principle which is being followed by other developing nations. Encouragement of small investment is another way to increase employment, added the writer.

Ninety per cent of the people in Farjabad are engaged in farming but the occupation does not keep them busy more than five months of the year since most of the land in the province is dry farmed. For the rest of the year most of the people are idle and live on what they have earned during the five months work, said the writer.

It is essential that more opportunities for employment be provided in the province and this cannot be done unless industry is introduced on a large scale. The more people are employed the fewer crimes will take place, concluded the writer.

The opening of two middle schools at the same time in the Andrab wolesat in Baghlan province illustrates the social growth and keen interest of the people in educational development, said Parwan in an article published in the daily Itehad of Baghlan province.

One of these two schools was opened in accordance with the educational development programmes of the Ministry of Education and the other one has been established through volunteer contributions of the local people.

The volunteer contribution of Af. 150,000 raises the hope that the people have realized the advantages of education and are moving on to higher standards of life and better living conditions. But French officials regard their shaggy hair, bare feet, and evident uncleanliness as an undesirable spectacle during the busy Paris tourist season.

Most beatniks are of Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, or West German origin, but national traits tend to merge as the movement

in the past, parents made a lot of excuses to prevent their children from enrolling in the schools but this way of thinking has gradually vanished and the people have realized how useful it is for their children to be educated. Now the parents compete in sending their children to schools and even partly shoulder the expenses involved towards this end, noted the writer.

Friendship between Afghanistan and China dates back more than 2,000 years and the ancient relics preserved by both countries are the witness to such old friendship, said Helmand paper published twice a week in Helmand Province.

Afghanistan and China were once linked by the famous Silk Route. Traders travelled this route frequently and established understanding, said the paper.

The friendship between Afghanistan and China was renewed when Afghanistan was among the first to extend recognition to the government of the People's Republic of China. Since then

the relations between the two countries have been growing through the exchange of visits by leaders of the two nations and cultural, educational and economic contacts between them, said the paper.

The editorial which was devoted to the recent official visit of President Liu Shao-chi of China, expressed the hope that relations between Afghanistan and China by further strengthened.

Helmand paper editorially discussed the recent visit of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to Helmand Province.

Personal contact with the people by the head and members of the government is very useful in this way they get to know the problems of each province.

Today we have reached a stage in development projects are necessary to achieve goals which are the welfare of the people and the economic development of the country, noted the paper.

After giving a short account of how the writer urged the authorities concerned to solve the problem soon in order to prevent the spread of disease.

Several times promises were made that drinking water would be made available in Balsh but these promises have never been carried out, said the writer Mrs. Sedig Reshad.

In another issue of daily Bedar a writer recalled that the people of Balkh in the Mazar-Sharif have been waiting for years for clean drinking water.

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Salvaged UK Heavy Cruiser Aids Fight Against Disease

Parts of a British heavy cruiser, sunk in World War One, have found their way to Hamburg's university clinic where they are now a vital element in man's fight against disease.

This classic example of "wonders in ploughshares," concerns the British ship "Cressy" a twelve-thousand-ton vessel built in 1900, which was sunk by the first German submarine in 1915, after obtaining British admiralty permission, a Hamburg scrap metal firm set about the hazardous task of salvaging the Cressy's steel plating.

The ship lay some twenty fathoms deep in the Scheldt Estuary, off the Dutch coast, which made it difficult for the salvage boat to anchor.

However, after underwater blasting and extensive cutting operations, sheets of the Cressy's special steel eight-inch-thick plating were brought to the surface.

China Flatly...

Contd. from page 1

some interesting conditions which must be fulfilled before they are even willing to consider membership.

"The United Nations resolution of 1950 condemning Chinese communist aggression in Korea must be rescinded."

"There must be a new United Nations resolution condemning U.S. aggression."

"The United Nations must be reorganised."

"The Republic of China must be expelled."

"All other 'imperialist puppets' must be expelled. One can only ask whether they mean to destroy the United Nations."

"We believe the United Nations must approach this issue with the utmost caution and deliberation."

"Fifth, we should continue our efforts to reassure Peking that the United States does not intend to attack mainland China. There are, of course, risks of war with China. This was true in 1950. It was true in the Taiwan straits crises of 1955 and 1958. It was true in the Chinese communist drive into Indian territory in 1962. It is true today in Vietnam. But we do not want war. We do not intend to provoke war. There is no fatal inevitability of war with communist China. The Chinese communists have, as I have already said, acted with caution when they foresaw a collision with the United States. We have acted with restraint and care in the past and we are doing so today. I hope that they will realise this and guide their actions accordingly."

"Sixth, we must keep firmly in our minds that there is nothing eternal about the policies and attitudes of communist China. We must avoid assuming the existence of an unending and inevitable state of hostility between ourselves and the rulers of mainland China."

"Seventh, when it can be done without jeopardising other U.S. interests, we should continue to enlarge the possibilities for unofficial contacts between communist China and ourselves—contacts which may gradually assist in altering Peking's picture of the United States."

"In this connection, we have gradually expanded the categories of American citizens who may travel to communist publications. American citizens may send and receive mail from the mainland. We have in the past indicated that if the Chinese themselves were interested in purchasing grain we would consider such sales. We have indicated our willingness to allow Chinese communist newspapers to come to the United States. We are prepared to permit American universities to invite Chinese communist scientists to visit their institutions."

"We do not expect that for the time being the Chinese communists will seize upon these avenues of contact or exchange. All the evidence suggests Peking wishes to remain isolated from the United States. But we believe it is in our interests that such channels be opened and kept open. We believe contact and communication are not incompatible with a firm policy of containment."

"Eighth, we should keep open our direct diplomatic contacts with Peking in Warsaw. While these meetings frequently provide merely an opportunity for a reiteration of known positions, they play a role in enabling each side to communicate information and attitudes in times of crisis. It is our hope that they might at some time become the channel for a more fruitful dialogue."

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U.S. To Supply Indonesia Rice

WASHINGTON, April 19, (Reuters).—The United States has signed an \$8,164,000 agreement with Indonesia to supply her with about 50,000 tons of rice.

The U.S. agriculture department said the food for peace agreement gave Indonesia long-term dollar credits for purchase of the rice, which is valued at \$6.8 million.

The remainder is for certain transport costs.

The rice will be supplied through private U.S. traders in the fiscal year ending this June 30.



Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul, delivering his speech on the occasion.

French Troops May Remain In W. Germany, Source Says

BOON, GERMANY, April 19, (AP).—An informed source said France and West Germany agreed Monday that French troops may stay in West Germany, but there must be more talks about their mission and their status.

This measure of agreement came in a day of talks between Maurice Courte de Murville, French Foreign Minister, and Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder of West Germany.

Officially, there are 25,000 French troops in West Germany, most of them near the Rhine River in the southeast part of the country. De Gaulle has said that beginning July 1 they will no longer be under the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Meanwhile Danish Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag said Monday the Soviet Union is showing peaceable intentions, largely because of the success of the NATO alliance.

Krag made the statement at a news conference after talks with De Gaulle on NATO and the European Common Market. He said he was in agreement with De Gaulle's opinion on closer relations with the Soviet Union.

On the U.S. proposal that the NATO council's headquarters be moved out of Paris along with the withdrawal of U.S. and Canadian troops at De Gaulle's request, Krag said, "There is no reason why it should not stay in Paris. It would be a good solution to stay. Of course, it is not very important if the council is in Paris or somewhere else."

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Marshal S. Wali, Mayor, Governor Go To Ratan Nat

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—The Hindu annual religious festival was celebrated Monday in Pir Ratan Nat shrine of Hindus here with great colour and zeal Monday. Among others who attended the occasion were His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Dr. Mohammad Omer, the Governor of Kabul, and Prof. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul.

Several Hindu dignitaries in welcoming the guests mentioned the need for improving the residential areas where they live in the old city.

The Mayor congratulated them on their religious occasion and said that with help of the government a comprehensive plan has been worked out for the city and the plan is now being implemented.

He said that the government and the municipal corporation with all the power at their disposal are attempting to improve the living conditions of all people.

Monday was the final day of a week long Hindu festival called the "Waisak".

Constitution Available In Pocket Edition

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—The Department for Publications in the Ministry of Justice announced yesterday that copies of the Constitution are now available in pocket size.

The pocket size Constitution was published by the department in order to make it readily available for larger numbers of people.

Bank Opens Branch

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—The Department of Health Affairs of the Ministry of Public Health announced yesterday that by co-operation of the Pushtani Tejaraty bank a branch office of the bank will be opened in Wazir Akbar Khan hospital.

The branch will take care of the hospital's transactions and will serve any patients who require its services.

Feroghi Calls On Roshan

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—The Iranian Ambassador in the Court of Kabul Mahmoud Feroghi paid a courtesy call on Mohammad Khalid Roshan, President of the Department of Tribal Affairs Sunday morning.

The advanced missile, self-propelled by solid fuel, has an average speed of 2.7 machs (speed of sound), the source said.

They said the missile was an effective defensive weapon against latest types of bombers.

Information that the Israeli air force has put these missiles into service was released for publication on the eve of the annual military parade held on independence day which will be celebrated this year on April 25.

The Israeli air force has acquired an air-to-air missile of the matra 530-R type for its Mirage jet fighter planes, military sources said Monday.

Meanwhile Danish Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag said Monday the Soviet Union is showing peaceable intentions, largely because of the success of the NATO alliance.

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Japan, Laos Agree To Continue Efforts For Peace In Vietnam

TOKYO, April 19, (DPA).—Japan and Laos have agreed to continue in their efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the Vietnam conflict, Jiji press reported Monday.

World Briefs

DACCA, April 19, (Reuters).—A cholera epidemic in the city of Khulna 100 miles southwest of here has killed 58 people but is now under control, a provincial health official said yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 19, (Reuters).—Ashoka Mehta, India's Planning Minister, arrived here yesterday on his way to Washington for talks with United States and World Bank officials.

PEKING, April 19, (DPA).—China's Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibrahim Khalil resigned Monday and his duties were assumed by Premier Mohammad Mahgoubouh until the cabinet changes scheduled for early May.

KHARTOUM, April 19, (AP).—Sudan's Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibrahim Khalil resigned Monday and his duties were assumed by Premier Mohammad Mahgoubouh until the cabinet changes scheduled for early May.

WASHINGTON, April 19, (AP).—Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba junior of Tunisia had lunch Monday with Joseph Palmer, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs.

MEXICO CITY, April 19, (AP).—Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands and her husband, former West German diplomat Claus von Amsberg, left Mexico Monday aboard an Eastern Airlines plane ending a five-week honeymoon in Mexico.

The couple held their first press conference after their honeymoon.

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AEROFLOT ANNOUNCEMENT

Aeroflot has an additional flight on 29 April 1966.

Kabul/Tashkent/Moscow Departure time: 10:20 local time.

HM Congratulates Iraqi President

KABUL, April 20, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King in a telegram to the new Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Arafat has congratulated him on his election to that post.

Arafat succeeded his brother, who died in an air crash last Wednesday. Meanwhile the Iraqi Embassy in Kabul in a message, which it sent Tuesday to Bakhtar, New Agency expressed its appreciation for the sympathy expressed by the Afghan government and people over the death of the late President of Iraq.

In the message the Embassy has expressed its thanks to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Minister of Court, Cabinet Ministers and other Afghan leaders and Afghan people for their sympathy expressed at the consoling meeting which was held in that Embassy.

The message said, "May God Almighty bless the noble Afghan nation from all dangers and losses and create conditions for its progress and prosperity and may His Majesty the King of Afghanistan long life and everlasting happiness."

Bazzaz Handles Iraq's Defence

BAGHDAD, April 20, (Reuters).—Iraq's Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman al-Bazzaz will personally handle defence affairs until his new Defence Minister returns from abroad, according to Baghdad radio.

The move seemed to confirm reports of differences between the former Defence Minister and the new President Major-General Abdul Rahman Arafat, who Monday advocated autonomy for the turbulent Kurdish tribes in the north of the country.

The new Cabinet, announced Monday, dropped Major-General Abdul Aziz al-Okaily as Defence Minister and appointed in his place Major-General Shaker Mahmoud Shaker, Ambassador-designate in London.

General Okaily, an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, stands for a firm line against the Kurdish insurgents and recently announced plans for a spring offensive against them.

Reports that the Kurdish insurgent leader, Mulla Mustafa al-Barzani, has called a month-long halt in hostilities are still unconfirmed.

A Kurdish broadcast last week said that with the death of the late President—brother of the new head of state—there was a chance for new negotiations on their demands for autonomy.

This was done through Arthur Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, after a 45-minute talk with President Johnson and state department press officer Robert McCloy.

Goldberg, asked by reporters whether the White House welcomed the suggestion of the Senate Democratic leader from Montana, replied: "The White House always welcomes any suggestion that will help bring about a settlement of the Vietnam conflict."

The president is in agreement that a meeting, ought to be held. He hopes following the government's refusal to grant wage increases of more than five per cent.

STOP PRESS

PARIS, April 20, (Reuters).—France was hit today by the second strike of gas and electricity workers within a few weeks. This is the latest in the wave of strikes to hit France.

Following the government's refusal to grant wage increases of more than five per cent.

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

GREAT PEOPLE TO FLY WITH

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OF SWITZERLAND
...the swiss quality watch of
worldwide reputation

VOL. V, NO. 23

KABUL, WEDNESDAY APRIL 20, 1966, (HAMAL 31, 1345, S.H.)

Government Answers Questions On Education; Jirgah Notes Need To Balance Development Period Provides Opportunity For Exchange Of Views

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, April 20, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and his Cabinet Ministers answered questions about the educational system during the Jirgah's question hour yesterday afternoon.

The deputies' questions during the five and a half hour session centered on the following subjects:

—the need to balance the development of education throughout the country rather than centralizing it in one place.

—the need to update curricula used in educational institutions.

—the lack of teachers, school buildings and equipment, and other educational facilities.

—the need for the educational system to train enough experts to meet the requirements of the economic growth of the country.

Answering the questions, the Premier said that even and balanced growth of education all over the country is one of the primary goals of his government.

The government, Maiwandwal said, in accordance with its policy statement, is seriously considering measures to promote the balanced development of education. This question will be given due consideration in the education law, now being drafted, and in the country's third five-year development plan.

The draft law and the plan will be referred to the Jirgah.

Maiwandwal drew attention of the deputies to the fact that the balanced growth of education is related to balanced economic and social growth of all areas of the country.

Although in some regions, educational development plans have just been started, the government, does not intend to slow the educational progress of the developed areas in the interest of creating a balanced promotion of education throughout the country, the Premier said.

The government aims, however, at speeding up the growth of education in those sections of the country where for some reasons education has developed slowly.

Expressing great satisfaction over the fact that people of all areas show a great desire for education, the Prime Minister noted that the problems of education in Afghanistan are two-sided.

First, Afghanistan as a developing nation is greatly in need of educated youth to devote their talent to working for economic progress.

This goal cannot be attained, Maiwandwal stressed, without a sound educational system.

Second, fortunately, throughout the country a great desire for knowledge and schooling exists. This desire, the Prime Minister said, should be satisfied and the state must find ways to meet the rising demands.

Primary education, according to the provisions of the Constitution is compulsory and free to the extent the government can provide the means for it, Maiwandwal said.

This provision, Maiwandwal said, is aimed at eradicating illiteracy. But unfortunately, the number of primary schools is not enough to prevent the next generation from including illiterates. However, the government plans to accept 65,000 more students this year in primary schools, Maiwandwal said.

Referring to those students who may not be admitted to the university, the Prime Minister said that they can enter some other educational institutions such as teachers' training schools and vocational schools.

Referring to admission to the University dormitory, the Prime Minister said that a quota will be given for each province. Provincial students interested in admission to the University will also be admitted on a quota basis.

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Growing Pains In Uganda

The situation in Uganda remains confused after the announcement last week that a new constitution has been promulgated and the latest report that one Kingdon had rejected it. Dr. Milton Obote who played an important role in the country's independence struggle in 1962 tactfully remained in office as the chief executive leaving the post of the head of the state to Kabaka.

Obote, who was a close friend of Dr. Nkrumah, the ousted president of Ghana, significantly enough had assumed all the powers of the state soon after Nkrumah's overthrow.

But Uganda, once the fourth kingdom of the East, has been divided into four kingdoms of its territory and in which Kampala, the capital of Uganda is situated, has notified Obote that it will not accept his new constitution.

Since Uganda is a federal state, the components have the right to enjoy a certain amount of autonomy. But not to the degree of disobeying the central government. Uganda's step may result in military action by the central government and civil war.

It is also interesting to note that the opposition in the present parliament of Uganda has become very weak; most of its members have

already crossed the door and now are on the side of the government.

It appears the future action by the Central Government will determine the course of events in that country.

IMF And Developing Nations

The International Monetary Fund will meet in Washington shortly. The meeting of this organization is highly important for all nations but particularly for developing countries.

Virtually all the developing countries have plans for economic and social progress. One of their main problems in implementing these projects is lack of foreign exchange.

The world bank, as a central organization, can help the developing countries meet this shortage of foreign currencies.

Some developing countries also badly need to reform their financial structure. Their currency in many cases has lost its value through inflation or the threat of it due to expenditure on development projects, and they are in need of expert advice.

The countries participating in the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington expect a great deal from it especially in dealing with deficits in balance of payments.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

The Kabul Municipal Corporation, at present, is faced with many problems. First, the people want their city kept clean, the roads paved, playgrounds built for their children, parks for adults, and finally the prices of food and other necessary commodities strictly controlled, said Tuesday's *Ishtah* in its editorial entitled *The Last Memorandum*.

Many letters are received by the paper in which people ask the Municipal Corporation to fulfill their "right" demands, added the paper.

But one of the major problems facing the Municipal Corporation is the lack of cooperation by the people. Most people who expect something to be done by the Municipal Corporation are unwilling to carry out their "right" obligations towards it, asserted the paper.

"A good city dweller is the one who knows his legal obligation towards the Municipality and pays his dues on time, noted the paper.

Unfortunately most of our city dwellers do not pay their Municipal dues on time and police force has to be used to collect them, pointed out the paper.

The paper expressed the hope that people will pay their taxes at the third request and thus help the Municipal Corporation improve its financial position, concluded the paper.

In our country the government and private press, as it has been repeatedly emphasized, should be inspired by the values of the constitution as it is the mirror of the nation and the safeguard of its aspirations to safeguard national honour and integrity, Islam's values and to lead society on the path to welfare and prosperity, said Tuesday's *Ishtah* in its editorial.

We hope, said *Ishtah*, that our private publications, as the Minister of Information and Culture said in answer to an *Ans* reporter, will "fully realize their national responsibilities and take into consideration the benefit of the country, added the paper.

The daily *Ans* as a national newspaper work for the fulfillment of the Constitution which is a summary of our national aspirations and will oppose any publication which is in contradiction to the provisions of the Constitution, concluded the paper.

In the same issue of *Ans* a report has been published about the development of northern Afghanistan.

The writer said the most impressive sight in the city of Mazar Sharif are two plants. One is an oil extracting plant which has been established through private investment by Sayed Shah. The plant was set up in 1956 with ini-

tial capital of 30 million Afghanis, said the writer.

The other factory is the Sahi Industrial Ltd. The founders of which are Chahin, Sahi and Mohammad Sharif Mazar. The factory was established in 1958 with an initial capital of one million Afghanis and at present the capital exceeds 15 million Afghanis.

The factory has machine for producing, sorting and packing cotton. The second task of the factory is to train people to employ them for young people.

In Sheberghan, said the writer, we noticed many tin-roofed buildings, but the houses were not built on the ground. And this is a very curious thing. And this is a very curious thing. And this is a very curious thing.

The writer, who is not clear as to what a political party is and what its aims are.

WORLD PRESS

In proportion to her population, India has had less foreign aid than many other countries, the *Ishtah* said in an article on India today.

The newspaper carried the report "India India" by Special Correspondent in its colour supplement. It also used a series of photographs by Lord Snowdon, Britain's first-law of Britain's Queen Elizabeth.

The article said India had not relied on the world's charity, or self-help, for her menial needs.

India has had less foreign aid than many other countries, said Pakistan has received nearly twice as much as the U.S. and Yugoslavia between 1945 and 20 times as much as India.

It continued "When Mr. Gandhi says—as he did a few weeks ago—that things aren't really all that bad in this country, it is a perpetual dependence upon Indians."

The article said India's crisis today was essentially one of "modernization in a search for self-reliance, both at home and abroad."

The great significance of the friendship between China and Pakistan was warmly hailed by East Pakistan newspapers in their editorial Saturday.

Dainik Pakistan said: "The union of hearts of the Chinese and Pakistan people would result in a new era in Asia and strengthening world peace."

Impetuous, colonialism and their lackey have tried to keep China and Pakistan apart. Through the people of propaganda, they tried to create a dis-

torious and ugly image of China, but in reality, the success of the Chinese people in various fields had frustrated the impetuous colonialism and their lackey, the editorial said.

The French publication *Aviation Magazine*, says in its current edition that the Soviet Union is planning to build the largest passenger plane ever to fly.

The plane, to be called the Ansaty-22, will be able to carry passengers on 21 decks, 423 on the upper deck and 30 on the lower deck, the magazine says.

The magazine, *Soviet Union*, says the matter of the USSR has become a matter of grave concern to Soviet technicians and scientists. They see their achievements trailing behind the U.S. in almost all scientific technology. The gap is even wider when it comes to converting the results of scientific research into actual "by-product."

"There is a shortage of computers for general research, USSR trails the western world in the development of plastics."

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The report adds that experts on Soviet technology cite these examples of Soviet shortcoming:

"There is a shortage of computers for general research, USSR trails the western world in the development of plastics."

A close of seven contraceptive devices is being prepared in an effort to curb the population increase.

Earlier this year, the government launched a five-year family planning program to have the present birth rate of 60,000 to 70,000 a year by 1970.

He admits that this is ambitious, but says that one of the government's objectives is to "free the state's women from the burden of raising too many children in recent years. In 1960, for instance, the birth rate was 38 per 1,000 of the population, four years later, in 1964, it had fallen to 32 per 1,000 and now the government hopes to reduce it to 25 per 1,000."

But the population still increased from 1,300,000 in 1959 to 1,865,008

The emphasis of the plan would be on the inter-uterine contraceptive device, better known as the IUD, but six other birth control methods will also be available at subsidized rates at the 24 clinics which the family planning and population board is to set up.

The Ministry hopes to encourage doctors in private practice to take part in the scheme by training them in the latest family planning methods and which enable them to perform a part-time service.

It is estimated that during the five years of the plan, there will be 300,000 married women, within the fertile 15-44 age group, in Singapore.

Of these about 20 per cent are already practising some form of birth control.

Wolesi Jirgah's Internal Procedure Law

Following is an unofficial translation of the resolution known as the internal procedure law of the Wolesi Jirgah.

Chapter One Preliminary Sessions

Article 1: Wolesi Jirgah shall hold preliminary sessions before the legislative session starts. Preliminary sessions shall begin on Monday 15.

Quorum for preliminary sessions shall be two-thirds of the members.

Article 2: The duties of the preliminary sessions are as follows:

(a) Appointing temporary speaker.

At the first preliminary session the oldest member of the House shall be appointed temporary speaker.

Age shall be determined on the basis of identification or citizenship card.

When two members are the same age, one will be elected from among them by drawing.

(b) Examining credentials.

The Wolesi Jirgah appoints a commission for examining credentials. The members of the commission shall include one deputy from each province.

The general session of the Jirgah approves the candidates names put forward from each province by provincial deputies.

The aim of examining the credentials is to see that the documents are issued in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations of the place of issuance.

Article 3: The commission for examining credentials shall submit a list of the persons whose documents are in accordance with the law and regulations to the Jirgah.

After receiving the approval of the preliminary session the said persons shall be considered members of the Wolesi Jirgah.

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Why Try To Penetrate Outer Space?

Others say "Space, the progress of mankind, expansion of man's sphere of life. Do we need all that, or to be more correct, will all that come to pass? For on the one hand, the world is at present in a very unstable state with all the modern means of destruction in the hands of every country. It will not, in the nearest future, be plunged into a catastrophic nuclear war that will lead to the destruction of civilization? But even if war is averted, in what direction will the world develop? Their reason further, "For it is already clear that man, working methodically, can artificially create (perhaps out of inorganic elements) beings with a higher intellect than man, capable of living in a wider range of environmental conditions. If "blind" nature could create man by the "trial and error" method then consistent, logical research will undoubtedly enable man to create a more rational being better adapted to life. People are becoming 'mechanical' as they become saturated with knowledge about the surrounding world, they will lose interest in it, as living conditions improve and science will struggle for existence and to weaken and robots, which are better adapted to life, will supplant people before mankind conquers space."

Plenty of doubts like that may be conceived. In general it is much easier to voice doubts than to settle or disprove them.

But let's try to ponder over at least those voiced above.

There is no need to try to foretell the future of mankind a thousand years hence (and its a senseless occupation anyway); the problem of the conquest of space is a problem of our times. We already have the technical possibilities of penetrating space, and consequently, they must be, and are being, beginning to be used. It's not the thing to open the door to a new world and then shut it. And although the search of our times is to pave the way to the future, to open up a new chapter of life for mankind, research will be, and already is, of practical significance for us.

The development of space research, the realization of the complex programmes for creating, launching and operating space stations and spacecrafts lead to the rapid growth of new branches of science and engineering. What

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There is no need to try to foretell the future of mankind a thousand years hence (and its a senseless occupation anyway); the problem of the conquest of space is a problem of our times. We already have the technical possibilities of penetrating space, and consequently, they must be, and are being, beginning to be used. It's not the thing to open the door to a new world and then shut it. And although the search of our times is to pave the way to the future, to open up a new chapter of life for mankind, research will be, and already is, of practical significance for us.

The development of space research, the realization of the complex programmes for creating, launching and operating space stations and spacecrafts lead to the rapid growth of new branches of science and engineering. What

Others say "Space, the progress of mankind, expansion of man's sphere of life. Do we need all that, or to be more correct, will all that come to pass? For on the one hand, the world is at present in a very unstable state with all the modern means of destruction in the hands of every country. It will not, in the nearest future, be plunged into a catastrophic nuclear war that will lead to the destruction of civilization? But even if war is averted, in what direction will the world develop? Their reason further, "For it is already clear that man, working methodically, can artificially create (perhaps out of inorganic elements) beings with a higher intellect than man, capable of living in a wider range of environmental conditions. If "blind" nature could create man by the "trial and error" method then consistent, logical research will undoubtedly enable man to create a more rational being better adapted to life. People are becoming 'mechanical' as they become saturated with knowledge about the surrounding world, they will lose interest in it, as living conditions improve and science will struggle for existence and to weaken and robots, which are better adapted to life, will supplant people before mankind conquers space."

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New Body Needed To Tackle World Food Shortage

The world food situation seems to be constantly deteriorating. Had it not been for international cooperation, millions of people in India this year would have had to face harder times due to lack of food. The general trend is for the population to rise at a much quicker pace than food production.

Although temporary measures help in cases of emergency, permanent solutions should be sought. Both population and food problems, which are very much interconnected, pose long term threats to humanity at large.

The solution to these problems should also be sought on an international scale. Perhaps the establishment of a strong body supported by all nations of the world either within or outside the United Nations for the promotion of birth control and increased food production should be considered.

It is reasonable to assume that progress in both these fields is not only possible but also urgently needed. Modern science and technology has placed at the disposal of man the means to make better and fuller use of land and being cultivated, nor are we making the fullest use of water for irrigation purposes. Undersea cultivation, while offering great possibilities, is practically unknown. There are also possibilities of producing synthetic food. There is, therefore, every reason to assume that with proper manipulation of agricultural resources, no human being on this earth should

go hungry. It is a pity to see that petty conflicts between different nations of the world confound the urgent issues that face mankind. While the food situation is constantly deteriorating and while the population in the world is constantly on the rise astronomical sums and vast human resources are being spent for the production and maintenance of the means of human destruction.

We have said so before and we say again that the formation of the body mentioned above is of vital importance for the survival of mankind. How could this operation be financed? This is always a consideration when one makes a suggestion. Both the East and the West as well as the neutral nations should pledge their military expenditures towards the financing of the operations of this organization. This will surely constitute in a practical way a beginning towards disarmament.

The organization should be responsible not only for launching a peaceful program of educating the masses in the need and methods of birth control but also for providing birth control facilities. At the same time it should make studies in the field of water economy, production of fertilizers, growing high yielding seeds, pest and disease control and various agricultural practices. These studies should be incorporated in a universal plan of action in cooperation with local governments.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies yesterday carried news and photos about the wedding of His Royal Highness Prince Shah Mahmood and Her Royal Highness Princess Shah Mahmood Ghazi and congratulated their Majesties the King and the Queen and members of the Royal family on the occasion.

Yesterday's Jish carried the second installment of the new income tax law. Most of the installments deal with taxable revenues and exemptions. Article 23 of the law deals with taxation of earnings by foreigners in Afghanistan. It says taxes paid to foreign countries by foreigners earning from sources within Afghanistan are not exempted from taxation unless special agreement has been reached on the matter in advance.

The same issue of the paper carried an editorial on the exhibition of Afghan arts and crafts abroad. Such exhibitions, the paper said, are the best means of publicity for the exhibition country. A well-organized exhibition can lead to an increase in foreign trade in the sense that trading firms and private individuals visiting the exhibition may get interested in purchasing some of the items of Afghan handicrafts in Afghanistan, it continued, like many other countries in this region our country is in need of foreign exchange. This need cannot be met except through the promotion of our export trade.

It is here that participation in international exhibitions assume great importance and should be organized more carefully. Participation in each and every international exhibition, while desirable to left to the government alone will place not only a heavy financial burden on the state budget but also will divert the executive's attention from other urgent tasks.

It is therefore necessary for the private sector and the banks to take an interest in this field. Afghanistan's participation in the international exhibition to be held in Paris will be organized by the Padshahi Tejarat Bank. The editorial went on. The bank deserves thank and its example should be followed by other kindred organizations, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday's Jish devoted its editorial to the situation in Rhodesia in the light of the recent Security Council resolution giving extra powers to Britain to deal with the situation.

It said Ian Smith's resistance in maintaining supremacy of the white minority over the black majority in Rhodesia is an outrageous manifestation of colonialism. They very fact in spite of pressure applied by the United Nations and other peace-loving countries of the world shows that the Rhodesian regime has proved so far not likely to resort to this method which would add more chaos to the already chaotic state of affairs in Africa. The paper supported the Afro-Asian resolution calling for further and more effective measures to force the Rhodesian situation.

WORLD PRESS

Commenting on the U.S. bombing of two rocket sites close to Hanoi on Sunday, the influential West German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (conservative) said Tuesday, the destruction of the sites formed merely a part of a war of nerves.

The paper's military expert, Adelbert Weinstein, said the action was psychological warfare with limited technical means, directed to political control.

Australia's largest evening paper, *The Herald*, said in an editorial Tuesday that the Philippines delegation to the interparliamentary union meeting, has made it clear that Australian military rules still are offensive to Asians.

Montana last Saturday described Australian policy as one that discriminated against brown people.

The *Herald* said barriers against Asians who wish to live in Australia are lower than they were and nowadays interpretation of the rules often shows welcome humanity.

But there are still undeniable grounds for many Asians to feel that colour is the reason why they are rejected when Europeans are not, he said.

Moscow newspapers Tuesday commented editorially on the May Day speech of the central committee of the Soviet Communist Party. *Pravda* writes that the solidarity of working people, unity and brotherhood of all countries, and its example should be followed by other kindred organizations, concluded the editorial.

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Pravda printed reports from its correspondents on meetings of party activists of Uzbekistan and Georgia which

discussed the results of the 23rd CPSU Congress and the tasks of their party organizations.

Provide editors formed teams comprising farm specialists, scientists and correspondents to investigate how the struggle for advanced agricultural practices is conducted on collective and state farms.

The caravan route between May 15 and Pakistan will be reopened May 15 after 10 years of suspension.

The first caravan from Sikkim is expected to cross the Sino-India border on that day, according to a report published in *Pravda*, a leading English daily in Ravi, Punjab. Reliable sources in Ravi, Punjab, reported the caravan route will, open for the first time since 1958, between Pakistan and China, added the paper.

"The situation in Asia and the world as a whole is highly favourable for the South Korean people's struggle for liberation," says the *Pravda* Daily in an editorial Tuesday marking the sixth anniversary of the April 19 1958 in South Korea.

Six years ago today the leaders of South Korea, together with the people of all other states, unleashed an anti-U.S. revolutionary storm which led to the downfall of Syngman Rhee.

"We are convinced that the South Korean people will drive out the U.S. win final victory in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle and achieve the reunification of their fatherland," the editorial states.

Since the "April 19 uprising," the South Korean people have persisted in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. Undoubtedly with the growth in depth of their anti-U.S. struggle, the editorial said.

Wolesi Jirgah's Internal Procedure Law

Article 18: The necessary quorum is two-thirds of the membership. The secretary shall call the meeting. The deputies present and reports to the president.

Article 17: The secretary at the beginning of every session reads out the agenda. If there are several subjects on the agenda, priority will be given to the subjects in the order of date submitted.

Article 16: The secretary at the close of every session reads out the agenda for the next session.

Article 15: The secretary shall be submitted for consideration by the commission by the secretary.

Article 14: The commission, after expressing its views, shall return the proposals to the secretary and the secretary, with due consideration to priority of the proposals, shall submit the views of the commission to the general session.

Article 13: The secretary shall give a written and dated receipt to those who submit proposals and refer the proposals within two working days to the commission.

Article 12: Every Wolesi Jirgah member who wishes to express his views shall stand up. The President shall note the name and give him a turn and time to speak.

Article 11: The President mentions the name or the constituency of the deputy who wishes to speak and the said deputy may then begin to

Article 22: Every deputy has the right to express his views on the subject under consideration. The deputies shall not deviate from the subject while expressing their views.

Article 21: If a deputy does deviate the President shall call it to his attention. Likewise every Jirgah member can call on the President's attention to the subject in the order of date submitted.

Article 20: If the speaker feels that he is talking on the subject and continues, the President shall ask for a vote of the members. If the majority wishes, the speaker shall be stopped.

Article 19: The deputy shall behave in an orderly way during the session and in their speeches and deeds shall act in a democratic way, showing mutual respect.

Article 18: Deputies shall refrain from making insults or threats. If a member is talking, the others must be quiet and listen. No member can interrupt another member or take his turn.

Article 17: Each member can speak for up to ten minutes on the topic under consideration.

Article 16: If the speech of one deputy is interrupted by another deputy, the deputy who feels he is being interrupted can, by permission of the President, for once, speak out of turn and explain what he means to say.

Article 15: Every deputy has the right to speak at least once on the topic under discussion.

Article 21: At the time the government is formed, the cabinet is not complete. The Prime Minister, after filling the cabinet vacancies, is to introduce the new Ministers to the Wolesi Jirgah and seek a vote of confidence.

Article 20: The provision also applies to a cabinet reshuffle and subsequent cabinet appointments.

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Guinea, Ivory Coast Border Now Quiet

Tension between Ivory Coast and Guinea touched off by threats from Conakry that Kwame Nkrumah would be re-elected in his former office of Ghanaian president is now lessening.

The close watch kept here for any sign of preparations for an invasion of Ghana through Ivory Coast's territory, and which was first launched by Guinea against Ivory Coast, has now been relaxed.

Guinea's radio, which has been broadcasting since last week, has been silent for several days. It is believed that the Ivory Coast government had dispatched a substantial troop contingent to the border.

In view of the absence of signs of any further military action, the Ivory Coast government has decided to reduce its troops to a minimum. It is believed that the Ivory Coast government has decided to reduce its troops to a minimum.

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Easy To Read

Old Man Winter Melts Away, Spring Maiden Arrives

On the edge of a forest stood a wigwam. Its roof was rounded like the back of a bowl. Some wood was burning in a fireplace on the floor of the wigwam. A strange old man sat by the fire. His hair was white like frost. His face was wrinkled, and his back was bent. The old man took a stick from the pile on the floor and put it on the fire.

In the forest the winter wind was blowing. "Whoosh-whoosh" it sounded as it went through the bare trees. All the night the old man sat by the fire. He brought his hat close to the fire for he was cold. He put his back to the fire. He put his back to the fire. He put his back to the fire.

"It is my last stick," when it is burned up the fire will die," he said. He rested his head on his arm and shut his eyes. His white hair fell down and his face grew pale. He was dying. The wind shouted again. The old man raised his head.

"I thought I heard footsteps," he said. Step, step, step!

The old man looked up. A maiden stood in the doorway. She was a beautiful maiden. Her hair was made of sweet grasses, and she wore a dress of lily leaves. Her cheeks were painted red, and her long black hair almost reached her feet.

The old man frowned. But he asked the maiden to come in. "Come and tell me who you are," he said. "I am old man Winter. I bring the snow and cold."

The maiden smiled and came into the wigwam. "I am Spring Maiden. I bring the warm winds and the spring flowers," she said.

"Go away," said the old man, "or I shall frighten you with my cold." He lit his pipe and blew little clouds of smoke into the air. Then he spoke. "When I blow out my breath the white frost falls. The lakes and rivers are covered with ice."

The maiden smiled. "When I breathe, the air grows warm," she said. "The ice melts on the lakes and rivers."

The old man was afraid. But he spoke once more to the maiden. "When I walk in the forest, cold winds blow. Leaves fall from the trees and the grass dies, because Winter comes."

The maiden answered, "When I walk in the forest the warm sun shines. The trees put out leaves, and flowers spring up, because Spring is here."

As she spoke she came over to the old man's side and touched him. Then a wonderful thing happened. The old man's head nodded. His eyes closed, and he fell upon the floor. He began to grow smaller. Water ran out of his mouth. His hair melted and ran away. His robe turned into a pile of vines. The wigwam roof fell.

World Briefs

MOSCOW, April 21, (AP)—The Soviet Union launched a space search satellite Wednesday in its cosmic program, the agency said.

The agency said the satellite, Cosmos 115, carried a mass of scientific apparatus.

GAUHATI, Assam, April 21, (Reuter)—Forty-three people were killed and 127 injured when a train derailed on the Assam Railway near Jorhat.

MIAMI, April 21, (Reuter)—Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro said Tuesday night that improved relations and management would give Cuba a sugar crop of 10 million tons by 1970, which he said was nearly twice this year's estimate.

KUALA LUMPUR, April 21, (Reuter)—The Malaysian cabinet yesterday approved measures to check people entering Malaysia from Singapore.

COLOMBO, April 21, (Reuter)—Medical tests on Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake in the United States were completely satisfactory, it was announced yesterday after his return from London by air.

TEHRAN, April 21, (Reuter)—An army court has sentenced two men to death for espionage and attempting to overthrow the government, it was announced yesterday.

BOON, April 21, (DPA)—West German Economic Cooperation Minister Walter Scheel complained today that West German industries get an unduly small share of business orders from the European development fund.

LONDON, April 21, (DPA)—Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew spent two hours at the British Commonwealth relations office Wednesday in talks with Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth Secretary. World affairs generally were discussed, and in particular, there were extensive talks about southeast Asia with special attention to defence problems.

BRUSSELS, April 21, (DPA)—Water Hattstein, President of the European Economic Community commission, will probably be unable to resume his duties in Brussels within the next three weeks owing to prolonged illness.

WASHINGTON, April 21, (AP)—Self-government for the territory of Guam took a large step forward Wednesday when the U.S. House of Representatives Interior Committee favourably approved legislation providing for the election of a governor and lieutenant for the territory.

BRUSSELS, April 21, (DPA)—Britain should be given a leading role among the European NATO members if and when France leaves the Atlantic Alliance, Belgian foreign minister said Wednesday.

Anniversary

Contd. from page 1
that friendly and good neighbourly feelings exist between the two people.

"I appreciate the hospitality shown towards me," he said.

During my flight, Pilot said, I enjoyed seeing the beautiful scenery of Afghanistan from hundreds of kilometres above the clouds.

Some members of the cabinet, officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Information and Culture, and diplomats attended the function.

Lenin played a great role in the contemporary history of the Soviet Union in working for the prosperity and progress of that country.

Lenin held the same views that Afghanistan holds on the necessity of friendly and good-neighbourly ties and mutual respect between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Lenin recognised the independence of Afghanistan and Afghanistan extended recognition to the new Soviet regime.

Lenin was the founder of his country's good relations with the countries which struggled to gain their independence. "He was conscious of the fight against colonialism and imperialism in his time."

Teenager Axed, Strangled To Demonstrate Art Of Murder

CHESTER, ENGLAND, April 20, (Reuter)—A teenage boy was battered with an axe and strangled to death in a suburban parlour to demonstrate the art of murder, the prosecution alleged at Britain's big "murder on the moors" trial yesterday.

Attorney General Sir Elwyn Jones said the killing was performed by Ian Brady, a 27-year-old clerk, while another 17-year-old boy looked on in horror struck on the floor.

Sir Elwyn Jones said the defendants had lured Evans to their home for the express purpose of killing him.

Four days after Brady made his murder boast, Hindley brought Smith along to the house in Hyde, South of Manchester, where the lovers lived, it was alleged.

Shortly after entering, Smith heard a "long, loud and shrill scream" from the living room.

He raced in to see Brady falling with an axe at Evans' head, the prosecution said.

Indonesia To Cooperate With UN, Recognise Singapore

Confrontation With Malaysia May Not Involve Use Of Force, Malik Says

JAKARTA, April 21, (Reuter)—The Indonesian "crush Malaysia command" had decided to reinforce troops on the Malaysian border, it was reported yesterday.

Malik's earlier declaration of Indonesia's willingness to make peace with Malaysia was unconvincing.

A Ministry spokesman said Indonesia's statements were far from reassuring even its offer to recognise Singapore was "stated to be part of intensified confrontation."

Dr. Malik also indicated to the Yugoslav correspondent that President Sukarno is thinking of joining the specialised agencies of the United Nations.

Earlier this month Dr. Malik told a press conference in Indonesia that he would consider returning to the United Nations, from which it was expelled last year.

Recognition of Singapore might persuade Malaysia to reconsider its policy towards Indonesia, he said.

"For our part the door to a peaceful solution is still open," he told the correspondent.

The Malaysian Ministry of External Affairs, in a statement issued in Kuala Lumpur said Dr. Malik's statement was "a step in the right direction."

He then took this position and the rest of his life.

Until World War II began, Einstein was a devoted pacifist. After the war, he became an ardent backer of international government.

He maintained that peace among countries could be kept in the nuclear age only by assembling mankind under a system of global law.

He lived a quiet personal life, enjoying classical music and playing the violin.

Mansfield's Proposal Surprise To Japan

TOKYO, April 21, (DPA)—Japan has yet to define its idea on how to deal with the U.S. Senator Mike Mansfield's proposal for an Asian peace conference, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yasuhiro Nakasone told newsmen here Wednesday.

"We have not received any official report on this issue from our Foreign Ministry," he said.

The spokesman was referring to Monday's statement by Senator Mansfield, floor leader of the Senate party in the United States, calling for a peace conference in Asia.

Lenin held the same views that Afghanistan holds on the necessity of friendly and good-neighbourly ties and mutual respect between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

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Orange Festival Held In Jalalabad

JALALABAD, April 21, (Bakhtar)—The weeklong waisak celebration, which was attended by Afghan Hindus from all over provinces and their Muslim friends, was held yesterday by the orange flower festival.

The festival lasted from 2:30 pm to 6:30 pm.

The Spis Ghar, park where Jalalabad hotel is located, was the scene of the festival where Hafiz Ahmad, Jalalabad mayor, and Kurduz Parlez, provincial Director of Information and Culture, the two organised the festival, welcomed several thousand guests of all walks of life.

The primary court had given Bakhtiar Gul 16 years but an appeal reduced the sentence to 15.

One of the highlights was the reading by 21 poets of poems on the beauty of orange flowers.

The festival lasted from 2:30 pm to 6:30 pm.

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Cassation Court Sentences Man To 16 Years In Prison

KABUL, April 21, (Bakhtar)—The Court of Cassation has sentenced to 16 years imprisonment a young man who is an enemy, moment attacked by the police during the last six days by the provincial Department of Agriculture and Irrigation personnel.

The man is Bakhtiar Gul from Tary, Paktia.

His fiancée Khabana, and the victim Layaka, also live there.

Bakhtiar Gul was angry about a visit by his fiancée to the home of a relative with whom he was not on good terms.

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Chamkani Trees Sprayed

GAZDAR, April 21, (Bakhtar)—Some 5,000 trees have been sprayed against disease in Chamkani Woleswali, Paktia during the last six days by the provincial Department of Agriculture and Irrigation personnel.

The man is Bakhtiar Gul from Tary, Paktia.

His fiancée Khabana, and the victim Layaka, also live there.

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LUFTHANSA

Kabul Office has an opening for a SECRETARY

Good knowledge of German and English as well as shorthand, preferably in both languages, and good typing are essential.

For further information, please contact LUFTHANSA GERMAN AIRLINES, Shar-e-Nau Phone: 22561.

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Jirgah Commission Hears More Testimony On Traffic Situation; 200 Buses Running

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar)—The Commission for Supervising Application of Laws and Regulations of Civilian Traffic today continued consideration of petitions submitted by private bus owners and operators by hearing testimony from the commander of the police force.

Meanwhile to fill the gap in transportation caused by the decision of private bus operators to stop running, the Kabul Bus Company has put 200 buses into operation.

The private bus owners stopped operating on Thursday and parked their buses behind the Parliament building, apparently because of dissatisfaction with the new regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Interior which went into effect on Thursday.

The private bus owners complained to the commission on Thursday that they had been shifted from one line to another and claimed that the Kabul Bus Company had been given unfair advantage.

In accordance with the new regulations in Kabul a total of 233 buses will be operated by 123 bus companies by the Kabul Bus Company and 110 by private bus owners.

The stoppage of service on Thursday by private bus owners created substantial inconvenience for the public.

Following this the Interior Minister, who is now in charge of traffic, issued a communique saying that the Interior Ministry, for the purpose of ensuring good service for the public has drafted a series of regulations which will provide for operation of 233 buses, all in good condition, in the city.

Out of the total 110 belong to the private bus owners. The communique also said that arrangements had been made to put more buses in operation so that the transportation difficulties might be alleviated.

Some of the other Woles Jirgah commissions also held sessions last Thursday and were engaged upon issues referred to them.

Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director General of the Political Affairs Department and Samed Ghazni, Director of International Relations and the United Nations branch of that department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, testified before the commission on international relations on issuing of credentials and approval of international conventions and the agreement to regulate transit trade between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The Commission on Legal Affairs and Legislation continued its deliberation upon the draft law on provincial jirgahs. So far Article 1 to 22 have been studied by the commission.

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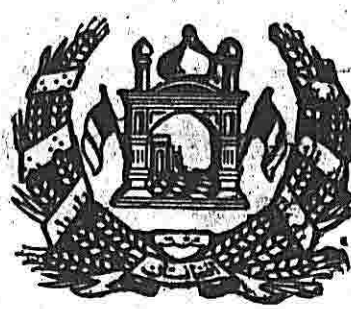
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Increased News Service

Bakhtar News Agency, which was established 26 years ago, has been working round the clock for the last few weeks. The Agency's attempt to distribute news throughout Afghanistan 24 hours a day follows the code of journalism which entails supplying the public with the most recent information.

Bakhtar News Agency, as the only news agency in the country, is the source of news for the state-owned papers and periodicals as well as the growing private press.

Along with increasing the hours of service, Bakhtar News Agency ought to pay special attention to the quality and quantity of the news—both home and foreign.

Bakhtar agency might open a feature department to write articles on Afghanistan and to provide the press with interesting features from the international news services.

A second thought should also be given to the quality of the news received. On an average at least 50% of it is garbled. If the difficulty is that the Kabul mountains prevent clear radio reception, here are news files from other sources in Kabul clear.

We hope the News Agency will find a way out. Hiring the Services of foreign experts may be necessary to work out procedures for optimum reception.

Similarly the subscription rate to the news services from the agency is high. Some of our private papers may not have enough money to pay such a high rate. Perhaps Bakhtar could

give special reduction to these papers. We also hope the Agency will train interpreters how to translate the news.

NATO Reorganisation

From the developments of the last few months, it is clear that the structure of NATO is on the verge of great changes.

French determination to withdraw from the North Atlantic Alliance is now a fait accompli. The French National Assembly on Wednesday approved George Pompidou's decision for withdrawal.

What is at stake, from the point of view of other members of the Western alliance, is the future of French troops stationed in West Germany.

The 70,000 strong French contingent, after the country's withdrawal from NATO, cannot remain in West Germany. Another agreement will have to be reached for the French army units to stay there.

France's position in relation to access to nuclear weapons from the members of the alliance is another problem which must be solved. Already the United States has stopped giving uranium to France.

Further, it is worth considering which European country will now play a leading role in NATO in the context of French withdrawal.

Already the Belgian Foreign Minister has suggested that Britain should have this position.

Answers to these questions will begin to emerge soon from the negotiations going on between NATO members.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Ever since the publication of the draft law regulating the formation of political parties newspapers have been carrying comments by various writers and the public on the draft.

Thursday's *Ans* carried a write-up by A.A. Ghayoor in which he suggests that the minimum membership of a political party which is fixed in the draft at 500 is too high a figure to be practical. The writer suggests 200 or less.

Ghayoor also touches on the issue of the party organization. In the draft one item forbids parties to have an organization resembling a security police or an army. The writer thinks some security arrangements may be necessary at the party headquarters and therefore thinks that the related item should be changed accordingly.

The writer also comments on that part of the draft which calls on those intending to establish a political party to submit their request to the Ministry of Interior. The writer would like to see this item elaborated in such a way that it would be establishing political parties could be discussed with the security forces in the provinces as well.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Sarshar Shamali touching on the attitude of doctors towards their patients. The article is written in the form of a dialogue. White gives due credit to the few physicians who not only refuse to accept any fee from their poorer patients but also provide them with money to buy the needed medicine. The writer laments the majority of physicians who are too selfish to realise the financial problem of their patients and demand high fees.

In its editorial the paper hailed the establishment of a society of dramatists and urged the authorities to establish a similar society for stage actors and actresses. The editorial also urged an artists' fund to help them during rainy days.

Thursday's *Ans* carried the fourth instalment of the income tax law. The instalment deals with regulations pertaining to joint stock and limited companies, as well as to insurance companies. Article 34 of the law says that insurance companies should be established in accordance with Af-

ghan laws, in the form of joint stock companies and if they deal in more than one business they should be arranged for separate capital and accounts system for each field of insurance. The writer suggests 200 or less.

Today's *Ans* also carries an article by Safar Ali Amiri on the draft law regulating the formation of political parties. The article takes rather a dim view of the restrictions contained in the draft. The writer is of the opinion that the article 32 of the Constitution, which says that Afghan nationals can establish political parties, should be interpreted in a way that it should provide the aims, activities and ideology of the party are not in conformity with the state.

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The same issue of the paper carried an article by Sarshar Shamali touching on the attitude of doctors towards their patients. The article is written in the form of a dialogue. White gives due credit to the few physicians who not only refuse to accept any fee from their poorer patients but also provide them with money to buy the needed medicine. The writer laments the majority of physicians who are too selfish to realise the financial problem of their patients and demand high fees.

Wolesi Jirgah's Internal Procedure Law

Chapter Five
Urgency and Legal Objections

Article 31
The president can call for immediate consideration of a proposal. If this call meets the approval of the majority, the proposal shall be taken under consideration. Thirty members of the Wolesi Jirgah can ask in writing, for immediate consideration of a proposal. If this request is backed by the majority the proposal in question shall be taken under consideration.

Article 32
Every deputy has the right to, in the course of the debate, put forward his legal objection.

Addressing the president, the deputy who has an objection, stands up and says: (I have a legal objection). Then the president will give the speaker, although it is not his turn to speak, the opportunity to state his objection. The Wolesi Jirgah decides about the validity of the objection.

Article 33
Every Wolesi Jirgah member has the right to interrogate, in writing or orally the Prime Minister and/or the Ministers in question, before the session.

Article 34
The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall in the same session or the next one give oral or written answers to the Prime Minister and the Ministers who

Chapter Six
Working Hours of Wolesi Jirgah

Article 35
The working hours of Wolesi Jirgah are as following, during a week:

a. On Sundays and Tuesday the Wolesi Jirgah meets the whole day. On Tuesday the general session of the house shall be held in the morning.

b. On Tuesdays from 2 p.m. onwards the question hour shall take place.

c. The remaining period of the commissions of the house shall work.

Article 36
The working hours of Wolesi Jirgah are as following, during a week:

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c. The remaining period of the commissions of the house shall work.

Article 37
The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall in the same session or the next one give oral or written answers to the Prime Minister and the Ministers who

Article 38
The Wolesi Jirgah can publish its decisions on national and international affairs in the form of statement in the state owned mass media. They shall not be published in the private press.

Article 39
The visitors shall follow the general sessions of the Wolesi Jirgah as follows:

a. According to the number of special seats available for visitors, visiting cards shall be issued by the secretariat of the Wolesi Jirgah.

b. Visiting cards will be distributed on a first come first serve basis.

Article 40
Visitors shall observe the rules of the house. They shall not engage in talk or applaud.

Principles To Guide Regional Disarmament

PART I
The United States is ready to cooperate to the fullest extent in implementing regional arms control arrangements, disarmament negotiator William C. Foster said Tuesday.

"Regional and international peace is endangered," he warned, "when nations seek armaments or weapons system beyond their defence needs."

Foster's remarks elaborated on the seventh point of President Johnson's January 27 message to the Congress. The message called for the achievement of non-nuclear arms "being devoted to the world might better be spent on feeding the hungry, healing the sick and teaching the uneducated."

The speech came during the second meeting of the disarmament committee which is studying disarmament measures other than a non-proliferation treaty to halt the spread of nuclear arms. It emphasized the need to limit the number of nuclear weapons and the need to limit the actual security requirements of their owners.

He also supported six principles to guide regional cooperation to limit armaments:

1. "The disarmament should be based on the principle of mutual security, rather than on the principle of self-defence."

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5. The arrangement should contribute to the maintenance of a stable military balance.

6. Adequate provision should be made for satisfying all interested parties that the arrangement is being respected.

Foster stressed particularly the principle of regional initiatives, saying that their realization could enhance security, reduce regional tensions, "promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and resources, and contribute to the achievement of non-nuclear disarmament, ultimately, of general disarmament."

In opening his statement, the U.S. delegate noted that the disarmament committee's meeting coincided with the convening in Mexico City of the preliminary commission which is drafting a treaty to maintain Latin America as a nuclear-free zone. He termed the Latin-American initiative "an outstanding example of regional activity to limit and control armaments," and said the United States "fully supports that effort."

He also supported six principles to guide regional cooperation to limit armaments:

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Concerning the Soviet criticism that the collateral measures to disarmament, the Canadian delegate said this was like "criticizing medical teams using DDT because they are not draining the marshes in which mosquitoes breed."

He added that the committee was committed to consider both collateral measures and general disarmament, and continued: "a great upsurge of hope would be created everywhere if the great nuclear powers could be seen to be actually beginning the process of nuclear disarmament by dismantling a part of the apparatus which imposes fear in every part of the world."

Ambassador Francesco Cullavetti gave the Italian delegation's full support to the American position on conventional disarmament. He said it was to be effective there should be a balance between its nuclear and conventional aspects, he said.

He also supported six principles to guide regional cooperation to limit armaments:

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Queen Opens Britain's New Parliament; Renationalisation Of Steel Is Major Issue

LONDON, April 23, (DPA).—Renationalisation of the British steel industry is one of the main points in Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government statement read from the throne by Queen Elizabeth II in a formal state opening of the new Parliament Thursday.

On foreign policy, Britain will continue to support the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and will make membership of the European Common Market (EEC) dependent upon satisfactory solution of Commonwealth problems.

As regards renationalisation of steel, a bill is to be submitted the date of which was not mentioned in the speech from the throne.

Another point, regarded like steel as a controversial issue, was the plan to set up a building land commission, giving the government compulsory land purchase rights.

Trade unions and employers alike reject the point in the speech calling for the voluntary early warning system on wages and prices to be made obligatory.

Queen Elizabeth's speech was described as the most important arm the balancing of the export-import figures. With this objective in mind the government will increase its efforts to improve industrial competitiveness.

A bill setting up a corporation for industrial reorganisation is intended to help to achieve this goal.

On the domestic front, the government announced plans to create a Ministry of Social Security. Furthermore, the public welfare system is to be replaced by a new and better system.

The speech from the throne stressed the intention to end the "illegal regime in Rhodesia" and to bring about a constitutional government acceptable to the entire Rhodesian people.

Britain would also continue to support Malaysia and Singapore in their defence against Indonesia, and would seek negotiated solutions to end the Vietnam war.

Pence and security throughout the world continue to be the future aim of the Labour government, which will work for a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as well as for an extension of the nuclear test ban treaty.

Wilson and his team will also strive for nuclear interdependence in the West.

Whist Britain will continue to support her other alliances for collective defence, she will pursue a policy designed to play a peacekeeping role without overburdening her economic or military resources.

As the two guards crawled through hilly and wooded areas, the wall late last night, the East German police fired at them.

A nearby West Berlin policeman on guard on the Western side of the border shot back to give the fleeing guards protective cover. The two reached West Berlin safely.

Shortly afterwards the East German guards opened fire at three West Berlin police cars which had driven up to the wall, a police spokesman said.

A West Berlin policeman shot back into the eastern sector. The spokesman said that altogether some 60 shots had been fired across the wall in both directions.

Tea Drinking Champion
AUCKLAND, April 23, (Reuter).—University student George Wheeler drank 62 cups of tea in 30 minutes yesterday and claimed a world record.

A publicity officer who organised the tea-drinking competition to publicise a university drama said that the previous record was 26 cups in half an hour, which is relatively leisurely going.

World Briefs

TOKYO, April 23, (DPA).—Japan's Prime Minister Eisaku Sato said here Friday it would be meaningless to establish a demilitarized zone in the Asia-Pacific region unless it was joined by all the countries in the area, Jiji press reported.

Speaking in the House of Representatives, he said a demilitarized zone would have no significance if there was a country possessing nuclear weapons in the Asia-Pacific region.

WASHINGTON, April 23, (Reuter).—The U.S. Department of Commerce yesterday announced procedures for distributing the additional 200,000 short tons of refined copper, released from stockpile by President Johnson last month.

The Department said it will consist of 125,000 short tons of electrolytic cathodes and 75,000 short tons of wire bars and will be for domestic consumption only.

However, the Interior Ministry has so far refused to make any direct comment on the matter.

NAIROBI, April 23, (DPA).—Rumours are circulating in the Kenya capital that the anti-government faction led by former Vice President Oginda Odinga have had their passports withdrawn.

However, the Interior Ministry has so far refused to make any direct comment on the matter.

VIENNA, April 23, (Reuter).—Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky has accused China of hindering Soviet efforts to aid North Vietnam, the Hungarian News Agency M.T.I. reported yesterday.

Marshal Malinovsky, now on an official visit to Hungary, was responding to a test at a banquet in the city of Komorn, West Hungary, Thursday.

He said the Interior Ministry has so far refused to make any direct comment on the matter.

PARIS, April 23, (Reuter).—France will tell Latin American countries protesting against nuclear tests in the Pacific that all possible precautions have been taken against fallout hazards.

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French Insist U.S. Troops Be Evacuated By April 1967

PARIS, April 23, (Reuter).—A new French note on the evacuation of U.S. military bases in France is being handed over to the American Embassy Friday, according to diplomatic sources here.

The evacuation is part of President de Gaulle's plan to withdraw France from NATO's integrated military system.

The note will reply to an American one of April 12 saying the date of April 1, 1967, fixed by France as the time-limit for the evacuation was "impracticable, and that an extra year would be needed."

The French reply, it is understood, will insist that the time limit must be observed, but once the evacuation has got under way suitable extensions could probably be negotiated.

The note will emphasize that the time has come for proper talks between France and America for fixing the exact details of how and when the American troops will be withdrawn.

France is quite willing to be flexible about evacuation arrangements, but wants initial action soon.

It is not willing to allow negotiations to drag on with no change having taken place between now and the next French general elections in March 1967.

President de Gaulle is due to visit London Saturday evening.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society; All Mohammad the Minister of Court; Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Education Minister; and Anatoly, Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy here were also present during the audience.

Imports Increase In Last Month
KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—Items imported through Kabul Customs House in March, 1966, increased by more than 53 million Afghani as compared with the previous month.

According to a report issued by the Customs House Saturday 183,605,144 Afghani worth of goods were imported during the month.

The report said that most of the items were textiles and clothing. Altogether 2,261,282 metres of textiles were imported during the period.

Placing The Prize
SYDNEY, April 23, (Reuter).—A strategically placed strip of ribbon was used to censor a schoolboy's prize winning picture of a naked man.

Exhibition officials decided the picture titled "Saul struck down" would be offensive to children.

The 17-year-old painter, Victor Darell, said it was "a damned injustice."

France Reassures S. America
PARIS, April 23, (Reuter).—France will tell Latin American countries protesting against nuclear tests in the Pacific that all possible precautions have been taken against fallout hazards.

FOR SALE
Car Citroen 2 V. yellow. In good condition, 34,000 km. 650 dollars, duty unpaid. Tel. 20238. To be seen: Sharaf, from Blue Mosque street, left, third house left (BURGER).

Plane Overshoots Runway Killing 81
ARDMORE, Oklahoma, April 23, (Reuter).—Eighty-one people, most of them U.S. army recruits, died when a chartered airliner overshoot the runway and crashed here Friday night, it was officially announced Saturday.

Seventeen survivors are in hospital, most of them critically injured. The plane, carrying 92 soldiers and six crew, came down in rugged hill country in southern Oklahoma. Light rain was falling.

Survivors were taken to four hospitals and a morgue was set up at the civic auditorium here.

Soviet-Italian Agreement Signed
ROME, April 24, (Tass).—The Foreign Minister of the USSR Gromyko and the Foreign Minister of Italy, A. Fanfani signed Saturday an "agreement on economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the government of the Italian Republic."

The Soviet Foreign Minister is now paying an official visit here.

Under the signed agreement the governments of both countries take upon themselves to promote the development of Soviet-Italian economic and scientific-technical cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport, communications, and construction.

Traffic Accidents Kill One Boy, Injure Another
KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—A seven-year-old died of severe injuries in the hospital Friday evening after he was run over by a car near Barikot Cafe.

Khan Aqa was crossing the busy avenue when the incident took place. The boy was taken to Women's Hospital by a nurse ambulance. The driver is being questioned by the Traffic Department.

Meanwhile a 14-year-old was injured Friday when he was run over by a car near Panir Cinema.

The boy is now in the hospital undergoing treatment.

STOP PRESS
SAIGON, April 24, (Reuter).—United States jet-fighters shot down two Soviet-made MiG-17s in a five-minute dogfight over North Vietnam, a U.S. military spokesman said today.

The jets were downed by missiles fired from two air force F-4C phantoms 65 miles (105 kms) north of Hanoi, he said.

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The frequency of PIA's unique service to the People's Republic of China has been increased to twice a week. You leave Dacca every Wednesday and Saturday. And have the choice of two routes: Dacca-Canton-Shanghai, or Dacca-Shanghai-Canton. These services enable you to see this great land on your way to Hong Kong or anywhere in the Far East. Hong Kong is just five hours away from Canton including a very pleasant train journey, transfer time at the border and other entry formalities. The next time you plan a visit to the east, fly PIA's comfortable Boeing 720Bs to China.

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Bangkok

German Titov, the Soviet Cosmonaut, was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace Saturday evening.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society; All Mohammad the Minister of Court; Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Education Minister; and Anatoly, Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy here were also present during the audience.

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PARIS, April 23, (Reuter).—France will tell Latin American countries protesting against nuclear tests in the Pacific that all possible precautions have been taken against fallout hazards.

FOR SALE
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Plane Overshoots Runway Killing 81
ARDMORE, Oklahoma, April 23, (Reuter).—Eighty-one people, most of them U.S. army recruits, died when a chartered airliner overshoot the runway and crashed here Friday night, it was officially announced Saturday.

Seventeen survivors are in hospital, most of them critically injured. The plane, carrying 92 soldiers and six crew, came down in rugged hill country in southern Oklahoma. Light rain was falling.

Survivors were taken to four hospitals and a morgue was set up at the civic auditorium here.

Soviet-Italian Agreement Signed
ROME, April 24, (Tass).—The Foreign Minister of the USSR Gromyko and the Foreign Minister of Italy, A. Fanfani signed Saturday an "agreement on economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the government of the Italian Republic."

The Soviet Foreign Minister is now paying an official visit here.

Under the signed agreement the governments of both countries take upon themselves to promote the development of Soviet-Italian economic and scientific-technical cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport, communications, and construction.

Traffic Accidents Kill One Boy, Injure Another
KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—A seven-year-old died of severe injuries in the hospital Friday evening after he was run over by a car near Barikot Cafe.

Khan Aqa was crossing the busy avenue when the incident took place. The boy was taken to Women's Hospital by a nurse ambulance. The driver is being questioned by the Traffic Department.

Meanwhile a 14-year-old was injured Friday when he was run over by a car near Panir Cinema.

The boy is now in the hospital undergoing treatment.

STOP PRESS
SAIGON, April 24, (Reuter).—United States jet-fighters shot down two Soviet-made MiG-17s in a five-minute dogfight over North Vietnam, a U.S. military spokesman said today.

The jets were downed by missiles fired from two air force F-4C phantoms 65 miles (105 kms) north of Hanoi, he said.

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Lowenstein Notes Relation Of Good Education, Freedom

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—The suggestion that a peace committee, made up of countries acceptable to all sides concerned, be formed to mediate in the Vietnam conflict is a constructive one, commented the well-known West German historian Prince Lowenstein last night to a distinguished audience at the residence of the Ambassador from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Discussing the proposal for such a committee by Afghanistan, Lowenstein said he felt that Vietnam and Korea were two of the major danger spots in the world.

The historian is here on a lecturing tour and also hopes to finish collecting information for his new book which will include comments on Afghanistan which he started when he was here in 1964 and 1965.

The book will be published in English in London.

A member of the Bundestag, Lowenstein played an active role in the reconstruction of West Germany after World War Two. From this experience he has learned that international agreements and social legislation serve as bulwarks of freedom.

He also stressed the importance of good educational system in securing individual and national freedom.

Peace can be achieved only by ensuring freedom. Today, he said, we are in a better position in the world than we were in 1945.

Lowenstein called for coordinated efforts in improving the methods of giving aid to developing countries.

As a press conference held yesterday afternoon, the 60-year-old historian who has written several books including a Basic History of Germany, praised the recent social, economic and political changes in Afghanistan.

He also noted the good relations existing between the Federal Republic of Germany and Afghanistan.

Veteran Lone Sailor To Go Round World
LONDON, April 24, (Reuter).—Veteran lone sailor Francis Chichester, who sailed single-handed 28,000 miles round the world in 200 days, will start his marathon voyage in August.

Chichester who has sailed alone across the Atlantic three times, will start his marathon voyage in August—a month before he qualifies for an old age pension at 65.

Chinese Schools Closed In Java
JAKARTA, April 24, (Reuter).—Local military authorities yesterday closed all Chinese schools in the Indonesian province of East Java, because teaching in them followed communist doctrines, Antara News Agency reported.

The military action—similar to that taken in other provinces recently—was one of several demonstrations of hostility to China and Chinese living in Indonesia.

Jakarta newspapers quoted the Minister for Basic Education and Culture, Sarimo Mangunpranoto, as saying foreigners living in Indonesia, such as Chinese nationals, should not be allowed to have their own schools and a new law on this would be enacted soon.

Such people should try to integrate with the indigenous population and enter common schools, he added.

The mass student organisations have issued statements asking the government to send all Chinese nationals home to China. They also called for severance of relations with China and expulsion of the Chinese Ambassador.

Ben Barka Case Again In News
PARIS, April 24, (Reuter).—The six-month old Ben Barka mystery was in the limelight again Saturday following strong criticism by 22 French left-wing organisations of government handling of the case.

Representatives of the 22 organisations last night adopted a resolution expressing amazement that no disciplinary action had been taken against Interior Minister Roger Frey or public security chiefs.

Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka has been missing since he was kidnapped on a Paris street last October.

The National Committee for Truth on the Ben Barka affair, which the 21 organisations belong to, Frey or public security chiefs.

The meeting received message of support from socialist leader Guy Mollet, left-wing Presidential candidate Francois Mitterrand and communist leader Waldeck Rochet.

Interior Ministry Official Testifies On City Transport

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirga commission on hearing complaints Saturday heard a petition from private city bus owners who have refused to work since last Thursday apparently as a sign of dissatisfaction against an Interior Ministry decision regulating the operation of buses on different city routes.

The commission summoned Colonel Abdul Sharif, the Commander of Gendarmerie and security forces to testify on the question.

Some other commissions of the Jirga also met Saturday with representatives of various ministries and institutions present to testify.

In the cultural commission Abdul Hamid Muharez, advisor to the Ministry of Information and Culture appeared to testify on the publication of parliamentary news.

He told members of the commission that a summary of events in the parliament will be published in the newspapers.

In the financial commission Mohammad Anwar Ziai the Deputy Minister of Finance testified on abolition of cattle taxes and increasing duties on importing and exporting items.

Also the vice president of the unit on procurement of foodstuffs and feeding public needs Abdul Rasul appeared before the commission and testified on grain purchases by the government in 1964 and 1965.

Prof. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul, appeared before the commission on local administration to answer questions on price control of consumer goods.

In the Commission on Mines and Industries, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries testified on the working hours of labour in Afghanistan and also on the electric power supply.

Bazzaz Promises Decentralised Govt. To Kurds
DAMASCUS, Syria, April 24, (AP).—Iraqi Premier Abdul Rahman Bazzaz Saturday promised decentralised local administration for Kurdish-inhabited provinces in Northern Iraq and appealed to the autonomy-seeking rebels of Mullah Mustafa Barzani to lay down their arms.

Bazzaz spoke at a news conference, outlining policies of his new cabinet, formed after the death last week of Iraqi President Abdel Salam Aref and the election of his brother, Major

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Meeting The Meat Shortage

The Municipal Corporation's decision to ban the slaughter of animals for meat by private butchers every Tuesday appears vague, contradictory and void of any value for the public.

A news item published in this connection says that since meat animals are being driven to the grazing ground during this season, therefore, the Corporation had forbidden the butchers from slaughtering animals one day a week. How can the butchers slaughter animals that are not there.

There was occasion last winter for the Corporation to come to the fore and rectify the meat situation when the prices suddenly jumped from Af. 14 to 18 and 20. The current opinion among the butchers is that by its decision the Corporation really intends to dispose of stored meat and make room for fresh stock.

Assuming that the Corporation's decision is based on some sort of reasoning with a view to meeting the shortage of meat, even then it is but a temporary measure and long-term remedies for raising meat production should be sought.

There is no reason why the private sector should not take an interest in raising cattle on an organised basis. The fertile land on the other side of the Kharshana Pass offers an excellent grazing ground. The area is rich in subterranean water. Water pumps are the only implements needed for cultivating grazing fodder. Other areas can be found within easy reach.

The latest Government decision to abolish taxes on livestock should provide additional incentive to private investors.

The public, too, has a duty in keeping the price of meat within reasonable limits. Until such time as effective steps are taken for the organised production of meat, the public can avoid eating meat once or even twice a week.

It is the duty of the Ministries of Public Health and Agriculture to recommend alternative diets which could replace the protein content of the meat.

Unless the Municipality explains its intentions in taking such a restrictive measure shadows of doubt will remain in the minds of the butchers as well as the public.

Regional Disarmament

In the last few days murmurs urging steps toward regional disarmament have been heard. The proposals are both interesting and controversial.

Frankly speaking it is the big nations now discussing the disarmament problems at the Geneva conference that are responsible for arming the various regions of the world. These nations both in the interest of financial gains and to keep regional rivalries alive have supplied large quantities of arms to the small nations.

As studies reveal, during 1965 alone, developing nations purchased arms worth six billion dollars. This is much too much for developing countries which are badly in need of hard currency to spend for their development projects.

Small nations, for their part, as a matter of prestige and also, in some instances, as a matter of self-defence, have purchased large quantities of arms. Today a small nation like Algeria has more than 40 up-to-date jets, Rhodesia has more than 150 jets, and Indonesia a variety of submarines and guided missiles.

The proposal for regional disarmament can be implemented by the regions themselves. Just as world disarmament depends on mutual trust, and confidence, regional disarmament depends on the readiness of the countries of the regions to undertake it.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Friday's *Ishah* carried an article signed by a member of the press delegation which recently visited India for three weeks, giving some of the lighter side of his experiences. The article talks about how another member of the delegation spent a sleepless night in the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi, because of a bird which had entered his room uninvited and would not stop chirping. No matter how hard the person in question tried to let the bird of the room he did not succeed. The bird flitted from lampshade to lampshade of which there were many in the room. "Out friend," said the writer, had to take refuge in the bath tub filled with water and slept uncomforably away from the chirping sound of his unwanted guest.

The article goes on to talk about how another friend who was fond of the Indian silk shirts was feeling miserable because they creased so easily. To cheer him up one of his fellow delegates suggested that he should buy a transistorised iron and do away with the creases as soon as they appeared. Amusingly enough, the article goes on, our friend started looking for advertisements in newspapers for transistorised irons which, of course, he never found.

The article cited an experience of another member of the delegation also in the Ashoka. This time the person in question could not put out the bedside light during the first night of his stay in the hotel. It so happened that he could not step with the lights on. No matter how hard he tried he could not even take the bulb out, so he, too, had a sleepless night. The article also mentions another incident in Calcutta where a member of the delegation got distressed due to extreme heat and polluted air. He thought there was no oxygen in Calcutta and wanted to immediately return to New Delhi for a better deal. However he was told that other people, too, needed oxygen and the fact that there was oxygen in Calcutta and that he need not worry unduly.

Yet another member of the private bus owners for their decision to halt city services following Thursday's announcement of new regulations by the Ministry of Interior calling on private bus owners to run more regular and organised services. These owners, said the editorial, should have stopped giving private notices in the city without giving prior notice. As it is, the people, specially government officials and students suffered as a result of their decision in providing additional buses to meet the emergency.

WORLD PRESS

"The hopelessness of the Vietnam situation prompts the ruling quarters of the United States to advance its new schemes, linked with this venture, in Asian camouflage in order to conceal the misadventures of this policy," *Evzetta's* Commentator V. Kudryavtsev writes, commenting on the preliminary meeting of representatives of several Asian countries, which has just ended in Bangkok. The meeting discussed the proposal of South Korea to call a conference of Asian and Pacific states in the near future. It has been decided to hold this conference in Seoul from June 14 to 18.

The South African government has given Joseph Lelyveld, Southern African correspondent of the *New York Times*, a week to quit the country, the Johannesburg *Rand Daily Mail* reported Friday.

Lelyveld, who was on assignment in South West Africa when word of the order to quit came, was expected back at his base Friday.

It is known that his reporting from South Africa has not been acceptable to the authorities. His dispatches on the situation in this country and critical reporting of the government's apartheid, race segregation policies came under Chinese and Chinese national attacks at an anti-Chinese rally.

An editorial quoted by the *New China News Agency* also accused Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik of having opened invited hysterical attacks against China and Chinese nationals at an anti-Chinese rally.

A strike threatened by New York newspaper editors after an announcement that talks on the fate of redundant personnel may spread to other publications.

The three newspapers directly affected are the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *New York World Telegram*, and the *Journal American*, both of which are to be merged with the *Tribune*.

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Wolesi Jirgah's Internal Procedure Law

Article 47:

The Wolesi Jirgah, in order to study specific issues, appoint temporary commissions.

Article 48:

The number of members and the duties of such commissions are decided upon by the general session.

Articles (44, 45 and 46) of Chapter I are also applicable to temporary commissions.

Article 49:

Investigative commissions, when necessary, in accordance with the provisions of the Article 68 of the Constitution, are appointed by the general session and its formation is reported by the Secretariat to the Prime Minister.

Article 50:

The general session decides on the number of members and the duties of the commission and submits an instruction sheet to it.

The time within which the commission is to complete its duty is also included in the instructions.

The general session can, when necessary, lengthen this time.

Article 51:

Investigative commissions should include at least seven members but membership should not exceed 21. Members are elected by the majority vote of the Jirgah for a period of one year.

Article 52:

Every commission can have three temporary members besides its permanent original members.

Article 53:

Every deputy has the right to be included in one of the permanent commissions of the Jirgah.

Article 54:

Every commission shall elect from its members by majority vote its president, an assistant president and a secretary.

Article 55:

Resolutions are passed in the commissions by majority vote of the members present. In case the votes are equally divided, the voice of the president of the commission is decisive.

Article 56:

In the discussions of the commissions provisions of articles 22, 23, 24, and 25 of the Wolesi Jirgah's internal procedures law regarding the discussion in the general sessions are applicable.

Future Of French Troops In W. Germany

There is a disturbing question for the Atlantic alliance that high officials have to face in public. What are the chances of President de Gaulle pulling his troops out of West Germany?

The minds of the new "working group" of Americans, British and West Germans who met this week in Bonn. One member of the group, number two man in the West German Foreign Ministry.

The other leading members are the American and British ambassadors in Bonn.

So far there have been no public threats—either from the French side that the force might be called home, or from the West German side that it might be asked to leave. The French say they are willing to stay and the Germans say they want them to.

De Gaulle has ordered his men removed on July 1 from the command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

There are sharp disagreements over what their mission and status should be. If an agreement can be reached they may have to go.

Officially the French have 72,000 men, two divisions and two air squadrons in the West German side of the Rhine river. Their disappearance would mean a serious gap in the defence of West Germany against attack from the east.

But there is widespread disagreement with de Gaulle that the danger of such an attack has diminished in recent years.

So the danger is more often considered in political than in military terms.

To start with it is alleged the French President de Gaulle with his great concern for national prestige wants to keep French troops in West Germany if only because the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union also have troops in Germany.

There is also a lingering feeling in France about World War II that French troops on the spot are a guarantee of German good behaviour.

On the other hand de Gaulle is making a trip to Moscow in June. The Soviet Union would like to see all foreign troops out of West Germany and may talk to him about it. If he considers it a worthwhile advantage de Gaulle might like to be in a position to withdraw his forces entirely.

The West Germans do not want to weaken their shield against Soviet attack by letting the French go.

The interests of the United States and Britain diverge from the West German. They do not want to give West Germany a stronger claim to a share in nuclear armament. That would make it harder if not impossible to reach an agreement with the Soviets on limiting its spread.

To start with the West Germans the Americans and British have to see alliance weakened by a French departure. Neither is in a position to fill the military gap French would leave the United States because of the war in Vietnam, the British for financial reasons.

At the same time the Americans and the British question the usefulness of the French forces if they are not tied closely with their allies.

In the next few months are bound to see a careful weighing by all concerned of the advantages and disadvantages of having French troops in West Germany. (AP)

Two Views Of The Purpose Of CENTO

Writing on the recent CENTO meeting Tass commentator Kharikov says: The tasks set before the CENTO by its organisers differ but little from the aims of NATO and SEATO. It was not without reason that the Washington Post described CENTO as a "connecting link" between these blocs.

On the one hand, they want to use CENTO for stepping up military preparations of the Asian member-countries of this organisation and the other hand they want to spearhead it against the national liberation movement in that area, against the states which follow the policy of non-alignment.

But those who base CENTO find it increasingly difficult to attain these goals. Noticeable changes have taken place in the Near and Middle East during the eleven years since the signing of the Baghdad Pact, forerunner of the present CENTO. The organisers of this military alignments were compelled to change urgently even its aims.

Turkey, Iran and Pakistan established two years ago a regional economic organisation, which was not to the liking of the mainland China who would like to see the American capital as an expression of dissatisfaction of these nations with the economic policy of CENTO.

The crisis not experienced by the North-Atlantic bloc has further undermined the unstable CENTO project. Washington and London are expressing

serious anxiety over the future fate of this alignment. This is why State Secretary Rusk was in Ankara with the obvious purpose of giving a shot in the arm to the feeble CENTO organisation.

The agenda of the session has not been disclosed, but the American press hints rather clearly that Rusk brought along a whole line of "delicate questions" for the other CENTO members. Judging by everything, he intends to exert pressure primarily on his partners in connection with the Vietnam problem. Now that the moral and political isolation of the American intervention in the United States does not mind putting into the misadventure of this organisation, including CENTO, which is directly responsible for these gains, for support has come from many sources.

Ten or fifteen western nations—mostly European—join in the financing of the development needs of the three countries through consortia of the Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). They have provided about 55 per cent of the funds pledged; the United States the balance.

The three countries, however, as they gain economic strength, are now able to finance substantial portions of their own development programmes. Turkey is using its own resources to the 3,000-mile microwave network link.

In our opinion, the influential Ankara newspaper *Yeni Sesi* correctly warns the CENTO organisers should display more understanding of the interests of its Asian members. And these interests cannot have anything in common with the economic and political interests of the United States. They are inalienably linked with the desire of the peoples of Pakistan, Turkey, and Iran for peace and independence.

Meanwhile according to U.S. sources, last week, one of the longest communications systems in the world—the 3,000-mile microwave network link—

ing Pakistan, Iran and Turkey—the three CENTO countries—was dedicated in Ankara by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Good communications are regarded as a cornerstone of economic development and cooperation between the countries.

Two other projects to link the countries closer are nearing completion. One is a civil airways system joining the three capitals of Ankara, Tehran and Karachi to be finished this year. The other project is a railway link between Turkey and Iran which will open 18 months from now.

Referring to the progress made by the peoples of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan in the decade since CENTO was formed in 1955, Secretary Rusk noted at Ankara that "no one will profess that CENTO is directly responsible for these gains," for support has come from many sources.

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Three Stages In Soft Landing On Moon

A number of important and difficult problems have to be solved to guarantee a soft landing. First, the automatic probe has to be put in a trajectory which ensures its contact with the Moon.

It is extremely difficult to do this accurately with the aid of a carrier rocket which is taken off from an intermediate orbit. This is why the probe has to be provided with a correcting engine.

The carrier rocket will set the probe onto a trajectory close to the designed, while the correcting engine will correct the trajectory so as to make it not only close to the designed, but to make it fully correspond to it.

Thus, the development of a reliable correcting engine is the first problem. This engine must lead itself to extremely precise regulation of engine (product of the thrust of engine by the duration of its work).

An error may lead to the station's diverging, due to inadequate correction, still more from the rate of trajectory. The impulse may be regulated much easier by adjusting the duration of engine operation.

Let us assume that correction requires an impulse of 3,000 kilogram-seconds, which means that a correcting engine with a thrust of 1,000 kilograms will have to be switched on for exactly 3 seconds, whereas an engine with a 300 kilogram thrust will have to operate for 6 seconds, and so on.

The switching on and off of the engine will be performed at a command from the Earth. Sometimes it is necessary to carry out the necessary correction by stages. Let us take the same case, when an impulse of 3,000 kilogram-seconds is necessary. The engine thrust totals 50 kilograms. In this case, correction may be carried out in three stages: the engine is switched on for 6 seconds, or by three stages (three engine operation periods of two seconds each), etc.

However, it is important not only to ensure the fixed impulse, but also to ensure that the probe is "pushed" by that impulse in the required direction. For this purpose, the probe must be correspondingly orientated during the operation of

the correcting engine. If, say, the probe is to be decelerated, it must be orientated so that the engine nozzle is directed towards the probe has to be accelerated, then the nozzle must be directed backwards.

The development of a reliable and precise orientation system is an important problem. The probe must be orientated not only during the work of the correcting engine, but throughout the entire flight. This is essential so as to have the probe's solar battery constantly turned towards the Sun and so that the antenna, by which communications are maintained, is turned towards the Earth.

The probe will be orientated automatically. Solar sensors will relate to the Earth's position relative to the Sun; Earth direction sensors will record the position of the probe relative to the stars and stellar sensors—the position of the probe relative to a pre-selected star.

The information supplied by the sensors is processed by a computer which is processed by a computer device aboard the ship, which determines whether the position of the

probe is to be correspondingly orientated during the operation of

the correcting engine. If, say, the probe is to be decelerated, it must be orientated so that the engine nozzle is directed towards the probe has to be accelerated, then the nozzle must be directed backwards.

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probe is to be correspondingly orientated during the operation of

Afghan Art Draws Thousands Of Visitors In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES.—Because of Afghanistan's position at the crossroads of the caravan routes between Asia and the Mediterranean area, her art shows traces of influences from all the nations of those people who have trudged across her sands. The fact is being brought home to thousands of Americans who daily visit the Los Angeles County Museum of Art where a representative collection of more than 100 Afghan art treasures is on display. Among the objects on exhibit are ivory carvings of the first century of Indian influence, terracotta heads of Buddhas, bronzes and sculpture with traces of Hellenistic and Graeco-

Roman style, painted glassware—a Roman technique, painted, and ivory, plaster medallions, pottery and marble reliefs. Also shown are photographs of Afghan ruins, monuments and architecture. His Majesty expressed great personal satisfaction with the art show—first shown in New York City—in a message of greeting to persons visiting the exhibition.

This represents the first time for the citizens of New York City and Los Angeles to see first-hand this comprehensive and representative collection," the message said. "I am reminded on this occasion that during my visit to America in 1963,

I was indeed pleased to see an exhibition of Afghan art on display at the galleries of the Asia Society in New York City. This exhibit revealed an expanding interest in Asia on the part of American viewers. It is my sincere hope that this present important cultural event will further strengthen the friendly relations existing between the people of the United States and Afghanistan."

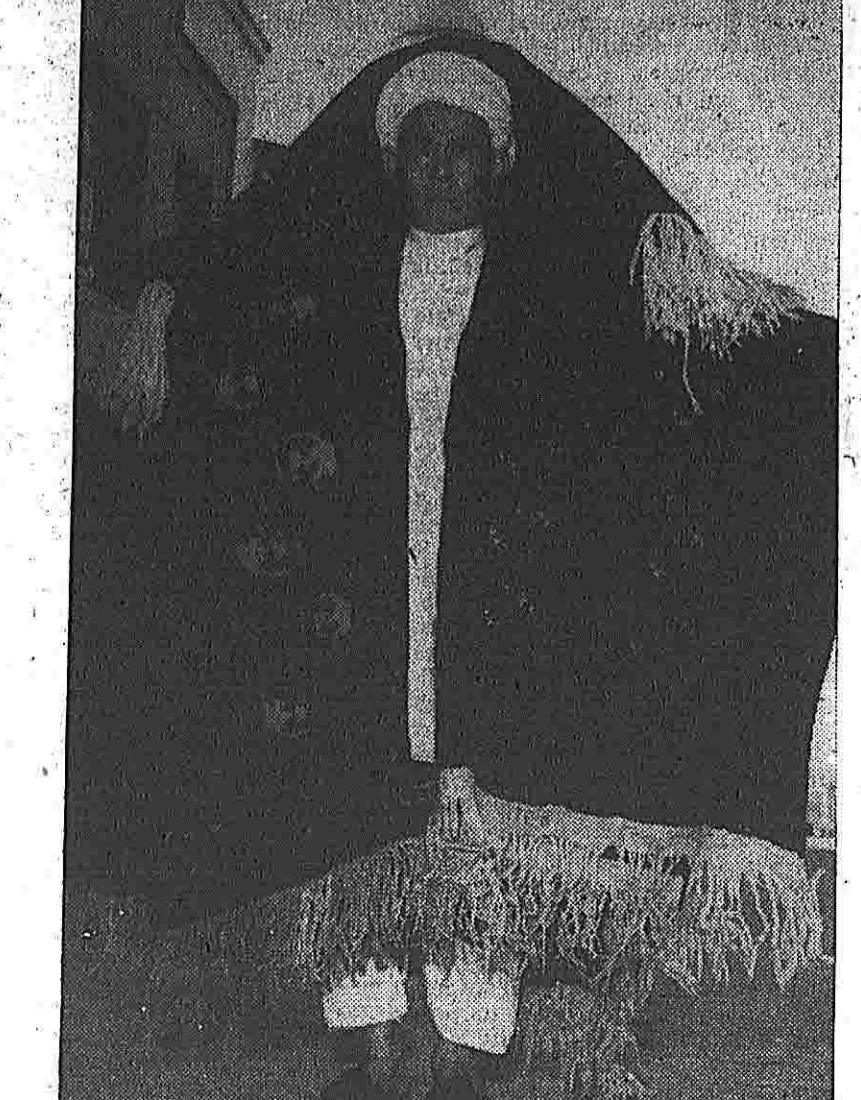
More than 10,000 persons viewed the exhibit during the two months that it was on display in New York City, according to Mr. Barakzai, Assistant Director of Kabul Museum, who is accompanying the art objects on a three-city tour of the United States.

"I do not have the exact figures yet for attendance in Los Angeles," Barakzai said, "but I am sure many more have seen it here in less than a month than visited the exhibit in New York during two months. This is because the Los Angeles County Museum of Art is much larger and more famous than the museum where the exhibit was displayed in New York."

Barakzai explained that the objects were selected to present a representative view of Afghan art from about 1500 B.C. to the Islamic period representing pieces from the 18th and 19th Centuries A.D. Outstanding objects in the collection, in his opinion, are the 19th Century silver and ivory carvings, the 18th Century glass bowls, and the painted Roman glass.

Among those attending the exhibit this week was Charles Beulcke, a Hollywood artist who commented: "I have often studied the history of art, but I never realized before this exhibit that this nation had such a blending and cross breeding of all the trends in art. As with any artifacts from primitive cultures, there is a great deal of stylization and only traces of individuality," he said. "However, the craftsmanship and detail are exquisite."

Other visitors included Dr. V. D. Sedgwick of Long Beach and guest, E. M. McMurry of Johnsburg, South Africa. "Although we like to think we are pretty well up to date in our knowledge," these pieces show that ancient civilizations have left memorable monuments to time."



Carpets and modern marble are not included in the Afghan Arts Exhibition now in the United States. But the carpet weaver who, sells his products and the craftsmen working in a small marble shop, make objects which are worth looking at.

Barakzai explained that a similar exhibit was shown in Japan in 1961 and in Italy during 1962.

Initiative in bringing these treasures from the Kabul Museum was taken in 1963 by John D. Rockefeller III, founder and first president of the Asia Society, at a reception for their Majesties King and Queen.

Rockefeller expressed the hope that some of the unique possessions of the Kabul Museum might be exhibited to Americans and His Majesty promised to urge his government to make this possible. Later, the Afghan Government voted its agreement to the loan.

The Asia Foundation then arranged for Professor Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Glasgow Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University, to select the art objects for the exhibition and to conduct the research necessary for the preparation of a catalogue. In preparation of the "Ancient Art From Afghanistan," Professor Rowland indicated cooperation was outstanding from representatives of both nations.

A history of the period of Shah Zaman and Timur Shah called Hosain Shah is one of the Dar manuscript belonging to the Khoda Bakhsh Library which Rishteen found most valuable. The manuscripts in the work of Esmatuddin.

Another Pakhtu manuscript at the Khoda Bakhsh Library is the work of Dar.

The judges are Kees van Baaren, Frank Wright (England), Desire Dorey (France), Paul Walter (Austria), Jos Moerenhout (Belgium) and A. Posthumus.

The Soviet union will be represented for the first time with the big radio and television orchestra from Moscow, which will perform in Kerkrade on August 11 and 12 before travelling on to London and New York.

Among ten other Pakhtu manuscripts in this library is the *Ma'at* history which is a useful description of the life of Afzal Khan Khattak.

Rishteen found divans of Pakhtu poets such as Mullah Ahmad Afridi, Mullah Habibullah, and Sadiq in the Delhi National Museum. The library also has a good collection of divans in Dari.

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Municipality Plans New Water Network; Acquires FRG Loan

By A Staff Writer

The credit bank of Frankfurt has agreed to loan the Kabul Municipal Corporation seven million marks for the extension of the drinking water network to the city.

Engineer Esmatullah Enayat Seraj, who returned from West Berlin Thursday after attending a seminar on city planning, house construction and community development, said that the terms of the loan will be negotiated between the Ministry of Finance and the West German Government.

World Briefs

MOSCOW, April 24 (Reuters).—Syr's Prime Minister, Dr. Youssef Zayez, left Moscow yesterday for a weekend tour, apparently assured of Soviet aid for the Syrian economy.

NEW YORK, April 24 (DPA).—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant leaves Monday for a trip to Europe during which he is expected to have confidential talks on Vietnam with the British and French governments.

COPENHAGEN, April 24 (Reuters).—Danish imports of Rhodesian tobacco in the first two months of 1966 were nearly five times as great as in the same two months of the year 1965, with no official boycott existing, Danish officials said here Saturday.

UNITED NATIONS, New York, April 24 (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant and Arthur Goldberg, chief of the United States delegation here, attended the dedication of a monument to the memory of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in the grounds of the UN headquarters.

The monument was erected by the Eleanor Roosevelt memorial foundation, a private philanthropic organization, and the ground was made available by the UN as a tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt and her work for the world body.

MOSCOW, April 24 (Reuters).—An earthquake shook the foothills of the Caucasus mountains in the Krasnodar district of Azerbaijan Saturday, Soviet news agency Tass reported. There were no casualties.

TIRANA, April 24 (Hinhua).—The population of Albania reached 3,189,800 at the end of last year, according to a census published here by the statistical board under the state planning commission.

The country's population increased by 767,730 from 1945, the first year after liberation, to 1965, as against 318,085 in the 22 years before 1945. The average span of life of Albanians is 65 as compared with 38.3 in 1938 and 53.5 in 1950.

ACCRA, April 24 (DPA).—The border between Togo and Ghana was officially reopened Saturday by senior police officers from both countries, according to a Togo radio report monitored here. Ghana's borders with Togo, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast had been closed three years ago on orders from then Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah.

TOKYO, April 24 (DPA).—Two Japanese firms have applied to the government for permission to set up a fish processing company in Alaska as a joint venture with an American company, informed sources disclosed Saturday, according to Jiji Press.

TEHRAN, April 24 (AP).—Prince Sattar Khan, UN commissioner for refugees, said Saturday there were some 50,000 refugees in South Vietnam.

BORDEAUX, April 24 (Tass).—"We do not forget that friendship with your great country has always benefited France," the mayor of Bordeaux said in greeting comrade Leonov. Words of peace and friendship accompanied the Soviet guest throughout his tour of the south of France.

He arrived in Bordeaux Saturday. Glasgows, Scotland, April 24 (Reuters).—More than 40 people were taken into hospital after fights between rival Celtic and Rangers soccer fans at the Scottish cup final here yesterday.

LONDON, April 24 (Reuters).—Britain's only communist daily newspaper, Daily Workers, hits the newsstands here Monday with a bright page and new name—Morning Star. The transformation on the 35-year-old mouthpiece of the nation's 33,000-strong communist party is part of a campaign to halt a dwindling 60,000 circulation and beat a financial deficit.

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Reuters).—The U.S. Justice Department is investigating the purchase of American stocks by the Barmar region of Africa.

The previous record for an African auction at auction was 17,000 dollars.

DAR ES SALAAM, April 24 (Reuters).—Delegates from Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas met in a 70-nation youth seminar on racism and apartheid.

The four-day conference is being opened on Wednesday by Tanzanian second Vice-President Rashidi Kawawa.



Engineer Esmatullah Enayat Seraj

Rumanian, Yugoslav Leaders Stress Equality Among Parties

BELGRADE, April 24 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia returned home by special plane Saturday after a five-day official visit to Rumania.

The primary aim of CENTO is to improve the economic conditions of the Balkans and Pakistan for defence against external aggression.

Defensive military strength alone is not enough, however. Recognizing it must be backed by healthy economies, CENTO's economic committee has chosen projects which would strengthen and facilitate economic and social cooperation between the three countries.

During CENTO's first decade, much assistance was provided by the United Kingdom and the United States. Britain is a member of CENTO and the United States, though designated officially as observer, participates actively in its organization.

The "regional" countries, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan—contribute funds toward communications projects. Secretary Rask said that "cooperation has become a habit among the regional governments of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey" and has now "reached out beyond CENTO." He cited the specially developed Regional Cooperation for Development organization (RCD), now nearly two years old, as demonstrating that many fields of mutual planning and interchange are open to the governments of the region without help or advice from outside.

"We have every reason to believe that the activities of RCD and CENTO, separately, but with complementary objectives, can play important and distinct roles in the economic and commercial development of the region," Rask said. The Secretary also listed some examples of progress made in the three CENTO countries.

President Johnson has expressed U.S. support for regional solidarity as exemplified by CENTO. At Ankara, Secretary Rask quoted the President as saying, regional cooperation is the best means of economic progress as well as the sure path leading to political independence.

The communiqué issued at the end of the visit says that friendship and cooperation between Rumanian and Yugoslav peoples find further development in the conditions of socialist construction in both countries, according to Tass.

African Art Auction

(Continued from Page 3) Akharold Weil, an executor of her estate, said Mrs. Rubinstein, who died last April, paid "no more than 10,000 dollars" for the pieces auctioned Thursday night.

The second half of the collection of primitive art, including MSOMEX oceanic works, will be auctioned Friday, April 29. Weil said the second part is expected to bring two or three times the total for the first part.

Much of the money from the auctions will be turned over to the Helena Rubinstein foundation, established by the late cosmetics heiress to aid war-torn and children throughout the world.

Weil pointed out a female figure statue from the Senofo region of Africa which brought a bid of 27,000 dollars from a New York gallery and said he expected it to bring only 1,000 dollars.

A Parke-Bernet spokesman said the 27,000 dollar price was one of two world auction records for African sculpture.

The other record price, 24,000 dollars, was bid by an anonymous private collector for a dance head from the Bambara region of Africa.

The previous record for an African sculpture at auction was 17,000 dollars.

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Landing On Moon

(Continued from Page 2)

probe relative to the Sun, the Earth and stars is in conformity with the designed position. If it does not conform to the latter, then the computer device produces a so-called error signal, which is fed into the operative organs of the orientation system, and the correct orientation of the probe.

Small engines, as well as control jet nozzles operating on compressed gas or on the decomposition products of hydrogen peroxide, may serve as the operative organs of the orientation system. The error signal, magnified correspondingly, opens the valves which feed fuel to the orientation system engines or the valves through which compressed gas (hydrogen peroxide) is supplied to the control jet nozzles.

When orientation is corrected, the error signal disappears, the valves close and the engines and nozzles stop operating until the probe's orientation is to be corrected again.

And now the probe has approached the Moon. If it is not braked, it will fall on the Moon with the velocity of approximately 2.7 kilometers per second, which is several times faster than the velocity of an artillery shell. The probe has to be rigidly oriented, before braking. But that is not all; the retro-rockets must reduce probe velocity down to the rated magnitude of a precisely fixed distance from the Moon's surface.

The creation of a reliable and efficient retro-rocket is the third problem involved. This engine must damp a velocity of 2.7 kilometers per second. It is much more difficult to regulate the impulse of such a powerful engine than to adjust that of a comparatively small correcting engine. Moreover, the impulse of the retro-rocket must be corrected with utmost precision. The velocity of the probe relative to the Moon must be brought down to zero at a small (of a few metres) altitude from the Moon's surface. If this is done at a great altitude, the probe may crash into the Moon. If by the instant the probe contacts the Moon's surface its velocity is insufficiently decelerated, the probe may crash too. The retro-rocket may be switched on and off at a signal from the board radar, which must be constantly measuring the distance to the Moon's surface.

Expressing anxiety over the ever wider participation of the United States armed forces in the intervention in South Vietnam and in the bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, both sides reaffirmed support of the Vietnamese people's just struggle for the freedom and independence of their country.

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TV Cameras

(Continued from Page 3)

The US companies from cornering too much of the world market and with some success. The BBC made nearly £1 million last year out of foreign television sales—a useful extra revenue, as the BBC is currently in a financial crisis. Some commercial companies, notably ITN, have been breaking into the US market itself, with sales of thriller series.

International television exchanges of all sorts are developing rapidly—and nowhere faster than between East and West Europe. Granada TV in Manchester has just signed a co-production agreement with a Soviet firm for a film about the 1917 Revolution. Since September, Western Europe's Eurovision has joined with East Europe in nightly news exchanges.

Joint magazine programmes and documentaries of an international character are also proliferating. It will be only a short time now before the whole world is linked by satellite in a permanent "live" network. Will this promote closer understanding between peoples—or merely claustrophobia?

Television can be a great force for education and advancement—but as it spreads its tentacles ever closer around the world, one gets a growing impression that life exists only as fodder for the TV screen, to be exploited and sucked dry, and then thrown away. If something has not been televised, it has not happened. At any big public event the television cameras are more in evidence than the protagonists.

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THE KABUL TIMES

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Opportunity For Businessmen

Now that the United States business mission is here for talks with Afghan traders and entrepreneurs, we expect a busy week of consultations as the possibilities of mutually beneficial joint ventures are discussed.

Before arriving, the mission circulated a list of proposals in which the American firms are interested. A close study of the list shows that the American firms are interested not only in finding sales agents or in direct export of their commodities but are also ready to enter into licensing and joint venture agreements with Afghan businessmen.

Although a list of counter proposals has not been prepared by the Afghan side, there are a number of fields in which agreement should be sought for launching joint enterprises.

Recent statistics show that textiles are still one of the biggest items on our import list. Perhaps the textile company can enter into some sort of agreement with the American mission for the expansion of their existing mills. Other organizations can set up rival plants. There is every reason to probe into the question of expanding textile industry in Afghanistan, for not only do we import finished products against hard currency but we also export cotton which can very well be used in locally set up mills.

The private sector in this country does not include big industrialists, but also small entrepreneurs and traders should make use of the opportunity to negotiate deals with the United States mission to set up a dairy farm and dairy processing plant. Milk and other dairy products constitute an essential part of man's diet. Dairy production in our cities and towns is practically non-existent. This is the sort of business in which you cannot lose. With pro-

per management it is possible to set up cattle colonies and dairy processing plants with good results.

For a country like Afghanistan it is silly to import matches. This is an item that is in constant demand and there is no reason why it should not be produced locally. The government cannot be expected to do everything. This definitely is a gap which should be filled by the private sector.

The setting up of a cigarette factory is another possibility. No amount of research and warning issued by the scientists has been able to bring about any appreciable change in smoking habits. People continue to smoke as vigorously here as they do in other countries. We do grow tobacco. The cigarettes sold here are often stale. Only once in a blue moon can you find fresh cigarettes. There is no reason why something can't be done about it.

One could go on enumerating projects such as fruit and juice canning, making wine and sausages, forming glass, paper and plastic goods manufacturing plants. These are some of the fields in which the private sector has to step in. This is a golden opportunity. The establishing of any plants mentioned above requires capital investment, management and sources of raw material. The Afghan and the American businessman can provide these ingredients between them.

The law of investment is very lenient. An entrepreneur enjoys all facilities such as duty free import of machinery and a grace period during which he does not have to pay taxes on profits he makes.

It may also be mentioned that for the further encouragement of the private sector, the government should put a higher duty on the import of goods which are locally manufactured or even ban such imports if local production can meet the complete demand.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's AIN suggested editorially the establishment of a separate administrative unit for transport. The editor was prompted to choose this theme due to the recent upset in Kabul city bus services. The Ministry of Interior, which is now in charge of the traffic department, tried to enforce new regulations relating to city buses. The private bus owners apparently did not like the regulations and were running regular services thus inconveniencing citizens.

The editorial, while taking a dim view of the private bus owners' decision said that there is a lack of transportation facilities throughout the country. The editorial suggested that there are about 10,000 vehicles on the country's highways for cargo and passenger transport. This is apparently insufficient. This opinion is further strengthened when one sees piles of merchandise on our borders and the transportation to the capital and other cities.

However, with proper management and organization of these vehicles our transportation needs can be fully met. The only way to make such an organization possible, the editorial said, is by establishing a central office for transport incorporating buses, lorries and air services. This office should regulate and harmonize the activities of such organizations as the Afghan Air Authority, the Ariana Afghan Airlines, the office of General Transport, the bus company and a responsible representative of private transport companies. This step need not impose any burden on the government's budget but it has many practical advantages, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday's AIN carried an interesting cartoon from the Observer on the prospective elections in Vietnam. An officer is shown with a card taking an opinion poll from water standing under a tree. The pollster is asking, "Which general would you vote for if there is a general election tomorrow?"

The same issue of the paper carried an editorial on the need for qualified judges in the country. The new Constitution, it said, provides for the

diary to become an independent organ of the state. This, above all, requires trained judges to look into the cases brought to the courts with full knowledge of all the pertaining laws. The problem of shortage of judges has become even more acute due to the reorganization of the country's system of administration and its division into 28 provinces with each province having its own prototype of the judicial system. In expressing appreciation for the efforts made by the Ministry of Justice to meet this urgent need, the paper urged authorities to revise the pay scale of judges. Judges, said the paper, cannot undertake other occupations in order to make their living. We can be sure of the faithful performance of a judge only if he material conditions of his life are reasonably comfortable.

Yesterday's AIN also carried an article by Mohammad Yousuf Harari on the need to define a goal for our public policy organ. The writer is of the opinion that this goal should be in conformity with the tenets of Islam aimed at forging the nation together for the attainment of the lofty ideals embodied in our Constitution and fighting against all elements which create national discord and chaos.

WORLD PRESS

The Morning News said this week Indian war drums were being beaten again in New Delhi and that India was seeking a new collision course with Pakistan. In an editorial, the English-language newspaper advised Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh of an about-face in defiance of the United Nations by saying that last September's Security Council resolution did not bind India to seek a settlement of the Kashmir problem. It said the newspaper is of the opinion that the so-called "economic sanctions" imposed by Britain have failed. The leading article of the latest issue of the New Times magazine is devoted to the May Day calls of the CPSU Central Committee.

The editorial items condemn the brutal American air-raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, tell about the spring peace marches in the countries of Western Europe, whose participants came out against the threat of a nuclear war, for disarmament, for peace and relaxation of tension.

There is G. Kapralov's review of the film "Lenin in Poland", produced jointly by the "Mosfilm" studio and the Polish "Studio" association. Prof. Y. Borisov writes in *Krasnaya Zvezda* today about the historic traditions of Franco-Soviet combat cooperation. The author writes about the combat cooperation of the Russian and French peoples in the first world war, about the heroic deeds of French patriots who fought on the Soviet-German front and about the active participation of Soviet people in the French resistance movement.

"The combat alliance of the Soviet and French peoples, cemented by jointly shed blood, formed in the years of the second World War," Borisov notes. "The history of war years vividly shows the identity of the cardinal national interests of France and USSR, the need of their cooperation to prevent a new aggression on the part of German militarism, a big, sincere and heartfelt friendship binds till this day the Frenchmen and Soviet people who had fought together against the Nazi invaders."

The editorial items condemn the

Wolesi Jingah's Internal Procedure Law

The Wolesi Jingah appoints the following permanent commissions:

1. Commission on Legislation and Legal Affairs.

2. Commission on Supervising Application of Laws and Hearing of Complaints.

3. Commission on Budgetary and Financial Affairs.

4. Commission on Development Plans and Basic Organisation.

5. Commission on Supervising the State Budget and the Statement of Accounts of the last year.

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should be considered in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

This commission can suggest to the general session the necessity of forming an investigative commission.

When the time is proposed by one third of the membership of the Wolesi Jingah it can in accordance with Article 68 of the Constitution consider deliberation in the Jingah.

This provision does not prevent one third of the Wolesi Jingah from proposing the formation of an investigative commission independently.

3. Commission on Budgetary and Financial Affairs.

The duties of the commission are as follows:

—study of the policy and duties of the Finance Ministry, state enterprises and banks.

—study of the state budget and the statement of accounts of the last year.

—study of the government's proposals for levying taxes and dues in relation to social justice.

—study of the proposals forwarded by the Wolesi Jingah members regarding revenue sources of the government with special attention to collection of state's dues from Afghan and foreign individuals and institutions.

—study of ways to save state expenditures and prevent any kind of unnecessary spending.

—study of necessary reforms in administration of financial and progressive programme in the country.

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13 Die As 80-Year-Old House Collapses; Bodies Recovered; Red Crescent, Ministry Help

KABUL, April 25, (Bakhtar)—Thirteen persons—including five children—died here Sunday when a two-storey building, said to be 80 years old, collapsed.

Home News In Brief

GADEZ, April 25, (Bakhtar)—Haji Meer Alam, a famous citizen of Paktia province who took part in the War of Independence, died early Sunday after a long illness at his home. He was 106.

The burial ceremony of Meer Alam was attended by a large group of high ranking officials and the people of Paktia.

KABUL, April 25, (Bakhtar)—Gul Ahmad Noor, Chief of PAKISTAN Bank in New York and Mohammad Hakim, the chief of Bank in London, left for the U.S. and England Sunday to assume their posts.

KABUL, April 25, (Bakhtar)—Jouquees, the Ambassador of Denmark in Tehran who simultaneously serves as his country's Ambassador in Kabul left here for Tehran Sunday by air.

Ghulam Faruq Turabzai, the Deputy Chief of Protocol in the Foreign Ministry, was at the airport to bid the diplomat farewell.

MAZARI SHARIF, April 25, (Bakhtar)—A seminar has been opened here at Bakhtar High School to acquaint English teachers with modern techniques of language teaching.

A team from the Institute of Education, headed by Mohamed Amin Saifi, teacher in the College of Education, has arrived here to teach in the seminar which is to last for a week. The seminar is attended by English teachers from all over this northern province.

KABUL, April 25, (Bakhtar)—Afghan Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Khalilullah Khalil presented his credentials to King Saud on April 18, the Foreign Ministry said Sunday.

BAGHLAN, April 25, (Bakhtar)—The construction of a bridge over Changharat canal which was begun a month ago was completed Saturday. The bridge is more than four metres long and joins the old villages of Baghlan with the centre of the city.

MAIMANA, April 25, (Bakhtar)—The Maimana Chamber of Commerce elected last week its president and vice-president. They are Abdullah Salimi and Ghulam Hader Amin respectively.

KABUL, April 25, (Bakhtar)—Dr. Abdul Qadir, who headed Afghan medical units to Saudi Arabia where Afghans had gone to perform the Haj pilgrimage returned to Kabul Sunday and said that this year there were no casualties among the Afghans due to heat or disease.

He said two more units of Afghan doctors will remain in Saudi Arabia until all Hajis return home.

U.S. Gets Bombs Back From Allies

WASHINGTON, April 25, (DPA)—The United States got back 16,000 bombs from its allies this year, the Defense Department announced here Saturday.

It added that at present there were no plans to purchase any more bombs or to take them back to the United States without payment.

The bombs had been returned from six different countries, the Pentagon stated but would not give the names of the countries.

The statement indicated that the bombs got back from the allies cost the United States less than three per cent of the total used in Vietnam so far.

The announcement allows the estimate that the United States had dropped so far 600,000 bombs in Vietnam.

The defense department stressed the word "got back" because some of the bombs had been delivered without payment.

The question of ammunition stocks in Vietnam developed into a thorny domestic problem during the past few weeks, after the Department had been criticised for its alleged faulty organisation which had led to a shortage of bombs.

China Lodges Strongest Protest With Indonesia

HONGKONG, April 25, (Reuters)—China today lodged the "strongest protest" with Indonesia over the ransacking and seizure of its military attaché's office by a mob in Jakarta.

New China News Agency said a note was handed to the Indonesian Embassy in Peking early today.

Peking radio earlier today claimed the office was wrecked and seized by "right wing hooligans" on Thursday and Friday. The incident came a week after the Chinese Embassy in Jakarta was attacked and this led to an earlier Chinese protest on Friday.

The tragedy occurred while the family was having its lunch. Those who died all belonged to one family. Only five members of the family who were not in the house survived.

The people in the neighbourhood said the house had many cracks in it.

The bodies of dead persons were recovered from the debris by policemen, municipality workers and a unit of soldiers from the Ministry of National Defence.

The house was located behind the food storage buildings in Nakhla.

Seven women—three of them newly wed, five children and one man died as the house gave way.

The man—a 35 year old driver in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation—was later pulled out of the debris with severe injuries. He died in the hospital.

As rescue teams were busy at the site some other walls of the house were also falling.

A source in the Afghan Red Crescent Society said upon hearing the news of the tragedy the President of the Society, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah instructed the vice president of the Society to provide necessary aid for the burial of those who died.

Also the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has donated some money to the surviving members of the family.

The family was from Panjshir and was living in the house as tenant.

Neighbourhood people, police and an army unit looking for bodies of the thirteen members of a family of eighteen buried under stones, mud and bricks as their house collapsed while they were having lunch.

German Exchange

Cond. from page 2

He is scheduled to discuss the government's reunification policy with the party leaders on April 21st.

As a matter of principle the Bonn government holds the view German reunification cannot be negotiated with the East German communist regime but only in Moscow and with the support of the big three Western powers Britain, France and the United States.

The decision of the Social Democrats on the exchange of speakers was published as an open letter. It continues an exchange of open letters with the East German Socialist Unity Party which began early last February.

In its latest letter the West German Social Democrats declared their readiness to send party chairman Willy Brandt as well as Deputy Chairman Herbert Wehner and Fritz Erler to Chemnitz (where the East Germans renamed Karl-Marx-Stadt).

At the same time they suggested that the East German party leaders might come to West Germany to address a public meeting in Hanover. (DPA).

Woman Tries To Eat Unfaithful Husband

LIMA, April 25, (Reuters)—Police here said they have arrested a woman who tried to eat her husband alive because she suspected he was unfaithful to her.

The woman, Lucio Mendez De Guiz, threw her husband to the floor, crying "I'm going to eat you for your infidelity."

Her husband was admitted to hospital suffering from sharp bites on his face, lips, nose, chest and back.

Man May Live Two Centuries If Environment Improved

LOS ANGELES, April 25, (Reuters)—Man of the future may live to the age of 200 or more provided he can meet the mental challenge of such durability, a scientist said here Sunday.

Dr. Sobel, a Professor of Public Health at the University of California, told reporters in an interview that if man could achieve a perfect environment, "daring new techniques in medicine and surgery then might enable us to live two or three times longer than man has ever lived."

He added, however, that without an improved environment no one would want to double or triple his life span. He said "most of us don't know what to expect beyond the end of the next century. Ageing is not a purely medical problem as a psychological one—people don't know what to do with themselves."

One factor in ageing, Dr. Sobel reported, is a protein called chitinase which the body uses to build new tissue. It collects and bars the flow of nutrients, but current research may prevent challenge barriers from forming.

This, along with advances in transplanting vital organs and limbs, could substantially increase man's life span.

He cautioned, however, that such advances should not be cause for unrestricted optimism.

"Our environment," he said, "is becoming increasingly complex. It is possible that the beneficial effects of scientific research may not be able to keep pace with the detrimental effects imposed by environment."

Whole Seller: Mansoor Company Ltd, Jade Timur Retailers: All Pharmacies.



Neighbourhood people, police and an army unit looking for bodies of the thirteen members of a family of eighteen buried under stones, mud and bricks as their house collapsed while they were having lunch.

Republican Party In U.S. Debates Civil Rights Stand

WASHINGTON, April 25, (Reuters)—The Republican Party in the U.S. trying hard to make a comeback in next November's congressional elections after the 1964 debacle, must now decide whether to adopt a liberal policy on Negro civil rights or champion segregation.

Disaffection in the traditional Liberal Republicans, in a report this week, urged the party's national committee to help register southern Negroes and to discipline certain Republican state leaders in the South.

The meeting was a preliminary to the party's annual convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, which will be held in June.

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At the same time they suggested that the East German party leaders might come to West Germany to address a public meeting in Hanover. (DPA).

India, Pakistan To Discuss Joint Project On Border

WASHINGTON, April 26, (Reuters)—The United States will lend the Congo nearly four million dollars to finance development projects throughout the country, under an agreement signed here Saturday.

The project was announced by the State Department in a statement which said the United States will provide the money in the form of a loan.

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French Troops May Stay In W Germany If Bonn Wishes, Couve de Murville Says On TV

WEST BERLIN, April 25, (DPA)—France will leave her troops in West Germany only if the Federal Republic of Germany wishes her to do so, French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville said here.

He was speaking in a television interview on France's decision to withdraw her troops stationed in West Germany from NATO command on July 1.

The decision had of course raised certain problems, particularly if one envisaged a possible participation of these French troops in common military operations together with the other allied troops, the minister said.

But all these questions should be discussed between the French and the West German government, he added.

French president Charles de Gaulle in his message to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson on March 24 declared that France held the withdrawal of her troops from NATO integration would continue to stand at the disposal of her allies in case of an unprovoked attack.

Asked about de Gaulle's forthright coming visit to Moscow, the Foreign Minister said France held the view that it was not only in the interest of the Frenchmen but also of the Europeans to maintain peaceful relations between the European countries.

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Refrigeration Plant Heads List Of 97 Business Ideas

By A Staff Writer

The Ministry of Commerce on behalf of Afghan businessmen and in collaboration with them has prepared a 97 proposal listing the investment opportunities in this country.

A refrigerated plant, with a capacity of 3,000 tons costing an estimated \$1,000,000 tops the list.

Following are some other items on the list:

Processing plant of existing food products, including such items as fruit pulp and tomato products; community canning factory; nut shelling and packing plants; vegetable dehydration plants; spirits distillation plants; slaughterhouses and refrigerated storage; refrigerated transport equipment; raisin processing plants; poultry hatching, raising and processing plants; electrical products plant; wool scouring plant; sheep and goat skin curing plant.

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Titov Says Joint U.S., USSR Space Efforts Possible

KABUL, April 26, (Bakhtar)—The Soviet Cosmonaut, Gherman Titov said in a press interview Monday that there is every reason for the United States and the Soviet Union to cooperate in outer space adding that though headway has been made it is by no means at present extensive and all embracing.

He said, however, that he was optimistic this cooperation between the two space powers will increase in the future.

Asked what he thought of our own planet and its problems while in orbit Titov said he realised that earth was no more than a pebble in a desert in the expanse of the universe. By this comparison the grievances and petty differences which divide our world seem to be rather insignificant.

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Tragedy Serves As Warning

The death of 13 members of one family when a house collapsed in Nakhas should serve as a warning that such old structures must be demolished as soon as possible.

Several times in the past the Kabul Municipality Corporation has promised to renew as soon as possible, the slum areas of the city.

Not only do such localities mar the beauty of the city, they also endanger the residents' health and safety as the recent house collapse proves.

Whenever the municipality is asked to do certain things, the answer is always the same. It is included in the 25 year plan.

We would really like to know when the plan is to be started and what steps have already been taken.

In the light of the collapse of the house in Nakhas, perhaps the Ministry of Justice with the help of experts from the municipality and some engineers from the Afghan Construction Company and the College of Engineering at Kabul University, should form a committee. This committee should inspect houses in the city to find those which endanger the lives of the residents.

The committee should compel the house owners to at least repair their homes. If the owners do not comply with the request, effective steps should be taken to demolish them.

Meanwhile, the Kabul Municipality must go ahead with construction of inexpensive

but safe houses where the residents of such localities may move when their homes are demolished.

Danger Of White Federation

Press reports indicate that consultations are underway among the Portuguese, South African and South Rhodesian authorities for the formation of a White Federation in Africa.

Cooperation among the three countries is an open secret now. One main reason for the ineffectiveness of economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia is the underhanded collaboration between Rhodesia, South Africa and to a great degree, Portugal.

If these three countries take steps which result in the formation of such a federation, the world at large and the African countries in particular may be left with no other choice but to put their forces together and combat such a federation.

The federation of whites, which might be the only one in the world, would not only be a step backward in the achievement of human rights but would also make the problems of abolishing the present policy of racial discrimination practiced by these countries difficult for the United Nations.

We hope that effective measures will be taken by the world body and the world powers to prevent the establishment of such a federation.

Meanwhile, the Kabul Municipality must go ahead with construction of inexpensive

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Commenting on the recent agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany under which seven million D Marks will be made available for the expansion of the city water supply project, the daily Anis yesterday said in an editorial that the water supply problem in the province, too, should receive due attention. Plans for construction of new residential areas on the outskirts of the Kabul city were announced a few days ago, the editorial went on. The corporation should start planning a water supply system for these areas.

Yesterday's Isht carried an editorial entitled "Trade Relations between Afghanistan and the United States. The two countries, said the editorial, had had trade relations with each other for more than thirty years. Our most important export to the United States is the karakul pelt. In fact, this single item forms the bulk of our export trade to the United States. While the total volume of Afghan foreign trade reaches the level of \$80 million, the trade with the United States forms about one quarter of this sum.

The bulk of our imports from the United States are in the form of other vehicles. This however does not mean that the volume of trade cannot be raised between the two countries. The very fact that commercial and business missions pay reciprocal visits to each other's countries shows that there is a willingness on both sides to further increase and expand the volume of trade and business contacts between them, the editorial went on.

The present American mission to Afghanistan and the fact that it has suggested more than 200 business proposals for the consideration of Afghan traders and entrepreneurs is a good opportunity for increasing economic and commercial ties between Afghanistan and the United States. Referring to the list of proposals already circulated by the mission here the editorial said every effort should be made to launch joint enterprises.

In this connection the editorial suggested that textiles are still the main import item in our country. Although this is about the only developed industry in Afghanistan, it cannot meet all the local requirements. There is a need for more and better textiles. We do have the raw material and manpower needed. There is no reason why this industry should not be further expanded through joint cooperation of interested Afghan and American business concerns.

The editorial also suggested that through this joint enterprise a dairy processing plant and cattle colony might be set up. The editorial noted the dairy situation is appalling throughout the country. There is no regular supply of fresh milk even in the capital. Similarly, there are a host of other joint ventures that could be mentioned. The editorial said in conclusion it hoped that talks between the American mission and Afghan businessmen would lead to fruitful agreements that are mutually beneficial.

The same issue of the paper carried a special page on science and technology. One of the interesting items on this page was news about the invention of an electric tooth brush by the

Blendax company.

Another article appearing on the page was entitled communication through skin contact. There are times when the normal organs of communication that is the eyes and the ears cannot function desirably. Scientists now are experimenting "to develop a system of skin contact communication." The general principle of the system is to transmit electrical impulses from the sender to the receiver by means of electrodes. These impulses produce shocks varying in intensity and duration on the person's thumb. These variations can be translated into a code and thus communication is effected.

As progress goes every little step can be accomplished without a tumult, amid Saigon. It was this political situation, is considered a good day's work by Americans and Communist Vietnamese.

The government announced that the electoral committee will be known as the Popular Council and will be charged with providing election laws by May 20.

There will be about one 100 members, picked from the political arena from the 48 elected provincial and municipal councils which themselves were chosen by relatively free elections last May to act as advisers to the Saigon appointed provincial Governors and big city Mayors.

Another 68 members of the electoral law making body will include other political groups and the four main religions—Buddhism, the Catholic, the Hoa Hao and the Dai, the latter two are highly independent of shots of Buddhism.

Each religion and political group will have one vote. The Buddhist leaders believe they could work with communists in the government and they have no objection to the military junta, on the other hand, has dealt harshly with incipient groups calling for talks with the Communists.

The Catholics demonstrated Sunday in Saigon and in a refugee village near Bien Hoa, 20 miles to the north.

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Wolesi Jirga's Internal Procedure Law

5. Commission on National Defence Affairs.

The duties of this commission are as follows:

—study the issues related to conscription, recruitment, service and exemption.

—conduct preliminary study of laws governing military affairs.

6. Commission on International Relations.

Duties of this commission are as follows:

—study the policy and duties of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and foreign policy of the country with due consideration to the Constitution and preservation of the policy of positive neutrality.

—study of Afghanistan's relations with foreign countries and international institutions, treaties and agreements between Afghanistan and other nations or agencies.

—study foreign investment in Afghanistan and loans and other kinds of aid from foreign nations and agencies with due consideration to promoting national and economic policy.

7. Commission on Cultural Affairs.

The duties of this commission are as follows:

—study the policy and duties of the Ministries of Education

and Culture.

—study ways of development of national culture, based on the values embodied in the Constitution, in accordance with the requirements of time and scientific principles.

—study education with a view to balanced progress in the entire country.

—study ways to improve educational programs and raise the standard of education based on national goals and principles of education.

—study of theology and Arabic language programmes.

—study of the standard of living of teachers and formation of a "cultural corps" and campaign to promote literacy.

—study of ways to popularise the Pakhtu language and to strengthen the national language of Pakhtu.

—study the possibility of a campaign against superstition and unhealthy customs.

—study the development of a free and national press and popularising a press which can be understood by all the people.

—study the preservation of historical relics and prevention of sale and export of old currencies, manuscripts and other objects of historical value.

8. Commission on Agricultural

Information and Culture.

The duties of this commission are as follows:

—study the policy and duties of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and other agricultural institutions in the country.

—study of all technical, social and economic factors affecting increased productivity in agriculture and animal husbandry.

—study development and establishment of more agricultural and livestock raising cooperatives.

—study preservation and development of forests and pastures.

9. Commission on Mines and Industries.

The duties of this commission are as follows:

—study the policy and duties of the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the institutions related to it.

—study maintenance and encouragement of development of machine and hand industries.

—study fruitful exploitation of mineral resources of Afghanistan.

—study how to expand output of electricity and ways to nationalise electrical power and utility charges for electricity in the country.

—study nationalising other sources of generating power, heavy and basic industries.

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—study fruitful exploitation of mineral resources of Afghanistan.

—study how to expand output of electricity and ways to nationalise electrical power and utility charges for electricity in the country.

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European Defence Without US "Bare Illusion," Says Erhard

WEST BERLIN, April 26, (AP)—Chancellor Ludwig Erhard said Monday night a European defence without the United States was "bare illusion."

Erhard told a rally of the West German Bundestag (Parliament) committee.

He told a news conference earlier in the day that West Germany had a "lively interest" in holding talks with the Soviet Union. He said he regretted that Soviet Premier Kossygin had not accepted the invitation to visit Bonn recently extended to the Premier Nikita Khrushchev in 1964.

In the invitation to Kossygin still stands and could be renewed "any day," Erhard declared. He held out little hope, however, that the Soviets would accept since it seemed that the Soviet Union's hard line policy toward the German Federal Republic was becoming harder, the Chancellor added.

Concerning de Gaulle's impending visit to Moscow, Erhard said his government did not view the visit with "any uneasiness."

Erhard said de Gaulle wanted to tell the Soviet Union that without German unification there would be no securing their western flank in face of the growing threat to them in the Far East.

But, the Chancellor added, he could not accept de Gaulle's uncertainty about when reunification would come — "in 10 or 20 or 30 or 40 or 50 years," Erhard said, "is a policy that to us is unusable. We cannot forsee the reunification, is necessary and we must turn that hope into reality."

Vietnam Peace

(Contd. from page 1)

The proposal first said in a Senate speech not only required a "substantial" endorsement from the Johnson administration but also had the approval of the Japanese government and people informants said.

Secondly, diplomats here do not believe that the Viet Cong, North Vietnam and China would regard Tokyo suitable for talks—even if they felt like holding them, which apparently is not the case.

Tokyo is regarded as too committed to the western camp and its relationship with the United States to serve in such a role.

The Soviet Union said Monday a report that a Soviet source had indicated North Vietnam willing to start peace talks if the United States would stop its bombing attacks was complete fiction.

Senator Richard B. Russell called Monday for thorough probing of public opinion in South Vietnam cities and said it should be clear that the people are anti-American "I think we should withdraw."

"We can possibly win if we are fighting an enemy who is not fighting the people we are supposed to be helping are against us and want us out of their country," said the Georgia Democrat who heads the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Russell, in an interview in U.S. News and World Report, said U.S. forces could be withdrawn from Vietnam "without great loss" because of U.S. command of the seas and the air.

Russell also said a majority of the American public disagrees with administration's handling of the war. He said most of the people he has met feel that "if we have the means to get this war over, we should bring it to a conclusion as speedily as we can."

Moon's Surface

(Contd. from page 2)

The results obtained by photometric observations are confirmed by studies of the Moon made by radio methods. Another confirmation is afforded by the major differences in surface temperature depending on the altitude of the Sun over a given point on the Moon, especially during lunar eclipses.

Unfortunately this data is not sufficient to enable us to decide definitely how solid is the surface of the Moon and what weight it can support without caving in.

To obtain reliable data on the structure, firmness and chemical composition of the surface of the Moon, its temperature and other properties, can be obtained only by conducting direct observations of the Moon from spacecrafts flying very near the Moon or from automatic lunar laboratories "softly" landed on its surface. These laboratories would be able to determine the soil and atmosphere of the Moon and radio the data back to the Earth.

The data thus obtained will allow people to make another major step in the exploration and conquest of space to carry out a manned flight to the Moon.

Project Approved By U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, April 26, (Reuters)—The U.S. Senate Monday endorsed one of President Johnson's great society programmes and rejected a Republican attempt to limit spending on domestic projects.

It voted 43 to 21 to approve a bill authorizing federal grants for rural development planning. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives.

Senator Allen Ellender, floor manager of the bill, said its principal purpose was to attract industries or other job-making facilities to rural areas and thus slow down the steady migration to the cities.

Senator Everett Dirksen, the Republican leader opposed the bill, saying that there had to be a halt in the Great Society programme "or we can face up to another tax increase."

Two Dies As Stove Explodes In Naghloo

KABUL, April 26, (Bakhtar)—Two men died in a fire at Naghloo Sunday night. The fire was apparently caused by a stove which exploded.

The men, both from Panisher, were 22 and 29 years old and worked on Naghloo project. Two other men were injured. Their condition is improving.

WORLD BRIEFS

RANGOON, April 26, (AP)—An Indonesian three-man trade mission led by Deputy Trade Minister Brigadier General Achmad Tito Sudiro arrived in Rangoon Monday. The mission will resume negotiations for purchase of 50,000 tons of rice from the Burmese government.

LONDON, April 26, (AP)—Mrs. John Kennedy arrived Monday from an eight-day visit to Spain. She was met by her sister, princess Lee Radziwilska.

Mrs. Kennedy is expected to fly to New York from London but it was not known how long she will remain here.

CUNEO, Italy, April 26, (AP)—Eight Italian ski teams crashed in their private plane crashed in stormy weather on a mountain slope east of this Alpine city.

LONDON, April 26, (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart said Monday Britain has no doubt as to our rights of sovereignty over Gibraltar.

SOFIA, April 26, (AP)—Soviet Premier Dr. Youssef Zayen arrived here Monday for a five-day official visit, the news agency BTA reported.

Zayen heads a government delegation that recently visited the Soviet Union.

TEHRAN, April 26, (AP)—Iran's royal obstetrician, Dr. Jahan Shah Selah, has set up a clinic at the private place for the expected birth next week of a baby to empress Farah, court officials confirmed Monday.

The 28-year-old empress, who married the Shah in 1959, already has two children. She produced an heir to Iran's 2,500-year-old throne in 1960 when she gave birth to prince Reza, now the crown prince of Iran. Her second child, princess Farah, was born in 1963.

Bombs Used In Explosion Foreign Made, India Says

CALCUTTA, April 26, (Reuters)—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Minister of State for Railways, told newsmen here Monday that experts had said the two bombs which exploded in passenger trains of the northeast frontier railway last week were of foreign origin and high quality.

Dr. Singh, who passed through Calcutta on his way to New Delhi after a visit to Lumbini and Dhipu for the spot investigation, said that at Dhipu buildings within 100 yards of the blast were affected.

He said efforts were continuing to trace the source of the bombs. Meanwhile, the northeast frontier railway announced at Guwahati, Assam, measures to ensure safety of passenger travelling in the affected sections of the railway.

These included a luggage search of all parcels travelling in "vulnerable areas."

Rhodesia

(Contd. from page 1)

Smith predicted Rhodesia's relations with Portugal had improved since Rhodesia's declaration of independence, he stressed.

This was due to the fact that "we fight the same enemy and live in the same area."

The struggle was for the maintenance of western civilisation and in defence against communism.

The possibility that the "Republic of Rhodesia" would be proclaimed still existed. The question was, however, not imperative at the present moment, but it could become important should the situation deteriorate through British action.

Rhodesia's diplomatic representative in South Africa, John Gaunt, left for Salisbury yesterday to see Premier Smith and other cabinet members.

It is presumed he is carrying a message from South African Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd.

He voiced 43 to 21 to approve a bill authorizing federal grants for rural development planning. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives.

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Soviet-Syrian Communiqué Hits Racial Discrimination

Podgorny, Kosygin To Visit Syria

MOSCOW, April 26, (TASS)—Nikolai Podgorny and Alexei Kosygin accepted an invitation to visit Syria. The Soviet Union will help Syria with the construction of a dam and a hydropower station on the River Euphrates.

This is stated in a communiqué issued here on the occasion of the stay in the USSR on an official visit (April 19-26) of Prime Minister of Syria Youssef Zayen.

The USSR and Syria, the communiqué states, have "all objectives necessary conditions for further development of cooperation" in different spheres "on an equal footing."

The USSR will send specialists to Syria to study certain projects to be built there. Both sides expressed their desire to develop mutual trade.

The communiqué emphasises "the importance of consolidating European security for world peace."

The governments of the two countries went on record "against the arms race pursued by the Western imperialist powers" and will spare no efforts "to bring about general and complete disarmament under strict international control. Both sides are in favour of the convocation of an international disarmament conference."

The sides are in favour of the earliest conclusion of an international treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, a treaty which would preclude all possibilities of non-nuclear states getting this weapon.

The communiqué confirms the unflinching devotion of both governments to the principle of peaceful co-existence. They hold that implementation of the declaration of the 20th session of the UN General Assembly on the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of states is "one of the urgent international tasks."

The sides were unanimous in assessing the important historical experience of the foremost Arab states.

Custom House Revenues Rise During Last Month

KABUL, April 26, (Bakhtar)—The Kabul Customs House said in a report Monday that its revenues increased by more than 45,300,000 afghanis in March this year compared with the same month last year.

The report says that this year in March the income was 92,163,596 afghanis.

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Maiwandwal Proposes Wolesi Jirgah Form New Commission To Find Way To Prevent Smuggling

Deputies Ask Premier About Tours, Corruption, Prisons

KABUL, April 27.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal proposed to the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday that it set up a commission to consider ways to prevent smuggling. He said, if such a commission is formed the government will make available the services of experts to the commission for advice and consultation.

The subject of the question hour was the Prime Minister's domestic tours—their purposes and the results thereof. The extent provisions of the Constitution have been applied in all parts of Afghanistan.

"My purpose in visiting various provinces has been to get to know the people and learn about the problems facing them. We are now outlining our third five-year development plan which requires making many decisions," explained Maiwandwal.

"Experts are engaged in studies and surveys in many parts of the country, and results of these studies have to be evaluated and decisions taken on them. We cannot depend solely on reports submitted to us, and as far as time permits I should like to visit these areas," he noted.

"Another purpose of my visits is to communicate to the people the values embodied in the Constitution and to have the opportunity to hear their complaints and problems. These trips give me the opportunity to show the people that the government is determined to apply the provisions of the Constitution."

National Unity
The Prime Minister said, "the people of the provinces whom I am visiting are the backbone of the government such as the construction of roads, canals, dams and opening of hospitals. The people are not satisfied with their existing condition and they have."

World Food Aid Programmes For 16 Countries Approved
FAO Plans Two Projects In Afghanistan

ROME, April 27, (AP)—Sixteen countries including two projects in Afghanistan were approved Tuesday by the governing body of the World Food Programme.

The 24-nation inter-governmental committee, elected by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), provides guidance on policy and administration of the food programme.

Seven of the projects approved for food aid to be used for economic and social development and extensions of programmes already under way.

The largest is designed to improve the milk supply in India through balanced feeding of cattle. It will cost \$10.3 million over three years.

To increase the supply of low-cost milk in the meantime, the programme will supply 5,500 tons of dried skimmed milk to be blended with the local buttermilk.

The committee also approved three projects to help Bhutanaland rebuild its drought-ravaged economy.

Among other projects approved were five in Syria, two each in Afghanistan, Jordan, Turkey and the United Arab Republic, and one each in Mexico, Algeria, the Philippines, Morocco, Colombia, Cyprus and Basutoland. They involve food aid to national efforts to conserve soil, plant trees, set up vocational training centres, build small dams, improve roads, build up dairy and poultry farming, and feed school children.

The committee was informed that total resources available to the programme during 1966, 1967 and 1968 were about \$154 million as against a target of \$276 million recommended by the UN and FAO.

The committee agreed to ask its parent bodies to appeal to governments for further contributions to enable the target to be reached.

13 Nurses Graduate
KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar)—The first term graduates of nursing and mid-wifery course of the Kabul Maternity Hospital received their diplomas from Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai Tuesday.

The minister in a short speech said that nursing was of vital importance in the treatment of patients and complemented the efforts of doctors to improve the health of a patient.

Where complaints have arisen from the executive and alleged corruption so that the campaign is becoming more effective.

STOP PRESS
LONDON, April 27, (Reuters)—One of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's private secretaries was on his way back to London today after a highly secret official visit to Rhodesia. Oliver Wright, a top foreign office official, was sent to Salisbury as an observer rather than as a messenger or negotiator, a government source in London said last night.

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Earthquake Shakes Tashkent, Killing Four, Injuring 150

Brezhnev, Kosygin Fly To Visit Scene

TASHKENT April 27, (TASS)—A magnitude 7.5 earthquake Tuesday shook Tashkent at 5:23 local time (23:23 GMT).

Leonid Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Alexei Kosygin, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Tuesday morning enplaned in Moscow for Tashkent.

It has been learned that four deaths were registered and about 150 victims have been taken to hospitals. Many homes, especially, old-type buildings, were destroyed. Several hospitals, schools, state and public buildings were also destroyed. Two factories were seriously damaged.

Measurements taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR set up a government commission, headed by Leonid Novikov, the Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

According to another Tass dispatch earthquake began with a strong tremor and it was followed by a number of weaker tremors accompanied by a rumble which was heard all over the city.

In previous years the instruments of the station more than once recorded tremors of magnitude two to three. But such a strong earthquake as this one has not been observed beneath Tashkent since 1868 when a tremor which registered magnitude seven to eight were recorded.

The Tashkent earthquake was registered by the central seismic station "Moscow" which recorded small soil vibrations in the Soviet Capital.

None Injured As Danish, Lufthansa Planes Collide
COPENHAGEN, April 27, (AP)—A German Lufthansa airplane and a small Danish airplane collided at Copenhagen airport Tuesday night.

No one was injured in the crash, in which the Lufthansa suffered damage to a motor and its tail unit. About four feet (1.2m) of the ambulance plane's wing demolished by the impact.

The airplane carried 42 passengers and the ambulance plane 10 passengers and a crew of two.

Award-Winning Ambassador Calls Educational Exchange Basis Of World Understanding

WASHINGTON, April 27.—"Education—educational exchange—is the basis of world understanding and the essential point is that the world is getting smaller and smaller. As a result, people have closer relationships and increasingly greater contact. For this very reason, we must cooperate and collaborate to an ever-growing extent," said Afghanistan's Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Abdul Majid, in an interview here this week on Afghan-American exchange programmes.

"In all societies you must have an informed public, which is not getting smaller and smaller. This is the purpose of education."

Dr. Majid is an apt example for his philosophy. His abilities and accomplishments were cited last month in the University of California's East International Award, which recognizes Dr. Majid for a distinguished contribution to his own nation and the international community.

The Ambassador is a former student of the Berkeley Campus of the University of California. He was president of the first East International Award in ceremonies held on March 25. He was a student there from 1966 to 1967 when he received his Ph.D. degree in bacteriology.

Dr. Majid is a qualified observer of the forces of change now taking place within his own country, as he brings to the scene his own background as a student of the University of California, Minister of Health, and Minister of Education.

He firmly believes that "what happens in one part of the world profoundly affects conditions in another part of the world," and he sees the building of friendship and understanding in the Afghan-American educational and cultural exchange programmes, the Ambassador said.

On Wednesday, U. Thant will continue the exchange of views with the British government when he meets Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

U.S. Phantom Downs First Mig 21 Near Hanoi; Saigon Decrees Death For Army Defectors

SAIGON, April 27, (Reuters)—One of the new Soviet built mig-21 jets was shot down by an American fighter in a dogfight over North Vietnam Tuesday a U.S. military spokesman said.

It was the first reported Mig 21 kill of the Vietnam war and the eighth Mig downed in the conflict. The previous seven were the Mig 17's.

The pilot of the destroyed Mig was believed to have ejected before the plane crashed, the spokesman said.

The sidewinder missile that brought down the Mig is a heat-seeking projectile that seeks out and climbs into the hot tailpipe of a jet engine.

Two U.S. Air Force phantoms shot down two Mig 21's Monday. Both sides fired at each other but no hits were scored.

Meanwhile a U.S. State Department spokesman, replying to questions, said the possibility that new North Vietnamese planes were shot down in aerial combat.

The North Vietnamese have shot down two U.S. jets in air combat. Two U.S. Air Force phantoms shot down two Mig 21's Monday.

In Saigon South Vietnam's military government has formally decreed the death penalty for deliberate defection of a government soldier to the Viet Cong, it was announced Tuesday.

The desertion rate in the South Vietnamese armed forces almost doubled last year, reaching a total of 113,000 men, according to informed sources.

A Tass dispatch from Hanoi said the American aviation carried out a series of new raids on North Vietnam yesterday.

By shooting down two enemy planes the anti-aircraft forces of the Vietnamese People's army brought the total number of downed American planes to 894. North Vietnamese aircraft also took part in repelling the American raids.

Scientists Go To Delhi

KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar)—A delegation consisting of Dr. Abdul Ghafour Qaisani, dean of the college of Engineering, Dr. Salamuddin Wais of the College of Medicine and Dr. Qaisani, research advisor at Kabul University, left Tuesday for Delhi to attend a symposium of African and Asian scientists.

Miss Kubra Nourzai, Minister of Public Health, presenting a diploma to a nursing graduate.

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U Thant's Present Tour

U Thant, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, embarked on his scheduled European tour Tuesday morning. His visit to the capitals of several countries is interesting in many ways.

In London, it is expected, he will hold talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson. His talks will range over the situation in Rhodesia and Cyprus and the crisis in Vietnam.

The UN has already passed certain recommendations and resolutions in so far as the economic embargo against the regime of Ian Smith is concerned. Our ambassador in the United Nations, Abdul Rahman Pazhwani, was one of the members of the Committee on Colonialism that advocated the use of force to defeat the regime in Salisbury.

Although the United Nations has not yet taken any definite measures to solve the Vietnamese crisis, the visit of U Thant to these countries might prove a prelude to United Nations initiative in taking the crisis from the battlefield to the conference table.

U Thant's trip to Strasbourg and his plans to visit the European Parliament show the interest of the UN in such collective parliamentary activities aimed at man's unification in accordance with his free will.

As Thant's term of office is fast coming to an end, the present tour by the Secretary-General may have some relations to his seeking support for re-election to his post.

Since assuming his office, Thant has been highly impartial and at the same time energetic and imaginative in handling international problems. His personal tact and quiet diplomacy has won him great respect.

We hope that these personal contacts with

Steps To Stop City Noises

The Ministry of Information and Culture is taking steps to prevent industrial and irritating noises in the city.

The Ministry's decision, may, at first, appear surprising, but the need to place restrictions on excessive noise-making in certain areas of the city becomes apparent after a little consideration.

As the Ministry has pointed out, the noise houses in the city are a constant nuisance to the public. Records are played so loud that the passers-by and the nearby residents cannot escape the noise. Sometimes two or three houses next to one another try to play their records as loudly as they can to attract their customers.

It is the duty of the Kabul Municipal Corporation to prepare regulations requiring owners of houses to play their records at a reasonable volume. The corporation has not yet been able to make any measures to cut down noise in certain areas of the city.

Streets around hospitals, schools, the University, and the Government offices should be marked as quiet zones.

Drivers should at least be instructed to use their horns only when necessary. At present ambulances drivers too use their sirens more often than they require.

Only with these measures can such noise be controlled.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's issue carried a number of interesting letters to the editor. One, signed by Mohammad Yousa, expressed appreciation for the improved bus services in the city of Kabul. Following the recent decision of the private bus owners in the city, the Ministry of Interior has asked the Kabul Bus Company to run more frequent services along various routes.

The company buses are more comfortable and follow strict schedules and seating regulations. The writer, however, suggested that at present there is no sharp division between city centre and Mirwais Madaen, expressing the hope that something would be done to provide the best service for the benefit of citizens living in that part of the town.

Another letter, signed by Mohammad Kabi, Dawari, and official, lunch allowance should be increased. At present each official, irrespective of his rank, receives four Afghanis per day as lunch allowance. Dawari rightly thinks that this is in no way enough to provide the simplest of meals. The result is some extra cost to the government officials either go hungry or else eat at the most shabby places. This, suggested the writer, is harmful both to the health and the dignity of government employees. Dawari suggested that instead of giving the money in cash the government should make arrangements to provide well-cooked meals for all its employees.

Other letters complained about the delay in distributing plots in Sayed Nur Mohammad Shah Maina. One said that as early as last year the municipal corporation announced its plans for distributing these plots to the deserving persons. Some of the lucky names were also announced. But so far the actual land distribution has not taken place. This is keeping the prospective owners in great suspense. Can the corporation hurry up with the job please, said the letter.

The same issue of Kabul carried a special page entitled "The Economic Page". One of the articles on this page was devoted to discussing the nature and volume of trade between Afghanistan and the United States. According to the article, which is based on an interview with a high Commerce Ministry official on the occasion of the United States business mission here, the

volume of international trade between the two countries reaches the \$100 million dollar mark. Most of our exports, said the official, are raw materials and machinery.

The main issue of the paper carried an editorial entitled "The Disarmament Conference". It pointed out that the bad news on the history of disarmament negotiations, the editorial complains that so far no very noticeable progress has been made in this vital field.

Both sides at the conference table negotiate earnestly and throw proposals and counter-proposals. But the result is a net result, seems to be null. It is not clear how far the conference is adding to the progress for some time yet.

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Both sides at the conference table negotiate earnestly and throw proposals and counter-proposals. But the result is a net result, seems to be null. It is not clear how far the conference is adding to the progress for some time yet.

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Other letters complained about the delay in distributing plots in Sayed Nur Mohammad Shah Maina. One said that as early as last year the municipal corporation announced its plans for distributing these plots to the deserving persons. Some of the lucky names were also announced. But so far the actual land distribution has not taken place. This is keeping the prospective owners in great suspense. Can the corporation hurry up with the job please, said the letter.

Political Parties Draft Law: Role Of Supreme Court, Supplementary Laws

Following is the text of a series of articles discussing the draft of the law on formation of political parties, now being considered by a Commission of the National Assembly.

With all the drawbacks, it is a step forward. It is a step towards the formation of political parties in the country. It is a step towards the establishment of a democratic system of government.

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By NOKTA CHOPRA

Final authority in deciding last word whether a particular party may be formed or not.

This is both a check on the possible negligence of the Interior Ministry and a check on the parties themselves.

Without these supplementary laws it is difficult to imagine proper application of the law on the formation of parties or does it cover and include the nature, organization, and all such details of the parties, too.

Now, the law—although the title does not say so—covers all activities of parties.

In such a case there are two alternatives:

First, if the draft is considered complete in itself in so far as regulating the whole range of the activities of parties in Afghanistan, the name of the law may be changed. It is enough to omit the word "formation".

Second, if it is envisaged to have complementary laws for this law, then the Ministry of Justice should announce the titles of those laws which are envisioned to supplement the present draft.

As one reads the draft of the law,

one finds that there is a need for other laws such as a public security law, a law on demonstrations, a law regulating the work of justice working conditions, one putting a ceiling on election expenses, as well as others on defamation and ownership of property.

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Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services

Western Music

THE KABUL TIMES

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Curbing Smuggling

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's references to the need to curb smuggling are timely. The matter requires urgent attention.

As he told the Wolesi Jirgah the government is trying hard to see that smugglers are caught and punished.

During the question hour he proposed to the Jirgah that the House appoint a committee to study ways of curbing smuggling and help advise the government in implementing any ideas, the committee may suggest.

Although no definite statistics have been compiled on smuggling so far, it is true to say that smuggling is partly responsible for the constant fall of the exchange rate of our currency.

The ports of entry into Afghanistan should be carefully policed around the clock, and contacts should be established with Interpol to check large scale smuggling on international scale, if any.

Our customs officers should be trained in the art and technique of smuggling—to be able to detect them.

Proper guarding of our borders can help and to do this should be made of modern methods such as X-ray equipment and fast moving transportation.

The Passport Department of the Ministry of Interior should also keep track of the frequent visitors to this country. When a for-

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Parliamentary Fist Fights

Some parliaments seem to be losing a sense of self respect.

Parliamentary debates no longer take place in an atmosphere of reasoning and cool thinking. Instead questions are settled by fist-fighting. It indeed is astonishing to see a parliament of a country converted by its respected deputies into a wrestling platform.

The Greek parliament on Tuesday witnessed one of its great furors when a member of the opposition was slapped by a pro-government deputy. The fight which broke out was calmed down by the marshals who were called in by the speaker.

It would be much better if those deputies who desire a fist fight issue challenges for a duel outside the House rather than promote hand-to-hand warfare between two parties in a house to which the whole nation looks with respect.

Perhaps speakers of those houses of parliament which expect trouble should come well-armed to their posts in case the marshals are not present.

But speakers, unlike ordinary deputies, should not engage in duels. They may be needed as seconds in other duels or they might even try to arbitrate.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Premier dailies Wednesday devoted good portions of their front pages to the proceedings of the question hour of the Wolesi Jirgah, on Tuesday, at which Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, for almost eight hours answered questions raised by the Deputies.

Tuesday's was the third question hour at which the Prime Minister, with some of his cabinet members, has appeared.

Daily Iqbal in its Wednesday's editorial discussed the unnecessary noises in the city business.

A city is judged by the manner and attitude of its residents, asserted the paper. When one enters a city its development will be judged by the way people behave, added the paper.

Unfortunately in our city, said the paper, the salient feature is the annoying noises made by gramophones, the restaurants and the constant bellowing of horns by drivers.

Since so happens that the restaurants are located on the main roads and in the crowded centres of the city, therefore the records being played at top volume not only disturb passers-by but also annoy nearby shopkeepers and residents, noted the paper.

It is true that restaurants have the right to attract more customers by some means or another but it should not be in the form of disturbing passers-by and the people busy working in the area, pointed out the paper.

The Ministry of Information and Culture's decision to take measures to stop unnecessary noises in places where the people would like to relax or work in quiet is in fact a constructive move, said the paper.

Now that the question of preventing unnecessary noises has come up, it is also a good time to note the lack of adequate records of local music, said the paper.

It is the duty of Radio Afghanistan or the Cultural Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture to see that such locally made musical records are provided, said the paper.

Wednesday's Anti editorially said that one of the current problems is the outflow of the foreign exchange and temporary privileges given to import of banned goods.

We had said that the people have too many expectations from the Chamber of Commerce and the Afghan businessmen, who annually indirectly contribute to the organisation. The business-

men wish to receive professional guidance in improving their business and curbing the commercial activities of foreign brokers from the local markets.

In addition to visits of delegations of the Chamber of Commerce to European and Middle East markets, a few months ago one of the officials of the Chamber of Commerce specially made a trip to Europe to study foreign markets. He is now back home but we still do not know what he has done there and what sort of experiences he has brought home for the betterment of the city business.

In our opinion, delegations or individual delegates, whose trips have been either arranged through international assistance or local funds, should upon returning home inform the organisation to which they belong, or publish what they learn for wider use, suggested the paper.

Otherwise such travels are only world tours for amusement and are of no use to the society, added the paper.

Our people, said the paper, would like to know what the Chamber of Commerce has so far done for the promotion of exports in the country. What measures it has taken for stabilising foreign exchange rates and finally what are the responsibilities of the Chamber of Commerce towards the business circles of the country.

These are questions, pointed out the paper, which have caused anxiety among most of the people and especially Afghan businessmen.

The paper suggested that the Ministry of Commerce should welcome any sound criticism and for the enlightenment of public it should be ready to provide satisfactory explanations.

WORLD PRESS

The Washington Daily News paid this tribute to 19-year-old army private first class Milton Lee. Olive third whose extraordinary heroism in Vietnam saved the lives of his comrades but cost him his own.

"When Milton Lee Olive III enlisted in the army, nobody asked him the colour of his skin."

"When he threw himself on a Viet Cong grenade, he didn't take the colour of the skin of the men whose lives he saved at the cost of his own."

"Tell the Soviet people that we shall staunchly fight against the enemy. Tell them that we are sincere to our people for supporting our struggle against the American aggression."

It was with these words that Hanoi's defenders bid farewell to a group of Soviet journalists who visited the positions of an anti-aircraft unit. Pravda special correspondent V. Sharapov describes this visit in Tuesday's issue of the newspaper.

The Washington Post said in an editorial Friday: "By raising the price of its primary copper to 62 cents a pound the Chilean government may be pricing itself out of the world market."

The Soviet Union has increased its efforts to be useful and affable to revolutionary Arab states of the Middle East in an apparent move to counter the planned "Islamic alliance," according to the "New York Times."

The paper's European edition said: left-wing Arabs and communists reject Saudi Arabian King Faisal's Islamic cooperation as a "new imperialist offensive in the Middle East," expressed through traditional regimes.

Japanese-American security treaty, which expires in 1970 is becoming the crux of increasingly acute struggle in Japan. Japanese news agency Yohiokei said, Kuryadavies writes Wednesday. After noting that the government and the ruling party of liberal democrats lost a campaign of propaganda to prepare the ground for prolonging the treaty, Kuryadavies notes that "in the course of this campaign the government slightly lifted the curtain over Japan's planned policy giving a new, more openly pro-American, interpretation to the most important articles of the treaty."

Trying to stem the broad popular movement for the abrogation of the military agreement with the United States," the commentator goes on, the Japanese Foreign Ministry's official day issued a "unanimous opinion" on the treaty, which only added fuel to the fire of polemics, inasmuch as the public of the country viewed this statement as an attempt to produce the impression as if the ministry speaking on behalf of the entire Japanese people opinion."

By the measure of humanity, he said, the food-situation is a "first magnitude problem" of the world and it "will be with us the next decade or two."

He said U.S. food aid would continue to flow to nations in need (India, for example), but hopefully as a "lead-in" to sounder agricultural practices in the developing nations.

Bell and other panelists agreed that the great barrier to increasing food output in the developing areas was

Political Parties Draft Law: Definition Needed; Many Members Required

In the draft of the law certain terms have been used in contradictory ways and sometimes without respect to their scientific implications.

For instance, in Article I and other articles of this draft the term "association" has been used as a synonym for a party.

A sport club, a journalists' association, a writers' organisation, a student's union, a scientific society, and a cultural society are all associations but not political parties.

The draft law further confuses the reader as it does not define a political party. Such a definition in the law is absolutely necessary.

It will not only facilitate the work of courts when deciding on cases, but will also make the formation of some societies for purposes other than politics easier and safer.

Associations formed for social purposes, for instance, will not have to go through all the formalities needed to establish political parties.

There are a number of definitions for political parties. One only has to go to some books on political science. Here are a couple of definitions.

Burke defines a political party as "a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavours the national interest upon some particular interest on which they are agreed."

Professor Salt defines it as "an organised group that seeks to control both the personnel and the policy of the government."

Professors Gettel defines it as "a group of citizens more or less organised who act as a political unit and who by the use of their voting power aim to control government and carry out their general policy."

It may further be clarified that from the point of view of political science, which is the science governing political parties, there is a great difference between society, association, and nationality.

The last part of Article One of the draft law in referring to Article 32 of the Constitution and with reference to the law itself says: "Regular formation of political parties and outlining the aims which the parties ought to achieve so that ideas advocated by the political parties coincide with them."

This statement is as good as outlining the manifesto of our future political parties. Those who have drafted this law have failed to notice that they are trying to predetermine the principles under which the manifestos of the parties should rest.

It was enough for the law to state that no political parties can have principles equivalent to the values embodied in the Constitution.

If the pioneers of a party did not

By Nokta Cheen

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If the pioneers of a party did not

obey this clause of the law, then the parties themselves would be the ones to break the law.

What the last part of article one says is in fact elaborated in a better way in the last part of Article Three. It reads: "Parties, with solidified which contradict Islam, Constitutional Monarchy, national unity and other values embodied in the Constitution, cannot be formed."

It is not clear as to why 500 has been fixed for a minimum number of applicants to start a political party.

Every political party is established by a small nucleus. The size of the nucleus is very limited. Sometimes it may not exceed 10 or 15. The party caucus or party cell remain the real organisation of power in any political party.

Even the most modern political parties now existing in the western democracies are run by a few members who form the nucleus of the party.

For the purposes of our law it may be enough to know who are the members of the party cell. Five hundred is perhaps too many to start a political party.

However, it might be required that if within the time limit of say, one year from the date of establishing a political party its membership does not exceed 500, it may be considered to have failed to meet the qualifications for a party.

We are free because the Constitution says so. Everyone must obey the Constitution. This is why no one can take away our freedom.

Chapter Three says all Afghans are equal. This means that there is no difference between men and women, as far as their rights are equal. The students of Zarghona are equal with the students of Habibia High school. If they are not equal then there is said to be discrimination.

Discrimination is bad. All human beings are equal. Today in South Africa there is discrimination against the white people run the government. They discriminate against the Negroes.

Our Constitution says we can talk freely. This means we can talk and write freely.

But we must know that when we have rights we also have duties. Democracy is freedom. But freedom does not mean that we can say anything we want about other people.

In a democracy we can talk freely. But we must know what we are talking about. It is our duty to understand something before we talk.

This means that even in a democracy there are limits on our freedom. We should respect the rights of other people.

Democracy was first born in England. It was about 700 years ago. England is also a constitutional monarchy. England has a queen. We should respect the rights of other people.

Democracy is good. You feel yourself in a democracy. You can also criticise the government. But we should not criticise without good reasons.

Questions: 1. What is democracy? 2. What is a constitution? 3. What is a supreme court? 4. What is constitutional monarchy? 5. Can you say anything because you are free?

The following description of education in Afghanistan was written by Amin Saital for the Middle town Journal newspaper published in Middletown, Ohio, where he is a registered student at Monroe High School this year.

The pattern of life in education, and a comfortable life depends on education. That knowledge is necessary for a quality life.

The source of civilisation has been brought about by education. Sow the seeds of knowledge until other people harvest it—that is the reward of your knowledge. The country which has and uses that knowledge, in reality, will be

the source of knowledge.

The system of education is not too much different from the United States. It is a modern system. Hundreds of elementary schools and a large number of high schools appear in my country now. The biggest university is in Kabul. This university includes all colleges.

The beginning of school (first year) is from age seven. After high school, persons can go to any college they wish. Under the present rule, they must have a grade of 75 per cent.

The grading system is not like that in the United States. In Afghanistan we have 10 points that equal the 100 per cent system you have here. Ten points is an "A", decreasing in points to "B", "C", "D" and "F", which is 31 points.

Elementary schools, high schools and colleges are free in Afghanistan. All people are required to take 6 and 12 subjects in elementary schools. In high school, we have most of the subjects which you have except such things as typing, economics, government and speech. I can say if a person graduates from high school in Afghanistan, he knows a little bit about all subjects because he studied all of them.

A Gymnasium Annex, to contain practice rooms for women students, and new locker and shower rooms for all students, will be built within the next year. Also to be erected are outdoor courts for tennis, volleyball, and other outside sports. The outdoor courts will allow space for teaching of sports and recreational facilities for students.

Offices and maintenance shops for the University have not been overlooked in the general renovation. Construction of maintenance shops, a warehousing and purchasing system recommended by the Ministry of Finance will help out by teaching at the school.

English is the only foreign language taught and there is a shortage of English teachers. Kilwati is trying to persuade some students from various colleges at the University to help out by teaching at the school.

Campus landscaping under the direction of: Latif, Director of Maintenance, is progressing daily. A total of more than 10,000 trees have been and are being planted; new flower beds and rock gardens are springing up where none were before. Aside from the landscaping of the grounds, the trees and grass serve the additional purpose of reducing the dust problem.

The Faculty of Medicine of Nangarhar will occupy a prominent place in the University's new scheme of things. Dormitories there will be enlarged, classrooms and laboratories expanded to make room for

Background Meaning Of Our New Constitution

Afghanistan is a free country. We are Afghans. We are all free. When we say we are free we mean two things.

First, our country is independent. We regained our independence in 1918. Second, we are a democracy. Our King is called constitutional monarch.

You have all read about the wars of independence. But now I want to talk about our second point. That is democracy.

We are a young democracy. I say young because only in the last few years have we had a new constitution. A constitution is a book which defines our rights. Every free country has a constitution.

This book makes everyone responsible. It also talks of the people's rights. It talks of Parliament and of the government.

Everyone must obey the Constitution. If we do not obey the Constitution the government has a right to interfere through a court. The court is separate from the government because it must be impartial.

In our country a Qazi is in charge of the law court. All the law courts are under one big law court. The big law court is called the supreme court.

Our supreme court does not exist now. It will be established next year in the month of Mizan.

We are free because the Constitution says so. Everyone must obey the Constitution. This is why no one can take away our freedom.

Chapter Three says all Afghans are equal. This means that there is no difference between men and women, as far as their rights are equal. The students of Zarghona are equal with the students of Habibia High school. If they are not equal then there is said to be discrimination.

Discrimination is bad. All human beings are equal. Today in South Africa there is discrimination against the white people run the government. They discriminate against the Negroes.

Our Constitution says we can talk freely. This means we can talk and write freely.

But we must know that when we have rights we also have duties. Democracy is freedom. But freedom does not mean that we can say anything we want about other people.

In a democracy we can talk freely. But we must know what we are talking about. It is our duty to understand something before we talk.

This means that even in a democracy there are limits on our freedom. We should respect the rights of other people.

Democracy was first born in England. It was about 700 years ago. England is also a constitutional monarchy. England has a queen. We should respect the rights of other people.

Democracy is good. You feel yourself in a democracy. You can also criticise the government. But we should not criticise without good reasons.

Questions: 1. What is democracy? 2. What is a constitution? 3. What is a supreme court? 4. What is constitutional monarchy? 5. Can you say anything because you are free?

The following description of education in Afghanistan was written by Amin Saital for the Middle town Journal newspaper published in Middletown, Ohio, where he is a registered student at Monroe High School this year.

The pattern of life in education, and a comfortable life depends on education. That knowledge is necessary for a quality life.

The source of civilisation has been brought about by education. Sow the seeds of knowledge until other people harvest it—that is the reward of your knowledge. The country which has and uses that knowledge, in reality, will be

the source of knowledge.

The system of education is not too much different from the United States. It is a modern system. Hundreds of elementary schools and a large number of high schools appear in my country now. The biggest university is in Kabul. This university includes all colleges.

The beginning of school (first year) is from age seven. After high school, persons can go to any college they wish. Under the present rule, they must have a grade of 75 per cent.

The grading system is not like that in the United States. In Afghanistan we have 10 points that equal the 100 per cent system you have here. Ten points is an "A", decreasing in points to "B", "C", "D" and "F", which is 31 points.

Elementary schools, high schools and colleges are free in Afghanistan. All people are required to take 6 and 12 subjects in elementary schools. In high school, we have most of the subjects which you have except such things as typing, economics, government and speech. I can say if a person graduates from high school in Afghanistan, he knows a little bit about all subjects because he studied all of them.

A Gymnasium Annex, to contain practice rooms for women students, and new locker and shower rooms for all students, will be built within the next year. Also to be erected are outdoor courts for tennis, volleyball, and other outside sports. The outdoor courts will allow space for teaching of sports and recreational facilities for students.

Offices and maintenance shops for the University have not been overlooked in the general renovation. Construction of maintenance shops, a warehousing and purchasing system recommended by the Ministry of Finance will help out by teaching at the school.

English is the only foreign language taught and there is a shortage of English teachers. Kilwati is trying to persuade some students from various colleges at the University to help out by teaching at the school.

Campus landscaping under the direction of: Latif, Director of Maintenance, is progressing daily. A total of more than 10,000 trees have been and are being planted; new flower beds and rock gardens are springing up where none were before. Aside from the landscaping of the grounds, the trees and grass serve the additional purpose of reducing the dust problem.

The Faculty of Medicine of Nangarhar will occupy a prominent place in the University's new scheme of things. Dormitories there will be enlarged, classrooms and laboratories expanded to make room for

STUDENT SPECIAL

Student Interview Police Academy Samandari's Goal

To become a police officer is the goal of tenth grader Abdul Azir Samandari.

Samandari has attended Mahmud Tarzi school since the seventh grade and when he finishes his last two years he hopes to attend the Police Academy.

Working toward this goal he tries hard in all his subjects at school and also enjoys sports. His favourite sports are basketball and football but he gets good marks in social studies, too.

Samandari practices body building himself and feels that sports should be an important part of everyone's life.

In his free time after he has completed his homework he likes to listen to the radio, especially the quiz programmes and also the English programmes. Because he is interested in learning the English language, he goes to the library almost every day. Most of the books are still very difficult for him but he reads the easier ones and hopes someday to be able to read novels in English, too.

Samandari enjoys going to the cinema twice a week for relaxation.

One of the main problems at Mahmud Tarzi High School, he points out, is lack of space. The school building is very small. The rooms are barely large enough for 20 students but there are frequently 45 students in a class.

He also feels that if there are printed notes available teachers should not dictate notes to the students.

Before beginning his studies at Mahmud Tarzi school, he went to primary school at Isteglal for six years.

From the main entrance to the University where a new road was constructed late last year, to the grounds and buildings beyond, the University now presents a striking picture. As yet it is just a beginning, and when all landscaping and building have been completed, it will be difficult to imagine a more beautiful spot. The students are especially grateful for the smooth new road and appreciative of the beauty of the rows of new trees which line both sides of it.

Following fifteen years of neglect, Samandari's school, a college distance off the main entrance road is now under repair and will soon be a worthy memorial to the great Afghan nationalist and philosopher. The University feels that it is most fitting that his monument stand on the campus as a reminder to students of the value of scholarship.

Competition for the design of the new General Classroom Building is now open. Architectural sketches are being considered and preliminary consultations have begun for this very important building which has also been given top priority in present plans. The Law and Economics Faculties will be housed here, and it is hoped that the building will be flexible enough to provide for other purposes and will be

available for use by other Faculties. One innovation will be a 300-seat lecture hall, the largest on campus to this date.

A vital and much needed structure will be the new Student Centre. Architects for this building are a Peace Corps Volunteer, Mr. W. Hooper, UN Architect as advisor. They will work with Dr. Kent Hawley, University Administrator, and Mr. M. J. Istaili, Assistant Director of Maintenance, who are consultants for the Campus Maintenance Department.

The Student Centre will have a cafeteria for day students, enabling them to remain on campus and thus give increased classroom space as classes can then be scheduled during the noon hour. Most important, the Centre will provide a place for student activities.

The University hopes to make this a cultural centre as well, where art exhibits, handouts, receptions, and other functions can be held. There will also be offices for the new Student Personnel Program being established, facilities for clubs and discussion groups, and later on a bookshop will be added so that educational materials will be readily available.

The Centre will be extremely important to student morale as a gathering place for discussion and the expression of ideas. Until the Centre is completed, a temporary cafeteria will be erected to provide good food for day students and to eliminate the necessity of returning home for the noon meal or making use of nearby tea houses.

Construction of the planned Faculty of Engineering Annex will soon be open to bids. This Annex will provide additional classroom space, plus a materials testing centre and facilities for other activities and will be completed in a year.

A sizeable plot in the Darulaman area has been given by the Government to the University for use by the Faculty of Agriculture. This plot is a good location, next to the Ministry of Agriculture's farms, and the plan is to construct the basic buildings and develop an experimental farm. A farm mechanics building is scheduled for the near future.

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Summer Olympics Of 1972 To Be Held In Munich

Sapporo Wins 1972 Winter Games

MUNICH, April 28, (DPA)—A wave of surprise and joy swept over Munich Tuesday as the news spread that the city had won the 1972 summer olympics. West Germans had believed Munich stood a chance of getting the games, but as the news was broadcast over the state radio network, sports fans cheered and rushed into the streets to inform neighbors and cheer for their city.

Alfred Goppel, Bavarian Minister President, declared "Bavaria will do all it can to make Munich ripe for the Olympics and to receive the guests at the olympic games with great hospitality."

West Germans' surprise at the decision was based on a belief that political tensions between the two halves of the divided country might seriously damage Munich's case.

Difficulties have continued to be even on the sports field, but East and West Germans appeared together.

Max Dantz, vice president of the West German National Olympic Committee, described Munich's victory as "a vote of confidence for the German which, which will have far-reaching political consequences."

Munich promised no discrimination in entry conditions for anyone—including athletes from East Germany, which the Bonn government does not recognize.

It was expected there would be more than two German teams with one flag. The IOC has ruled this for the 1968 games at Mexico City as well.

IOC member, Konstantine Adnanov, hailed the award to the West German city.

"I am satisfied that Munich won because it means that politics did not play the feared role of the decision, which was made only by sports," Adnanov said.

Meanwhile, Japan's delegate to the International Olympic Committee, Prince Takeda, embraced the Mayor of Sapporo here yesterday when he was in Tokyo. He announced that the 1972 olympic winter games would be held in Sapporo.

"We shall follow the example of Tokyo," he said, "for we believe that the 1964 olympic games in our capital have met with the approval of all athletes and guests."

He said the voting was tough but fair.

"We are happy about it and we shall carry out the winter games in a sportsmanlike manner," Sapporo, a town of 770,000 inhabitants situated on Hokkaido Island, was elected in the first round.

Mother, Five Small Children Found Stabbed To Death

NEW YORK, April 28, (AP)—A dark-haired, attractive mother and her five small children, the oldest 5 years old, were found stabbed to death Wednesday in a tenement apartment in New York.

Hundreds of persons were attracted to the scene. They stood in a light rain behind police lines as investigators swarmed through the six-story tenement building.

Sought for questioning in the slayings was the husband and father of the victims, Jose Torres, 25, who also uses the last name of Suarez.

The bodies were discovered by the superintendent of the apartment building. The victims last were seen alive Sunday.

Mrs. Maria Rivera Torres, 24, was found on the floor of one of two bedrooms in the first floor apartment on the bed was her youngest child, Jose Junior 10.

In a second bedroom, containing two beds, two children were found dead in each bed. They were Harry 5, Ynette 4, Maria Antonette 3, and Nancy 2.

All the victims died of multiple stab wounds, all were in nightclothes.

In northern, northeastern, southeastern and some central parts of the country on next 24 hours, the weather will be partly cloudy and in some areas it will rain.

Temperature outlook in Kabul: cloudy. Maximum temperature 19 degrees centigrade.

Minimum temperature 10 degrees centigrade.

Weather in other parts of the country: In northern, northeastern, southeastern and some central parts of the country on next 24 hours, the weather will be partly cloudy and in some areas it will rain.

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WORLD BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, April 28, (DPA)—American Ambassador to South Vietnam, Henry Cabot Lodge, will arrive in Washington on May nine for consultations with the government. He will stop over in Rome. The date of his return to Saigon has not yet been fixed, said department spokesman Robert McCloskey said here Wednesday.

BRUSSELS, April 28, (DPA)—The European Common Market (EEC) and the Malagasy here Wednesday signed an agreement on the financing of a university hospital project in Tananarive. The EEC will set aside \$6.58 million for the purpose. The hospital will have 740 beds.

BREMEN, April 28, (DPA)—The first section of Indonesian tobacco year will be held on the Indonesian tobacco market here on May 18. Of the 20,000 bales of Sumatra tobacco, at least 10,000 will be offered at the auction.

LEOPOLDVILLE, April 28, (DPA)—The next world tin conference will be held in Leopoldville in September of this year, it was learned here Wednesday. The Congo (Leopoldville) is fourth on the world list of tin producers.

BEIRUT, April 28, (Reuter)—An American ambassador in the Near and Middle East opened a meeting here Wednesday under the chairmanship of Raymond Hare, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asia.

ALGERIA, April 28, (DPA)—Colonel Houari Boumedienne, President of Algeria's revolutionary council, accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia, submitted to him on Wednesday by the Yugoslav ambassador here, it was learned Thursday.

WASHINGTON, April 28, (DPA)—Danish Premier Jens Otto Krag was guest at a white house dinner last night, which followed talks with President Lyndon Johnson on such topical issues as NATO, the "Kennedy Round" of tariff talks in Geneva and the Vietnam conflict.

LONDON, April 28, (DPA)—Irish Republic President, Valera will stand for another seven-year presidential term when he takes office on June 1.

JAKARTA, April 28, (Reuter)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik said Wednesday his country is proceeding with plans to recognize Singapore, despite reports that Malaysia and Singapore were drawing up a mutual defense pact.

UPPSALA, April 28, (Reuter)—Several politicians from Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America yesterday began a three-day closed door conference on social issues in new nations.

Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander opened the conference, which was the socialist international's main congress in Stockholm from May 5 to 8.

LONDON, April 28, (Reuter)—Prince Anne, 19-year-old daughter of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, broke her nose when she fell from a horse while hunting near here Wednesday.

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 28, (Reuter)—One of the hottest political issues in Colombia's presidential election on Sunday (May 1) is the ordinary potato.

The former military dictator, General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, has a habit of appearing on platforms brandishing a potato in one hand and a banana in the other.

Simply by reminding the crowds of the rise in the cost of these goods since he ruled Colombia from 1953-57, he garnered some 20 per cent of the votes cast in the March congressional elections.

NEW YORK, April 28, (DPA)—Carlos Bernades, personal representative in Cyprus of UN Secretary-General U Thant, went to Paris Wednesday for talks with Thant, the UN headquarters here reported.

MOSCOW, April 27, (AP)—The Soviet Union Tuesday launched number 116 in its cosmic series. There was no immediate report of dogs or other animals aboard.

MAHIPAR TO OPEN IN SEVEN MONTHS

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar)—It is expected that the first turbine of the Mahipar power plant will go into operation in seven months.

The plant which will have a total output of more than 60,000 kilowatts is being constructed with West German aid.

An official of the project said Wednesday that 95 per cent of work on the diversion dam, 75 per cent of concrete in the tunnel, and 50 per cent of the steel work for the power plant have been completed.

Radio Afghanistan Concert

The Second (Jazz) Orchestra of Radio Afghanistan will hold a concert in the Kabul Nendari starting Sunday May 1 at 7:40 p.m.

The two and a half-hour concert will include famous Afghan singers such as Zilla and Rokhsana.

University

(Continued from Page 3)

Future students. An out-patient clinic is also included in the programming. George Story, of Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, is advisor on the master plan for a systematic expansion of the Nangarhar School.

To give the entire University a sense of dignity and place, University authorities have ruled that the entrance gate be designed to that the entrance will appropriately reflect its progress. The entrance gate and porch will be constructed during the current year.

All of the above programmes are going forward according to a Master Campus Plan, under the management of UN architect Hooper. All buildings are to be placed in such a way that related structures will be grouped together while still leaving room for future expansion.

Women's Dormitory

Further plans, not in the immediate future as those above, but soon to be realized, will encompass the construction of a women's dormitory designed for provincial women to live on campus under supervision. The Faculty of Education has proposed the creation of a comprehensive experimental school, such as to prepare the University for increased future enrollments. University officials believe that planning must be completed now, if they are to be ready for the students who are now in the middle schools and lycées in Afghanistan. They believe it is only the beginning of a great national University and are looking forward to greater expansion and service in the future.

At the end of the new construction programme is the consolidation of the present administrative facilities so they function most effectively. Also anticipated is the erection of adequate classroom facilities to prepare the University for increased future enrollments. University officials believe that planning must be completed now, if they are to be ready for the students who are now in the middle schools and lycées in Afghanistan. They believe it is only the beginning of a great national University and are looking forward to greater expansion and service in the future.

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Home Briefs

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar)—The Pashtun Tajir Bank opened a branch in the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital to facilitate transactions at the hospital. Officials and workers in the hospital also can open accounts in the bank.

MAHMOUD RAOI, April 28, (Bakhtar)—A village school for boys was opened in the Koh Band district of Kapisa province Tuesday and 48 students were enrolled in it. Also 40 students were enrolled Tuesday in the newly opened school for boys in Sheenay village of Kunar province.

GARDEZ, April 28, (Bakhtar)—Floods have killed two girls in Bagmati district of Jadrin, reports reaching here said Wednesday.

Both bodies have been recovered by the Labour Corps workers and have been returned to the family. They were 12 years old.

Vocational Guidance Conferences Opened

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar)—A series of conferences on vocational guidance were opened Sunday. The first of these conferences was held at the Secondary Technical School in Kabul. Abdul Kudas Majid, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, spoke about development projects in the Ministry and the role of vocational school graduates could play in the implementation of these projects.

The anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Hussein the grand-son of Holy Prophet Mohammad was observed in Kabul Saturday. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and Court Minister Ali Mohammad attended a memorial meeting held in the main condonance house where the occasion is marked every year.

The meeting was also attended by the Mayor of Kabul and representatives of some Islamic countries from their embassies in Kabul.

Several speakers delivered speeches on the value of love and devotion to the King and country and promoting national unity and cooperation.

Agreement Being Negotiated On Use Of Planned Railway

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar)—A delegation left Kabul Saturday morning for Rawalpindi to sign an operating agreement on the use of a railway extension to be built between Chaman and Spin Boldak.

The eight-kilometre extension is expected to facilitate and speed up the flow of goods and merchandise to and from Afghanistan to port of Karachi.

The project is planned to eliminate much of the paper work and custom inspections now involved in transportation of goods from Karachi to Afghanistan.

Two members of the Afghan delegation, Chief of Plan Implementation in Ministry of Planning, Sayed Aminullah Baha, and Sayed Abdul Razaq Abidi, assistant director of economic relation in Foreign Ministry, left by air for Rawalpindi this morning.

Azizullah Kazimi, Afghan Economic Counsellor in Pakistan, will also join the delegation.

Work on the project will commence soon after the operating agreement is signed between Rawalpindi and Kabul and will take from two to three months to be completed.

The project will be financed by \$650,000 USAID grant. Construction of offices and warehouses in Spin Boldak are also included in the project.

The idea of constructing this extension goes back to 1957-58 when the AID made a survey of the road's transportation for the purpose of making possible improvements.

IAEA To Set Up Radio Therapy Unit

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar)—The Hungarian delegation which has come here on behalf of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) met with Afghan Atomic Energy Commission Thursday.

The delegation which arrived in Kabul Wednesday will talk with Afghan authorities on setting up of a radio-therapy service.

Kakar said that the unit has been given to Afghanistan by the government of Hungary through IAEA.

The unit is to be employed for diagnosis and treatment in hospitals and will belong to Kabul University.

Rice Production Cut Around Herat City To Help Eradicate Malaria

HERAT, May 1, (Bakhtar)—Rice will no longer be cultivated in areas within seven miles of the city. The decision has been made in order to help avoid malaria in the city.

Dr. Ghulam Reza Hashmand, Chief of Malaria Eradication Unit in southwest Afghanistan, said that the decision was taken in a meeting held in the city attended by the governor of the province.

Representative of the area where rice is cultivated and proved dangerous to public health was also present in the meeting. The representative, Abdul Bashir, was earlier elected by the people to discuss the issue with the government.

STOP PRESS

SAIGON, May 1, (Reuter)—About 5,000 South Vietnamese workers today called on the U.S. ambassador in the United States Embassy here shouting "Americans go" and carrying slogans saying "stop the war".

The workers also shouted slogans calling for social, economic and educational progress and carried banners attacking corruption in the government.

The procession included a colourful array of horse-drawn carts, motorized scooters and buses.

Correction

In the headline of the Wolosi Jirgah's Internal Procedure Regulations published in the Kabul Times page two from 20-27 April the word law has been inadvertently inserted. It is not a law. It is a regulation. The error is regretted.

ROAMER OF SWITZERLAND
...the swiss quality watch of
worldwide reputation

VOL. V. NO. 31.

KABUL, SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1966, (SOUR 11, 1345, S.H.)

THE KABUL TIMES

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Price Af. 3

Radio Afghanistan To Launch Daily Student Programme

Sidki In Testimony To Wolosi Jirgah

Commission Explains Ministry Policies

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar)—Mohammad Osman Sidki, Information and Culture Minister told the Cultural Commission of Wolosi Jirgah Thursday that the Ministry hopes special Radio Programmes would be launched for Afghans speaking Turkish and Uzbeki as well as educational Programmes for students.

Sidki who was explaining to the commission the policies of his Ministry said that Information and Culture Ministry was hoping that it will be possible to establish small radio stations in some provinces to broadcast special regional programmes.

The Minister who was answering a question put forward by Deputy Mohammad Guldi of Daylat Abad, Faryab, said since 38 local languages are spoken in the country, at present financial difficulties did not permit special programmes for all languages. However, he added, the Ministry will consider conducting these programmes in the literature and folklore of peoples speaking these languages in the country.

While promising to organise conferences on different levels, the Minister said that studies are being conducted right now on the expansion of the services of mobile cinema units and hoped that with coordination of the services by such units belonging to ministries of Education, Public Health, Agriculture and Irrigation and Information and Culture these units will be able to reach the literature and folklore of peoples speaking these languages in the country.

Those Accused Of Student Murder To Go On Open Trial

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar)—An open trial of those accused of the murder of a college student last winter will be held here soon, an announcement from Justice Ministry said Wednesday.

The student, Rishad, of the MPCB section of the Kabul University was found dead near Kabul last winter. The announcement did not name the names of the accused.

It said that police submitted a report of its investigation on the murder of the 20-year-old student Monday to the office of the Attorney-General.

At the end of the session Deputy Abdul Wakil Sedagat of Kama and Chairman of the Commission asked certain questions about the policies of Information and Culture Ministry. The answers provided by Sidki were satisfactory to members of the commission, writes a Bakhtar reporter.

The Minister handed over to the Commission a written statement of the policies of his Ministry and urged the delegates to give their views on this policy.

During the testimony, the Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Najim Arya and information advisor Abdul Hamid Mubarez were also present.

Several other Wolosi Jirgah commissions met Wednesday and continued their debate on various issues referred to them.

Zambian Students Protest Killing Of Africans In Sinoia

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, May 1, (AP)—More than 100 students were taken to a stone-throwing attack on the British High Commission.

Six were taken to hospital with cuts when police used tear gas. Windows of the high commission building were broken but a commission spokesman said later none of the staff was injured.

The trouble started when a group of 200 students, including two whites—handed in a letter of protest at the high commission. Onlookers said the violence broke out when a member of the high commission staff threw an ashtray at the crowd. The mob retaliated and more ashtrays were hurled at them until a rain of stones sent the high commission.

U.S. Pilots Kill Their Sixth Mig; Hanoi Says N. V. Has Downed 1005 American Planes

SAIGON, May 1, (Reuter)—United States fighter pilots shot another Mig fighter from the skies over North Vietnam yesterday morning in a continuation of the most sustained period of aerial combat since the Vietnam war.

Since last Saturday, American aviators have destroyed six Mig's of a total of 11 North Vietnamese jets have been downed since the United States began air operations in the north on Feb. 7, 1965.

An American military spokesman said Saturday that the past seven days, which have also been marked by some of the most intense fighting in the history of the war.

Official spokesman also disclosed Saturday afternoon that "United States ground strength in South Vietnam has reached 255,000—including 156,500 personnel, 51,000 marines, 34,000 airmen and 13,000 navy personnel. The total does not include personnel aboard several fleet ships in the South China sea."

Meanwhile a U.S. spokesman here said that two U.S. planes were brought down by an attack on North Vietnamese targets Friday.

In Hanoi all newspapers yesterday carried under big red-lettered headlines the news that the United States had shot down two U.S. planes.

The North Vietnam News Agency said the two U.S. planes were shot down between August 1964, and last Friday.

Nhan Dan, the official newspaper, said the two U.S. planes were shot down by an air-to-air assault on the U.S. combat planes in Southeast Asia.

Hundreds of U.S. pilots had either been killed or captured, it said, adding: "We are ready to die the enemy still more crippling blows."

A New York Times article said that the current protest against the Vietnam war in New York May Day Rally Saturday overweighing national and world opinion is that the United States should withdraw from Vietnam."

The Mississippi democrat said the air war "has not achieved, and under current protest against the Vietnam war, is not achieving its objective of substantial halting or curtailing the flow of men, materials and supplies from North to South Vietnam."

Summer Olympics Of 1972 To Be Held In Munich Sapporo Wins 1972 Winter Games

MUNICH, April 28, (DPA).—A wave of surprise and joy swept over Munich Tuesday as the news spread that the city had won the 1972 summer olympics.

Few West Germans had believed Munich stood a chance of getting the games, but as the news was broadcast over the state radio network, sports fans cheered and rushed into the streets to inform neighbors, at inns and beer halls, complete strangers drank toasts together.

Alfons Goppel, Bavarian Minister President, declared "Bavaria will do all it can to make Munich ripe for the Olympics and to receive the guests at the olympic games with great hospitality."

West Germans' surprise at the decision was based on a belief that political tensions between the two halves of the divided country might seriously damage Munich's case.

Difficulties have continued to be, even on the sports field, when East and West Germans appeared together.

Max Dantz, vice president of the West German National Olympic Committee, described Munich's victory as "a vote of confidence for postwar West Germany, which will have far-reaching political consequences."

Munich promised no discrimination not entry difficulties for anyone—including athletes from East Germany, which the Bonn government does not recognize.

It was expected there would once more be two German teams with one flag. The IOC has ruled this for the 1968 games at Mexico City as well.

IOC member, Konstantine Adrianov, hailed the award to the West German city.

"I am satisfied that Munich won because it means that politics did not play the feared role in the decision, which was inspired only by sports," Adrianov said.

Meanwhile Japan's delegate to the International Olympic Committee, Prince Takeda, embraced the Mayor of Sapporo here yesterday when the IOC Committee announced that the 1972 olympic winter games would be held in Sapporo.

"We shall follow the example of Tokyo," he said, "for we believe that the 1964 olympic games in our capital have met with the approval of all athletes and guests."

He said the voting was tough but fair.

"We are happy about it and we shall carry out the winter games in a sportsmanlike manner," Sapporo, a town of 770,000 inhabitants situated on Hokkaido Island, was elected in the first

MUNICH, April 28, (DPA).—

ballot with 31 votes out of a possible 62, with thirty for other applicants and one abstention.

Its competitors had been Banff in Canada, Salt Lake City in the United States, and Lahti in Finland.

Sapporo's Mayor Yosaku Harada who will open the 10-day games on February 10, 1972, said shortly before announcement of the decision "we have collected much experience in Tokyo, and we shall draw from that knowledge."

Observers in Rome do not think it unlikely that the IOC's decision in favour of Sapporo was influenced by the fact that the games in Tokyo were excellently organized.

Harada said his town knew it was taking on a big task, but much had been learned from the Tokyo games and it was clear what could be done differently and better.

Sapporo would set up five sites for the various disciplines no matter whether they were ice hockey, ice racing or figure skating, biathlon, ski jumping, bob or others. The sites would be such as to enable everyone to show his best in the competitions.

Moreover, the city pledged to make the stay in Sapporo as comfortable as possible for each individual guest, Harada said.

"That is a fine, noble task to which we submit gladly," he concluded.

"Please, Mum, Please" Screams 10-Year-Old On Tape In Court

CHESTER, England, April 27, (AP).—The voice of a dead girl echoed round the quiet courtroom from a tape recorder at the "bodies on the moor" trial at Chester Assizes Tuesday.

"I have got to get home before eight o'clock," said the child's voice, "or I will get killed if I don't—honest to good."

The prosecution says the recording was made by the accused, 27-year old stock clerk Ian Brady and his girl friend Myra Hindley, a 23-year old stenographer, before they murdered the child, Lesley Ann Dowd.

Brady and Hindley are charged with murdering Edward Evans, 17, Lesley and Dowd, 10, and John Kilbride, 12.

Hindley is also charged with being an accessory after the fact in the Evan's killing in that she aided and assisted Brady.

Brady and Hindley have pleaded not guilty (innocent) to all the charges.

The screams, cries and gurgles of Lesley Ann came clearly over the public address system that had been set up in the courtroom.

There were cries of "help" and "oh," interspersed with heavy breathing and sounds of distress.

The voice of a woman, which had been identified to the court as that of Hindley, was heard saying, "hush, hush, shut up or I will forget myself and hit you one. I will hit you one."

Then there was the child's voice saying:

"Please, mum, please... I cannot tell you, I cannot breathe... please oh... why? What are you going to do with me?"

A man's voice was heard saying "If you don't keep that hand down I will slit your neck."

The prosecution has charged that there was "a perverted sexual element" to the murders.

TASHKENT, April 28, (Tass).—About 500 families whose houses were made uninhabitable by the earthquake already moved into new flats. About two thousand flats in houses the construction of which was completed in the past few days have been placed by the builders at the disposal of the city and district Soviets and people are already moving into them.



In northern, northeastern, southeastern and some central parts of the country in next 24 hours, the weather will be partly cloudy and in some areas it will rain.

Tomorrow's outlook in Kabul: cloudy. Maximum temperature 18 degrees centigrade.

WORLD BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, April 28, (DPA).—America's Ambassador to South Vietnam, Henry Cabot Lodge, will arrive in Washington on May nine for consultations with the government. He will stop over in Rome. The date of his return to Saigon has not yet been fixed, state department spokesman Robert McCloskey said here Wednesday.

BRUSSELS, April 28, (DPA).—The European Common Market (EEC) and Malagasy here Wednesday signed an agreement on the financing of a university hospital project in Tananarive. The EEC will set aside \$6.58 million for the purpose. The hospital will have 740 beds.

BREMEN, April 28, (DPA).—The first auction of Indonesian tobacco this year will be held on the Indonesian tobacco market here on May 18. Of the 20,000 bales of Sumatra tobacco, at present stored in Bremen, 7,598 bales will be offered at the auction.

LEOPOLDVILLE, April 28, (DPA).—The next world tin conference will be held in Leopoldville in September of this year, it was learned here Wednesday. The Congo (Leopoldville) is fourth on the world list of tin producers.

BEIRUT, April 28, (Reuter).—American ambassadors in the Near and Middle East opened a meeting here Wednesday under the chairmanship of Raymond Hare, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South-east Asia.

ALGIERS, April 28, (DPA).—Colonel Houari Boumedienne, President of Algeria's revolutionary council, accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia, submitted to him on Wednesday by the Yugoslav ambassador here, it was learned authoritatively.

WASHINGTON, April 28, (DPA).—Danish Premier Jens Otto Krag was guest at a white house dinner last night, which followed talks with President Lyndon Johnson on such topical issues as NATO, the "Kennedy Round" of tariff talks in Geneva and the Vietnam conflict.

LONDON, April 28, (DPA).—Irish republican President, Valera will stand for another seven-year presidential term when the Irish people go to the polls on June 1.

JAKARTA, April 28, (Reuter).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik said Wednesday his country is proceeding with plans to recognise Singapore, despite reports that Malaysia and Singapore were drawing up a mutual defence pact.

UPPSALA, April 28, (Reuter).—Several politicians from Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America yesterday began a three-day closed door conference on socialism in new nations. Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander opened the conference, which precedes the socialist international's main congress in Stockholm from May 5 to 8.

LONDON, April 28, (Reuter).—Princess Anne, 15-year-old daughter of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, broke her nose when she fell from a horse while hunting near here Wednesday.

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 28, (Reuter).—One of the hottest political issues in Colombia's presidential election on Sunday (May 1) is the ordinary potato.

The former military dictator, General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, has a habit of appearing on platforms brandishing a potato in one hand and a banana in the other.

Simply by reminding the crowds of the rise in the cost of these goods since he ruled Colombia from 1953-57, he garnered some 20 per cent of the votes cast in the March congressional elections.

NEW YORK, April 28, (DPA).—Carlos Bernardes, personal representative in Cyprus of UN Secretary-General U Thant, went to Paris Wednesday for talks with Thant, the UN headquarters here reported.

MOSCOW, April 27, (AP).—The Soviet Union Tuesday launched number 116 in its cosmos series. There was no immediate report of dogs or other animals aboard.

Mahipar To Open In Seven Months

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar).—It is expected that the first turbine of the Mahipar power plant will go into operation in seven months.

The plant which will have a total output of more than 60,000 kilowatts is being constructed with West German aid.

An official of the project said Wednesday that 95 per cent of work on the diversion dam, 75 per cent of pouring concrete in the tunnel, and 80 per cent of the steel work for the power plant have been completed.

DAMASCUS, April 28, (AP).—Delegates from 14 Arab countries began a two-week meeting here Wednesday to tighten the Arab economic embargo against Israel.

DAMASCUS, April 28, (AP).—The underground Palestinian organization Arafat Tuesday claimed it killed 10 Israeli soldiers in a raid April 11 on an Israeli post in southern Israel near Ein Yahiv settlement.

TOKYO, April 27, (AP).—Albanian Premier Mehmet Shehu arrived in China Tuesday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Peking government.

Vietnam

(Continued from page 1)

Asked about the possibility of "irrational Chinese action such as Peking's decision to intervene in the Korean war," Rusk stated: "I do believe their leaders are rational. I don't expect completely irrational action from them."

The U.S. air force concedes that some Americans have been killed and wounded by its "close support of ground troops" in Vietnam.

Secretary of the Air Force Harold Brown and General John P. McConnell, air chief of staff, told the Senate Appropriations and Armed Services Committee in March 30 testimony this was unavoidable.

The testimony, taken behind closed doors, was made public Wednesday.

Chairman Richard B. Russell (democrat Georgia) of the armed service group said he supposed "there have been occasions when we have killed some of our own people in these bombings."

"Unfortunately, yes sir," Brown replied. McConnell said this had happened "very seldom considering the number of support sorties we have had."

"Our people deliver what they are asked to deliver," Brown said, "and on a number of occasions ground commanders have asked for deliveries very close. Knowing there was a chance of hurting or injuring some of our own troops."

"For example when a request as made for delivery of napalm at 50 yards you know there is a very good chance that some of it will splash into our own troops."

Other news concerning Vietnam says Japanese Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shiina said here today the U.S. had made no "formal communication whatsoever" seeking Japan's initiative in bringing about an Asian peace parley as recently proposed by U.S. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

No such U.S. request to Japan was to be expected at the present stage, Shiina added.

Answering an opposition socialist's interpellation at yesterday's House Foreign Affairs Committee session, Shiina also said he had gathered the impression that America appeared rather sceptical about immediate result of such a conference.

Several Imprisoned In Kapisa For Killing

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar).—Two women and several men who had taken part in the killing of a man and had later hidden his body in Kapisa have been convicted to prison terms of one to fifteen years.

The man, Faqir Alam, was killed during the night while he had slept on his wheat harvest. He was killed by a dagger and his body was hidden.

Alam's sister had found blood stains on his brother's bed and had reported this to the police.

Alam's mother had accused Abdul Hashim and his sons as the killers of his son and had told the police that Abdul Hashim had threatened Alam that he will kill his (Alam's) mother.

The mother had claimed that in order to hide his plan of killing me, Hashim first killed her son.

The people of Mahmood Raqi where the killing had taken place had also agreed with the claims put by Alam's mother and since Alam did not have any male defendant the investigating group filed a suit against Hashim in the court.

Later Hashim and his son Abdul Qadir showed the place where they had hidden the body. Four men and two women were involved in the murder.

The primary court sentenced two of the men to 12 and two women to 24 years of imprisonment each but has acquitted the others.

Radio Afghanistan Concert

The Second (Jazz) Orchestra of Radio Afghanistan will hold a concert in the Kabul Nendari starting Sunday May 1 at 7:00 p.m.

The two and a half-hour concert will include famous Afghan singers such as Zhilla and Rokhshana.

University

(Contd from Page 3)

future students. An out-patient clinic is also included in the programming. George Storey of Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, is advisor on the master plan for a systematic expansion of the Nangarhar School.

To give the entire University a sense of dignity and place, University authorities have asked that an entrance gate be designed so that the entrance will appropriately reflect its progress. The entrance gate and arch will be constructed during the current year.

All of the above programmes are going forward according to a Master Campus Plan, under the management of UN architect Hooper. All buildings are to be placed in such a way that related structures will be grouped together while still leaving room for future expansion.

Women's Dormitory

Further plans, not in the immediate future as those above, but soon to be realised, will encompass the construction of a women's dormitory designed for provincial women to live on campus under supervision, and the enlargement of the men's dormitory to house up to 3,000 students.

The Faculty of Science will be provided increased facilities for chemistry, and an observatory and nuclear energy laboratory are planned. The Faculty of Education has proposed the creation of a comprehensive experimental school, comprising kindergarten through the 12th grade.

An important aim of the new construction programme is the consolidation of the present administrative facilities so they function most effectively. Also anticipated is the erection of adequate classroom facilities to prepare the University for increased future enrollments. University officials believe that planning must be completed now, if they are to be ready for the students who are now in the middle schools and lycées in Afghanistan. They believe this is only the beginning of a great national University and are looking forward to greater expansion and service in the future.

Muslim Religious Leaders Comment On Transplants

CAIRO, April 28, (Reuter).—

Although muslims are forbidden to eat pork, transplantations of parts of a pig into their bodies is permissible if this is the only way to save life, according to two muslim religious leaders.

The two leaders were asked by the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar to comment on recent operations abroad in which defective human organs were replaced or stimulated by animal parts, including those of pigs.

Sheikh Ahmad Horeedy, Mufti of UAR (he lays down formal religious opinion), said such transplants were permitted by Islam if there was no other way to save human life.

The other religious leader, Sheikh Mohammed El Ghazaly, an authority on Islamic Law, said there was no edict in the Koran forbidding the use of animal substances in medical work, the prohibition applied only to consumption of pork, he said.

A 56-year-old Briton dying from a heart disease was given the heart valve of a pig at a hospital in Oxford, England earlier this month.

A doctor said he was given the valve, which pumps blood around the body, because no human valves were available at the time of the operation, he said the patient would have died without the operation.

Yemeni Criticises UK's Behavior Toward Aden

UNITED NATIONS, April 28, (AP).—In a letter circulated to members of the Security Council, Yemen charged Wednesday that British forces are conducting a campaign of terror and oppression against the people of Aden.

The letter reiterated Yemeni demands that Britain withdraw from Aden.

Ambassador Mohsin A. Alai, Yemen's permanent UN representative, said British soldiers had been carrying out night raids against homes of Aden residents, "terrifying scores of citizens without warrants due legal process has become a common practice for British soldiers in Aden to 'invade mosques' violating the sanctity of the places of worship, desecrating them with their shoes feet, and intimidating worshippers therein."

House For Rent

Newly Built Modern House for rent; Kart—E 3. Contact Information, Kabul Hotel.

Home Briefs

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar).—The Pashtany Tejaraty Bank opened a branch in the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital to facilitate transactions at the hospital. Officials and workers in the hospital also can open accounts in the bank.

MAHOMUD RAQI, April 28, (Bakhtar).—A village school for boys was opened in the Koh Band district of Kapisa province Tuesday and 48 students were enrolled in it.

Also 40 students were enrolled Tuesday in the newly opened school for boys in Sheenway village of Kunar province.

GADEZ, April 28, (Bakhtar).—Floods have killed two girls in Baragai district of Jadrin, reports reaching here said Wednesday.

Both bodies have been recovered by the Labour Corps workers and have been returned to the family. They were 12 years old.

Vocational Guidance Conferences Opened

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar).—A series of conferences on vocational guidance were opened Sunday. The first of these conferences was held at the Secondary Technical school.

Abdul Kudus Majid, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, spoke about development projects in his Ministry and the role which vocational school graduates could play in the implementation of these projects.

Mohammad Tahir Purjush, Director of Vocational Training Guidance at the Education Ministry said the ministry plans to establish consultative committees for vocational schools. The committees will provide advice on solving various problems related to such training.



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30, and 9:30
American film ONLY THE

VALIANT
PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
American film in Persian

PASSEPORT PUR-LAHONTE
KABUL CINEMA:
At 2, 5 and 7:30 p.m.
Indian colour film

PAMIR CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
Indian film KESMAT



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Near Blue Mosque
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Advertisement

The Exhibition regarding Yugoslav Economic Development opened from April 27, to May 4, 1966 every day, except Friday, from 5 to 6 P.M. at the Exhibition Hall of the Royal Ministry of Information and Culture at fifth floor.

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Semtox is the best insecticide. Semtox has a pleasant odour. Semtox is an active air-refresher. Semtox leaves no stain on objects. Address: Whole Seller: Mansoor Company Ltd., Jade Timur Shahr. Retailers: All Pharmacies.

Correction

In the headline of the Wolesi Jirgah's Internal Procedure Regulations published in the Kabul Times page two from 20-27 April the word law has been inadvertently inserted. It is not a law. It is a regulation. The error is regretted.

IVAN



The anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Hussein the grand-son of Holy Prophet Mohammad was observed in Kabul Saturday. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and Court Minister Ali Mohammad attended a memorial meeting held in the main condolence house where the occasion is marked every year. The meeting was also attended by the Mayor of Kabul and representatives of some Islamic countries from their embassies in Kabul. Several speakers delivered speeches on the value of love and devotion to the King and country and promoting national unity and cooperation.

Agreement Being Negotiated On Use Of Planned Railway

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—A delegation left Kabul Saturday morning for Rawalpindi to sign an operating agreement on the use of a railway extension to be built between Chaman and Spin Boldak.

The eight-kilometre extension is expected to facilitate and speed up the flow of goods and merchandise to and from Afghanistan to port of Karachi.

The project is planned to eliminate much of the paper work and custom inspections now involved in transportation of goods from Karachi to Afghanistan.

Two members of the Afghan delegation Chief of Plan Implementation in Ministry of Planning, Sayyed Aminullah Baha, and Sayyed Abdul Razaq Abidi, assistant director of economic relation in Foreign Ministry, left by air for Rawalpindi this morning.

Azimusabir Kazimi, Afghan Economic Counsellor in Pakistan, will also join the delegation.

Work on the project will commence soon after the operating agreement is signed between Rawalpindi and Kabul and will take from two to three months to be completed.

The project will be financed by \$650,000 USAID grant. Construction of offices and warehouses in Spin Boldak are also included in the project.

The idea of constructing this extension goes back to 1957-58 when the AID made a survey of the region's transportation for the purpose of making possible improvements.

IAEA To Set Up Radio Therapy Unit

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—The Hungarian delegation which has come here on behalf of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) met Prof. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar Chairman of Afghan Atomic Energy Commission Thursday.

The delegation which arrived in Kabul Wednesday will talk with Afghan authorities on setting up of a radio-therapy service.

Kakar said that the unit has been given to Afghanistan by the government of Hungary through IAEA.

The unit is to be employed for diagnosis and treatment in hospitals and will belong to Kabul University.

Rice Production Cut Around Herat City To Help Eradicate Malaria

HERAT, May 1, (Bakhtar).—Rice will no longer be cultivated in areas within seven miles of the city. The decision has been made in order to help avoid malaria in the city.

Dr. Ghulam Reza Hushmand, Chief of Malaria Eradication in southwest Afghanistan, said that the decision was taken in a meeting held in the city attended by the governor of the province.

Representative of the areas where rice is cultivated and proved dangerous to public health was also present in the meeting. The representative, Abdul Bashir, was earlier elected by the people to discuss the issue with the government.

STOP PRESS

SAIGON, May 1, (Reuters).—About 5,000 South Vietnamese workers today demonstrated in streets around the United States Embassy here shouting "Americans go" and carrying slogans saying "stop the war".

The workers also shouted slogans calling for social, economic and education progress and carried banners attacking corruption in the government.

The procession included a colourful array of horse-drawn carts, taxis, motorised scooters and buses.

Head Of U.S. Mission Finds Trade Law Here Encouraging

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—

The leader of the U.S. agricultural and industrial development mission in an interview Friday described as encouraging the new commercial laws and regulations enacted in Afghanistan on the basis of which both foreign and Afghan merchants can engage in further activities.

The mission came here for a series of talks on commercial and capital investment issues to expand cooperation between Afghanistan and the United States. Members of the delegation held talks with Afghan government authorities and merchants.

David Westley, the head of delegation, while praising the government action in providing the ground for private merchants to take part in the Third Five-Year Development plan, said as long as Afghan merchants themselves do not accept risks in investing their capital and energies, foreign merchants will not do so.

He considered the readiness of Afghan merchants to invest in the country's development as an incentive for foreign merchants adding that they found during their stay in Kabul, Afghan merchants have grasped this responsibility and have become active.

Westley said that his delegation during its week-long stay in Kabul, conducted some 40 interviews with merchants here on establishing commercial contacts and also talked to government authorities.

He said during these meetings not only were import and export matters discussed, but talks were also held on joint capital investments and granting of loans by American banks. The notes taken on these talks will be forwarded to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Westley who is in charge of trade with the Near East in American Department of Commerce said Afghan merchants have shown great interest in joint capital investment ventures which was quite encouraging to him.

Answering a question in what particular fields these joint ventures may materialise, he said he did not want to give a specific answer in this connection. For still no decision has been taken in this regard. However he said generally speaking such investment may be made in food processing plants.

A digest of observations made by the American mission will also be published in the weekly journal of the Commerce Department. This publication is widely read by American business circles.

The mission will discuss the proposals and suggestions that were made with individual U.S. merchants and firms.

Some members of the delegation will travel to various states and will discuss their views on trade and joint ventures between the United States and Afghanistan with important commercial enterprises.

Westley said as such the delegation will serve as an agent selling Afghan products to U.S. merchants and firms.

He said he was happy that his mission's visit to Afghanistan has benefited both Afghan and American merchants.

Among the proposals put forward to the delegation three or four of them had special appeal, but Westley said, he did not want to discuss other proposals now.

Those American firms interested in trading with Afghanistan will be able to write directly to Afghan merchants and also the American Embassy's economic section.

Westley said that in the same way as years are needed for friendship between two persons to develop and grow trade relations between merchants of two countries also need time to expand.

He thanked Afghan authorities and merchants for the warm and cordial welcome accorded to his delegation in Afghanistan.

Maiwandwal Expresses Sympathy To Tashkent

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal Thursday in telegramme to Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin expressed his sympathy about the earthquake in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan Republic.

A similar telegramme has been sent by Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul and President of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society to Antonov, the President of Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society.

Royal Audience

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended April 29:

General Khan Mohammad Minister of Defence; Abdul Satar Shalizi, Minister of Interior; Abdullah Malikyar, Afghan Ambassador in London; Dr. Abdul Rahim, Afghan Ambassador in Tokyo; Ataulah Nasir Zia, Afghan Ambassador-designate to New Delhi; General Ghulam Farouq, Chief of General Staff; Meer Mohammad Yousuf, former Afghan Ambassador to Warsaw; General Khan Mohammad, former Afghan Ambassador in Saudi Arabia; Abdul Raof Benawa, President of Radio Afghanistan; Ghulam Ali Karimi, Vice-President of Kabul University student affairs; Colonel Khwazak Khan, Commandant of the Labour Corps; Mohammad Sarwar Nashir, President of Spinzar Company; and Hamidullah Hamid, President of Afghan Electrical Institute.

Social, Preventive Medicine Get Priority In Nangarhar College Of Medicine, Dr. Baha Says

KABUL, May 1.—The three-year old College of Medicine at Jalalabad will look to its first graduates to prove the importance and value of the College's unique educational programme. The Dean told a group of visitors from Kabul last week.

Dr. Abdul Qader Baha said preventive and social medicine would continue to be stressed at Nangarhar. The College will work towards developing a system of medical education specially suited to Afghanistan, while

utilising the experience and assistance of American educators. Only those students who meet high standards of performance will be graduated.

The Dean's discussion was presented for the benefit of the directors of the Fulbright Programme, who had been invited to hold their 36th meeting in Jalalabad on Thursday. The binational Board of the United States Educational Commission is comprised of four Afghan and four American members.

Dr. Baha cited the difficulties the College experienced in getting organised, noting that the first year he had a staff of only three.

Although budgeting and personnel problems are still critical, the Dean could report that its college and staff of 30 Afghan doctors and instructors, 14 Peace Corps Volunteers including five doctors, and two Fulbright Lecturers were working in unison to attain the desired objectives.

The 1966 Fulbright Lecturer in Biochemistry, Dr. Fred Weyer, Peace Corps Physician Dr. Walter Morgan, and Dr. Ghazanfar, Director of Research at Kabul University, also presented talks relating to the needs of medical education in Afghanistan at the Board meeting.

Dr. Baha cited the difficulties the College experienced in getting organised, noting that the first year he had a staff of only three.

Visiting Professor Studies Parasites Carrying Diseases

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—Improving environmental health conditions has a special importance in Afghanistan and other developing countries, says a Czech professor who has just finished a three-month term in Nangarhar University and will soon leave for his country.

The professor, Dalibor Povolny, said in an interview that he felt Afghan public health authorities were wise to pay attention to this problem and hoped that in the future useful results would be achieved as the result of their efforts in this field.

Povolny, who was lecturing at Medicine College of Nangarhar, said as long as the carriers of parasites are not destroyed, medicine will have no results in improving the health of the people.

Povolny, who teaches at the College of Agriculture of Brno University in his country, also did some parasitological research here.

He said he found that mice in Nangarhar have parasites in their kidneys and intestines called leptos pirois.

These parasites, he said, produce a high fever and abdominal pains in man.

He said since no study has so far been conducted on this disease in the area diagnosis and treatment are difficult.

He said students in Afghanistan studying parasitology have the advantage of carrying out research.

Povolny also said that in the near future Czechoslovakia will make available equipment for the parasitology laboratory in Nangarhar University.

Radio Afghanistan To Launch Daily Student Programme Sidki In Testimony To Wolesi Jirgah Commission Explains Ministry Policies

KABUL, MAY 1, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Osman Sidki, Information and Culture Minister told the Cultural Commission of Wolesi Jirgah Thursday that the Ministry hoped special Radio Programmes would be launched for Afghans speaking Turkish and Uzbeki as well as educational Programmes for students.

Sidki who was explaining to the commission the policies of his Ministry said that Information and Culture Ministry was hoping that it will be possible to establish small radio stations in some provinces to broadcast special regional programmes.

The Minister who was answering a question put forward by Deputy Mohammad Guldil of Dawlat Abad, Faryab, said since 33 local languages are spoken in the country, at present financial difficulties did not permit special radio programmes or articles in newspapers for all these languages. However, he added, the Ministry will consider conducting research concerning the literature and folklore of peoples speaking these languages in the country.

Deputy Khadija Ahrari asked Sidki about the policy of his Ministry in conducting conferences to guide the people and expand the services of mobile cinema units in the provinces.

While promising to organise conferences on different levels, the Minister said that studies are being conducted right now on the expansion of the services of mobile cinema units and hoped that with coordination of the services by such units belonging to ministries of Education, Public Health, Agriculture and Irrigation and Information and Culture these aims will be fulfilled.

In answer to a question put forward by Deputy Masooma Esmati on educational broadcasting for schools, the Minister said it is planned that daily radio programmes from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. will be inaugurated to serve the students which he hoped, will prove effective in meeting teacher shortages.

Answering a question by Deputy Ruyya Abubaker of Kabul city, Sidki said that his Ministry planned to develop and expand the services of its agencies in the provinces and in order to preserve historical relics it is hoped that in some provinces small museums will be established.

At the end of the session Deputy Abdul Wakil Sedagat of Kama and Chairman of the Commission asked certain questions about the policies of Information and Culture Ministry. The answers provided by Sidki were satisfactory to members of the commission, writes a Bakhtar reporter.

The Minister handed over to the Commission a written statement of the policies of his Ministry and urged the deputies to give their views on this policy.

During the testimony, the Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Najim Arya and information advisor Abdul Hamid Mubarez were also present.

Several other Wolesi Jirgah commissions met Wednesday and continued their debate on various issues referred to them.

Those Accused Of Student Murder To Go On Open Trial

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—An open trial of those accused of the murder of a college student last winter will be held here soon, an announcement from Justice Ministry said Wednesday.

The student, Rishad, of the MPCB section of the Kabul University was found dead near Kabul last winter.

The announcement did not name those held for the murder.

It said that police submitted a report of its investigation on the murder of the 20-year-old student Monday to the office of the Attorney-General.

Contd. on page 4

Zambian Students Protest Killing Of Africans In Sinoia

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, May 1, (AP).—More than 100 students were arrested here Saturday following a stone-throwing attack on the British High Commission.

Six were taken to hospital with cuts when police used tear gas on the arrested demonstrators at a police station when they threatened to renew violence.

The trouble started when a group of 200 students, including two whites—handed in a letter of protest at the high commission.

Onlookers said the violence broke out when a member of the high commission staff threw an ashtray at the crowd. The mob retaliated and more ashtrays were hurled at them until a rain of stones sent the high commission staff diving under tables to escape flying glass.

Windows in the high commission building were broken, but a commission spokesman said later none of the staff was injured.

The students, who tore down the Union Jack flying over the building, carried posters reading "kill Smith (Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith), not innocent Africans."

Students were demonstrating to protest the running battle north of Salisbury Friday in

Contd. on page 4

U.S. Pilots Kill Their Sixth Mig; Hanoi Says N. V. Has Downed 1005 American Planes

SAIGON, May 1, (Reuters).—United States air force pilots shot another Mig fighter from the skies over North Vietnam yesterday morning in a continuation of the most sustained period of aerial combat of the Vietnamese war. Since last Saturday, American aviators have destroyed six Mig's a total of 11 North Vietnamese jets have been downed since the United States began air operations in the north on Feb. 7, 1965.

An American military spokesman said Saturday that the past seven days, which have also been marked by bombing raids of unusual intensity, had been the most active period in the history of the air war.

Official spokesman also disclosed Saturday afternoon that: "United States troop strength in South Vietnam has reached 255,000—including 156,500 soldiers, 51,000 marines, 34,000 airmen plus sailors. The total does not include personnel aboard seventh fleet ships in the South China sea."

Meanwhile a U.S. spokesman here said that two U.S. planes were brought down during an attack on North Vietnamese targets Friday.

In Hanoi all newspapers yesterday carried under big red-lettered headlines the North Vietnam claim that it had passed the 1,000 mark in shooting down U.S. planes.

The North Vietnam News Agency said 1,005 U.S. planes were shot down between August 5, 1964, and last Friday.

Nhan Dan, the official newspaper, said the number was equal to the total of U.S. combat planes in Southeast Asia.

Hundreds of U.S. pilots had either been killed or captured, it said, adding: "We are ready to deal the enemy still more crippling blows."

In New York a Yale University history professor Staughton Lynd told a New York May Day Rally Saturday "Overwhelming national and world opinion is that the United States should withdraw from Vietnam."

In Washington a Republican House of Representatives leader, Representative Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin, wants President Johnson to say whether a genuinely free election is possible in South Vietnam.

"What steps are being taken to provide the kind of election that could be regarded as an expression of the will of the people of South Vietnam?" he asked in releasing excerpts of a speech he plans to make Monday in the house.

In Mississippi, senator John Stennis called for an all-out assault on oil, power and arms plants in the Hanoi-Haiphong industrial areas of North Vietnam.

The Mississippi democrat said the air war "has not achieved and, under current restrictive ground rules, will not achieve its objective of substantially halting or curtailing the flow of men, materials and supplies from North to South Vietnam."

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School Broadcasting

The Minister of Information and Culture has informed the Wolost Jirgah of plans which are underway for school broadcasting in the near future. This is welcome news for the students as well as for the educators. If properly organized the programme should compensate to a large extent for the lack of school textbooks and teachers, even though the primary function of any school broadcasting is to complement class room lectures.

The Ministry of Education is drawing up plans for school broadcasting. It remains to be seen which level of students the programme will aim. It will be desirable if it covers primary, secondary and college levels with due regard to their needs and requirements. The problem of radio receivers will become somewhat significant if all the classrooms in all schools need them. Perhaps the students' parents could be called upon to help on a voluntary basis each contributing according to his means. Education being completely free, this provides an excellent opportunity for the people to cooperate with the government in the advancement of modern education.

It is reasonable to assume that the Ministry of Information and Culture in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture will start farm broadcasting as soon as the new powerful transmitters of Radio Afghanistan become operative. Finding some method of procuring low priced transistor receivers should be worked out in advance. Perhaps the Agriculture and Cottage Industries bank can invest in this project. FAO assistance should be sought and the prospects of setting up a shop for assembling imported parts should be studied.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried an editorial supporting the government's policy of establishing close contact with people throughout the country. The editorial said, in order to get first-hand information about the needs and problems of the people. The Prime Minister and members of his cabinet have been paying visits to various provinces for this purpose. These visits have been useful. In many cases the visit itself has led directly to the solution of some of the outstanding problems. In other cases a beginning towards the solution of a problem has been made. The people in the provinces become convinced that Kabul is not a distant city. That there, too, are important. Direct contact between the government and the people also affords an opportunity for the executive to explain its policies and plans for the improvement of the living standard of the people.

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Stopping Cholera

The regional office for Southeast Asia of the World Health Organisation has set up a team for emergency assistance to help control cholera.

The forming of such a team which includes two prominent doctors from two Asian countries is a wise step with the nearing of summer.

Last year, as statistics show, 23 Asian countries were affected by cholera and out of 51,000 people struck at least 15,000 died.

This is a rough estimate of the situation. The figure may have been much higher. The unfortunate thing about the cholera which attacked several Asian countries last year—including Afghanistan—is the fact that in some cases the vaccine is of no use. It is vital to have a medical team ready in cases of emergency.

But it is absolutely sure that a small team of three physicians cannot meet emergencies in all the Asian countries which are usually affected by cholera.

It would be much better if the World Health Organisation set up at least one committee for each of the Southeast Asian countries to help diagnose and treat cases rapidly.

Also the setting up of the teams by itself cannot solve the problems of epidemics when they break. Every team must be equipped with ambulances and medicines which may be needed for the affected people.

Perhaps most effective in the long run, however, will be measures taken to stop preventive medicine in order to stop epidemics of diseases such as cholera from starting. Programmes such as that at Nangarhar College of Medicine are a move in this direction.

WORLD PRESS

The campaign against American defence of South Vietnam is part of the strategy of "subversive aggression," *Le Figaro* says.

In an editorial by Thierry Maulnier, member of the French Academy, the French publication said subversive aggression combines subversion and propaganda to win over international opinion so that defensive intervention from the outside will not be discouraged or worn out.

"To arouse scruples in the adversary, provoke hesitation, instigate non-violent parades in the universities, the French publication said subversive aggression combines subversion and propaganda to win over international opinion so that defensive intervention from the outside will not be discouraged or worn out.

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Political Parties Draft Law
Constitutional Conditions For Membership

By Nikta O'Brien
PART IV

One of the biggest anomalies of the draft law is found in Article 5, clause 2. After having that Members of the party shall have the following qualifications, it reads:

"Persons appointed or elected for membership in the Shura (Parliament) must meet the following requirements in addition to their qualifications as voters:

1. Must have acquired Afghan nationality at least ten years prior to the date of nomination or election.

2. Must not have been punished by a court with deprivation of political rights after the promulgation of this Constitution.

3. Must be able to read and write. Members of the Wolost Jirgah (House of the People) must have reached the age of 25 at the time of the election and those of the Shura (House of Elders) the age of 30 at the time of their nomination or election."

There are two articles of the Constitution which might indirectly imply conditions on the membership to political parties. However even in these two articles the implication is so vague that a Supreme Court would be unlikely to depend on them.

In outlining the right to freedom of assembly Article 32 of the Constitution says that Afghan citizens have the right to assemble unarmed without prior permission of the state. In the second part of this article the law finds that the Constitution grants the right to the Afghan citizens to form associations and parties for material and spiritual purposes. The last part of Article 32 lays the conditions for the formation of political parties—that is the aims of the political parties should not be repugnant to the values of the Constitution itself, and the organisation and finance of the party be open to a check as well.

But it is absolutely sure that a small team of three physicians cannot meet emergencies in all the Asian countries which are usually affected by cholera.

It would be much better if the World Health Organisation set up at least one committee for each of the Southeast Asian countries to help diagnose and treat cases rapidly.

Also the setting up of the teams by itself cannot solve the problems of epidemics when they break. Every team must be equipped with ambulances and medicines which may be needed for the affected people.

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through the Khyber upto Torkham. The editorial also expressed appreciation for the United States assistance which is making the extension of the five-mile railway line possible. The editorial expressed the hope that other needs and problems of the people could be solved by the government. The Prime Minister and members of his cabinet have been paying visits to various provinces for this purpose. These visits have been useful. In many cases the visit itself has led directly to the solution of some of the outstanding problems. In other cases a beginning towards the solution of a problem has been made. The people in the provinces become convinced that Kabul is not a distant city. That there, too, are important. Direct contact between the government and the people also affords an opportunity for the executive to explain its policies and plans for the improvement of the living standard of the people.

The editorial drew a parallel between a doctor prescribing medicine to a patient. If he takes time and patience and makes a proper diagnosis of the disease, the prescription has a better chance of proving useful and effective. Visits by members of the government to various provinces makes it possible for the real nature of problems to be understood and consequently any action taken on the basis of this understanding will not be just a shot in the dark but will prove effective and sound.

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Ordinance On Attorney-General's Affairs

The following Ordinance On Attorney-General's Affairs was promulgated on 8/26/1343 and published in the Official Gazette on 9/28/1343.

Article 1. The following definitions shall apply to terms used throughout this Ordinance:

(a) Saranwali: The Attorney-General's Office (or the Supreme Procuratorate).

(b) Saranwali: The Attorney-General's Office (or the Supreme Procuratorate).

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Returning To School Hard
But Worthwhile, Wife Says

By H. Wardak
"My advice to young girls is not to get engaged or married too young," said Mrs. Sharifa Hashimi in a conversation with a Kabul Times reporter.

"But," she added, "I'm convinced that I shall be a better mother, able to take better care of my children, if I continue my education."

"She is not yet sure what she should do when she graduates from the school but she says, 'I'll be able to continue to learn even though I do not formally enroll in an educational institution. I'll be a 'lover' of books," she said. "But within the few years of schooling which I had I could not follow, at times what I read."

"After I finish the 12th grade," Mrs. Hashimi said hopefully, "at least I'll be able to understand what I read."

"To avoid any misunderstanding that she was not happy in her marriage Mrs. Hashimi added, 'I only wish that I had not pursued their education as well as they could otherwise.'

"I married," she said, "when I was a student in the ninth grade at Alsha high school."

"I love my husband exceedingly," it is not that I'm sorry I married him. But perhaps my very love for my husband drew me to do more work at home, to prepare, arrange and plan so that he would be better pleased. In the process, I realised after some time, that I am no longer going to school, no longer learning anything new, while what I knew I was becoming outdated rapidly."

"She is married to a physician who is now abroad for research and further studies."

"According to a lawful order, one court's Attorney can be assigned to another court."

"The Saranwali (a professional member of the Attorney-General's Office) within his or her jurisdiction carries on duties assigned to him by the law together with the police in pursuing crime and offences."

"According to the law, Saranwali (The Attorney-General's Office) and Police perform their functions in the sphere of detection, investigation and pursuit of crime by the professional members of their own organisations and other representatives of the public authority such as the gendarmes, and the inspectors of public health, construction units, agriculture, communications, and the like."

"Disciplinary measures shall be taken against those representatives of the public authority who fail to fulfill duties assigned them by this ordinance."

"The experts have been obligated to carry out their duties under the direction of Saranwali (The Attorney-General's Office) and their assistants as requested."

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Parades, Speeches, Calls For Solidarity Mark May Day

MOSCOW, May 2, (Combined Wire Services).—May Day was celebrated yesterday in the capitals of some countries throughout the world, by parades and speeches and calls for socialist solidarity and peace.

In Moscow the Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky said in a speech that Soviet Union's economic and military might has now grown further, adding that the USSR was doing everything in its power to frustrate the criminal plans of the aggressors.

He expressed support for the Viet Cong. He said: "Together with other socialist countries we support our Vietnamese brothers, are rendering them and will continue rendering them all possible assistance."

A Tass dispatch said: Some new types of combat missiles were shown at the military parade in Moscow. These are solid-fuel intercontinental and medium-range missiles, equipped with nuclear warheads, and are capable of launching ramps. Possessing high maneuverability, they continually change their positions and cannot be spotted and destroyed by the enemy. Such missiles are particularly dependable for striking a retaliatory blow at the enemy.

Two million Japanese took part in colorful May day parades throughout the country calling for peace in Vietnam and protection of workers' rights.

The big and orderly processions went out through the main areas of cities, disrupting traffic. In Tokyo police dispersed 100,000 left wing students who joined a parade and began snake-dancing at a main intersection.

Leaflets, had urged Lisbon workers to demonstrate in Rossio Square for "better living conditions and peace in the Portuguese overseas territories." But there was clam on the square.

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WORLD BRIEF

CALCUTTA, May 2, (AP).—Archaeologists reported finding signs of very early habitation and more than 1,000 tools of the early stone age in the Sushia hills, about 100 miles northwest of Calcutta. Several caves and rock shelters contained signs of prehistoric life.

BOCHUM, West Germany, May 2, (AP).—The Bochum space observatory reported Sunday it has received "sensational pictures" transmitted by the U.S. satellite "Eos-2" showing a large portion of Europe free of clouds.

Observer director Heide Kaniniski said the two pictures showed an area extending from the western coast of the Soviet Union to Ireland, Spain and North Africa.

KARACHI, May 2, (Reuter).—A UAR delegation will arrive here on Wednesday for a five-day visit which will have talks with civil aviation officials. Radio Pakistan said last night.

SOFIA, May 2, (AP).—A dam burst Sunday near the town of Varna and cut a path of death and destruction, tearing away bridges and houses until, the news agency BTA reported, it was not clear the number of casualties.

Torrential rains in the last few days filled a factory reservoir near this city's center to bursting point at noon Sunday.

The water rushed down the mountain slopes and into the residential part of the town.

Army and local forces are busy evacuating the stricken area.

Interior Minister General Diko hurried to the scene to head a government relief commission.

PARIS, May 2, (AP).—Spain has signed a one billion dollar contract to buy gas from Algeria, the French press agency reported Sunday.

The report said the agreement called for purchases of a total \$60 billion cubic metres of Saharan gas over a 15-year period beginning in 1970.

The Spanish will be able to finance the deal without foreign help, the report said.

A pipeline and a conversion factory will have to be built between now and 1970, the agency said.

SYDNEY, May 2, (Reuter).—Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt returned to Sydney from a 10-day tour of Singapore, South Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia.

PARIS, May 2, (DPA).—The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has recommended to Greece to impose a heavier tax burden on incomes in order to avoid inflation.

In its latest report on the development of Greece's economy, the OECD also suggested that the brakes be put on agricultural and commercial expansion.

Only by adopting these measures could the Greek authorities succeed in balancing the economy again and prevent it from sliding into inflation.

The OECD also criticised the policy of subsidies for agriculture which had forced Greece in the past year to store grain at a price far above world market level.

ETC did not disclose the number of casualties.

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Thant Sees Chinese Actions As Different From Words Secretary-General Asks For Peking's Participation In Disarmament Talks

LONDON, May 2, (AP).—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said Sunday that he believes Chinese and Indonesian plans to form a rival international organization are "as dead as a do." "Thant, who visited London last week, was interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The question arose during a discussion of People's Republic of China's policy and Thant asserted:

"When a country is regarded as an outcast, as an outlaw, as the villain of the peace, it is apt to act in a rather strange way...but in my view, the Chinese leaders' actions are different from their statements coming out from Peking from time to time which are characterized by a certain degree of arrogance, a certain degree of hysteria in Monday's meeting, the other four failed to obtain the

majority vote of those who were present during the session.

Also at Monday's meeting the Jirgah urged the Commerce Ministry to forward its views on the purchase of new trucks from the Soviet Union in an official memorandum.

The Commerce Ministry had placed an order for the purchase of several trucks from the Soviet Union before the Jirgah's decision last year that the French government should refrain from the purchase of new vehicles.

The six members elected to Naghloo commission are: Mohammad Ali Qazi Zadeh from Paktun Zarghoun, Herat; Azizullah Wazir from Kandahar; Baktai Barak, Logar; Abdul Rashid Dawar from Nawa Barezak; Helman, Hajj Mohammad from Samkan, Paktia; and Abdul Wajid Sedat from Kama, Nangarhar.

Meanwhile on Sunday, the Jirgah approved the air agreement signed earlier between the Government of Afghanistan and Iraq.

The Jirgah approved the agreement despite a note from its commission on International Affairs pointing out that the agreement provides overnight rights for Afghan planes flying over Iraq to Beirut but has not similar provisions as far as Afghanistan is concerned.

But the point was rejected by the Jirgah on the grounds that in accordance with the agreement the Constitution and Article 87 of the Law on the Administration and Jurisdiction of Judiciary.

The article states that the Chief Justice can appoint a prosecuting attorney and several assistants from the judicial branch to investigate charges relating to official conduct of judges.

The prosecuting attorney is empowered to announce the sentence and to put forward approval of the Chief Justice.

Until the formation of the Supreme Court in October 14, 1967, the administrative tasks of the Chief Justice are executed by a state judicial council formed by the Constitution and thus to normalise trade relations between the two countries at an early date, ministry sources said.

The Ministry is said to have also mapped out a plan thereby to extend up to \$40 million in emergency aid to Indonesia to help reconstruct her national economy.

Such aid, to be offered in the form of loans, would be repayable over five years at an interest rate of 5.75 per cent.

The plans will be expounded during talks with an Indonesian economic mission to be led by Deputy Indonesian Premier Sultan Hamengkumono, in charge of economic and financial affairs, and development, and expected here around May 20.

For that reason Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, chairing the Ministry's Committee on International Affairs in Europe outside the NATO problems when the British Government took over responsibility for the organization of questions arising from the 14 NATO partners from France's withdrawal from the integrated NATO command.

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WHO Conference Discusses Ways To Eradicate Disease

GENEVA, May 3, (Control of major communicable diseases remains the primary objective of the World Health Organisation, which opens its annual conference in Geneva today.

About 400 delegates from 126 member states will discuss plans to launch a 10-year worldwide smallpox eradication campaign and to inspect the progress of such diseases as malaria, tuberculosis, sleeping sickness, leprosy and cholera.

WHO is developing two main approaches to disease control—strengthening public health services in developing countries and promoting research into causes and cures, the organization also seeks to train more public health workers in the developing countries.

Programs in environmental health, nutrition, mother-child care, and new studies in human reproduction, drug control and epidemiology are included in the more than 1,400 projects to be considered by the conference.

A budget of \$1,615,000 has been proposed by the WHO executive board for the 1966-67 fiscal year, a 10 per cent increase of \$175,000 over the 1965 budget. A report from WHO Director-General Dr. Marcelino Candau says the health situation in most developing countries will grow worse unless more money and trained medical workers are provided.

The smallpox eradication program, fostered by United States health experts, aims at cleaning up the endemic zones in Asia, Africa and the Americas which have been the source of infection for the rest of the world. The cost of the 10-year project is estimated at \$25 to 30 million.

Central Java grew green being considered by WHO is establishment of a division of research in epidemiology and community medicine to reduce the widening gap between scientific advances and their application to meet human needs.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic criticised anti-revolutionary "elements last night when he addressed a banquet in honour of President Tito of Yugoslavia.

He said he was concerned at the spread of a reactionary tide in Africa, Asia and Latin America and called for a study of ways to conquer it.

Presidents will begin talks on Wednesday at the dinner in Alexandria's Grand Hotel, after arriving earlier yesterday by yacht on a five-day visit. The two presidents will discuss talks on world problems today.

President Nasser said the Yugoslav leader's visit was of particular significance at a time when exchanges of views, deep study and concentration of all efforts were required by those who believed in freedom and peace.

The present circumstance called for a study of ways to conquer this reactionary tide, he said, and not merely be satisfied with an analysis of the situation, he added.

In reply president Tito thanked "comrades in arms" for the welcome and hospitality he said it was an incentive for further co-operation.

Scientists Conference Sets Up Committee.

NEW DELHI, May 3, (DPA).—The Afro-Asian scientific conference concluded here on Monday after an eight-day session, formed a permanent committee to organize and strengthen collaboration in the scientific field among the countries in the region.

Partly countries of Asia and Africa took part in the conference.

The committee will continuously induce areas of collaboration to official and non-official agencies of the countries that participated in the conference.

A 16-member executive committee has also been formed to implement programmes formulated by the conference.

The next meeting of the executive will take place in Cairo towards end of this year.

The news agency Antara said the new session will be the civilizing coming before the tribunal. A court official declined, however, to say who they would be.

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THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1966, (SOUR 13, 1345, S.H.)

Jirgah Appoints Commission To Investigate Naghloo Plant Specifies Number Of Visitors

KABUL, May 3, (Baktar).—The Wolesi Jirgah Monday elected six members of a 10-member commission to investigate the affairs of the Naghloo power plant. The commission is being formed after several drivers who worked in the project submitted a petition to the Jirgah on certain aspects of work in Naghloo.

Four other members of the commission were elected today. Votes to elect the members of the commission were cast in secret ballot. Altogether 10 deputes had declared themselves as candidates to the commission.

While six members were elected in Monday's meeting, the other four failed to obtain the majority vote of those who were present during the session.

Also at Monday's meeting the Jirgah urged the Commerce Ministry to forward its views on the purchase of new trucks from the Soviet Union in an official memorandum.

The Commerce Ministry had placed an order for the purchase of several trucks from the Soviet Union before the Jirgah's decision last year that the French government should refrain from the purchase of new vehicles.

The six members elected to Naghloo commission are: Mohammad Ali Qazi Zadeh from Paktun Zarghoun, Herat; Azizullah Wazir from Kandahar; Baktai Barak, Logar; Abdul Rashid Dawar from Nawa Barezak; Helman, Hajj Mohammad from Samkan, Paktia; and Abdul Wajid Sedat from Kama, Nangarhar.

Meanwhile on Sunday, the Jirgah approved the air agreement signed earlier between the Government of Afghanistan and Iraq.

The Jirgah approved the agreement despite a note from its commission on International Affairs pointing out that the agreement provides overnight rights for Afghan planes flying over Iraq to Beirut but has not similar provisions as far as Afghanistan is concerned.

But the point was rejected by the Jirgah on the grounds that in accordance with the agreement the Constitution and Article 87 of the Law on the Administration and Jurisdiction of Judiciary.

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Until the formation of the Supreme Court in October 14, 1967, the administrative tasks of the Chief Justice are executed by a state judicial council formed by the Constitution and thus to normalise trade relations between the two countries at an early date, ministry sources said.

The Ministry is said to have also mapped out a plan thereby to extend up to \$40 million in emergency aid to Indonesia to help reconstruct her national economy.

Such aid, to be offered in the form of loans, would be repayable over five years at an interest rate of 5.75 per cent.

The plans will be expounded during talks with an Indonesian economic mission to be led by Deputy Indonesian Premier Sultan Hamengkumono, in charge of economic and financial affairs, and development, and expected here around May 20.

For that reason Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, chairing the Ministry's Committee on International Affairs in Europe outside the NATO problems when the British Government took over responsibility for the organization of questions arising from the 14 NATO partners from France's withdrawal from the integrated NATO command.

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French, W. German Ministers Discuss Future Military Ties Council Of Europe's Foreign Ministers' Committee Opens Talks In Strasbourg

'BONN, May 3, (AP).—The future of French troops in West Germany, endangered by President de Gaulle's pull-out from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, was discussed Monday by the member countries.

Pierre Messmer, French Defence Minister arrived Sunday for talks with West German Defence Minister Kai-Uwe von Hassel.

Informed sources said their main topic was bound to be the future status of the French forces in Southwest Germany, officially put at 72,000 men. In the next few days the West Germans are expected to hand the French note insisting that their mission and status be clearly defined.

The next aim would then be to tidy up relations between France and NATO and France.

London diplomatic quarters believe the Brussels conference will be a series of two meetings—one formal one of the 15 members and working sessions of the NATO members.

NATO problems are ranking first on Thomson's schedule although his talks include first Contd. on page 4

Director of the Youth League of the International Red Cross, C. A. Schussel met His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of Afghan Red Crescent Society Monday morning.

Society and is to talk with Afghan authorities about the Youth League of the Red Crescent and see some development projects, schools and the Boy Scout Organisation.

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Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 2, (Baktar).—His Majesty the King has congratulated Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands on her 57th birthday anniversary in a telegram.

KABUL, May 2, (Baktar).—The Kabul University, quoting a report from the Afghan Cultural Bureau in Moscow, said Sunday, Afghan students now studying in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan Republic of the Soviet Union were not affected by the earthquake which shook the city last week.

KABUL, May 2, (Baktar).—Three photographers of the Ministry of Culture and Ministry who had gone to New Delhi, to study photo journalism, returned to Kabul Sunday. They are: Shair Mohammad Haidar, Khalilullah Saed and Mahmoud Nouri.

KABUL, May 2, (Baktar).—Mohammad Afzal Pakhtun of the Education Institute of Kabul University returned from Delhi Sunday after attending a seminar on the sociology of economic development.

The seminar was attended by Asian and African countries and lasted for two months. It was sponsored by UNESCO.

KABUL, May 2, (Baktar).—Two officers of the Communications Ministry left for India Sunday to visit technical and communications centres in that country. They are Engineer Mohammad Zaman, director of telegraphic monitoring office, and Mohammad Shaker Tahi, director of the automatic telephone exchange.

KABUL, May 2, (Baktar).—The Hungarian atomic energy delegation paid a courtesy call on Education Minister Mohammad Osman Anvari Sunday afternoon. Reuter Torsyali Etemadi and Abdul Ghaffar Kakar, Dean of the College of Science of Kabul University, were also present during the meeting.

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India Denies Newspaper Reports Claiming Special Envoy Sent To Vietnam For Talks

NEW DELHI, India, May 2, (AP).—India reported—and quickly denied—Sunday that it has sent a special envoy to Hanoi for discussions on the Vietnam war.

One of the most reliable news-papers, The Times of India, said K. M. Kanneppilly, foreign minister, joint secretary, had gone to Hanoi with the "delicate mission of determining North Vietnam's stand on proposals for a Geneva peace conference."

However, a foreign ministry spokesman denied this report, saying Kanneppilly left New Delhi April 20 on a routine inspection tour of Indian diplomatic missions and talks with Indian officials serving the International Control Commission for Indo-China states.

The spokesman said Kanneppilly would attempt to go to Hanoi—in the course of his inspection tour—but that no special mission regarding peace talks was involved.

He said Kanneppilly would return to New Delhi a day or two later. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government while expressing hope for peace in Vietnam, had avoided making any peace proposals, or initiating any diplomatic offensive connected with the Vietnam war.

The spokesman said this policy continues.

Meanwhile in Saigon seven thousand workers showed "American go home" and "stop the war" yesterday in front of the American Embassy in a May Day demonstration.

Man Brings Two Heads To Indian Police Station

NEW DELHI, May 1, (DPA).—A villager at Barabanki, in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, father of eight children, recently turned up at the local police station with a head under each arm. It was reported in New Delhi Saturday.

He had cut off their heads after they ignored his warnings.

Crow Saves Puppy

SALI BURY, May 1, (Reuter).—A puppy which lay exposed in a snowdrift for six days in the bush was kept alive by its fellow pup, a crow which took the dog food every day in the snowdrift.

The dog and the crow belong to a couple living in the wild waste area of Rhodesia over 300 miles Southwest of Salisbury.

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Action On Atomic Energy

A Hungarian delegation is here to discuss problems relating to the establishment of a radio-therapy unit which will be made available to this country by Hungary through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

This is in line with Afghanistan's policy of favouring the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Although we have an Atomic Energy Commission, one does not hear much about its activities except when its chairman participates in international meetings related to atomic energy. The establishment of the radio-therapy unit will give a material touch to the name of the organisation.

The handling of atomic energy at all levels requires, among other things, trained personnel. It is hoped that the Commission will take steps in this direction.

Sometime ago there was talk about an agreement with the Indian atomic energy research centre in Trombay for the import of isotopes. Nothing has been heard about it since. There was also a news item about Afghanistan acquiring a small experimental reactor. No developments have been made public since. Whatever the facts are the public has a right to know. We hope that the authorities concerned will break the long silence and inform the public on any developments in this field.

There is every reason to believe that Afghanistan possesses atomic minerals. The Afghan Atomic Energy Commission is expected to explore the possibilities of exploiting these resources. The drilling, mining, stock piling, and conservation of atomic minerals should be undertaken seriously with the joint cooperation of the Commission and the Ministry of Mines and Industries. Preliminary survey on this project need not be postponed any longer. While expressing appreciation for the in-

terest taken by the IAEA and the Hungarian government in making the radio-therapy unit available to Afghanistan, we hope that the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission will take more vigorous steps in preparing grounds for the further peaceful application of atomic energy in this country.

New International Agency

Following the General Assembly's recommendations of last year, the United Nations has now prepared a draft plan for the establishment of an agency to promote the industrial growth of developing nations.

The agency, which will be called the United Nations Organisation for Industrial Development (UNOID), will start operation after the UN General Assembly meets in September.

Developing nations which are hopefully looking forward to cooperating with UNOID will benefit from this organisation as they do from other specialised agencies of the world organisation.

One of the issues which has to be taken up by the United Nations General Assembly is the relation between the International Labour Organisation and the UNOID.

The jurisdictions of the two may overlap frequently and perhaps it would be wise to consider how their responsibilities should be divided.

Another question is to what degree technical, scientific and industrial assistance should be centralised in UNOID.

In any case the UNOID should try to have representatives in all the developing nations. The exchange of experience, scientific knowledge, and even personnel between the developing countries should be encouraged by these representatives.

UNOID should also play an active role in advising the developing nations on the projects which they should undertake.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

The weekly Wahdat came out with its 14th issue yesterday. In an editorial entitled "National Duty of the People of Afghanistan," it said we must be realistic in analysing our problems and suggesting solutions for them.

Outlining a number of problems such as illiteracy, poverty and lack of doctors, the editorial said we must realise that the key to progress and action is unity of thought and action.

We should, the editorial went on, be realistic in our thoughts and action.

Reforms and this should be within the limits of the sacred religion of Islam and the letter and spirit of our constitution. Provoking people on the basis of class creates nothing but discord among our people. We must force our forces together to safeguard our religion, our monarchy and our Afghan traditions, honour and independence.

The same issue of the paper carried an article on the housing problem.

After pointing a critical finger at the corporation's housing policy, saying it is true that over the recent years many new houses have been built yet the future generation is bound to reject these houses the way we reject the present-day old houses.

The article made a number of proposals as regards the distribution of new plots for houses. It said no land should be given to those who already possess a house or houses. Government officials and workers should be given priority.

The prefabricated houses should be distributed among government officials on a quota basis with each ministry getting set quota. Some of these houses should be made available for foreign experts working in various government projects. This will have a two-fold advantage. First, it will save money on rent that it will otherwise have to pay to accommodate the experts and second, since there will be less demand for houses, the rents won't rise so rapidly.

Yesterday's Anis, too, carried an editorial on the need for practical and logical thinking. It said our people generally were of the opinion that talking about a problem and expressing

disaffection about a particular state of affairs solves the problem and changes the federal state of affairs.

The editorial said this is not, however, the right approach, unless problems are analysed objectively taking into account the factors which cause them unless on the basis of this analysis a practical plan of action is worked out the problem will remain unsolved no matter how vigorously we talk about it.

The editorial, Logic and reason must prevail in our thoughts and action if we are to succeed in overcoming difficulties, concluded the editorial.

The same issue of the paper devoted a full page to art and drama. Following the decision by the Ministry of Information and Culture to form a society

of playwrights the paper took the initiative of interviewing three famous dramatists—Abdul Ghafour Breshna, Razi Sadiq and Razi Sadiq—on how theatrical art and drama writing can be encouraged in this country.

Breshna seems to be of the opinion that in countries like Afghanistan and in fact in every country the theatre should have a reformist and educational function as well as being entertainment.

The playwrights and stage managers should take care not to scare the audience by overplaying the instructional and educational aspects of the play. He rather wants to see these aspects camouflaged behind the light and funny parts of the play just like sugar-coated medicine.

The New York Times in a editorial called for reorganisation of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The proposal came in an editorial summarising the findings of a series of articles on the super-secret government agency, in the first of these the Times said the CIA's reputation around the world was "so horrendous and its role in events so exaggerated that it is becoming a burden on American foreign policy."

The articles disclosed that the CIA: "Master-minded the coups that overthrew the Arabaz government in Guatemala and Mohammed Mossadeq in Iran."

"Contaminated a cargo of Cuban sugar bound for the Soviet Union," provide a large part of the staff in some American embassies.

In its editorial the Times said that the CIA:

"Recruited one of President Nasser's top advisers as a spy."

Used spy-in-the-sky satellites to eavesdrop on the Kremlin.

Provided bombers and pilots to assist white mercenaries in the Congo."

The editorial concluded, "Espionage has always been among the most sordid of professions, and the cold war has made it more so."

The newspaper's probing of CIA operations had provided a chilling indication of the range of intrigue

into which the United States has been plunged by the need for countering communist subversion."

The enormous scope of these activities and their explosive nature make it essential, though peculiarly difficult, for this democratic nation to assure that such activities serve its true interests.

"The primary responsibility for controlling the government's clandestine arm abroad clearly lies with the administration itself. Reforms instituted since the Bay of Pigs disaster undoubtedly have led to a useful tightening-up."

"But the dimensions of CIA operations and their secrecy make it difficult for normal checks and balances within the administration to function properly."

The revolutionary forces of the people, after twists and turns, will set-back and temporary setbacks, will ultimately win," said the Tanzanian paper "Natalindia" in an article on April 26.

The article marking the second anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania, added that, "While the people make revolutions in order to transform the old into the new, the imperialists engineer counter-revolutions in order to revert the new to the old."

Formerly Home Affairs Minister, Chama had, recently, been shown of power until, at the time he quit, his post as Vice-President was largely his responsibility.

His resignation had the effect, for the first time, of revealing publicly the relative strength of Kenya's two political groups. Only a handful were ready to back Odinga's colours.

"We expected more and one or two others may still come over to our side," said one member of the dissent group.

The flurry of KANU statements

denouncing the dissidents has tended to play into their hands and to flate the importance of their rebellion. The outpouring reveals acute sensitivity to the threat of tribal conflict that in so many African countries goes hand in hand with political division.

Odinga is a Luo, Kenya's second largest tribe behind Kikuyu, and commands powerful grassroots support among his own people. They are concentrated in west Kenya.

Clearly piqued by the offer of the Luo union—a tribal welfare society to make Odinga's leader, KANU, has suggested that all such tribal organisations be banned.

National unity is threatened by "the ugly monster" of tribalism, warned KANU. And it charged Odinga and his followers with whipping up old tribal enmities.

To date, political rivalry has been confined to war of words and Kenya, a no-nonsense country, can be expected to crack down sharply on any violence.

With the voluntary dissolution of the Kenya African Democratic Union in 1964. But there is nothing in the constitution that allows opposition political movements.

One such party, the Kenya People's Union, which has offered Odinga its leadership, is awaiting official registration. If granted, Kenya will be one of the few African states with a home grown opposition, as opposed to one inherited from the days of colonial rule.

"More stability rather than less" is the likely to result from all this, suggests Mwai Kibaki, Assistant Minister of Economic Planning and

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The flurry of KANU statements

Political Parties Draft Law: Need To Clarify Position Of Civil Servants

By NOKTA, Cheen

PART V.

Why fix Mizan 9:1345 as a condition for political party membership? Our primary concern should be the parliament. Because the main aim in having political parties is to give them a chance to be represented in the Parliament.

Clause 4 of Article 5 is, once again, extremely confusing. It says that a member of a party should not be a civil servant, but it does not say what a civil servant is.

What is, may I ask, the significance of this clause from the point of view of the draft law? Of course, it is the date on which the Loya Jirga approved the constitution.

But, the constitution itself, in reality, went into operation at the end of the term of the interim government, that is, when the present parliament met for the first time which in accordance with Article 123 of the Constitution was on Mizan 22:1344.

The interim government, under the transitional provisions of the Constitution (Chapter Eleven) was given the power of parliament. The Constitution, no doubt, was enforced from the date of its adoption, that is, from Mizan 22:1344.

Article 123, from the date it was adopted by His Majesty the King, was in force.

But the main argument is that the interim government could, before Mizan 9:1343 and Mizan 22:1344 deprive anyone of his social and political rights as there was no court of law to which one could appeal.

Even now, with due respect to the framers of the draft law on political parties there is no supreme court.

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S. Vietnamese, U.S. Troops Attack "Zone C," Thought To House Radio, Liberation Front

SAIGON, May 3, (Reuters).—Thousands of American and South Vietnamese troops Monday were thrusting deep into a principal Viet Cong stronghold where they have uncovered major supply bases in the last week.

They have found almost 1,400 tons of rice, destroyed a 16-building hospital complex complete with laboratory and eight base camps in "War Zone C," about 115 kilometers northwest of Saigon.

The stronghold has been one of the Viet Cong's main sanctuaries in South Vietnam for 12 years. Today South Vietnamese allied infantrymen were pressing into the jungle supported by U.S. bombers including big, Pacific-based B-52 Rainfortresses.

A U.S. military spokesman in Saigon said the Viet Cong were offering concerted resistance and appeared to be withdrawing.

Military observers here regard this operation—code-named "birthing"—as one of the most important of the Vietnam war.

It is the first time that American troops have launched an offensive into the zone and the first large-scale sweep there by South Vietnamese troops for almost four years.

"War Zone C" is believed to house the national headquarters of the Viet Cong political arm, the South Vietnamese Liberation Front, and the clandestine "Liberation Radio" station.

The zone is at the southern end of the Ho Chi Minh trail, the main supply route for the Viet Cong. It is believed that the Viet Cong are using the zone as a base for their operations.

The driver escaped from the scene. Police are searching for him.

TRIN, May 3, (Bakhtar).—The village school of Sang Moon of Urgan province was raised Sunday to primary school level.

The school was founded three years ago and has now 155 students.

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—Two physical education teachers of the Ministry of Education returned from India Sunday after receiving higher training in this field under an Indian government scholarship.

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan archaeological team has returned here from Hadda. The team, which excavated there which resulted in several new finds on Buddhist period culture and art.

Dr. Shahi B. Watan, who headed the team said that work will be resumed after the summer is over.

He said that temporary shelters have been built on the site to protect the findings.

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Press Delegation that recently visited India met yesterday in a reception at his residence yesterday.

Minister of Information and Culture, and the Indian Ambassador in Kabul attended the party.

Indonesia Wants Peaceful Solution With Malaysia

BANGKOK, May 3, (AP).—Indonesia expressed a desire Sunday to end its confrontation policy against Malaysia through peaceful means.

The decision—a reiteration in principle but considered now of more significance because of a new government charged after two days of meeting between Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos of the Philippines.

In a joint statement, the two ministers emphasized their countries desire to preserve peace and security in troubled Southeast Asia.

Then in a paragraph attributed only to Malik, the statement said he had expressed the desire of the Indonesian government to find a peaceful solution for the Malaysia problem in accordance to the spirit and letter of the Manila agreements.

Unrest In South Vietnam Has Adversely Affected Military Operations, McNamara Says

WASHINGTON, May 3, (AP).—U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara said Monday military operations against the Viet Cong were reduced 50 to 70 per cent because of political unrest in South Vietnam.

"The tempo of military operations was adversely affected by the political disorders," McNamara told the House of Representatives in a statement.

But, McNamara said, the U.S. administration expected much worse effects of unrest in Vietnam in recent weeks.

We were afraid of a civil war. We were afraid of the separation of the country, and the possibility of a takeover by the Viet Cong political arm, the South Vietnamese Liberation Front, and the clandestine "Liberation Radio" station.

McNamara and Undersecretary of State George W. Ball, substituting for Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who is ill, answered questions for 45 minutes, mostly about the war.

But, however, was asked about the conflict with President de Gaulle of France.

McNamara said the "omniscient range implications" of the French attitude toward the Atlantic Alliance are that Europe might return to "old nationalisms" and "old rivalries" among the great powers.

Japan To Telecast Winter Olympics Via Satellites

TOKYO, May 3, (DPA).—Japanese postal services Minister Yuichi Kori said yesterday that Japan will telecast the 1972 winter olympics in Sapporo to world via communications satellites.

Speaking to newsmen, he said, according to the Japanese Broadcasting Company, the cost of the facilities would be approximately 500 million yen (about \$14 million).

With an international agreement on broadcasting and telecommunications, Japan will be able to telecast the 1972 winter olympics in Sapporo to world via communications satellites.

Speaking to newsmen, he said, according to the Japanese Broadcasting Company, the cost of the facilities would be approximately 500 million yen (about \$14 million).

With an international agreement on broadcasting and telecommunications, Japan will be able to telecast the 1972 winter olympics in Sapporo to world via communications satellites.

Speaking to newsmen, he said, according to the Japanese Broadcasting Company, the cost of the facilities would be approximately 500 million yen (about \$14 million).

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Council Of Europe

Count. from page 1. problems regarding Britain's entry in the European Common Market (EC).

British plans provide for Thomson to open detailed consultations which are to lead via preliminary negotiations to Britain's eventual membership in the EC.

In Strasbourg, the Council of Europe's Foreign Ministers Committee met Monday to debate topical political and economic questions.

The committee, which is presided over by British Foreign Secretary, will also hear an address of the Council's Secretary-General U Thant who arrived in Strasbourg.

A communiqué on the results of the deliberations was to be issued later Monday.

The 18-nation Council of Europe is composed of the four members Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the member states of the Council.

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Premier Answers Questions On Foreign Policy, Contacts With Other Nations' Leaders

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal told the West Jirga Tuesday that Pakistan's foreign policy efforts of the Afghan government for the realization of the right to self-determination of the Pakhtunistan brethren will continue in accordance with policy statement of the government and the Loya Jirga declaration of Sept. 9, 1964.

The Prime Minister said that Pakistan's foreign policy is based on the principles of non-alignment with military pacts, strengthening of peace, peaceful co-existence on the basis of mutual respect and adherence to the United Nations Charter.

He said this policy was useful and essential for preserving the independence and sovereignty of Pakistan and for its efforts towards improving the living conditions of its people and consolidation of its state.

Maiwandwal said despite his government's concentration on domestic affairs, this policy has been pursued with utmost seriousness and his government has tried to expand our relations with other countries in the field of friendship and mutual respect.

The Prime Minister gave a brief account of the visits paid by him to other countries to strengthen our relations with them. He said that since he took office about six months ago, he has been able to visit Pakistan, India, China, and the Soviet Union.

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Malik Wants To Meet Malaysian, Filipino Leaders

JAKARTA, May 4, (AP).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik said Tuesday on his return from Bangkok that he wanted the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia to meet as soon as possible.

Malik told newsmen bilateral talks between Indonesia and Malaysia also would be held in the near future.

The Foreign Minister met for two days in Bangkok with Philippine Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos to discuss the situation in the Philippines.

Malik, however, hinted the Manila agreement signed in July, 1963, may be a stumbling block for the rapid settlement of differences with Malaysia.

The agreement between the Philippines and Indonesia, signed in Manila, was made at a time when the Philippines was in a state of internal conflict.

Malik stressed Indonesia's desire to see the Manila agreement strictly adhered to.

Asked if another UN team would be needed for the Malaysia Borneo states, Malik replied "no, we want to find a solution."

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PREMIER INVITED TO VISIT IRAN

KABUL, May 4, (Bakhtar).—At a meeting held yesterday in the Department of Labour and Commerce of Kabul Municipality it was decided that distribution

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Publishing Crime News

In the last few weeks an increasing amount of crime news has been published by the press in Afghanistan. All this news is released by the Justice Ministry and Ministry of Interior and their affiliated departments.

The publishing of this type of news which is of human interest is both a sign of our democratic form of government and a reflection of our society.

What is important here is the need to set up a separate department in the Ministry of Interior or in the Ministry of Justice to serve as a responsible liaison with the press.

The establishment of such a department becomes all the more necessary since at present sources of crime news are neither well defined nor are they assuming clear out responsibilities in releasing such news.

It is interesting to note that most of the crime stories released are from the files. Only after the final verdict is rendered is the case made public.

The press ought to be notified from time to time about the cases. Whether they send their reporters to gather the news is their own responsibility. Such notifications could be issued by the proposed liaison.

After reading a few crime stories one begins to wonder about the nature of punishment.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Ishal* carried an editorial on the housing problem. Due to a rapid increase in population on one hand and an accelerated process of urbanization on the other, the city of Kabul has become a fairly congested area and rents are skyrocketing. The editorial suggested that the municipal authorities should take steps to control the rent and to build more housing units.

Considering the financial strain, it is too much to hope that the municipality should build apartment houses for rent at reasonable prices. The last that could be done, and this does not require much financing, is to see that house owners do not set rent at any level they fancy for the homeless people. The editorial suggested that the corporation should set up a committee to grade rented houses throughout the city and fix the rent for each grade.

Under no circumstances should the house owners be allowed to violate the municipal regulations. Violators should be heavily fined.

Some of the houses which are for rent, the editorial went on to say, are not fit for human residence. Living in such houses endangers the residents' lives. The corporation should forbid the renting of such houses and they should either be repaired or demolished.

One of the letters to the editor, appearing in the same issue of the paper, suggested that the bus company should increase the number of services between the city centre and Darulaman Watt. Evidence private buses ceased to operate along this route, people do not have adequate transportation. Most of the people living in the area are either workers or government officials who cannot get to their jobs on time. Increasing the number of buses along this route is certainly a necessity, said the letter.

Commenting on the Ministry of Education's decision to merge two departments—the audio-visual and the teaching materials procurement—the daily *Ishal* yesterday criticized the fact that school curricula are very heavy with some 16 subjects and four languages taught. This problem, said the editorial, is one that puzzles students' parents. Students' minds are crammed with lots of information which, although some of it is of value, are not absolutely necessary.

Taking into consideration the shortage of teachers and textbooks most of these subjects are learned by heart without the students really understanding them. The editorial suggested that when planning school curricula the education authorities should take students' problems, the country's needs and the possibilities of the application of the curricula into consideration.

If the idea of incorporating so many subjects and languages in school curricula is to prepare the students for their specialized college studies, this could be achieved in a better way by launching a school curriculum reform and simplifying the school curricula. The editorial suggested that at the most some of the less important subjects should be dropped from the curricula.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter from a reader who was angry about the price of a book. The letter said: "A man who was well acquainted with a house found out that the door was locked from inside. This led him to speculate that there was no one inside and that the occupants have left through their neighbor's house. He therefore decided to make an entry by breaking down the door. When he entered, he found all the rooms empty. He collected some clothing and rug and then all of a sudden he felt hungry. He then started looking for food. He found some bread, oranges and fat. He ate the food and drank the juice. He then went to the village chief and a policeman arrested him."

WORLD PRESS

The Times of London broke more than 180 years of tradition Monday night and began putting news on its front page. The new era opened with a flourish, not to say a scoop.

Instead of the usual " agony column" of small advertisements, the newspaper filled its front page with world and home news stories.

Its main lead story was headlined: "London to be new H.Q. for NATO." The Times diplomatic correspondent reported:

"London will be the new headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

"This is the firm conclusion of NATO experts directly concerned, although they were of government officials who are likely to be announced until the spring meeting of the organization, which opens in Brussels on June 6."

The *Ladu* of Burma and the *Naga Samaj* of India have recently published editorials expressing support for the fourth plenary meeting (enlarged) of the secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association held recently in Jakarta.

"All journalists in Asia and Africa should respond to the call of the Afro-Asian journalists association, and use their weapons to fight, together with the peoples in these two continents, a resolute and undaunted struggle against imperialism," said the *Ladu* on April 29.

The April 30 editorial of *Naya Samaj* said: "Indonesia is no longer a country which opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The right-wing military elements have seized power there. Under such circumstances it is impossible for the Afro-Asian journalists association to conduct its business in Jakarta."

General Suharto has said he hopes for a peaceful settlement of the dispute with Malaysia "the sooner the better".

The newspaper's editor, Woe Kim Wen, flew to Jakarta to interview the army chief and to talk with Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik in Bangkok.

The West German press frontpage news and comments on the much discussed topic of the planned East-West German speakers exchange, on May 2.

The influential *Hamburger daily Die Welt* said that the speakers exchange planned between West Germany's social democratic party (SPD) and East German "Socialist Unity Party (SED)" had become very doubtful.

One of the reasons was that East German communist state chief, Erich Honecker, expressed the desire to postpone implementation of the plan until July.

The conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine* commented: "The communists in East Germany had got 'cold feet'. It said: "The SPD will insist that at least the first public meeting in Chemnitz, East Germany, to be addressed by SPD and SED speaker, will be held this month."

The Soviet Union has joined hands with the U.S. and other western countries in a wild propaganda campaign against China," said *Paikistan Press* in an article on April 30.

The English language *Indonesian Herald* Monday began running President Sukarno's autobiography, as told to American writer Cindy Adams.

A small introduction said the book was being serialised in the daily *berita* for a total of \$100,000 (in dollars) for people to buy. It added the book was not yet on sale in Indonesian book shops.

The book is considered by many to be a revealing portrait of the President.

Political Parties Draft Law: List Of Members Should Be Included

Consistent with Article 5, clause 2, 4 and 5 and the proposals which I have made for the amendment of this article, I want to suggest an addition to Article 6.

Article 6 outlines the information which should be forwarded to the Ministry of Interior for the formation of a political party in Afghanistan. Previous articles enumerate the conditions for membership in parties, but in this article it is not mentioned that a party must forward the names and addresses of its members.

Not only for security reasons but also for legal considerations it is necessary to have a complete list of members of the proposed political party. How can a law court legally consider a person as a member of a party when prosecuting him?

The preparation and submission of such a list to the registration department of the Ministry of Interior will also facilitate the work of the Ministry when the members of a party go underground, he then started looking for food. He found some bread, oranges and fat. He ate the food and drank the juice. He then went to the village chief and a policeman arrested him.

In the last few months Canada and England have abolished capital punishment. Are we also thinking of doing so these recent sentences seem to show?

In the crime news published there is very little mention of the means of proving a person committed a crime. We never inform our readers what evidence the police have collected to present to the court.

If our courts decide to use only by relying upon the testimony of a few witnesses, say, by neglecting the old proverb which says: "a person can not become a witness against him," the proper course of executing justice may be jeopardized. Are our police aware of this proverb or not?

Perhaps our police academy should emphasize in its syllabus how to investigate a crime. After graduation they might also be sent as apprentices to some of our law courts.

Our police departments in the provinces should also be equipped with modern means of detection so that they may have scientific evidence to support their cases.

Noel-Baker, winner of the 1959 Nobel prize and a leader of the world nuclear disarmament movement, reaches this conclusion in an article appearing in the current issue of *Impact*, a quarterly published by UNESCO.

He implements it with a proposal for an Operation Vox Populi project on national defence.

He suggests ways in which national governments, foundations and international institutions could finance the operation.

Noel-Baker points out that his proposal is based on the conclusions of the Pugwash Conferences that have brought together scientists from all political and national backgrounds in recent years, particularly the London Pugwash Conference in 1962. There, scientists from thirty-six countries stated that "the goal of full disarmament and permanent peace is realistic and urgent."

In his article, Mr. Noel-Baker first reviews the armaments race from its start a century ago when military man's power disappeared as the sole decisive element in warfare. He notes that "it is perhaps true to say that 80 per cent of the United States scientific and technical experts are engaged in military work" at a budget of \$13,400 million for the year 1965.

On the basis of these memoranda, the committee would "draw up a short manifesto setting forth the dangers of the arms race and its conviction that a safe and practicable worldwide disarmament treaty could be set up. It would then secure the signatures of eminent scientists for the manifesto."

"The Governments have certainly got their money's worth," he comments. "Although it seemed in the ultimate a waste of money, weapons had been devised, everything produced in that year is 'under development' of date; there is now a total revolution in military equipment every five years."

After describing progress in conventional, biological and chemical weapons, anti-missile weapons and warfare in space, Noel-Baker gives a description by the leading American scientists, Dr. Harrison Brown and Dr. James Real, of what a 10-megaton (the equivalent of 10 million tons of TNT) bomb would do to a city like Los Angeles.

"A major problem for those who had survived in very deep shelters would be trying to get through ankle-high to knee-high ash containing numerous hidden pitfalls, clambering for dozens of miles over huge smoking piles of radioactive rubble, burned out timber, wire and steel. If the survivor made it to the edge of the devastated area, he in all probability would have accumulated by that time a fatal dose of radiation which would soon claim what was left of his life."

Then Noel-Baker turns to the claim that the arms race has led to indirect industrial and scientific benefits. He replies that such benefits are "a minimal off-set" against its wastes and dangers.

To say that military research is socially desirable because of the benefits it brings to civil industry is not only an economic absurdity; it is the exact contrary of the truth. Professor Seymour M. Zaiman and his colleagues have shown that the vast concentration of eminent scientists and technologists on armament work in the United States has starved American industry of the experts it needs. He reviews the armaments race from its start a century ago when military man's power disappeared as the sole decisive element in warfare. He notes that "it is perhaps true to say that 80 per cent of the United States scientific and technical experts are engaged in military work" at a budget of \$13,400 million for the year 1965.

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It is a good idea for the Ministry of Interior to be officially notified of the aims of a party.

But what is interesting here is whether the Ministry itself will consider the legality of the party's constitution or whether a separate body, possibly including members of parliament, is to be formed.

At the draft law points out, if the Ministry of Interior fails to give an answer on the formation of the party within a month, the members of the executive board of the party can appeal to a court of law. This means that the very establishment of a political party closely involves the judiciary.

In such a case the Ministry of Interior ought to set up a judicial authority to consider the constitution for a political party before a decision is taken.

There is also another method of doing this. When a political party makes an application it could be referred to the Attorney-General's office. In such a case the Attorney-General will become responsible to answer a court of law on the questions related to political parties.

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RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services

Western Music

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. m band.

English Programme:

6:30-7:00 AST 4775 Kcs. m. 62

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. m. 62

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

Air Service

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival

Herat-Mazar-Kabul

Arrival

Kabul-New Delhi

Departure

Kabul-Mazar-Herat

Departure

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul

Departure

P I A

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival

KABUL-FLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow

Departure

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival

Mazar-Kanduz-Kabul

Arrival

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival

Kabul-Kanduz-Mazar

Departure

Kabul-Khoj

Departure

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Belur

Departure

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul

Arrival

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival

Kabul-Kandahar

Departure

Telephones

Fire Brigade

Police

De Afghanistan Bank

Radio Afghanistan

Pashtun Tashkent Bank

Airlines Sales Office

Bakhtar News Agency

New Clinic

Alleged Murderers Plead Innocent In Moor's Trial

CHESTER, England, May 4, (AP)—In Brady's ash-blond mistress, accused with him in three murders, told an all-male jury Tuesday, "I loved him and I still love him."

Report Shows Air Transport Radically Improved

WASHINGTON, May 4, (AP)—The air transport industry reported in its annual summary of commercial aviation that the U.S. fleet of aircraft has outpaced every other area of the U.S. economy.

J.B. Davis To Head AID Agriculture Programme Here

James B. Davis, new Chief of the Agriculture Division of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), has arrived in Kabul to assume his duties.

Poet Celebrated This Spring

According to a decision, taken by the UNESCO, the 100th anniversary of the birth of the eminent Bulgarian poet Pencho Slaveykov is to be celebrated all over the world in the spring of 1966. Here is a sketch of the poet.

Colleagues, Not Vietnam, Wear Down Diplomat

Possibly the only American who came to S. Vietnam with a surplus of patience is becoming—after nine months—bored.

Air Service

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival

Herat-Mazar-Kabul

Arrival

Kabul-New Delhi

Departure

Kabul-Mazar-Herat

Departure

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul

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P I A

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival

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FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival

Mazar-Kanduz-Kabul

Arrival

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival

Kabul-Kanduz-Mazar

Departure

Kabul-Khoj

Departure

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Belur

Departure

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure

SATURDAY

U.S. Marines Sustain Heavy Casualties In Hand To Hand Battle With Viet Cong Britain Will Send No Troops To Vietnam, Wilson Says

BEN HOA, South Vietnam, May 4. (Reuters)—Bitter hand-to-hand fighting broke out in this central lowlands valley Tuesday as an assault force of United States marines clashed with crack Viet Cong.

Many Viet Cong were reported killed and some marine units sustained heavy casualties, although overall American casualties were termed light.

The battle erupted when two companies of marines taking part in operation "Georgia" 25 miles southwest of Danang crossed a river to hunt down a suspected 200 strong Viet Cong unit on the other side.

The assault troops were hit by a hail of mortar and heavy machine-gun fire as they scrambled out of their armoured amphibious vehicles onto the sandy river bank.

The marines ran for cover towards the nearest treeline—and stumbled into a cluster of camouflaged Viet Cong.

In Washington an investigating senator accused the defence department Tuesday of giving away military equipment needed by American fighting men in South Vietnam.

Senator Ernest Gruening, Democrat-Alaska, said the army's system of disposing of surplus property is one of deception, falsification and fraud, after his government operations subcommittee heard a two-hour account of the programme.

"Unnecessary and wasteful disposals have resulted in the United States military forces at this critical time being short of vitally needed

equipment in Vietnam," said Joseph Lippman, the sub-committee's staff director.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson said Tuesday that the United States had made no requests for British troops to serve in S. Vietnam and that Britain had no intention of sending them anyway.

"I have made it clear in this House, and outside this House, that we are not sending troops to Vietnam," Wilson told the House of Commons in response to questions from left-wing labourites.

He said that British policy on Vietnam had not changed since he had made his last statement in March.

He was then asked how the Labour government could support American policy in Vietnam without sending troops as well. Wilson replied: "I think there is a difference between supporting an operation and involving oneself in it."

He said Britain wants to retain all freedom of action to help start negotiations as one of the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference.

He added Britain also wants to "retain full freedom of action" in the disposition of any British troops that may be pulled out of Malaysia when and if relations with Indonesia clam down.

Meanwhile, on the situation in Southeast Asia, the Premier of Singapore declared Tuesday that the best way to secure peace in this part of the world would be for the major powers to leave the area neutral. But he warned that unless

the expectations of the peoples in the area are met, "communism will be too strong to resist."

Premier Lee Kuan Yew answered questions in an interview by telephone from a south Swedish resort where he is relaxing before attending the socialist international congress opening in Stockholm Thursday.

"The best way to maintain peace and security in Southeast Asia would be for the major powers to agree to leave Southeast Asia as a neutral area in which no major power will use any of the smaller countries in the area as an extension of its own might, and at the same time guarantee the integrity of each of these small nations against encroachments by the others," he said.

The urgent problem of all the countries in Southeast Asia is economic development and modernisation. Unless this happens, and the aroused expectations for a better life for the peoples of Southeast Asia are met or at least show a promise of being met in the foreseeable future.

Question Hour

Contd. from page 1
of equal rights and the principle of peaceful coexistence with all countries with different regimes and systems and world peace are further strengthened and on this basis the government exerts its efforts towards the expansion of cooperation in technical, commercial and transport fields with interested nations and specially countries of this region.

He said Afghanistan has shown an active interest in its support for the strengthening of world peace and security and specially strengthening the bases of peace in this region of the world where we live.

Maiwandwal said the government of Afghanistan supported the holding of Tashkent meeting between India and Pakistan from the very beginning and the declaration issued after the meeting.

The government of Afghanistan has and will express the confidence that sincere adherence to the Tashkent spirit by Pakistan and India will provide the possibility of understanding, cooperation and peace between these two countries.

The government of Afghanistan expressed its great concern over the Vietnam problem which has endangered world peace, said Maiwandwal, adding that Afghanistan has time and again put forward its view on the issue. It hopes that the people of Vietnam will have the opportunity to determine their future without any kind of interference from the outside and will achieve their undeniable rights to peace, independence and unity and in this context the principles mentioned in 1954 agreements should be respected by all nations.

He said Afghanistan believes that in the Vietnam peace talks the National Liberation Front of Vietnam should be included.

The question period lasted for five hours and altogether 45 deputies asked questions from the Prime Minister.

Kenyatta Shuffles Cabinet Following Odinga Opposition

NAIROBI, May 4. (DPA).—Three weeks after he fired Vice President Oginga Odinga and some other left-leaning members of his cabinet President Jomo Kenyatta yesterday announced a new cabinet list.

Foreign Minister Joseph Murumbi was promoted to Vice President. Kenyatta himself will be responsible for foreign affairs, Deputy Agriculture Minister J. Ogo will replace Acheing Onoko as Information Minister.

Former opposition leader Ronald Ngala has become Minister for social services while Tom Mboya remains in his post as planning and development Minister. Kenyatta also confirmed the only European in his cabinet, Bruce McKenzie, in his post as Minister for Agriculture.

Controls Set To Catch Escaped Algerian Leader

ALGIERS, May 4. (DPA).—The Algerian authorities yesterday continued their silence on the reported escape of Algerian opposition leader Hocine Ait Ahmed from an Algiers jail.

Strong police controls along all roads leading out of Algiers seem to confirm the reported escape and indicate that Ait Ahmed is still believed to be in the city.

It is now considered certain that the opposition leader left El Haggah prison unrecognised in a delivery van early May 1. Two prison officials are said to have aided his escape.

The alarms which alert police at airports and along the borders seem to have been set off rather late, although Ait Ahmed apparently had too little time to reach the Moroccan border.

West, East German Political Leader Exchange Postponed

BONN, May 4. (Reuters).—East German leaders have rejected a proposed exchange of political speakers this month with the West German opposition Social Democratic Party and suggested it should take place in July instead.

The social democrats said in an announcement here last night that the East German Socialist Unity Party politburo had made its counter-proposal in a message to the Bonn opposition leader, Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin.

Almost simultaneously, Chancellor Ludwig Erhard's Christian Party which backs the exchange in principle announced its rejection of proposed special legislation guaranteeing East Germans safe passage should they visit West Germany.

But the party parliamentary group decided today to work swiftly on a draft bill slackening the law on prosecution of political crimes.

This is designed to clear the way for any East-West German talks in West Germany who are on the West German prosecutor-generals "wanted" list for alleged political offences or instigating the murder of escaping East German refugees.

WORLD BRIEFS

BOMBAY, May 4. (Reuters).—Seven people died and over 100 were injured in an explosion in a goods train at Bhusaval, 280 miles northeast of Bombay, last night.

JAKARTA, May 4. (Reuters).—A second volcano, the 9,000 foot Mount Merapi, is now in eruption in Java, according to the Indonesian army newspaper "War News."

JOHANNESBURG, May 4. (Reuters).—South Africa's "petrol for Rhodesia fund" has sent petrol worth 30,000 rand (15,000 sterling) to Rhodesia since it was created in January, according to an audit statement released here yesterday.

ROME, May 4. (Reuters).—A Spanish anarchist group claimed yesterday that they kidnapped a Spanish priest-diplomat here to enlist the Pope's aid for political prisoners in Spain.

They said in a letter published in a Rome Newspaper that they intended to hand back the priest, Monsignor Marcos Ussia Ur-ruti-Cochia, spiritual counselor to Spain's Vatican embassy.

MOSCOW, May 4. (DPA).—Twenty per cent of the land mass of the Soviet Union is threatened by potential earthquakes, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, M. A. Sadovskiy, wrote in the party organ "pravda" yesterday. A quake in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, last week killed four people and injured 150.

VATICAN CITY, May 4. (DPA).—The Vatican yesterday issued a series of six postage stamps to commemorate the one thousandth anniversary of Poland's conversion to Christianity.

TOKYO, May 4. (DPA).—Police at Kobe, have arrested four crewmen of the British freighter "Chyebassa", including a 29-year-old Indian, Daya Ranchour, for trying to smuggle 8.8 kilograms of opium worth 319,000 into the country, Jiji press reported.

GENEVA, May 4. (AP).—The annual assembly of the World Health Organisation (WHO), opened here Tuesday and was asked to approve a record budget of \$51,615,000 for 1967—more than seven million dollars above the 1966 figure. Most of the extra money would be used for a world campaign to eradicate smallpox.

ATHENS, May 4. (Reuters).—A Greek civil engineer working on NATO

Nine East African Countries Sign Economic Accord

ADDIS ABABA, May 4. (DPA).—Representatives of nine Eastern African countries yesterday adopted a "transitional agreement" setting out the terms of an association which will govern cooperation among themselves prior to the establishment of an economic community in their region.

The agreement will be signed by the representatives of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania and Zambia at a formal ceremony today before the closing of the two-and-a-half-day meeting.

At its session yesterday, the interior council of ministers of the economic community of Eastern Africa also considered a draft submitted by the ECA secretariat of a treaty establishing the community, which was unanimously adopted as a basis for detailed discussions among governments.

The meeting also formally requested the ECA executive secretary to appoint a qualified and experienced legal adviser as soon as possible and to arrange for the adviser to visit countries of the sub-region in order to examine this first draft of the treaty in detail with the legal officers of the nine member governments.

projects on the island of Crete has been arrested and charged with espionage, it was announced yesterday.

A spokesman for the Central Intelligence Service identified him as spy Riden Tzortzakis, 36.

The spokesman alleged that he was in contact with "foreign agents." The country to which the agents belonged was not disclosed.

NEW YORK, May 4. (DPA).—The United States UN mission yesterday announced that Washington will contribute about two million dollars for the three-month period of the UN Cyprus action ending June 26, 1966.

The American contribution is subject to the provision that it may not amount to 40 per cent of the total cash donations for this purpose.

Colombo Plan Grantees

KABUL, May 4. (Bakhtar).—Sayed Gul, an agronomist working at Bini Hissar farms left Kabul for Japan Tuesday to study fish raising under a Colombo Plan fellowship.

Sayed Jamaluddin and Zolfeqar, two accountants for the Afghan Construction Unit, returned to Kabul yesterday from India where they studied accounting under the Colombo Plan programme.

Tito-Nasser Talks Start

ALEXANDRIA, May 4. (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of the United Arab Republic began talks here yesterday focussed on problems facing the non-aligned world.

The two leaders met at President Nasser's Mediterranean villa at the nearby resort of Maamoura.

Indications that they are anxious to seek ways in which the non-aligned states can play a more effective role in world affairs were contained in a speech last night by President Tito.

Hajis Back Home

KABUL, May 4. (Bakhtar).—The Ariana Afghan Airlines planes have brought the last group of Afghan Hajis back to Afghanistan.

Altogether the airlines returned 2,750 Hajis to Afghanistan.

As a precaution to prevent cholera from spreading in Afghanistan specially when Hajis return home, the airport health department took special measures with the cooperation of the Public Health Ministry.

Bulgarian

Contd. from page 3
rassov, Pushkin, Lermontov and some 20 German poets—from Heine and Goethe to Lillienkron. Slaveikov introduced new themes in Bulgarian literature and a new approach to the revelation of man.

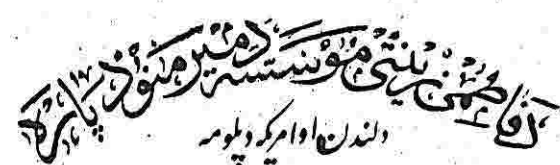
He raised Bulgarian literature to the level of the literature of the European people.

In 1911 Pencho Slaveikov went to Italy together with his friend Mara Belcheva, and there he died in the town of Brunate on May 28, 1912, before being able to finish his big work "Song of Blood"—a magnificent description of the struggles of the Bulgarian people for freedom.

The palette of the poetic inspiration of the great Bulgarian poet Pencho Slaveikov is a rich one—a moving lyricist, a brilliant epic poet, an original literary critic, and an unsurpassable folklore writer.



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Iranian film.
ROAD TO DEATH
PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. Iranian film.
ROAD TO DEATH



Fatima Hairdressing Salon
Diplomée London & Washington
Ashraf Wat
21392

Planning Ministry Announcement

The Ministry of Planning has created a General Directorate in its new organisation. The main function of this Directorate is to study and find the ways and means of encouraging private (local and foreign) investment in Afghanistan. Investors, foreign as well as local, are kindly requested to contact the Ministry of Planning for negotiation with a view to providing them with facilities in their enterprises.

McNamara Comments On Manned Bomber Studies

Following are excerpts from U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara's press conference last week.

Many of us in the department felt that the stories which have appeared these days on the manned bomber investigation deserved further comment.

First, the joint chiefs of staff agreed, and agreed unanimously, with the decision to phase out the B-52 through B-52F models and they agreed unanimously with the schedule adopted for that phase out.

Incidentally, these recommendations for the phase out and the scheduled of phase out were initiated by the air force, and secondly, the joint chiefs of staff unanimously supported the programme to introduce the FB-111 as a follow on bomber for the early 1970's.

Thirdly, the joint chiefs did not oppose the decision to eliminate the B-58 bombers in 1971.

And, fourthly, the joint chiefs have not recommended full development, production or development of an advanced manned strategic bomber. There is, in fact no agreement among the chiefs, no agreement within the office of defence research and engineering or within the air force itself on any specific manned bomber development programme or decision.

At the end of this fiscal year, that is, in June of this year, this country will have some 680 operational intercontinental bombers and 1442 operational intercontinental ballistic missiles, a tremendous force, superior to that of any other nation today, and we are confident it will be superior to that of any other nation in the 1970's.

We are continuing an advanced development work on components and subsystems of a new strategic manned bomber if it should ultimately become desirable to deploy such an aircraft. I think the important point on the advanced manned bomber is this: there is no single thing that most people recognise as the advanced manned bomber.

The reason is very clear. We are still struggling to conceive of the most effective concept for an advanced manned bomber in the environment of the 1970's, the mid-1970's.

Whether it is to be used in a nuclear strategic role as a complement to ballistic missiles or whether it is to be used for conventional bombing, is something which will determine the purpose of a manned bomber.

We must rely primarily upon the intercontinental ballistic missile as the major element of our strategic offensive weapons system. That doesn't mean that we may not need a bomber as a supplementary weapon, but it will not be the fundamental weapon.

Our programme this year on which there is absolutely complete agreement on the basic force structure, happens to include missiles and bombers. But in all prior periods there has been a tremendous agreement extending into the difference of several billions of dollars in the budgets for the strategic weapons systems and extending into the difference of hundreds of missiles in the forces, and hundreds of bombers in the forces.

If we had to spend the entire budget of the defence department, \$50 billion, on the strategic offensive system, we would propose to do so to insure that the Soviet Union does not develop an effective anti-ballistic missile force.

But, we are quite confident that our missiles have that capability today. We see no Soviet system on the horizon in the future within the limits of the period of the programme that we

are dealing with which could in any way prevent our inter-continental ballistic missiles from achieving the objectives which is, in turn, the foundation of the deterrent, and that objective is, as I have said before, a capability for this offensive force, this inter-continental ballistic missile force, to survive an enemy's surprise attack and to survive with sufficient power to penetrate any defensive system he may have with a sufficient strength to insure complete destruction of that nation."

You can well imagine that the ability to defend against a manned bomber threat is much easier to develop and a much less difficult technical problem, than ability to defend against inter-continental missiles, as we work more and more on inter-continental missile threats.

In itself, casts doubt on the characteristics of the manned bomber. Should you develop a plane that will, in effect, go into the target before it releases its weapons, or would you develop a plane that will release its weapons at a standoff distance.

When a reporter asked if there is no need to make an affirmative decision on the B-58 as the chiefs say for several years, why did you decide and announce that it was going to be phased out the U.S. defence secretary answered:

Because the five-year programme covered the year 1971, a year in which we have our full FB-111 force in being, and in examining the relative costs of the FB-111 and the B-58 it appeared to me that we were far better off under those circumstances to terminate the operations of the B-58. We do have time in the future to review.

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Laser Beam Developed By USSR-USA Scientists

Four Moscow physicists designed a laser whose wave-length can be modified. As a result the laser ray

Luna-10 Makes 224 Revolutions Around Moon

MOSCOW, May 4. (Tass).—In the month of its existence the artificial satellite Luna-10 has made 244 revolutions around the moon covering a distance of over 3.5 million kilometres. A big volume of scientific information has been received during the 139 radio sessions with the station.

By May 3 Luna-10 had a period of revolution of two hours 58 minutes 16 seconds. Its lowest point over the surface of the moon was 360.7 kilometres and the highest—1007.5 kilometres.

One month has passed since the placing of the Luna-10 station in orbit around the moon.

Carried out during the radio communication sessions also were numerous trajectory measurements and important telemetric information has been obtained on the work of flight systems.

The flight instrumentation and systems of the selenoid are functioning normally and there is no departure observed from the set regimes.

Analysis of information, received from scientific instruments on board the Sputnik, have permitted to draw the first preliminary conclusions on the composition of the lunar surface, radiation conditions and magnetic phenomena in the environments of the moon, and also on the density of meteorite substance near the moon.

will change its colour from invisible infrared to dark-red.

Such lasers can be used, specifically, to produce a powerful effect on matter. They will make it possible to influence the trend of chemical reactions in the desired direction. According to Prof. Rem Khokhlov, who is in charge of the work, "a beam from such a generator will be able to cut molecules into parts and no other up-to-date scientific research instrument can do this operation better than the laser."

Professor Khokhlov believes that such generators can be designed for many ranges of infra-red and visible light.

Moscow scientists plan to produce a laser ray shortly which will change its colour from red to green and, maybe, to blue.

Till recently the lasers (extraordinarily powerful generators of major practical interest) operated on a small number of absolutely definite frequencies.

Four years ago Dr. Rem Khokhlov and his colleague from Moscow university Sergei Akhmanov advanced the idea almost simultaneously with the American physicist Norman Croll of developing a so-called parametrical laser, whose wave length could be changed by means of a special crystal. Passing through the crystal, the laser ray changes the length of its wave.

Such lasers were recently designed in the Soviet Union and the United States. The American physicists George Jordmain and Robert Miller designed a generator of light whose wave-length is being tuned through changes in the temperature of a crystal in a special vessel.

Moscow physicists Rem Khokhlov, Sergei Akhmanov, Alexander Kovrigin, and Algis Piskarskas ap-

Negroes Assert Newly-Won Voting Rights In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, May 4. (Reuters).—Hundreds of thousands of Negro voters turned out in Alabama yesterday in a massive assertion of newly-won voting rights.

About half of them were voting for the first time in their lives as the state held primary polls to elect party candidates for national, state and local offices to be contested in the November 8, general elections.

Long queues of negroes and whites formed outside polling booths throughout the state, centre of the negro civil rights struggle last year. It was expected to produce the heaviest poll in the states history.

The election represents the negroes' first chance in a century to transform them from a political issue into a political force. This was made possible by the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which voided literacy tests for voters, and by massive negro registration drives supervised by federal officials.

Primary polls were also being held in Florida, Indiana, New Mexico, Ohio and Oklahoma but the contest in the deep south was the focus of political interest.

ISSUE(S) MISSING

NOT

AVAILABLE

Prime Minister Maiwandwal Makes Tour Of Kunar Province

ASAD ABAD, KUNAR, May 7, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal told the Chawki woleswalli people Friday that under the leadership of His Majesty the King the people of Afghanistan are moving steadily towards a common goal.

The Prime Minister, who left Kabul for a visit to Kunar Thursday afternoon and spent the night in Jalalabad, said our common goal is to make our country prosperous, to identify the causes of our backwardness and to promote national unity.

Maiwandwal is accompanied by Eng. Ahmadullah, Public Works Minister; Mohammad Siddiq, Governor of Nangarhar; Deputy Ghulam Mohammad Safi, of Chawki, Kunar; and Mohammad Jan of Sarkani, Kunar.

The Prime Minister conveyed the greetings of His Majesty the King to a large group which gathered to hear him.

He said one of the manifestations of progress being achieved in Afghanistan today was that our people show a great yearning for knowledge in all parts of the country.

On the other hand for the future development of the na-

tion's economy preliminary tasks have been completed but our people are not satisfied with their present status and want further progress in different fields of life.

Several persons in the group welcomed government's plans for the development of the country. They also expressed the readiness of the entire people of Kunar in their cooperation with the government to fulfill these plans.

The Prime Minister said the time has come that we should join hands and work day and night for our country's progress.

On arrival in Chawki, Maiwandwal and his companions were welcomed by a group of school boys and girls who delivered speeches.

The Prime Minister at one point said that despite material shortcomings confronting us today, it was gratifying that our people are determined to unite their efforts to eliminate this backwardness.

Maiwandwal said that as the result of the initiative of His Majesty the King, a new Constitution is being implemented in the country. The existence of such a document at this moment has an obvious role in our national life. Our people, according to the provisions of this Constitution have become the master of their own affairs. They are going to shoulder their responsibilities under the constitution and will strive to meet their national problems.

Explaining the purposes of his provincial tours the Prime Minister said "in accordance with the values embodied in the Constitution, and on the basis of His Majesty's good wishes for Afghan citizens, I like to see the people at such gatherings and become aware of their wishes and problems. This, the Prime Minister said, "helps the government keep in mind the actual conditions while outlining development plans."

Maiwandwal said for the development of Kunar Province attempts are being made to exploit the forests and other natural resources and to train youth to make proper use of these resources.

The Prime Minister and those accompanying him on this tour, on their way, visited Khas Kunar, Zauki, Sar Kano, Naarang, Nour Gul, Dar-e-Pech and Narey Alaka Dari Asmar Woleswalli and talked to the peoples of these areas.

At 8:15 last night the Prime Minister and his entourage arrived in Barikot, and spent the evening there.

Royal Audience

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ending May 6: Abdul Satar Shalizi, Interior Minister; Abdul Samad Salim, Mines and Industries Minister; Mohammad Osman Siddiq, Information and Culture Minister; Abdul Majid Zabuli, President of Board of Directors of Bank-e-Mili; General Abdul Razaq, General Commandant of the Air Force; Dr. Mohammad Nasir Keshawari, Governor of Farah; and Dr. Shahi Bye Mustamandi, member of Kabul Museum.

Afghan-Pak Talks Begin On Use Of Railway Extension

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—Discussions on an operating agreement on the use of the railway extension to be built between Chaman and Spenboldak have begun in Rawalpindi between Afghan and Pakistani delegations.

The Afghan delegation left for Rawalpindi for this purpose last Saturday.

The project will be financed by a USAID grant. Agreement on the grant was reached earlier.

The Afghan delegation is headed by Azimussabir Kazemi, Afghan Economic Counsellor in Pakistan, and the Pakistani delegation by Akram Khail, director in Ministry of Communications.

Youth League Head Says Trip Fruitful

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—C.A. Schussel, Director of the Youth League of International Red Cross, left for Tehran Friday after a week-long visit here during which he met with His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of Afghan Red Crescent Society.

He said on his departure that he observed good progress in the activities of young Afghans, first aid centres and the house for destitutes. Schussel said that he will report to the centre of the League and urge for its assistance to the development of activities of the youth league of Afghan Red Crescent Society.

He expressed satisfaction over his meetings with Red Crescent officials and said his visit to Afghanistan was fruitful.

On Thursday Schussel was awarded an Afghan Sarandoy emblem when he visited the Boy Scouts training centre. The symbol was presented to him by Abdul Latif Aryan, the Vice-President of Afghan Sarandoy.

Earlier Thursday Schussel visited the Zarghuna girls high school where he said in a short speech that the role of school students in strengthening the activities of the Afghan Red Crescent Society was very important.

He also visited the various departments of the high school and was presented with a gift prepared by the students.

World To Honour Mothers Tomorrow

NEW YORK, May 7, (Reuter).—May 8 is mother's day throughout the world.

Mother's day is not a happy occasion in the developing countries. In these countries more than 300,000 women die in child birth, a UN official said in New York Friday.

"The millions of mothers we help have never heard that we celebrate Sunday, May 8 as mother's day", Canadian-born Mrs. Adewac-Sinclair, Deputy Executive Director of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) program, said.

"The death toll among infants is also tragic", she said.

"15 million die a year in the developing countries either at birth or before they reach their first birthday".

Most of these deaths could be prevented, she added.

UNICEF is helping almost 100 countries train midwives, nurses and health workers.

UK Promises Commonwealth To Work For Democracy In Rhodesia In Talks Next Week

LONDON, May 7, (AP).—Britain Promised her Commonwealth partners Friday to end the rebellion of white-ruled Rhodesia and work toward a "one-man-one-vote" democracy in that troubled land.

The pledge was offered to calm the fears of African and Asian envoys who suspect the British may yield concessions next week when they meet officials of Premier Ian Smith's breakaway regime for informal conciliation talks.

Reflecting those suspicions at

Karakul Institute Officers Elected

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—In the first meeting of Karakul Industry Development Institute held here the President of Mazari Sharif Karakul Association was elected unanimously as the president of the board of directors of the institute.

The institute was established by Karakul breeders and traders recently to promote the Karakul industry and trade.

The meeting held in D'Afghanistan Bank also elected Abdul Ghafar Reja to serve as executive chairman and Abdul G. Abawi and Shair Nazar as executive vice-presidents of the institute.

600,000 Karakul Pelts Bought In Mazari Sharif

MAZARI SHARIF, May 7, (Bakhtar).—The Karakul Cooperatives' Association in Mazari Sharif has purchased 48,100 more karakul pelts in the first 14 months of present Afghan year than it did during the same period last year.

An official of the association said that the company has purchased 599,452 pelts since March 21 and has paid for them more than 17,035,000 Afghanis.

Nasser, Tito Want Three-Way Meeting With India Premier Full Non-Aligned Conference Likely

CAIRO, May 7, (Reuter).—President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of the United Arab Republic are anxious for discussions with India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, according to authoritative sources here.

The two presidents, who continued their secret review of world affairs in Alexandria, are said to be concerned with present pressures on non-aligned nations.

Their discussions in tight security, have focused particularly on events in India, Indonesia and Ghana, the sources said.

The leaders both recognised that Mrs. Gandhi currently had many pre-occupations at home, so they had left the date and venue of their meeting up to her.

President Nasser is known to have been eager for some time to

confer with Mrs. Gandhi, and it was hoped earlier that she would stop over in UAR when she visited Washington recently.

Last month there was speculation in the press here that a non-aligned summit meeting was being called, though this was subsequently denied in Belgrade and New Delhi.

In New Delhi, the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi told a press conference Friday she welcomed a reported move by Yugoslav president Tito and UAR president Gamal Abdel Nasser for a tripartite summit conference with India.

She added that so far she had not received what she called authentic information about the move of the two leaders.

However, an official source in New Delhi was quoted Thursday as saying that India had already accepted a call by Nasser and Tito to participate in such a tripartite conference. The same sources said Thursday that the conference might even turn into a full-fledged conference of non-aligned nations.

The official sources listed New Delhi as likely site for the conference and a spokesman for the foreign office in New Delhi said last night that the governments of the three nations involved had agreed to hold a high level conference.

He said New Delhi would be most happy to host such a conference.

At her press conference, Mrs. Gandhi also said that India was deeply concerned about the situation in Vietnam and was anxious to bring peace to that country.

She added that most of the non-aligned countries were exploring ways of ending bloodshed in Vietnam.

"All countries interested in bringing about peace in Vietnam must come together on a common basis", she said.

U Thant Appoints New Commander For Cyprus Forces

UNITED NATIONS, May 7, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant announced Friday that he had appointed Ilmari Armes Eino Martola retired Finnish Major General, as commander of the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus.

The last commander, Indian General K. S. Thimayya, died of a heart attack in Nicosia last December 18. British Brigadier A. J. Wilson has been acting commander meantime.

General Martola, who was born in Raase, Finland, will be 70 next Thursday. A UN spokesman said he would arrive here Sunday for consultations before going to Nicosia. He served Finland on Finno-Russian front in 1939 and 1940 and from 1941 to 1944, moving up from division commander to corps commander. He was Deputy Foreign Minister in 1944 and later governor of a province.

He was Thant's personal adviser on military matters relating to the UN emergency force in the Middle East from November 1956 to August 1957.

USSR Correspondents

Mark Soviet Press Day

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—Soviet Press Day was marked here Thursday in a reception arranged by the Soviet Embassy. Novosti Press Agency representative and Alexei Petrov Tass correspondent in Afghanistan, at the residence of the Tass correspondent.

The function was attended by Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Siddiq, Afghan journalists and Soviet Ambassador in Afghanistan Konstantine Alexandrov.

Pamir Appointed Adviser To Ministry Of Justice

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—The Justice Ministry said Thursday that Mohammad Akbar Pamir, a former president of the Agricultural Bank, has been appointed as an advisor to the Ministry, and Mohammad Siddiq Kubbari, former president of Farah province courts, has been named the vice-president of Jamiatul Ummah or Council of Divines. The Ministry also said that Dr. Mohammad Qasim Fazili, former president of the primary commercial court, has been appointed president of the legislation department.

Finance Minister Appears Before Commission Today

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—The various commissions of Wolesi Jirgah considered the following matters Thursday:

Financial and Budget commission debated the government purchase of grain from farmers in 1965 and the inheritance tax which was abolished recently by the government. It also considered an answer by the Finance Ministry on the land tax increase and decided to invite the Finance Minister to testify before the commission. The minister was to appear in the commission today.

The agricultural Commission decided to call on the Agricultural and Irrigation Minister to testify before the commission today on the new organization of the Ministry.

The Communications and Public Works Commission continued its debate on the postal convention and a representative of Communications Ministry received written questions from the commission.

The commission of National Defence heard answers from a representative of the National Defence Ministry about army draftees and those who are excused from military service. Members of the commission forwarded certain written questions to the National Defence Ministry to be answered.

Nigeria Becomes Associate Member Of CommonMarket

BRUSSELS, May 7, (DPA).—Negotiations for Nigeria's association with the European Economic Community (EEC) were successfully concluded here yesterday, the EEC commission announced.

Nigeria will become the first English-speaking country in Africa associated with the European Common Market.

The EEC has agreed that tariffs on Nigerian products and goods will be waived by 1969. However, there will be import quotas for four of Nigeria's main export products—cocoa, palm oil, peanut oil and plywood—based on present import figures. The quotas are to be increased by three per cent annually. Nigeria will grant preferential treatment to the groups of goods imported from the EEC. These goods currently represent four per cent of Nigeria's overall imports.

The association agreement is expected to be signed in Lagos this summer. It will come into effect after ratification by the parliaments of Nigeria and the six EEC-members.

Surkhakan Bridge 70 Per Cent Completed

MEETARLAM, Laghman, May 7, (Bakhtar).—Seventy per cent of the work on Surkhakan bridge over the Kabul River has been completed. Work on the construction of this 157 metre-long bridge began six months ago.

The bridge which is to join Laghman province with the Main Kabul-Torkham highway is supported by 10 concrete pillars. It is ten metres wide.

STOP PRESS

RANGOON, May 7, (Reuter).—Burmese leader General Ne Win left here today by air for Rawalpindi on a four-day visit to Pakistan.

General Ne Win and Pakistan President Ayub Khan are to sign a boundary agreement between their countries on May 9 in Rawalpindi.

4,400 Allied Troops, 15,602 Viet Cong Killed In Vietnam War In Last 4 Months

SAIGON, May 7, (AP).—More than 4,400 allied troops were killed by Viet Cong fire in the Vietnamese war from the first of the year through April 24. An unofficial count showed Thursday.

The Vietnamese listed the largest number of war dead for this period—3,046. U.S. death casualties ranked second with 1,234.

For the allied forces fighting here, Korean deaths reached 126 and Australian 16.

The allied forces reported 15,602 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops were killed in the period.

By official count, 3,082 Americans have been killed in action since the beginning of the U.S. commitment in Vietnam through April 23. The largest number of U.S. soldiers killed in any one week—240—was in the week ending Nov. 20, 1965. This high total reflected the heavy fighting by the U.S. first air cavalry at Ia Drang in the central Highlands near the Cambodian border.

Seven U.S. aircraft were shot down by North Vietnamese army and people in Thursday air raids on North Vietnam, Peking's New China News Agency reported.

Quoting an announcement issued in Hanoi, the agency claimed two planes were shot down over Nghe An province and five others over Bac Thai, Ha-Bac, Land Son, Quang Ninh, and Thanh Hoa provinces.

On Friday U.S. air cavalry reported killing 141 Viet Cong guerrillas in the central coast region of South Vietnam.

In the capital, a civilian committee was formally installed yesterday by Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky to prepare for the general elections promised by mid-September.

Meanwhile President Lyndon B.

Johnson's roving Ambassador Averell Harriman Friday met Samuel Gonard, President of the International Red Cross committee, to discuss the fate of U.S. prisoners in the hands of the Viet Cong and North Vietnam.

Harriman told reporters earlier yesterday, the problem was "that we have been hoping for an exchange of prisoners and so far there has been none arranged."

According to the U.S. state department there are 227 American soldiers listed as missing or detained both in North and South Vietnam. Only 33 of these are known as being detained.

North Vietnam has refused to open its prisoner of war camps to Red Cross inspection or to supply lists of prisoners. North Vietnam has also threatened to try captured American soldiers as war criminals.

The communist parties of Italy and France, two biggest in the western world, have called for an end to United States bombing of North Vietnam and the exaction of American troops from South Vietnam.

They issued this call in a joint communique Thursday after two-day talks. To addition, the Americans should recognise the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and negotiate with it, the communique said.

In New York, Richard M. Nixon assailed "peace at any price" critics of U.S. policy in Vietnam Thursday and urged firm bi-partisan support for the administration.

The former U.S. Vice-President said that "if the U.S. withdraws from Vietnam, we would be buying peace for the moment but in effect we would be buying a larger war in the future."

Such action, he said, would be "rewarding aggression and whetting the

appetites of communist China."

In Washington Barry Goldwater accused Senator W. Fulbright's Thursday criticism "that lends aid and comfort to our enemies" in Vietnam, and said Fulbright should resign as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Goldwater, the 1964 Republican party presidential nominee, said Fulbright, "could do no greater service for his nation and the American fighting men in Vietnam."

Goldwater said he was ashamed of the Democratic senator "telling the American people that our power has made Americans arrogant and self-righteous, and expansionist, and immoral."

"No American has the right or the justification to level such charges against his country," he said.

Goldwater, a former Arizona senator, said shortages of bombs, ammunition, and personnel in Vietnam "are taking on the proportions of a national scandal."

Hakimi Addresses WHO Assembly

GENEVA, May 7, (Tass).—The world Health Assembly, now in session here, resumed Thursday discussion of reports on the activities of the World Health Organisation in 1965.

Afghan Deputy Health Minister Hakimi, addressing the assembly stressed the great importance of such aspects of the organisation's activities as combating infectious diseases, measures to make man's environment more healthy and train skilled medical staffs.

Hakimi said that Afghanistan's five-year development plan will help improve health services in the country.

Sukarno, Suharto Disagree On Role Of Congress Scheduled To Meet Next Thursday

JAKARTA, May 7, (AP)—President Sukarno attempted a major power play this week to recapture his declining power but was blocked by military strongman Lt. Gen. Suharto, a highly reliable source disclosed Thursday.

Heavy patrols of battle-armed troops were reported on Jakarta streets Friday alert for trouble. Sukarno told Suharto and Foreign Minister Adam Malik he planned to dissolve the Provisional Peoples Consultative Congress which is scheduled to meet next week.

Suharto told Sukarno that he would not dissolve the Congress which is the nation's highest legislative body, the source said.

It may be postponed, however. The source, who asked not to be identified, said he was given a full briefing on a meeting which took place Tuesday night.

Sukarno backed off in the face of Suharto's and Malik's adamant stand, but then came forward with an alternative proposal: delay the meeting which is slated to begin May 12. Suharto and Malik in an attempt to placate the President agreed, the source said.

Plans are already underway to denounce the postponement if it comes off, the source said.

Students will hit the streets again by the thousands to force the convening as soon as possible, he said.

The meeting came shortly after

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Yar Mohammad Mujaddidi, director-general of international relations in the Public Health Ministry, left for Addis Ababa Friday, to attend the session of the UNICEF Executive Board which is to be opened in the Ethiopian capital on Monday.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Four officials of the edible oil extracting plant of Bost left for Tehran for training. They are Ghulam Mohammad, Ghulam Rasool, Mohammad Afzal and Mohammad Aref.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Abdul Habib Hamidi, vice-president of the inspection department, has been appointed president of the primary education department in Education Ministry, the Ministry announced Thursday. Hamidi succeeds Mohammad Asif Maval. Maval has been appointed as Second Deputy Minister of Education.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Miss Kubra Nourzai, Public Health Minister, Thursday visited the virology, chemistry, water and drug control sections of Public Health Institute.

JALALABAD, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Senior students of Ahmed Shah Baba and Meer Wais Neeka high schools and the Teachers' School of Kandahar, who are on a trip to Jalalabad, Thursday visited the various branches of Nangarhar University.

In the afternoon the students visited the Haddah archaeological sites. They also called on Governor Mohammad Siddik of Nangarhar early in the day.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—The Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry said Thursday that Abdul Hakim, vice president of agriculture in the Helmand Valley Authority, has been appointed, president of Nangarhar Valley Authority.

Engineer Mohammad Bashir Lodin, the former president of NVA, is to be given a new assignment, the Ministry said.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—The Shauwaki branch of the Community Development Department has sent a team of vaccinators to give cholera shots to people in the areas covered by the branch.

Meanwhile a report from Baghlan states that 11,000 persons were vaccinated in Baghlan against cholera during last two weeks.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Chen Feng, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, paid a courtesy call on Information and Culture Minister at his office Thursday morning.

HERAT, May 7, (Bakhtar)—A 10-man team of Afghan and foreign specialists arrived here Wednesday to discuss the locust fighting programme in Herat.

The programme is being implemented through the cooperation of the United Nations Special Fund.

The experts met Governor Meer Aminuddin Ansari and later began to draft their programme of work.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Gordon Whitteridge, the British Ambassador in the Court of Kabul, paid a courtesy call on Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, the Justice Minister, in latter's office Thursday morning.

HERAT, May 7, (Bakhtar)—A 20-man team of malaria eradication department has begun spraying DDT in malaria infested areas of Enjil woleswali of Herat province.

Also a Ghazni report said that several teams are spraying DDT in Gailan and Aab Band areas.

Malik returned from talks in Bangkok on settling the undeclared war of confrontation with Malaysia.

Sukarno "was furious with Malik's mission and his statements that he wanted to end the confrontation as soon as possible," the source said.

Wednesday night Indonesia's army chief, Lieutenant-General Suharto told Parliament that President Sukarno's mandate obliges him to be responsible to the People's Consultative Congress.

It comprises all members in parliament plus representatives of regional and other groups appointed by the president.

In a statement to the Parliament Thursday night, Foreign Minister Malik said:

"We must not forget that India is one of significant countries in international politics, particularly in Afro-Asian politics."

Malik recalled that there have been misunderstandings in the past between the two countries.

However, he said the new government plans to improve relations with India and at the same time to maintain existing close rela-

tions with Pakistan.

Meanwhile Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister Umarjadi is expected to go to Tokyo next Tuesday for talks with the Japanese government on economic reconstruction of Indonesia.

He is expected to explain his country's economic plight, and seek Japan's cooperation, Jiji Press reported.

Informed sources said the Japanese government intended to offer positive cooperation for Indonesia's economic reconstruction.

A difficulty in this respect is that more than half of Jakarta's debts are owed to East bloc nations.

Other reports from Indonesia say, Achadi, former minister for Cooperative Movement and Transportation, was caught in a midnight raid at his hideout in a Jakarta suburb.

Achadi fled March 18 when army authorities arrested some eighteen ministers on charges of corruption.

The deposed and jailed former Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, has tried to commit suicide, according to the independent Indonesian weekly Fadjar.

Norstad Warns Against Reducing NATO Force

WASHINGTON, May 7, (AP)—A former supreme allied commander of Europe, retired General Lauris Norstad, warned Friday against reducing the NATO force to the point where nuclear war could be its only reaction to an attack.

Norstad said he didn't think the number of NATO troops had been cut that deeply yet, but he told a Senate Sub-Committee on National Security:

"When you get down to a certain point, you use nuclear weapons or give up."

Underlining his concern, Norstad, who commanded U.S. and allied troops in Europe from 1956 to 1962, told the Senators that when he was in command, 30 divisions were considered the bare minimum for Europe's defence.

He said because of defaults in commitments by some of the allies, he had been down to 23 or 24 divisions.

But now, with France withdrawing from the NATO military structure, "there are less than when I was there."

He acknowledged he was speaking "from a distance of three years." But he said he felt the NATO force was "inadequate."

The former air force general proposed also that the Atlantic Alliance be given more say on the use of a limited number of tactical nuclear weapons.

He called for a quick solution of the nuclear sharing problem as a step to relieve tensions.

That problem, he said, involves "almost every aspect of relationship between the countries of the Atlantic community and beyond."

U.S. officials reportedly have decided the United States should close its installations and withdraw its forces in France as soon as arrangement can be made for transfer to a still-undecided new location.

Authoritative sources maintained, however, that no decision has been made and that the American note to France of April 12 is still the official position of the administration.

This note said that the United States would comply with the French request for withdrawal but added that the French deadline of April 1, 1967, was too soon and suggested two years instead, in accordance with a 1958 agreement between the two countries.

France, in its reply of April 25, ignored the American argument. But officials report an increasing recognition of the futility of engaging in a legal argument.

Such recent steps as the French tightening of rules governing allied flights over their territory are playing a considerable role in shaping the decision of American policymakers.

When the decision to move at the

World Briefs

RAWALPINDI, May 7, (AP)—Pakistan will not participate in the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) naval exercises scheduled for this month, the Pakistan Press Association reported Friday.

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 7, (AP)—A delegation of three French scientists has arrived here to assure the Colombian people there will be no danger from French nuclear tests in the Pacific this summer.

TEHRAN, May 7, (AP)—In a traditional Muslim ceremony Friday the Shah's infant son officially named Prince Ali-Reza Pahlavi—a name honoring the Shah's brother killed in a 1955 plane crash.

TOKYO, May 7, (AP)—China has warned India that China will "strike back in self-defence" if Indian troops "continue to make intrusions and provocations" along the disputed Sino-Indian border, Peking's New China News Agency said Friday.

MOSCOW, May 3, (AP)—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny Friday hailed increasing cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union during a talk with Tokyo Mayor Rikitaro Adzuma, the Tass news agency said.

Chalfont Asks Non-Aligned To Mediate In Disarm Talks

GENEVA, May 7, (DPA)—Britain's Disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont Thursday called on the eight non-aligned partners to the 17-nation disarmament conference to be even more active as mediators between west and east when the conference resumes after its summer recess.

Addressing the full assembly at the ultimate session before going into recess next week until June 14, Lord Chalfont blamed the Soviet Union for blocking progress on proposed disarmament measures.

He deplored that during the past few months the disarmament parley had made little progress.

No one could pretend that there had been any visible progress on disarmament measures discussed by the conference in its present session, which opened in January.

At the same time Lord Chalfont said they should not be disheartened, for they had cleared the paths of thickets of misunderstanding and identified and isolated points of difference.

Addressing the non-aligned delegations, Lord Chalfont said some of the proposals forwarded by them had not been perfect from a Western point of view.

The West could not disregard requirements of national or collective security.

"This does not mean that we are not prepared to move from our present position if we see a real chance of agreement."

"But that chance will only come when other delegations around this table show signs that they are prepared to move as well," he said.

Chalfont said the withdrawal of United States forces from Western Europe could greatly increase the danger of nuclear war.

He was attacking Soviet proposals at the 17-nation disarmament conference which demand the evacuation of all foreign bases.

In the event of a conventional Soviet attack, he said the United States could defend its West European allies only "by an almost automatic resort to strategic nuclear weapons."

The USSR charged that, the Western draft treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons has deliberately left a loophole thro-

Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Kabul

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—The Malaysian parliamentary delegation left Kabul for New Delhi Thursday after a three day visit to Afghanistan.

Senator Sayyed Ahmad Shahabuddin, who led the delegation, said on departure that members of the group will take home favourable memories of seeing different development projects in Afghanistan and are assured that Afghanistan is taking steady steps towards its development.

He said that the construction of the Salang highway is one of the most extraordinary achievements in the Middle East.

The Malaysian Senator said that his delegation will report to the public in Malaysia about these achievements in Afghanistan.

He thanked the Afghan government and people for their hospitality.

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Investigation Of Student Murder To Be Continued

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—The case of those accused of murdering a 20-year old university student here last year is still being investigated and as soon as the investigation is completed it will be referred to the court.

The office of Attorney General said Thursday since the case prepared cannot answer all the questions, further investigations have been ordered.

The mutilated body of the student, Ahmad Reshad, was found near Kabul last winter.

To complete the investigations, the office of Attorney General has appointed a new committee.

The case was referred to the office of Attorney-General by the police.

Conference Held On Hotel Managing

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—A conference on hotel management was held at the Hotel Management School Thursday.

The conference was organized by the Vocational Training Guidance Department of the Education Ministry.

Mohammad Tahir Purjush, head of the department, told the conference that hotel management was an important profession and we should work to achieve more efficiency in this area.

Also Abdul Wahab Tarzi, President of Afghan Tourist Bureau, and Sayyed Jan Azhar principal of Hotel Management School gave speeches at the conference.

Afghan Future

Confd. from page 3
gional Cooperation for Development (R.C.D.), though scarcely off the ground, has too nasty a birthmark for neutralist Afghanistan to join it. The Afghans think the whole area—which is to say all their friends and potential friends to north and south—would be much better off without so hopelessly out-of-date a pact.

Afghanistan gives the sense of being a young country, liberating itself from a tribal, feuding, heroic but unfruitful past; a country that now believes that anything is possible.

Atomic Weapons Test

WASHINGTON, May 7, (AP)—The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) reported Friday firing a low intermediate yield underground nuclear test at its Nevada testing grounds.

A low, intermediate range test is the equivalent from 20,000 to 200,000 tons of TNT.

Plane's Fuel Tank Sets Shacks AblazeKilling Two

BUENOS AIRES, May 7, (Reuter)—A woman and her six year old grandchild died when a fuel tank broke loose from a low flying plane and plunged through the roof of their suburban shack. Four other wooden huts nearby were set ablaze by the explosion.

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PM Returns From Kunar Province

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal returned here Sunday afternoon, after a three-day visit to Kunar province in eastern Afghanistan.

Before returning to Kabul, Maiwandwal made a brief stop in Jalalabad and also visited the Abdul Khail agricultural farm near there.

While returning from Asad Abad, Kunar, the Prime Minister met the people and told them a great struggle was ahead against illiteracy, poverty and backwardness.

He hoped "our people, by uniting their efforts will be able to overcome their difficulties gradually."

While speaking about popularisation of education, Maiwandwal said that the need for extending education is felt in all parts of Afghanistan and, at the same time, while our people urge the development of education, they are also demanding other social services as well. However all these hopes cannot be fulfilled at one time, he added. "We should seek to solve these gradually through government assistance or assistance from foreign countries."

Socialist Congress Urges Support Of United Nations

STOCKHOLM, May 9, (AP).—The congress of the socialist international Sunday passed more resolutions in addition to those passed Saturday.

The congress called on socialist parties to work to strengthen the United Nations "which is mankind's chief instrument for preserving the rule of law, fighting poverty and promoting peaceful change."

"The congress further calls upon all democratic socialist parties to seek the seating of the People's Republic of China in her rightful place in the Security Council of the United Nations, believing that there her differences with other countries can best be resolved, and that by her presence the United Nations would be immeasurably strengthened."

In another part of the resolution on the international situation the Congress called for efforts in the UN to eradicate colonialism in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

The congress said that there is still suppression of freedom in communist countries of eastern Europe.

The Congress passed a resolution on disarmament, agreed by the disarmament commission of the socialist international at its meeting in Geneva in February and presented to this Congress as a draft.

"The socialist international, recalling the resolutions of its 1957 and 1963 congresses, believes that there is still room for a more positive and dynamic approach to the problems of disarmament and arms limitation. It recognises that these problems cannot be solved in isolation from the major political problems that confront the world, but is convinced that general political settlements must not be made a prior condition of disarmament agreements."

"The socialist international further believes that no substantial progress is likely to be made in long term measures for arms limitation and disarmament until all states are involved in the relevant discussions and appropriate negotiations."

About Germany: "The Congress, while regarding the continuity of the division of Germany as a threat to peace in central Europe, recognised the right to self-determination of the German people, and pledges its support to all efforts towards a peaceful reunification of Germany, which is absolutely necessary for securing a stable and permanent state of peace."

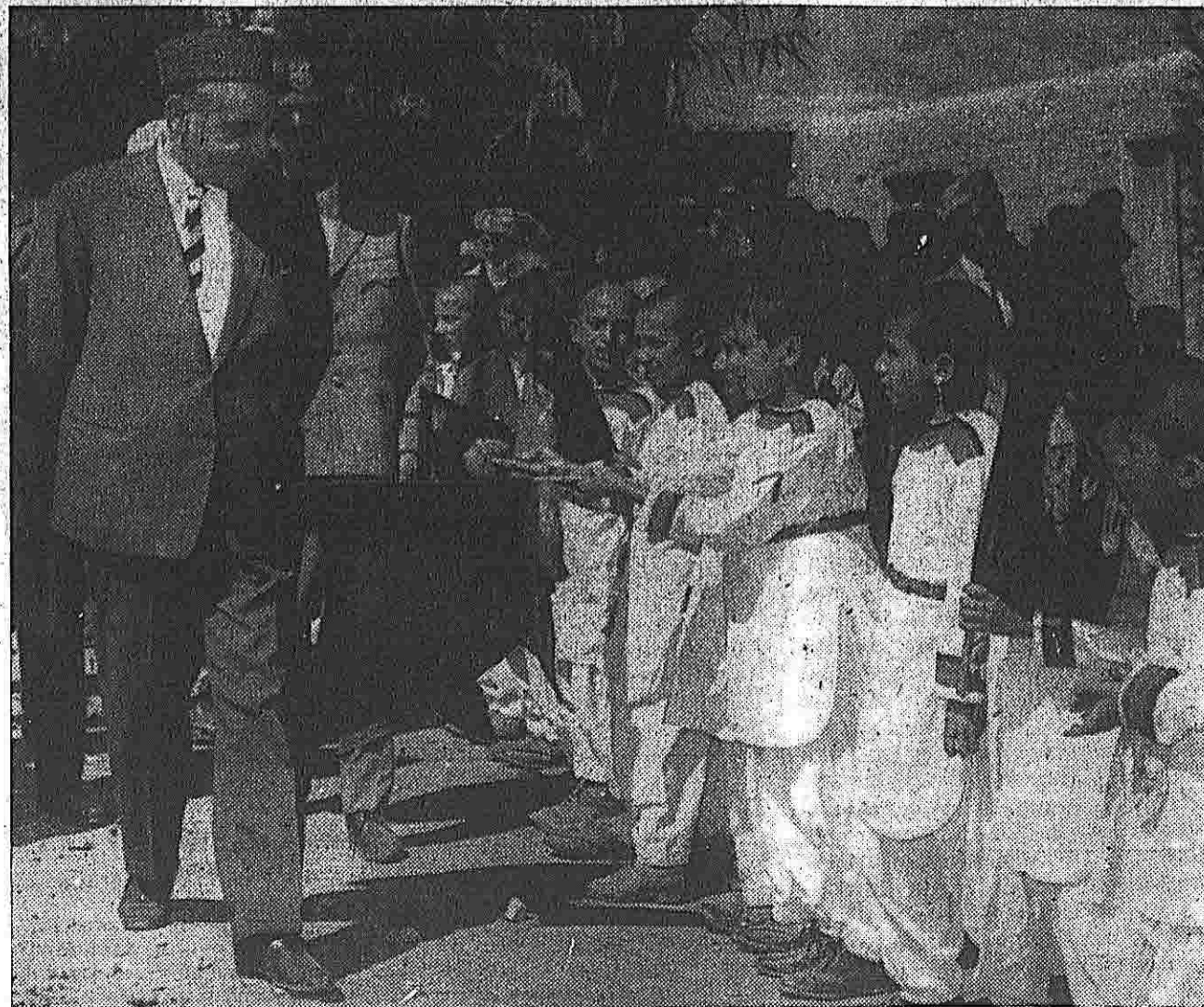
Afghan Envoy In Pakistan Presents Credentials

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—The new Afghan Ambassador in Pakistan Ghulam Mohammad Suleiman presented his credentials to President Mohammad Ayub Khan in Rawalpindi Saturday, the Protocol Department of Foreign Ministry said Sunday.

Also the Protocol office said that His Majesty the King has agreed to the appointment of Sayyed Hamid Mohammad Alamini to serve as the new Sudanese Minister plenipotentiary at the Court of Kabul.

STOP PRESS

SAIGON, May 9, (AP).—Viet Cong terrorist and mortar attacks killed three civilians and injured 28 others in scattered parts of S. Vietnam over the weekend. One of the mortar attacks smashed the Hoi An centre for Viet Cong defectors.



Picture shows Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal being welcomed by school children in Kunar Province during his recent tour.

Abolition Of Inheritance Tax Approved By Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah elected Sunday three remaining members of a committee which will investigate the affairs of the Naghloo power project.

The Jirgah also approved, by a majority vote, the abolition of inheritance tax and it decided to forward a letter from the Interior Ministry on private city buses to the legislation and Judicial Affairs Commission.

The three deputies who were elected to serve on the ten-member committee are Deputy Mohammad Zahir of Nahr Shahi, Balkh; Deputy Sayyed Yahya of Dawlat Abad, Balkh; and Deputy Ali Mohammad from Darai Soof, Samangan.

Seven other deputies were elected to the commission last week by secret ballot.

The Jirgah spent several hours Sunday on the method which should be used for the election of three remaining deputies. Out of nine remaining candidates none of them had succeeded in securing a majority vote.

The Jirgah finally decided to

name three deputies and obtain a majority vote on each one of them.

The Jirgah also approved a proposal put forward by Deputy Abdul Wakil Sedagat of Kama, Nangarhar and Abdul Hadi Hedayat of Khugyani, Nangarhar, that the Naghloo committee should work out a programme for itself and then refer it to the Jirgah.

Several other deputies were urging the Jirgah to issue directives for committees work in advance.

In the afternoon, the Jirgah first approved the abolition of inheritance tax earlier announced by the government and then passed its decision on the letter from the Interior Ministry. The letter expresses the Ministry's views on routes in which private city buses should operate.

TRADE TALKS CONTINUE WITH SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, May 8, (Tass).—Nikolai Patolichev, the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, and Mohammad Akbar Omar, Deputy Minister of Trade of Afghanistan, discussed here some aspects of Soviet-Afghan trade.

Omar is the head of the trade delegation which came to Moscow two weeks ago and is holding talks on trade turnover in 1966.

In the past five years the annual volume of trade between the USSR and Afghanistan has grown nearly 50 percent and now amounts to about 60 million rubles.

The sides have defined the lists of goods and the volumes of mutual deliveries. The main Soviet export items are machinery, equipment, and oil products. Afghanistan sends to the USSR its traditional export goods—cotton fibre, wool, hides, fruit.

A protocol on trade turnover is expected to be signed early next week.

College Curricula Amended To Prepare Students To Work In Judicial Institutions

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—Justice Minister Abdul Hakim Tabibi said Sunday at the end of orientation week for a number of university graduates who will work in the Ministry that the Justice Ministry was obliged to speed up the development of judiciary in Afghanistan in accordance with directives of the Constitution.

The graduates are from the colleges of Law and Theology of Kabul University and Police Academy.

They visited various departments of the ministry during the week and heard officials explain their methods of work.

While thanking the officials for their cooperation in this respect, Tabibi said there was a strong relationship between the proper growth of judiciary and educational and intellectual merits of those engaged in the profession.

He said those working in Justice Ministry have to discharge their duties with utmost honesty and sincerity. Otherwise the very essence of justice will be jeopardized.

He said the most important task of the ministry now was to lay the grounds for the establishment of Supreme Court in October of 1967. At that time judiciary will have evolved as a completely independent organ of the state, he said.

He also said that changes have occurred in the curricula of the colleges of Law and Theology and Police Academy to help graduates better serve the judiciary.

He said justice cannot be achieved on the basis of constitutional values without a healthy evolution of the judiciary.

He added it was on this basis that Justice Ministry will not refrain from taking legal action against any official working in the judiciary accused of illegal acts.

Paris-Shanghai Air Service Now Being Negotiated

PARIS, May 9, (Reuters).—Seven Chinese government experts arrived here yesterday to negotiate for an air service between Paris and Shanghai, the first between China and any western country.

The delegation, led by Chen Tu, a government Minister and Deputy head of the Chinese state airlines, will have talks this week with French government officials.

The proposed agreement will give the French state airline, Air France, the right to operate a service to Shanghai and possibly later to Peking, but it is not yet known if the Chinese will want reciprocal rights for their own airline.

Air France officials said last week they were ready to start the new service at once if the talks were successful.

"We just have to establish a stock of spare parts in Shanghai and send a few technicians and officials there," a spokesman suggested.

French Foreign Ministry officials say France is prepared to negotiate compensation for the Chinese if Air France is given the exclusive right to exploit the new air route. Such compensation would probably be in the cultural field.

The only civic air services to China run from Moscow, Karachi and Jakarta.

Chalfont Urges Decisions To Halt Nuclear Weapons Spread

STOCKHOLM, May 9, (Reuters).—British disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont warned yesterday that unless major decisions to halt the spread of nuclear weapons are taken quickly the road to disarmament will be blocked for years.

"The situation at the Geneva conference on disarmament is a gloomy one," he told the socialist meeting here.

"Virtually no progress has been made," he added. Lord Chalfont said he refused

to share the pessimistic views on the disarmament conference.

General and complete disarmament remained the business at Geneva and the aim of most governments in the world, he said.

The split between east and west was one of technical difference.

"The gulf is too wide, but this is not to say we should sit about and do nothing. We could isolate and identify the problems of partial disarmament so that these measures should lead to general and complete disarmament."

The Sino-Soviet conflict, with special reference to Vietnam, was not the main problem, he said. The big issue was that the Soviet Union was concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons.

This would have to be resolved before the first steps could be taken to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

"Before we reconvene at Geneva we must be quite clear how important this problem is," he said.

"It is the most important single issue on foreign policy of any country in the world," he said.

If this was not realised all the roads to disarmament may be blocked, Lord Chalfont said.

7 Students, Professors Complete Study Tours

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—The following students or officials returned home Sunday after further studies abroad:

Prof. Sayyed Mohammad Husseni and Dr. Samad Ali Hekmat of the College of Medicine of Kabul University returned from France after inspecting the medical institutes of Lyon University.

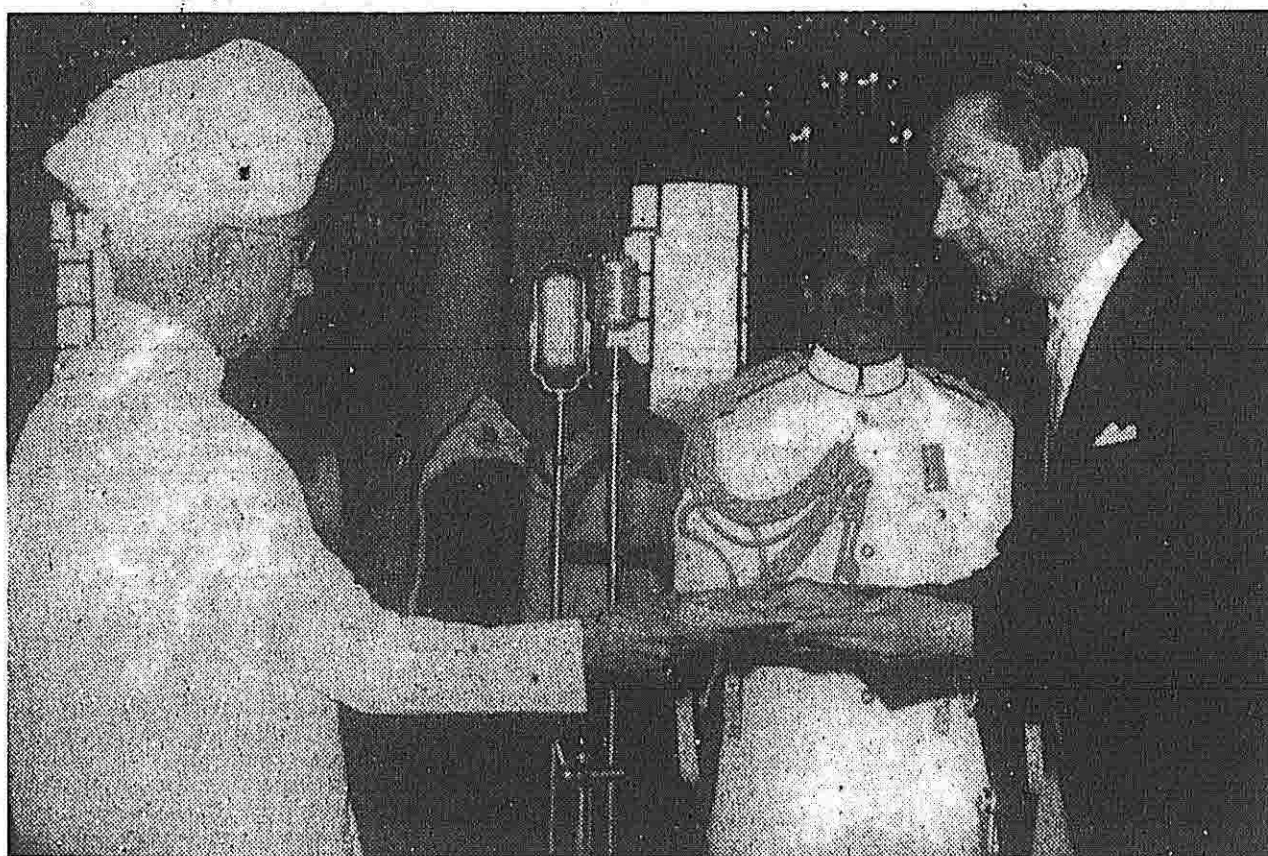
Abdul Wakil Amiri an official of Planning Ministry returned from the United States after further studies in economics and planning under a U.S. government scholarship.

Mohammad Alim Wardak and Sayyed Maqsood Elmi, teachers in the Afghan Institute of Technology returned after further studies in electrical and civil engineering in the United States under a U.S. government grant.

Three officials of the Community Development Department returned home after taking part in an international course in Puerto Rico.

The three officials—Abdul Wahid Najim, Mohammad Gul and Ghulam Dastager—attended the course for three months during which they not only acquainted themselves with athletic activities in rural areas but also small development projects in country side.

The course was attended by representatives of 29 Asian, African and Latin American countries.



The Ambassador of Afghanistan to India Attaullah Nasser Zia, presenting his letter of credence to Indian President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi last week.

Rhodesians Arrive In London For Exploratory Talks

LONDON, May 9, (DPA).—Three officials of the rebel Rhodesian government arrived here Sunday for informal talks with Britain aimed at finding a basis for negotiations on ending the Rhodesia crisis.

The talks will proceed under the strictest secrecy and even the venue of the negotiations has not been disclosed.

Britain is demanding that Rhodesia return to constitutional rule, from which the autonomous colony departed on November 11, when it made a unilateral declaration of independence.

London is still imposing a series of conditions for any possible Rhodesian independence sanctioned by Britain. These conditions include:

Guarantee for the unhindered progress to majority rule in Rhodesia, guarantees against constitu-

tional amendments to the contrary, immediate improvements in the political status of African population, and progress towards the ending of racial discrimination.

At the London talks, however, all that is to be decided is whether foundations exist for successful negotiations on Rhodesia's political future. Both parties are starting the talks from their present positions.

The three Rhodesians are Sir Cornelius Greenfield, chief economic adviser to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, Gerald Clarke, secretary to the Rhodesian cabinet, and Stanley Morris, chairman of Rhodesian public services and an expert on tribal affairs.

Only two British officials have been named, although there may be more. They are Oliver Wright, former private secretary to Prime Minister Wilson, and Duncan Wat-

son, of the Africa division of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

In Zambia President Kenneth Kaunda indicated Sunday he is moving to get stronger UN action against Rhodesia.

Kaunda said in a statement he had sent an emissary to London with a brief regarding the Zambian attitude on the Rhodesian independence issue for Foreign Minister Simon Kapwepwe to take to the United Nations.

The announcement was made one day before British-Rhodesian exploratory talks were due to get underway. Kapwepwe, now in London, is expected to arrive at the United Nations later this week.

Kaunda said he was dissatisfied with Wilson's reply to his protest over the upcoming British-Rhodesian talks.

He added Zambia's attitude was

very clear on the Rhodesian issue but he wanted to hear the thoughts of other nations before going ahead with his plans.

Earlier Kaunda expressed strong disapproval of the latest British move on Rhodesia. He described it as "out of place with the thinking one would like to attribute to a Labour party government in Britain."

In Johannesburg, a pro-government paper said permission for the stateless oil tanker Joanna V to discharge its cargo of crude oil into storage tanks at Beira, Mozambique, had been granted.

Informed sources said it was unlikely the 18,000 tons of oil would be pumped through the pipeline to Rhodesia soon.

They said Smith was not likely to risk upsetting London negotiations.

World Briefs

TOKYO, May 9, (AP).—Some 300 businessmen from 22 countries gathered here Sunday for the opening of a four-day conference of the commission on Asian and Far Eastern affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, May 9, (AP).—Scientists here revealed computers were used to help locate the Mediterranean Ocean area where a missing U.S. H-bomb was found off Spain after an 80-day search.

SALONIKA, Greece, May 9, (AP).—A crowd of 25,000 soccer fans rioted here Sunday, hurling bottles, ripping up partitions and clashing with police.

WASHINGTON, May 9, (AP).—John Gronowski, U.S. Ambassador to Poland, said Sunday the nations of eastern Europe would welcome increased trade with the United States.

RAWALPINDI, May 9, (AP).—Top level Burmese-Pakistani talks were held Sunday by the presidents and foreign ministers of the two countries. Burma's President, General Ne Win, here on a four-day informal visit, had a two-hour meeting with President Ayub Khan and scheduled a dinner for the Pakistan leader Sunday night.

NEW YORK, May 9, (AP).—World heavyweight champion Cassius Clay arrived in New York Sunday night on his way to London but declined to predict the outcome of his coming fight with British empire champion Henry Cooper.

DARE-ESSALAAM, Tanzania, May 9, (AP).—Jacob Malik, the USSR's Deputy Foreign Minister who is on a private tour of east Africa, leaves Tanzania Sunday night en route to Addis Ababa.

SANNA, May 9, (DPA).—Yemeni tribal warriors have confiscated a 13 camels caravan bearing arms, ammunition and cash sums originating from neighbouring Saudi Arabia, "radio Sanna" reported yesterday.

CAIRO, May 9, (DPA).—UAR security authorities have confiscated a quantity of rifles, machine-guns and illegal leaflets during a raid on the flat of a "feudal family" in the area of lower UAR.

LAGOS, May 9, (DPA).—The Nigerian government has invited tenders from motor car manufacturers for construction of a passenger vehicle assembly plant in the country.

PARIS, May 9, (DPA).—French resistance and deportee associations have invited the population of Royan and several surrounding districts to free performances over the next five days of a film showing French resistance to German occupation forces in the Second World War. The move is a gesture of protest against the Franco-German landing manoeuvres called "operation allegro" which run from today until Thursday.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King received in audience the resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Afghanistan at Gul Khana Palace Sunday evening, the Royal Protocol Department announced.

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—A Kabul traffic police who is busy every morning during the rush hour helping little girls of Malalai high school to cross the street has been awarded a prize by the Interior Ministry.

Abdul Hai has been also receiving letters of appreciation from the parents of children.

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—G. Guack, a Ministerial Secretary in the Federal Republic of Germany met Education Minister Mohammad Osman Anwari Sunday morning.

During the meeting, which was also attended by the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, discussions were held on West German aid in education and specially its assistance in technical training. Guack arrived here Sunday morning.

AIBAK, May 9, (Bakhtar).—A group of experts from the City Planning Department of the Public Works Ministry arrived here Saturday to find a suitable location for new Aibak city. The group also met with Mohammad Hanif, governor of Samangan.

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—The Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul Mahmoud Feraugh left for Iran Sunday to spend a vacation.

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—Secretary General and Inspector of French Museums arrived here Sunday to observe the work of French archaeological mission in Afghanistan.

Wife's Voice Raucous Husband Bites Her Tongue
ROME, May 9, (Reuters).—A 72-year old woman was in hospital here yesterday after her 75-year old husband bit her tongue. Police said the man told them: "Her raucous voice got on my nerves."

Red Crescent Anniversary Marked



The 19th anniversary of International Red Cross, the formation of the league of Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies was marked in several cultural institutions here and speeches were delivered on the importance of the activities of such organisations in social life of nation yesterday.

At a function held in Habibia high school, Mohammad Osman Sidki, Information and Culture Minister, and officials of Red Crescent Society were present. Similar functions were held in Zarghona, Malalai, Nejat and Esteqlal high schools. Several gatherings were also held in the provinces to mark the day and newspapers published special articles.

Picture shows Mrs. Homaira Hamidi delivering a speech on the occasion at Malalai High School yesterday.

Hanoi Virtually Isolated, U.S. Announces

SAIGON, May 9, (Reuters).—The American military command here Sunday claimed bombing raids have cut all main routes into Hanoi, pushing the North Vietnamese capital close to isolation.

U.S. bombers in a series of raids encircling the city cut four vital bridges. Some minor routes remained open, but the North Vietnamese would probably have to rely increasingly on river traffic to keep supplies flowing to the capital.

The bridges hit were two between Hanoi and the Chinese border to the north, one on the railway line south along the coast, and the fourth between Hanoi and the major port of Haiphong. The main routes were finally served three days ago when two spans of the Bach Giang bridge, 25 miles from the Chinese border were knocked down, completing the systematic destruction of road and rail links which began last month.

In Warsaw, according to an AP report Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki Sunday predicted defeat for U.S. forces in Vietnam.

"The American aggressors will not be able to put into effect their plans in Vietnam," he declared.

In Hanoi it was reported that S. Vietnam's National Liberation Front issued a statement in connection with the decision of the Thailand government to send troops to South Vietnam.

The statement says the decision of Thailand to send naval and air force units to South Vietnam for direct participation in the "aggressive war waged by the United States is a grave step meeting the interests of the U.S. aggressive policy in southeast Asia. This step, the statement stresses, contradicts the desire of the South Vietnamese people for independence and peace, is a crying violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam and an act contradicting the interests of the Thailand people, and the peace-loving peoples of all the world, which are exerting efforts to put an end to the aggressive United States war in South Vietnam."

Thien Minh, powerful Buddhist, leader in Saigon, warned Sunday that the Buddhists would strongly protest if the central government reneges on its promise to hold national assembly elections next autumn.

Minh, who flew to Danang from Hue where he consulted other Buddhist leaders.

Art Committee Holds Session

KABUL, May 9, (Bakhtar).—The committee to encourage art, sculpture, and painting held its second meeting in the Ministry of Information and Culture Sunday afternoon.

The Minister of Information and Culture, Sidki presided. Some talented Afghan artists, painters, and sculptors attended the meeting.

The meeting considered the training of artists, providing needed materials, and establishing a centre exhibitions.

At the next sessions regulations for holding exhibitions will be drafted.

Golfer Sentenced To Keep Temper

SYDNEY, May 9, (Reuters).—A golfer convicted of hitting a fellow player over the head with a number of eight iron was ordered by a judge this week to keep his temper for two years.

The judge bound over Allan Jon Goddard, 19, for two years and told him: "I don't give second chances. In the past 24 hours you have realised in this most unusual."

Goddard was found guilty Tuesday of maliciously injuring fellow golfer John Richard Gordon during a game at Sydney's east hills golf course.

Gordon told the court he suffered a deep wound which needed 16 stitches.

ders, spoke to an estimated 5,000 persons to the Tinh Hoi Pagoda.

Although he was critical of the central government throughout his hour long speech, Minh did not directly attack the election plans announced Saturday Prime Minister Nguyen Ca Ky.

He said it would be at least a year before there would be an election for a national assembly and his present military directorate would remain in power until that time.

Ky gave in last month to Buddhist demands to hold an early election following massive demonstrations and rioting in Saigon and other cities.

Although some Buddhists have privately denounced Ky's plans to postpone National Assembly elections for a year, it appeared that the Buddhist hierarchy was checking with its top leaders to determine a course of action.

Minh, leader of the youth movement of Saigon's Buddhist institute is to leave Monday for Hoi An, Tam Ky and Quang Ngai before returning

to Saigon. These are three communities just south of Danang.

In California, a U.S. diplomat, Alexis Johnson said Sunday the outcome of the Vietnam war will determine China's future. He was speaking at a world affairs conference.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at the conference's closing session on Asia and the United States said:

"The Vietnam war will decide whether there will be a China convinced of its direction of violence, revolution and Chinese expansion...or a China looking inward and accepting evolution instead of violent revolution."

As for U.S. commitments in Vietnam, which he emphasised are long-standing and necessary, Johnson said. "Our policy is a simple one we can confidently live in a world of free and independent states...the communists cannot...not because they are evil, but because of the nature of their system. Communism cannot accommodate itself to nationalism."

Letters Disclose Gravity Of Rift Between Makarios, Grivas

NICOSIA, CYPRUS, May 9, (AP).—

Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, Sunday denied responsibility for the leakage to Greek newspapers of numbers of letters exchanged between himself, General Georg Grivas, and the Greek government.

Viet Cong

Contd. from page 2

terests of classes and the divisions of people. Class doctrine is the yeast of revolt.

"Class war, hatred of class and anti-Americanism must be fostered within the party and among the people. Efforts must be made to show that the government of South Vietnam is composed of traitors. The ideas of class will be explained carefully to the masses so that everyone will rage at the Americans and their underlings. This mental attitude is important."

Although oral indoctrination is described as the best approach, also included are "revolutionary" newspapers, loudspeakers, Hanoi and Peking Radio, leaflets and slogans.

It is suggested that cadres can "arouse the excitement of people with drums."

There is also a mention of "armed propaganda teams" which will be "aimed at recruiting new members" and used to "make up the people." The document says, "people do not give money or contribute information voluntarily."

The secret operational units responsible for the "political struggle" are known as liberation cells.

Other activities will be carried on by "proselytizing cells of which each hamlet will have one to three." These cells will bring about the result that "our people, posing as dependents of government soldiers, will mix with the real dependents at places like Quang Trung Tining centre and Cong Hoa hospital (both in Bien Hoa province) where they will demand the return of their 'relatives' now in the army or apply for their return on medical or other urgent grounds."

"They will stop convoys of enemy troops going to the front and speak to the men of the dangers they will face. They will weep and wail and set up shrines by the roadside with joss sticks in honor of the dead. They will also make calculated denunciations of the Americans on these occasions which will make government soldiers hate the United States. This demands the service of competent proselytizers."

In a concluding section the captured document warns that "discipline is necessary" to overcome such tendencies as "individualist or conservative thinking, 'fear of a lengthy war', and 'peace illusions'."

21st Anniversary Of Allied Victory Over Germany Marked

Malinovsky Criticises Actions Of U.S. Forces In Southeast Asia

PARIS, May 9, (DPA).—

In numerous ceremonies throughout the country, France Sunday celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the allied victory over Germany. The highlight of the celebrations was when President Charles de Gaulle placed a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldiers.

De Gaulle, in his generals uniform, inspected a guard of honour of all three armed services before the wreath laying ceremony. Later he welcomed representatives of the former front line fighters from the two world wars, who attended the ceremony bearing their traditional banners.

An AP report from Moscow says Marshal Malinovsky, Soviet Defence Minister, Sunday accused American forces of "monstrous crimes" in Southeast Asia and said "by its aggression in Vietnam the U.S. has covered itself with indelible disgrace."

Malinovsky was writing in Pravda on the 21st anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany.

"Unlike certain high-ranking military western leaders who are shouting of their strength," Malinovsky said, "we are not going to advertise the might of our army and navy."

"However we must declare that the armed forces of the USSR have everything needed to curb the aggressive actions of the imperialist exponents of war."

Malinovsky also said that America "attempts to legalise access of the Federal Republic of Germany to nuclear weapons are a serious threat to the peace."

Tass News Agency reported that Malinovsky ordered artillery salutes fired in Moscow and other "hero cities" to mark the anniversary.

A DPA despatch from West Berlin said a Soviet delegation Sunday laid a wreath on the Soviet tank memorial in the British sector of West Berlin on the occasion of Germany's capitulation to the allies 20 years ago. May 18 is celebrated in the East bloc countries as "liberation day." Units of all Soviet armed services played a dirge as the wreath was lowered into the base of the

memorial. In Moscow General of the air force Stepan Grechko said that Soviet anti-aircraft missiles can destroy targets at any time of day or night and in any weather.

"They reliably protect the Soviet capital, the entire country from air-space attack."

"If the enemy resorts to manoeuvring during the flight, to jamming, the missiles will nevertheless hit the target. Our powerful anti-missiles have been shown more than once at holiday military parades in Moscow; they are steadily being improved."

General Grechko said in interview with Tass Correspondent that the anti-aircraft defence troops had also missile-carrying fighters which can cover a distance of 100 kilometres in 2-3 minutes. They are armed with guided "air to air" missiles, have a radar sight and automatic control. The purpose of these machines is to destroy winged missiles and bombers of the enemy at the remote approaches to objectives they defend.

General Grechko recalled that anti-aircraft defence forces made a deep contribution to the defence of Moscow against the Nazis during World War Two.

Kashmiri Nationalists Stage General Strike

SRINAGAR, Kashmir, May 9, (AP).—Kashmiri nationalists staged a short general strike Sunday to protest internment of their leader, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, by the Indian government on May 9 one year ago.

Abdullah, "Lion of Kashmir," is being detained in India on the grounds he engaged in activities detrimental to the security of the nation.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid, Abdullah's nephew and acting president of his plebiscite front political organisation, was arrested Saturday.

Scientists Develop Reflexes In Man

MOSCOW, May 9, (Tass).—A conditional reflex to the effect of an electromagnetic field can be developed in a man, it is contended by scientists from the Siberian branch of the USSR academy of sciences.

This reflex is of particular interest because men subjectively are not aware of electromagnetic oscillations.

Scientists have established that high-frequency electromagnetic oscillations, whose total tension amounts to a noticeable amount at any given point of the earth, are not to be ignored by man.

Scientists sent cold water through a coil attached to the left hand of healthy persons. In response to this, blood vessels contracted in the persons subjected to the test.

Then, before sending the cold water, the experimenters changed the tension of a high-frequency electromagnetic field and after several experiments the vessels contracted immediately after the changes in tension.

Scientists believe that man can perceive electromagnetic oscillations with any live cell and in particular some cells of the cerebrum.

It is quite possible, the scientists say, that the electromagnetic field influences the cells indirectly, that is at first physical-chemical changes take place inside the organism and only then they are recorded by nerve cells. In this case the mechanism of perception of the electromagnetic field is similar to the preception of weak doses of ionising radiation.

Washington, May 9, (AP).—Reports of widespread use of a hallucinatory drug on U.S. college campuses and in big-city ghettos will be studied at a senate inquiry this month, senator Robert Kennedy, democrat-New York, announced Sunday.



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Afghan-Pak Transit Agreement Discussed In Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—The transit agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Law on Land Statistics and Survey, and the maintenance of Salang Highway were among the subjects debated Wednesday by committees of the Wolesi Jirgah.

The Afghan-Pakistani transit agreement was discussed in the Committee on International Relations taking into view the previous agreements in this respect as also the covenant on transit rights for landlocked countries.

In the Committee on Public Works and Communication, Eng. Ghuasuddin Matin, Deputy Minister of Public Works, explained the plans of that ministry concerning road maintenance and he answered questions forwarded by Committee members on this subject.

Eng. Mohammad Bashir Lodin, President of the newly established Department of Land and Settlement,

appeared before the Committee on Budget and Financial Affairs and answered questions on the law of land statistics and survey. He was also given written questions which he will answer later.

Haider Dawar, President of Customs Houses, also appeared before the Committee and testified on issues related to a raise on import and export tax charges.

The Committee on Planning studied the various aspects of the present five-year development plan so that the members will have a thorough background when the third plan is referred to them. The third plan is now being drafted by the government.

In the Committee on Local Administration and Internal Affairs the questions to be asked from Kabul Municipality was discussed.

The inter parliamentary committee on ironing out the differences of two houses over the bill regulating the use of government owned vehicles held its second session on Wednesday.

Payame Emroz Stops Publishing, Needs New Editor

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Raof Turkman, the editor of Payame Emroz weekly newspaper resigned from the post Wednesday, the Information and Culture Ministry has announced.

The Ministry said the paper cannot be published until a new editor is appointed.

The Ministry added that regulations concerning the matter are stated in Article 7 of the Press Law.

The paper is owned by Ghulam Nabi Khater.

Article Seven of the press law reads:

"Every periodical must have a proprietor and a responsible editor."

When the paper came out for the first time on February 9, 1965, Ghulam Nabi Khater was both editor and publisher.

In its issue of May 18, Khater announced the appointment of Abdul Raof Turkmani as the editor of the paper. The newly appointed editor resigned a few days ago due to some differences of opinion about editorial policy of the paper, a well informed source said.

UNICEF Board Considers Family Planning Aid

ADDIS ABABA, May 26, (DPA).—Stiff opposition to any form of UNICEF participation in family planning was being voiced here today by many countries as the debate on the issue entered its second day.

Wednesday's debate was opened by India's Health and Family Planning Minister Dr. Sushila Nayar with an impassioned plea for "the right of a woman to decide to have a baby or not to have a baby." Twelve million people, she added, were added to India's population every year.

"India feels it is necessary that the world should recognise there is a population problem in the world."

The Indian Minister of Health and Family Planning also denied that the people in her country were forced into sterilisation camps as part of India's drive to reduce its population growth. "No one is pushed into sterilisation," she told the 30-nation UNICEF executive board.

Dr. Nayar told the conference, camps in India only provide couples with the chance to discuss birth control problems and for experts advice. At the end of their weekend stay couples could undergo sterilisations if they wished, she added.

"But no inducements or compensations were offered and no one with less than three children is permitted to be sterilised," she said.

India and Pakistan have requested UNICEF assistance in family planning. UNICEF, too, has prepared a document on how to approach family planning. If the recommendation goes through, the UNICEF executive board will then consider requests by India and Pakistan.

STOP PRESS

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, May 26, (AP).—Foreign Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto said Wednesday Pakistan has "no official intimation" regarding Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's offer for a meeting with President Ayub Khan.

Radio Pakistan said Bhutto was talking to newsmen at Karachi after arrival from Tehran, where he attended a meeting of foreign ministers of Iran, Turkey and Pakistan.

HM Congratulates King Hussein, President Illia

KABUL, May 26.—His Majesty the King has sent congratulatory messages to King Hussein of Jordan, on the occasion of Jordanian Independence Day and to the President of Argentina, Arturo Illia, on the occasion of National Day of Argentina.

Jordan gained its independence in 1946. It was part of Ottoman empire from 16th century until World War I. From then on up to the time it became independent it was set up within the Palestine Mandate Sept. 1, 1922.

Argentina became independent of Spanish rule with the successful revolt of the provinces which took place in 1810.

Wilson-Erhard Communique Calls For French Alliance, European Security, Peace

LONDON, May 26, (AP).—Prime Minister Wilson and Chancellor Erhard of West Germany Wednesday called for a reorganisation of the western alliance to "improve the effectiveness of the integrated NATO defence system."

In a joint communique ending Erhard's official two-day visit to London, the two government leaders said firm decisions on this reorganisation should be taken at a meeting of NATO ministers in Brussels July 7.

They also said that agreement must be reached speedily with France "on her continuing place in the alliance."

The communique said Wilson and Erhard had studied the possibility of increasing W. German contributions towards financing the foreign exchange costs of British troops in W. Germany and decided to set up a mixed commission "to examine all the various methods by which the problem might be satisfactorily resolved." The commission is to report back to the two government by Sept. 15.

Erhard flew back to Bonn Wednesday morning after his two days of talks with Wilson and other British leaders.

The communique noted briefly that the two men had agreed on further study of the delicate question of nuclear sharing among the NATO allies.

West German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder is said to have insisted during an hour's talk with foreign secretary Michael Stewart Tuesday on maintaining his government's stand for a W. German share in the control of the alliance's nuclear weapons on a basis of equality. This is despite Stewart's appeal that Bonn would be satisfied with a share in nuclear planning.

The communique said Wilson and Erhard "agreed on the importance of continuing the studies of the nuclear organisation of the alliance."

They also were in accord on renewed efforts to improve East-West relations and Wilson hailed Erhard's March 25 initiative in a note sent to more than 100 governments with proposals on disarmament and European security.

Wilson, the communique said, hoped the West German move "would contribute to achieving an atmosphere of greater mutual confidence in Europe in which efforts could be made towards a just and lasting political settlement."

But an "essential element" of this settlement, the two premiers said, was the reunification of Germany on the basis of the principle of self-determination.

They said they would agree with any proposals "likely to reduce tension in Europe" as long as they do not upset "the balance of military forces to the disadvantage of the west."

And at this point Wilson reaffirmed British determination "to play their full part in defending the freedom of the people of Berlin."

The communique said recent developments in the European Common Market had been discussed. The Wilson "reaffirmed the willingness of Britain to join the European Economic Community, together with the other members of EFTA (European Free Trade Association) who wished to do so, provided that ways could be found to safeguard essential British and Commonwealth interests."

Both sides reiterated their determination to bring the Kennedy round tariff talks to a successful conclusion.

Wilson thanked Erhard for West Germany's support of sanctions aimed at ending the Rhodesian rebellion.

The communique said they had also discussed the question of the Vietnam conflict but gave no details.

Former British Colony In Latin America Becomes Independent State Of Guyana Today

WASHINGTON, May 26, (DPA).—Another of Britain's farflung empire outposts, British Guyana, is becoming the independent sovereign state of Guyana today.

Dignitaries from more than 70 nations are attending in Georgetown, the nation's capital, a week-long round of fiestas and solemn ceremonies marking Guyana's independence.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent are representing her majesty Queen Elizabeth.

The Soviet Union is "the only communist country" invited by the coalition government of Prime Minister Forbes Sampson Burnham to attend the independence ceremonies.

Behind the festive mood and high

hopes of the 650,000 people of this former British colony, squeezed among Brazil, Dutch Guiana and Venezuela on South America's northeast coast, there is considerable unease over racial, economic and political problems facing the new country. Neighbouring Venezuela and Dutch Guiana (Surinam) claim most of its territory.

Overriding all other issues is the continued hostility between East Indians, led by former prime minister Dr. Chedi B. Jagan, regarded by Washington as a dangerous leftist—if not a communist—and negroes, led by Forbes Burnham, who replaced Jagan as premier after the 1964 elections.

For more than a century these two races have faced each other with bitterness and in recent years their antagonism has exploded into murder and arson.

While the wave of violence which preceded election 18 months ago in which Burnham replaced Jagan has ebbed, mutual suspicion continues.

Thousands of peasants from sugar estates and country villages poured into Georgetown the capital on Wednesday for street dancing and carousing during last night's celebrations marking the hoisting of the five-coloured flag of independent Guyana.

Tight security measures against fights and other possible incidents were in effect on the festivities scheduled at the stroke of midnight.

Peasants came by bus and donkey carts wearing their best clothing and carrying small flags and strolled under bunting adorning the main street.

Crowds dressed in the national colours of red, white, black, gold and green. The East Indians of Chedi Jagan's opposition People's Progressive Party, boycotted the festivities under a policy announced by Jagan of "independence, yes, celebration, no." He claims that independence is being granted.

Pan Am Officials Arrive In Kabul

KABUL, May 26.—General Laurence S. Kuter, Vice-President of Technical Services and for Pan American General Robert B. Bell, Director of Pan Am Technical Assistance Programme, arrived here Wednesday.

At the airport they were met by the President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines Gulbahar and some other officials of the Ariana.

General Kuter and General Bell have come here to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors of Ariana Afghan Airlines, said Gulbahar.

The Pan American Airways shares 49 per cent in the capital of Ariana.

Prof Speculates On Results Of Meeting Men On Planets More Frantic Fun Or Subjugation

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, May 26, (AP).—Just suppose, a political scientist supposed Wednesday, that space travel leads to meeting intelligent beings from or on another planet.

Would earthlings wage interstellar war? Would we have to give in to a more advanced civilization, or dominate an "inferior" one? Suppose they had no more, or even less, feelings of love and responsibility? Might meeting with an advanced society push man further toward "creating a culture of frantic fun?"

The speculations came from Harold Lasswell, professor of law and political science at Yale university, in a paper presented to the American Astronomical Society.

Man might abandon war through meeting a civilization more advanced scientifically and technologically than ours, Lasswell said.

In that case, also, he said, "it is conceivable that man's civilisation will intensify the predisposition already visible toward creating a culture of frantic fun, whose chief thrust will be toward intense participation in the im-

ed under a constitution that is keeping him out of office.

The only demonstration in Georgetown so far has been a march of an estimated 50 East Indian rice farmers in front of public buildings carrying banners protesting Burnham plans to trim rice subsidies.

Sampson Burnham, 43-year-old Prime Minister of British Guiana is a big man in every sense.

He is a 6 feet 2 inches, 14 stone negro with an imposing presence soft voiced and smiling with a thin black moustache, he delivers devastating sarcasms with an almost fastidious air.

Burnham, who became the country's youngest Queen's Counsel in 1960, knows what it is like to be prosecuted as well as to defend others. He has twice been in the dock and each time was acquitted. In London in 1960 he was cleared of the charge of using insulting words during an anti-apartheid demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

In 1964 a magistrate dismissed the charge of failing to surrender ammunition under a British Guiana emergency order.

Deputy Minister Returns From Geneva Conference

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim, Deputy Minister of Public Health, returned here Wednesday after taking part in the 19th session of World Health Organisation's General Assembly in Geneva as the head of Afghan delegation.

The General Assembly attended by 126 countries and a number of institutions and agencies was in session for almost a month.

Hakimi said that each representative gave an account of the programmes which are in hand by his country for the improvement of health services.

While explaining Afghanistan's plans, Hakimi said he brought to the attention of WHO the need for helping this country in providing sanitary drinking water to its people.

The General Assembly of WHO adopted this year a budget of more than \$51,000,000 which will be spent mostly on fighting smallpox, cholera, and tuberculosis, and providing drinking water and training technical personnel.

Hakimi said this session gave special emphasis to the activities of public health institutes and as such it called vital the existence of health statistics and asked all countries to provide reliable statistics.

The conference also discussed the dangers of radioactive fallout from nuclear tests and decided to measure its effects on fruits and vegetables.

Indian Mission Meets Ag Minister

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—The Indian Economic and Trade mission met Agriculture and Irrigation Minister, Meer Mohammad Akbar Reza, Wednesday.

An official of the Ministry later said during the meeting matters related to agricultural machinery and water pumps and fighting plant diseases were discussed.

Gen. P. N. Thapar, the Indian Ambassador was also present during the meeting.

Ugandan Forces Take Over Kabaka's Palace; Mutesa's Whereabouts Unknown; UN Calls It Internal Matter

Fighting Expected To Break Out

KAMPALA, May 26, (Reuters).—President Milton Obote of Uganda Wednesday accused the Kabaka (king) of Buganda of rebellion and said that four Europeans had died in disturbances since Monday.

But the president, in a 90-minute speech to parliament did not reveal the fate of the Kabaka, 41-year-old Sir Edward Frederick Mutesa, whose palace was stormed by troops yesterday.

President Obote charged that the Kabaka, popularly known as king Freddie, was the author of "a three-

pronged plan for rebellion" in Uganda.

He made no mention whatever of the whereabouts of the Kabaka, ruler of the biggest of Uganda's four kingdoms and more than one-third of the country's population, of seven million.

But Dr. Obote defended his action in sending the Uganda army to take over the Kabaka's hilltop palace on the outskirts of Kampala.

He revealed that security forces had taken over all the Kabaka's palaces of

which there are believed to be about six.

President Obote said a number of Ugandan had lost their lives in the disturbances.

In New York, a UN spokesman said Wednesday that Secretary-General U Thant could not intervene to help the king of Buganda in his quarrel with Uganda because "it's strictly an internal matter."

President Milton Obote said Wednesday

day night that his government had documentary evidence that the King of Buganda planned as early as April 12 a "fullscale rebellion against the authority and sovereignty of Uganda."

But the President made no mention of the Kabaka's present whereabouts, and his fate remained unknown.

The Kabaka was reported in the palace at Mengo before fighting broke out between Uganda government forces and palace guard. Government forces

(Contd. on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

Persistence is more prevailing than violence; and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together, yield themselves up when taken little by little.

—Pliny the Younger.

Afghan Independence Day

Tomorrow marks the 48th anniversary of the regaining of Afghanistan's independence. We should be extremely proud of our achievements during these years of independence, in particular during the last decade which has been marked by the fulfillment of two development plans, the endorsement and application of the new Afghan Constitution, and the rise of a new and genuine democracy in the country.

The 1958 civil war put the country back by years and destroyed much national and private property and we had to work hard to reconstruct the country but it is clear the chaotic condition is over.

The credit for ending the civil war goes to the people of this nation and His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah for saving the country from the grave danger which threatened our newly won freedom.

During his four-year reign the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah worked very hard to lay the foundation for a new Afghanistan. Under his enlightened and patriotic leadership, the basis for social and political progress in the country was laid.

During the reign of his son, His Majesty King Zahir Shah the work started by King Mohammad Nadir Shah has been happily and smoothly progressing towards stated aims. It was on the benevolent and enlightened guidance of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah that almost three years ago the foundation for the new order in the country was laid. The calling of the Loya Jirga for the approval of the Constitution, the holding of general elections in the country, the coming into existence in accordance with the provisions

of the Constitution of the Wolesi Jirga, and the Meshrano Jirga are some highlights of the new order.

The social, economic, and political independence of Afghanistan has paved the way for stability and the achievement of a higher standard of living for the people. Of particular significance is the establishment of political liberty by which not only the main organs of the state have been separated but also the individual right of every citizen has been guaranteed.

Several important projects during the last few years have been completed and today the regions of the nation are linked by steadily improving means of communication. The attempts made to increase education and literacy also signify the eagerness of the people to popularise knowledge in the country.

But all this should not lead us to a feeling of self-complacency. On this most auspicious occasion which marks the regaining of the independence of this country we should, as an underdeveloped nation, remember that our task is not yet finished. It is necessary in order to consolidate our freedom that we work harder and thus make proud the souls of those ancestors of ours who lost their lives for the cause of independence.

While we are congratulating His Majesty the King and the people of Afghanistan on this happy occasion, we also pledge ourselves to work selflessly for the nation's progress. This is expected of all citizens of our nation. We pay humble homage to those who died for Afghanistan's independence and to the greatest and most outstanding hero of the war of independence, the late Mohammad Nadir Shah.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial entitled "Afghanistan and India." It said that the Indian government is making efforts to create a new and better life for its people and is increasingly appreciated by the peoples and nations of the world. This feeling of appreciation has been coupled with offers of assistance.

After referring to the fact that we are going through the last year of our second five year plan and are preparing for the third, the editorial said that it is encouraging to see friendly nations continuing to offer their assistance. Every day groups of experts and planning advisors from these countries come to Afghanistan. They discuss matters related to assisting us in our third five year plan with our authorities.

An Indian delegation is in Kabul now for this purpose. Talks between the Afghan and Indian delegations center around the establishment of a children's hospital and the use of simple agricultural implements. These tools will be made available with the assistance of the Indian government.

India has valuable experience in the use of these tools which could be used advantageously by the Afghan farmer. The editorial pointed out another field of possible cooperation between the two countries. It said we have not surveyed all our provinces from the viewpoint of cottage industries and handicrafts. Indian experts can help us carry out such a survey so that the government can launch beneficial projects for the development of local industries.

While welcoming the present talks between representatives of Afghanistan and India the editorial mentioned trade problems between the two countries resulting from the closure of border between India and Pakistan. Our trade route to India via Pakistan has been closed for some time due to strained relations between India and Pakistan.

The editorial expressed the hope that both countries would realise the significance of this route as far as the Afghan economy is concerned and not make its opening conditional on the complete solution of differences between them. This is important, said the editorial, since the fruit season is near and we export considerable quantities

of fruit to India.

G. Zafaran in a letter to the editor published in yesterday's *Israh* criticised the use of advertisements appearing in the papers. It said the other day there was an advertisement announcing the auction of a jeep which was supposed to have been in excellent condition. The jeep belonged to some government department. The writer asked why the jeep was auctioned at all if it was in good condition. The only sound reason that one can find is that the chief of the department perhaps has gotten

fed-up with the jeep and wants a Volga or a Chevrolet. If the jeep is not in good condition then the advertisement is misleading the public.

The same is true of other advertisements which appear in the papers. The letter mentioned the cigarette ads. While papers are full of cigarette ads, fresh cigarettes are practically non-existent on the market.

Yesterday's *Anis* editorial welcomed the fact that the British Guinea was about to become independent.

ITALIAN newspapers were hit Tuesday by the second 24-hour nationwide printer's strike in a week.

The strike, began at (1200 GMT) and was to end at 1400 Wednesday. The afternoon editions were already on the streets Tuesday when the strike began. But, the walkout meant there would be no morning or afternoon papers Wednesday.

The *Al-Madina* newspaper of Jiddah in its issue of May 24 said: "Communist China is a regime well known for its aggressive policy and its regional interests, a regime which rejects peaceful co-existence and refuses all means but war for expansion and domination of the entire world. It cannot be trusted with such frightening nuclear weapons."

"Nuclear weapons, dangerous and destructive as they are, look fearfully threatening in the hands of Communist China, the state of fear and blood."

The Soviet Union is resolutely supporting the national-liberation movement of the African peoples. This support stems from the very nature of the socialist system," it is pointed out in the leading article of May 25, issue *Pravda*, devoted to Africa liberation day.

The article points out that the national liberation movement in Africa, just as in Asia and Latin America, is dealing imperialism ever heavier blows in alliance with the world socialist system, which exerts increasingly decisive influence on

Outlook For African Industrialisation

Renowned Africa—a quarter of the world's area, about 8 per cent of the world's population and, apparently, only one-hundredth of the world's industrial output. When the African peoples cross the threshold of independence, what they have dealt with is weak, poorly developed industry, or, all too often, a complete lack of it.

A bulletin of the UN Economic Commission for Africa issued in Addis Ababa in January 1964 noted that industrial output per capita in the African states is just one-twenty-fourth of that of the developed countries.

All these gigantic proportions are a measure of the economic backwardness caused by prolonged colonial rule and exploitation, a lamentable result of alien abuse on the African continent.

The theory and practice of progressive economic development show that industrialisation, the installation and development of machine production, is decisive for economic progress. Nothing else can impel it, nothing else can serve as its basis and support.

It is industrialisation that spurs the development of all productive forces, that raises labour productivity and elevates the standard of living. Quite a few countries, and notably the Soviet Central Asian Republics, have furnished striking proof of this.

It is safe to say that the problem of industrialisation is the most pressing of all the African economic problems.

The apologists of colonialism maintained that the African peoples had no need of industrialisation. The economy of Tropical Africa, "the economy of the primitive," as Kenneth Granville Bradley in his "Britain's Purpose in Africa," "must always be based on peasant farming."

Some of the best informed U.S. officials now fear prolonged political violence in South Vietnam could undermine the whole basis of the American war effort there and force America to reconsider its Vietnamese policies.

A deepening sense of worry and frustration has been evident among policy makers in Washington in recent days.

The Johnson administration is still hoping that by routing military directorate in Saigon, headed by Premier Nguyen Cao Ky and rebellious Buddhist and military elements, it can bring about a settlement.

Both sides have been warned that they are endangering American support.

But in U.S. administration quarters there is less talk than there was during earlier outbreaks of violence this year that the South Vietnamese are suffering from political and military pains. There is more anxious speculation that their differences may be too deep to be reconciled and that they are approaching a point of no return.

Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara's statement Wednesday specifying limitations on the amount of U.S. help that will be given to developing nations is being interpreted by some authorities in Washington as underscoring in policy terms the diplomatic position.

South Vietnamese leaders disclosed by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk at a news conference Tuesday.

Rusk said the South Vietnamese were being told that "their own attitude, their own solidarity, their own efforts are crucial elements in the combined (American and Vietnamese) determination" to get on with the fight against Viet Cong conquest.

Questions are being raised increasingly about whether a prolonged civil strife may put a greater burden of fighting on American troops in the country and whether American forces already battling the Viet Cong may be caught in the middle between warring factions of the South Vietnamese.

For several months there has been talk in Washington about what the United States should do if future government in Saigon asked for withdrawal of American troops.

In recent days a new question has arisen: "what should the United States do if governmental authority in South Vietnam were to break up and the country split into two or more cities in the north, west out of control."

If military forces in the north were to split apart from those in the south, would the situation from the U.S. point of view become hopelessly unmanageable?

The U.S. administration's answer to such questions so far is that ways must and will be found by the non-communist Vietnamese to overcome their bitter disputes at least to the extent of getting on with the war.

The U.S. administration wants to see the Buddhist institute group which has taken a major role in the movement against the government. Three opposition generals also are in Hue.

Americans, both civilian and military, have remained in both north and south and have by the most part continued their regular duties. Americans are not involved in the struggle between the government and opposition elements.

As for Saigon, U.S. officials noted that in a city of two and a half million.

The school program consists of six years, grades seven through twelve. The students receive a high school diploma upon graduation. Since at the present time a higher institution for sports education does not exist in Afghanistan, after graduating the students became sports teachers in different fields.

Article 39: In cases of witnessed crimes, the security officers have been authorized to summon the accused and commit him to the nearest judicial authority on other occasions as well, provided that it is impossible to establish the accused's identity and the case is either a felony or a misdemeanor.

Article 40: No one may be apprehended or detained except on order of a competent organ specified by the law. The accused may be detained by the order of a competent primary court.

From New Times of USSR
By Alexander Vladin

The experts of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, too, said in a report made in the early fifties that "for many years to come the main industrial activity in Africa will be the exploitation for export of its rich mineral deposits."

The frictions of these colonial prescriptions proceeded from the tactics and strategy of imperialism and its long-and-short-term goals in the African continent, totally ignoring the vital interests of the peoples. Elimination of socio-economic backwardness and improvement of living standards through industrialisation was the last thing the colonialists wanted.

Through industrialisation, the African continent as an agrarian and raw-material appendage of the industrial West and the Africans as semi-slaves of wood and drawers of water.

These conceptions flattered out with the collapse of the colonial empires, although there are occasional revivals to this day. Contemporary Africa gives increasing need to economic necessity and looks with the hope to the experience of countries that follow the road of industrial progress.

Many countries in Africa have tackled, or are poised to tackle, the business of erecting industry, which they rightly consider to be their sole alternative to backwardness, economic oneness and dependence on imperialism.

Industrial development holds the linchpin in the economic policies of many young African states—namely the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Guinea, Mali, Ethiopia, Morocco and Tunisia.

Their industrial development plans envisage the dimensions and order of allocations, rated capacities and building schedules for individual factories and

One of the cardinal problems is to take stock of the available raw materials, of the power and other resources, and to determine their most rational use. The latest investigations hold up the lie to Western claims that the continent lacks resources.

In reality, Africa's land yields a large variety of industrial crops and, what is more, contains considerable deposits of cobalt, manganese, chromites, uranium, gold, diamonds and nickel.

(To Be Continued)

U.S. Concerned About Political Unrest In S.V.

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STUDENT SPECIAL

Schools Open

KABUL May 26, (Bakhtar).—This past Saturday, May 22, three new schools were opened in villages of three provinces, and two schools in two provinces were raised to the middle level.

A school with 40 students was opened in the village of Allabad, Kunduz province.

Another school with 40 students was opened in the village of Zard Kamar, Talqan province.

The primary school of Mushkanha, province of Farah, has been raised to a middle school. The school was founded seven years ago, and has an enrolment of 289 students.

45 students are enrolled in the new school in the village of Khanan, Kapisa province.

Contd. on page 4

Asst. Principal At Zarghona School Dies Wednesday

Miss Safa Ebad, assistant principal of Zarghona Lycee, died last Wednesday of a heart attack.

Miss Ebad was born in Kabul. She had her primary and secondary education in Malak. In 1951, after graduating from high school, she joined the college of Letters at Kabul University.

In 1960, she was appointed headmistress of the school. In 1964 she went to Australia for a year on a Colombo Plan scholarship.

Miss Safa was appointed as the assistant principal of Zarghona just this past April. She died suddenly on Wednesday, May 18.

Miss Hamida, another assistant principal of the school, said, "It was a great loss to the school. It is not only a death of Miss Ebad, it is a loss for the Ministry of Education, but also a loss for the welfare of women in Afghanistan."

Kabul Sports School Trains Future Coaches

The 1972 Olympics in Munich are the ultimate dream of every student at the Kabul Sports School.

The "Stadische Akademie Sportliche", of the Physical Education School, is run by the Department of Vocational Education of the Ministry of Education.

In 1961, the school moved to its present building in Karte Char and became a separate school. That it was a branch of the Kabul Darul Mo'Alameen. It has a total of 230 students, of which 171 are from provinces and live in the school's dormitory. Fifty-six are from Kabul and three come from the Military Academy.

PERSONNEL

Said Mohammed Ibrahim, the principal of the school, is a graduate of the school, and did further studies in West Germany. Altogether the school has a permanent staff of ten, plus several other teachers who work on a contract basis. Apart from the Afghan staff, there are four Russians, two German and one Indian who train students in different fields.

The school program consists of six years, grades seven through twelve. The students receive a high school diploma upon graduation. Since at the present time a higher institution for sports education does not exist in Afghanistan, after graduating the students became sports teachers in different fields.

Article 40: In the course of making a search, if on the strength of available evidence it appears that there is a probable cause to believe that the resident may have concealed something useful for the discovery of the crime, the judicial officer can inspect him therefor.

Article 41: Search of a residence is permitted only for inspecting and examining things related to the commission of a crime under investigation and in the course of evidence collection thereto.

However, if in the performance of a search the investigating officer comes across exhibits and things the keeping of which constitutes a crime or are effective in disclosing a crime, the judicial officer may order their seizure therefor.

Article 42: The residence shall be searched in the presence of the accused himself or in the presence of his representative.

In the event of the impossibility of their presence, the search shall be made when two witnesses are present. The witnesses, to the last possible degree, may be from the accused's relatives, or neighbours, or persons known to the accused.

The process shall be recorded and placed in a file.

Doing calisthenics on the grounds. In the background are some of the school's facilities.

One boy braces his classmate, who is practicing the correct form for starting a sprint.

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Kabul Times Student Contests

Every two weeks the Kabul Times Student Special will publish a contest for its readers. Sometimes there will be a crossword puzzle. Sometimes there will be a contest for the best essay on a certain subject.

Any student of any school, whether he subscribes to the Thursday edition or not, may enter the contest. Be sure to write your name and school and class on your answer sheet. Send your answer sheets to the Student Special Page, Kabul Times, Government Press Building, Kabul.

You should receive your copy of the Student Special page on Saturday. You will have one week to send in your answers. They must be in the Kabul Times' office by the Sunday of the following week. For example, the answers to this quiz should be here by June 5, 1966.

The Kabul Times will give a prize to each student who sends in the correct answers to this quiz. There will also be an interview which will be included in the Student Special page.

1. Who was the first Afghan poetess?
2. What is the capital of Zambia?
3. Where is the most famous leaning tower in the world?
4. What is an aardvark?
5. Who was the first man in space?
6. What is the name of the smallest republic in the world?
7. What is the answer to one and a half times one and a half?
8. Where is Andorra?
9. Where is the tallest tower in the world, and what is its name?
10. What is the trouble in Rhodesia? (In 50 words or less).

Youth Programmes

Last Sunday, May 22, the Public Library of the Ministry of Information and Culture announced that it would sponsor weekly youth programmes. These programmes are meant to encourage students to participate in functions held in schools and elsewhere.

Last week students from the boys' and girls' high schools presented several speeches in the first programme.

Next week members of the College of Letters of Kabul University will debate the use of audio-visual materials in developing countries.

How can a country like Afghanistan best use films and radio? Which is better for educational purposes? This programme will take place this coming Wednesday, June 1, at 3:30 p.m. in the Pohany Theatre, next to Istaqal Lycee.

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One day, while she was selling her bouquets of morning glories, she saw a horseman who was very strong and handsome. The man came near the girl and said, "Do you want to sell your pretty flowers to me?"

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Student Contribution: A Village Girl

This story was submitted by Amina Skandary, class 12C, at Zarghona School.

A girl was living in a pleasant village. She was very beautiful. Her long hair was as black as the night. Her lips were as crimson as red roses. She was a poor girl and lived alone.

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THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

All things that we see standing accomplished in the world are properly the outer material result, the practical realization and embodiment of thoughts that dwell in the great men sent into the world.

—Carlyle.

Trial Of Judge Well-Handled

The open trial of the Saripal judge and a member of the Balkh court held here this week was successful in many ways. Despite the lack of experience which we have in holding open trials, it was well organized. Those who attended the trial behaved with respect for the judicial body conducting the trial.

As Mohammad Qadir Taraki, the President of the High Judicial Council, said, judges deliberated for ten hours to decide whether the accused was guilty. Laws applying to the situation were studied carefully.

The trial was also significant so far as the very establishment of a supreme court is concerned. The High Judicial Council will continue to act in place of the supreme court until 1967 when that body is formed.

The trial will serve as an eye opener to judges who are, according to Islamic Jurisprudence, trustees of divinity, the State and the People. Their corruption however small in terms of money is of such a dimension that it cannot be ignored.

Taraki's comments preceding the trial were important both from the point of view of the growth of judiciary and the need to reform some laws which were promulgated before the endorsement of the Constitution.

According to Article 92 of the public security act, the accused, said Taraki, can be sentenced to one to ten years in prison. Unfortunately, he said, this law was promulgated before the Constitution. Now it is our duty, said Taraki, to see that a punishment is in accordance with the spirit of the new Constitution. The Constitution says that the punishment inflicted upon a criminal should depend on the

nature of the crime.

It is true that in modern society slander or libel, for example, is not considered so damaging as murder. It is here that the need for the drafting and implementation of a penal code arises.

Such a penal code should classify punishment. It might be stressed here that a judge who accepts bribes should be more severely punished than an ordinary servant of the people.

A new penal code should have a special section on the acceptance of bribes. We do not know whether it is possible to make acceptance of bribes a crime for which those who continue to act in place of the supreme court until 1967 when that body is formed.

We are happy to see that the public security act was not accepted as a yardstick of social justice. It is also highly commendable that the High Judicial Council, in deciding upon the guilt of the judge, took due notice of what Taraki called "judicial justice." Though public opinion is very much in favour of inflicting upon a corrupt judge a punishment of imprisonment, the members of the High Council stood by the conviction that all are equal before the law.

The attorneys who are defending a case in a court of law on behalf of the State and the society ought to be careful in the accuracy of their language. Attorney Nafisi made several errors while expounding the case in the court. His gravest mistake was that he said the Constitution was approved by the Wolesi Jirgah. The Constitution says that the punishment inflicted upon a criminal should depend on the

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Isah and Anis yesterday gained the 40th anniversary of the regaining of Afghanistan's independence. Photos of His Majesty the King and His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah appeared symbolically on the front pages.

The papers also carried editorials on the occasion. Isah in its editorial said our forefathers were weaker than the enemy military in the past but their independence. However, it pointed out, there was one difference. The enemy was fighting for a lost cause and was ready to take to flight as soon as their intrigues and efforts to create disorders among our people failed to support their military operations. But we were fighting for our independence, we were fighting to liberate our land from the influence of others.

It is a fact said the editorial that life under chains has no meaning whatsoever, the talents of a people and the resources of a country should not be exploited by anyone except the people themselves. If the captive people in Asia and Africa are still fighting for their independence with the inadequate means at their disposal it is because they can no longer tolerate the evils of foreign domination and because they want to live, and work for their own future.

Our independence which was regained 48 years ago was the necessary first step for the creation of a free, and prosperous society.

Other steps had to be taken. At the time we regained our independence many social and economic drawbacks were threatening our national life. A glance at the ensuring progress that has been made in various fields.

At the wish of His Majesty the King and the support of our people we have embarked on a great and historic social reform.

The accomplishments achieved during the past half a century or so does not however mean that all our problems are solved and that we should relax our efforts to do more for the country and the people. The majority of our people are in the grip of illiteracy and still we depend on imports.

Our problems are many and therefore our struggle for a better life continues. Every Afghan should consider himself as having a part to play in the

creation of a democratic system. Singling out the role of writers the editorial said they are ones who are expected to light up the torch of hope in the hearts of their compatriots and show the way to national salvation and progress.

Criticism, if constructive and objective, is a healthy manifestation of democracy. Unfortunately some of our writers, are misunderstanding and misreading the editorial.

International Press Institute (IPI) of Zurich expressed its profound regret Wednesday over the South African government's refusal to accompany U.S. senator Robert Kennedy on his forthcoming visit.

Two North Vietnam newspapers claimed on May 25 that the dry season offensive launched by "U.S. imperialists and their stooges" against the Viet Cong in South Vietnam had ended in complete failure, the New China News Agency reported.

The U.S. "aggression" had failed to regain their initiative on the battlefield, but they had become ever more passive, both in strategy and tactics.

The paper said the signal victory of the army and people in the south showed that they could defeat U.S. imperialist aggression of a people's war.

"Even if the U.S. increases its expeditionary army and satellite troops to several hundred thousand, they are doomed to failure," it said.

The army paper, *Quang Doi Nhon*, said the victories of the Viet Cong proved that they were fully able to hold in check the temporary advantages of the enemy in weapons and equipment and exploit his weakness more fully.

The *Washington Post* ironically points out in its issue of May 25 that critics of U.S. policy in Vietnam would have U.S. assistance reserved for victims of aggression only when they are powerful, united and democratic.

It is only at grave risk that a great power assists a small, weak and divided country to resist aggression. The lesson seems plain. Hereafter let United States assistance be reserved for victims of foreign aggression only when they are large, powerful, united, democratic and far away from any communist power. Such assistance will not involve us in the great risks that are involved in helping the small, the weak, the divided and the vulnerable. The great and powerful nations we assist will make good use of our aid. They will not fritter it away. They will not waste their strength and ours in internal sickening and quarreling. Their efficient, peaceful and capable utilization of our aid will be to secure continual satisfaction and expanding

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Priority Given To Safe Drinking Water, Hakimi Tells World Health Assembly

Editor's Note:

Following is the text of the speech made by Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi, President of the Afghan delegation to the 19th General Assembly of WHO.

Mr. President, honourable delegates, the director-general of WHO, the Royal Afghan delegation extends to you, Mr. President, its congratulations on your election as President of the Nineteenth World Health Assembly. We are confident that under your leadership and guidance this Assembly will successfully fulfill the task which is set for itself.

We should like to take this opportunity to convey to you the appreciation of the Afghan people and Government in respect of WHO's international collaboration. Also I should like to put on record the deep satisfaction with which the Government of Afghanistan has noted the great strides taken by WHO and UNICEF during the past 14 years under your leadership and guidance. Dr. Candau and his team of dedicated colleagues for which we are grateful.

It is quite clear from the comprehensive Annual Report that valuable work has been accomplished by the World Health Organization.

Outlook For African Industrialisation

From New Times of USSR By Alexander Vladin

The deposits of iron ore, coal, oil and natural gas prospected in the Sahara area are big enough to turn many regions of Africa into major industrial centres. Besides, Africa possesses at least one-third of the world's hydropower potential.

The bulk of this wealth, it is true, is still controlled by foreign monopolies, who could not care less for industrializing Africa. Struggle against their control, which obstructs the development of African industry, is vital for the future of Africa's industrialization.

Considerable difficulties in using available resources are created by their inaccessibility. Nature has been generous to some African countries, and poor resources in the interest of common industrial progress is so vital to many African countries. The first task of such countries has already appeared, say, in the Maghreb countries, and in Western and Eastern Africa.

The African states have also to cope with such complicated matters as labour shortages and shortages of skilled labour. The limitations of domestic markets, which impede sales of national goods, are also creating great difficulties.

For this reason, it is important for the African states to determine what

industries they ought best to develop. The yardstick is maximum socio-economic efficiency at the least cost.

Though conscious of the importance of heavy industry, many African countries are so far unable to think of creating their own metallurgical, engineering and chemical industries. Even in countries where these industries exist, greater attention in the present stage is being paid to the light and food industries, to primary processing of exportable raw materials, etc.

As we see, Africa's industrialization has raised a wide range of theoretical and practical problems, on which the attention of governments, business groups and the general public in the young states is focused. The process of industrial development takes shape in the African countries already. By and large, it is quite safe to say today that the African continent has at last embarked on industrialization.

The development index of the many industrializing (with 1958 as 100) in 1963 was 129 in Morocco, 125 in Kenya, 178 in Ethiopia, 119 in Senegal, and 124 in Zambia (in 1964). Electric power generation and the extractive power generation, but their rock-bottom policy is still largely the same. Take the five-year plan for Uganda for the 1961-62-1965-66 fiscal year, for example. It contains recommendations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The main objective set in the plan was to increase production of export crops. It devoted practically no attention to industrial development, not even to the manufacture of consumer goods.

Criminal Procedure Decree Law

Article 43: The judicial officer has no right to search papers found in the accused's residence, sealed or otherwise packed.

Article 44: The judicial officer can seal and lock the place wherein traces and articles useful in the disclosure of the crime committed have been found. The judicial officer is required to instantly notify the Attorney General's office of the occasion.

Article 45: The Attorney General's Functions After Evidence Collection

Article 51: If the Attorney for the government (Sarwanval or Procurator) finds that there are not sufficient grounds for a case to be adjudicated, he may order the case to be dropped. In the event of dropping a case, the procurator notifies the victims and/or plaintiff of the civil or criminal action have been dropped, the procurator shall notify their heirs of the decision made thereto.

Article 52: If the procurator, on studying of the material is fully convinced of the guilt of the accused of a felony or misdemeanor and that there is sufficient grounds for passing the case on to the court, he orders the accused to appear in the primary court of competent jurisdiction.

Article 53: The Attorney's office (Procuratorate or Sarwanval) can either directly conduct investigation in cases of felony and misdemeanor in pursuance to the provisions made by Article 54 and the ensuing respective Articles thereof, or shall request the assignment of the investigating judge.

Article 54: Government officials and employees as well as judicial officials are liable for committing a crime in the performance of their duties or as a result thereof, can be criminally pursued and prosecuted only by the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney and the Solicitor General.

Article 55: The Conduct of Investigation by the Attorney General's Office

Article 56: The Conduct of Investigation, Participation of the accused, the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff and Defendants in the Process of Investigation

Article 57: Exhibits sealed and stamped in accordance with the foregoing article of this Law shall not be opened except in the presence of the accused, his defence counsel, or the person whom they are seized from or a request thereto.

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unity to pass without making the best use of it. Not taking too much time of the Assembly, I would like to point out that the five-year development plan has already been prepared and approved. We are fully aware of the concept that the director-general of WHO, the Royal Afghan delegation extends to you, Mr. President, its congratulations on your election as President of the Nineteenth World Health Assembly. We are confident that under your leadership and guidance this Assembly will successfully fulfill the task which is set for itself.

It is gratifying to note that emphasis is given to such important projects as malaria eradication, improvement of environmental sanitation, training of personnel. These problems are still of the highest priority for many countries, including our own.

We appreciate very much the assistance given by the World Health Organization to us, especially for the eradication of malaria and the training of personnel in health institute, mother and child health, training of personnel and so on. We hope it will be continued.

It is not my intention to picture a valuable work has been accomplished by the World Health Organization.

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View of U.S. CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., MOST AMAZING PARADOX.

After an extensive study and observation tour of New Mexico and Arizona we are now in Salt Lake City, Utah, which a man of vision and ambition for empire-building, Brigham Young, helped to establish about a century ago.

This is the famed homeland of the Mormons, who built their great church or Temple and the adjoining Tabernacle here in Salt Lake City. It is the largest and best choir in the world. It lifts its voice in praise of the everlasting and ever-present Creator of the Universe. We have heard it and we know how exalting and spell-binding a few simple words and simpler music can be.

There is religion in America—plenty of it, but in an over-enthusiastic and, therefore, increasingly as it is slipping back, especially among the younger generation, all over the world. One of the things that Americans will not make the same mistakes, made by other societies in bygone ages which did not get the chance to establish a sound basis of religion and a law of nature.

Some people may have noticed that every human habitation, whether in the form of a metropolis, a town, a village or a hamlet, has an aura and a character of its own. Since arriving in the United States we have been observing something of this phenomenon.

To me Philadelphia appears like a venerable old man with a benevolent smile on his lips and rather stooping shoulders. He is dressed in a dark suit with somewhat shiny elbows.

New Orleans, on the other hand, is like an old, buxom lady wearing a frilled cap, large flowing skirts with a cutting of knees hanging on one side. She has a ruddy complexion, sharp blue

eyes and a button-like nose set on a moon-shaped face. Salt Lake City, like its founder, appears as a middle-aged priest wearing a thick gold watch-chain across his chest and a bow-tie. He has a stern visage, but not unkind—rather quizzical.

However, the most amazing paradox in my humble opinion is that of Washington D.C. (the Texans call it "Shafu D.C."). It is a beautiful park-like town, but to me it looked like a pretty, pre-war New York wearing a pair of tight pants with, unfortunately, one of the trouser-legs missing. Believe it or not, these are spontaneous impressions (call them "illusions" if you like) not due to any addition to LSD.

The polo-game in Vietnam comes to mind. It is a lesson in the papers are full of contradicting reports. The television networks flash on-the-spot pictures (sandwiches) that Americans are doing such things as Butferin, Anacin, Excedrin, Aspro, koolies, chocolates, electronic knives, refrigerators, and one thousand and one other things. The fighting in Vietnam. Mr. Rusk is grilling day in and day out in the Congress and the newspapers are full of reports that are being thrown at the Administration from all sides make it look like a porcupine. Only the mistakes of the past, the McNamara holds his own against the onslaught.

The strongest and most vociferous opposition to the fighting comes from the intellectuals and the students. Cutting through the haze of the "Deseret News" of May 13th) The news of the recent downing of a Chinese plane over allegedly Chinese territory is currently holding the limelight. President De Gaulle and his gambols, on the contrary, have been relegated to the past or, at least, are lurking in the background.

The third nuclear blast by China has created a wave of uneasiness around the world including, of course, the United States. Although there is a tendency on the part of the authorities to minimize the importance of this event; many others, especially legislators, voice a profound concern over this development.

There is also some bickering over keeping the Federal Reserve Bank of Germany out of the nuclear war. The United States Government, in the light of the recent events within the NATO enclave, wants West Germany to join the nuclear club, some of the allies are vehemently insisting that it should not even be consulted about the use of nuclear weapons.

The announcement followed a meeting at the LSU Baton Rouge campus of agricultural and economic experts exploring the implications of the world population explosion on agriculture in the southern United States.

Dr. J. Norman Efferson, Dean of LSU's college of agriculture, sees station a potentially valuable ally in a world of limited land resources.

"As population increases," he said, "our limited resources will not permit continued expansion. Much of our food increases in the future will have to come from increased production per acre."

Dr. Efferson said that while American rice varieties are not immediately adaptable abroad because of variants in soil and climate, they form the basis for cross-breeding

for the production of high quality rice varieties in other countries. He said high quality rice varieties are highly significant since "rice supplies the major food requirements for more than one-half of the world's population."

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There is also some bickering over keeping the Federal Reserve Bank of Germany out of the nuclear war. The United States Government, in the light of the recent events within the NATO enclave, wants West Germany to join the nuclear club, some of the allies are vehemently insisting that it should not even be consulted about the use of nuclear weapons.

The announcement followed a meeting at the LSU Baton Rouge campus of agricultural and economic experts exploring the implications of the world population explosion on agriculture in the southern United States.

Dr. J. Norman Efferson, Dean of LSU's college of agriculture, sees station a potentially valuable ally in a world of limited land resources.

"As population increases," he said, "our limited resources will not permit continued expansion. Much of our food increases in the future will have to come from increased production per acre."

Dr. Efferson said that while American rice varieties are not immediately adaptable abroad because of variants in soil and climate, they form the basis for cross-breeding

for the production of high quality rice varieties in other countries. He said high quality rice varieties are highly significant since "rice supplies the major food requirements for more than one-half of the world's population."

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NEW! CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., MOST AMAZING PARADOX.

After an extensive study and observation tour of New Mexico and Arizona we are now in Salt Lake City, Utah, which a man of vision and ambition for empire-building, Brigham Young, helped to establish about a century ago.

This is the famed homeland of the Mormons, who built their great church or Temple and the adjoining Tabernacle here in Salt Lake City. It is the largest and best choir in the world. It lifts its voice in praise of the everlasting and ever-present Creator of the Universe. We have heard it and we know how exalting and spell-binding a few simple words and simpler music can be.

There is religion in America—plenty of it, but in an over-enthusiastic and, therefore, increasingly as it is slipping back, especially among the younger generation, all over the world. One of the things that Americans will not make the same mistakes, made by other societies in bygone ages which did not get the chance to establish a sound basis of religion and a law of nature.

Some people may have noticed that every human habitation, whether in the form of a metropolis, a town, a village or a hamlet, has an aura and a character of its own. Since arriving in the United States we have been observing something of this phenomenon.

To me Philadelphia appears like a venerable old man with a benevolent smile on his lips and rather stooping shoulders. He is dressed in a dark suit with somewhat shiny elbows.

New Orleans, on the other hand, is like an old, buxom lady wearing a frilled cap, large flowing skirts with a cutting of knees hanging on one side. She has a ruddy complexion, sharp blue

eyes and a button-like nose set on a moon-shaped face. Salt Lake City, like its founder, appears as a middle-aged priest wearing a thick gold watch-chain across his chest and a bow-tie. He has a stern visage, but not unkind—rather quizzical.

However,

His Majesty

Contd. from page 1
PEKING RECEPTION
Afghanistan's national day was celebrated at a reception given here Friday evening by the Afghan Ambassador to China, Mohammad Asaf Sohail.
Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Hsieh Fu-chih, and Lin Feng, Vice-Chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, were among those present.

Both Ambassador Mohammad Asaf Sohail and Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke at the reception, at which a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed. They stressed the great significance of the exchange of visits between the Afghan King Mohammad Zahir Shah and Chairman Liu Shao-chi for the promotion of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "There is a traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Afghanistan. Over the past years, our two countries have all along maintained very good relations, which have developed smoothly."

"In our view, this is by no means accidental. This is because in the relations between the two countries, we have always respected each other and treated each other as equals, we have done what is conducive to friendship between our two peoples, and refrained from doing what is not."

"We have been able to solve questions left over by history in a spirit of sincere mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. Friendly relations established on this basis are precious. We have full confidence in the further consolidation and development of these friendly relations between the two countries."

In his speech, Ambassador Mohammad Asaf Sohail acclaimed the traditional friendship between the Afghan and Chinese peoples, pointing out that there had never, throughout their long history, been any dispute between the two countries, which has always maintained good neighbourly relations. "We always support the restoration of the legitimate right of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations," he said.

"Our boundary question is solved through good understanding and friendly cooperation," the Afghan diplomat stated.
The ambassador spoke of Afghanistan's traditional neutral foreign policy, and the attitude of friendship towards all peace-loving countries, mutual respect with neighbouring countries, and the true friendship and selflessness.

Scout Anniversary

Contd. from page 1
Spotted in the gathering. Assistant President of the Scout Organisation, Abdul Latif Ariani, who read the Iolana's activities report said the number of scouts has risen from five hundred in its first year to over a thousand and five hundred.

He also said that the first troops were set up in Kabul but now in 25 provinces there are branches of the scout organisation.
Arian said at the beginning the members of the scouts organisation consisted only of the students. But in 1960, he recalled, he saw the public some other people have also entered the ranks of Sarandoi.

Referring to education and training of scouts Ariani said that various types of physical training are taught by experts in accordance with the international standards. The scouts organisations both in Kabul and in the provinces are trained by these experts, he said.

The graduates of these courses at present are teaching in Kabul and in the provinces.
Mainwandi presented the scout medal to the co-chairman of the Far East and World Scouts International Administrative Section, G. R. Poldina who is presently visiting Afghanistan.

Mainwandi presented the special medal of Afghanistan's scouts to its former President, Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak who was Governor of Kabul.
Mainwandi inspected Sarandoi camps in Gul Bagh and witnessed scout performances and a music concert.

Pin medals were also presented to the Filipino expert Crispulo Hilario, Dr. Mohammad Hamayoun, the chairman of the committee for international relations of the scouts, George Gates, member of the International Red Crescent Society and similarly for international cooperation advisory former committee chairman M. V. Saad.



A protocol on the syllabus to be taught and the date for the opening of the technical and polytechnic schools was signed by Touryalai Elemadi, the Rector of Kabul University and the Education Minister, Rustam Beccov, of Tajikistan Thursday.

Indonesian Mission Arrives In Kuala Lumpur To Pave Way For Formal Peace Talks

KUALA LUMPUR, May 28, (Reuter).—Indonesian embraced Malaysian with tears rolling down the cheeks Friday in an emotional first official contact between the two estranged neighbours in three years.

High-ranking officials of the Malaysia Defence and Home Ministries were at Subang international airport here to greet an eight-man Indonesian military mission dispatched from Jakarta on a goodwill mission.
They have put their trust in us for their safety," he said.

"This is a great day for us in Malaysia. We can now see an end to confrontation and the beginning of peace in this region." The delegation had brought a message of goodwill from General Suharto, the army chief who holds executive power in Indonesia.
"This shows us that the Indonesian military government sincerely wants peace," Tun Razak said.

Malik told reporters in Jakarta Friday that the military mission had been sent to help preparations for the Bangkok talks and "to help avoid possible misunderstandings on the Malaysian side". He confirmed he would leave for Bangkok on Sunday.

AP Adds: British Charge d'Affaires to Jakarta James Murray met Friday with Indonesian Deputy Prime Minister Adam Malik to discuss how this government would like to spend the sum of one million pounds sterling Britain offered recently.

Following the meeting Malik told newsmen this government will use the gift for the rehabilitation of Indonesia's economy.
"Murray disclosed that the proposed Malaysia peace talks were also discussed in general during their meeting—he did not elaborate."

In Tokyo, Indonesian Deputy Premier Sultan Hamengku Buwono Friday described his country's economic situation as "serious but not entirely hopeless."
He indicated help was being sought from both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the foreign correspondence club of Japan, Buwono said that the economy had fallen in the years prior to last October's abortive coup d'etat were brought about because of emotional and irrational decisions contrary to the national interest.
But under the new regime, he said, "Indonesia's foreign policy will be aimed at the extension of the economic and financial co-operation between Indonesia and the outside world."

He added that Indonesia will deal with "both east and west, as long as such cooperation does not harm Indonesia's national interests."

FOR SHEER DELIGHT

Contd. from page 1
The delegation here is in pursuance of the negotiations held between Afghanistan and Hungary last year. Hungary has donated a cobalt 60 radio therapy unit to Afghanistan and how we are at the stage of making practical use of the unit, Katar said.

A reception was held last week in honour of the delegation by College of Science in Spaghman Restaurant.

Afghan Europe Transit & Forwarding Co. in cooperation with their V. German correspondents

MILITZER & MUENCH GMBH.
offer

- 1) Direct service by motor lorry from Munich to Kabul, transit time about 4 weeks, 1 departure weekly.
- 2) This service accepts shipments originating from England, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Denmark and Sweden.
- 3) Mixed Lorry/Rail-service from Kabul via Meshed, Julfa/ Iran to Hof/Saale and Hamburg, transit time about 6 weeks, several departures monthly without previous
- 4) Rail service from Europe via USSR to Tirmez/Sherkhan port and onward by lorry to Kabul and vice-versa.
- 5) Mixed ships-rail-lorry service from European ports to Kabul and vice-versa.

Please note that Afghan—Europe Transit & Forwarding Co. is the only company in Afghanistan being in a position to issue "Through Bills of Lading" covering the transport from warehouse to warehouse. For all commercial and private shipments, please contact us over the phone No. 24771. Or see us personally at our office, opposite Mercedes Benz Workshop Shar-i-Nau.

Hue's New Mayor Loses Control Of City; Ky Meets Commander Of Dissident Forces

SAIGON, May 28, (AP).—Vietnamese marines broke up a howling mob of anti-government demonstrators here Friday night with tear gas and bursts of automatic weapons, and small arms fired into the air. Tracer bullets glowed in flight into the night sky.
Earlier about 10,000 persons jammed the Buddhist Institute to hear speakers who denounced Premier Nguyen Cao Ky's military regime.

Only Friday morning Ky had ordered down the triple fences of barbed wire which his security forces had blocked the entrance to the Institute's main Pagoda earlier this week.
"Ky drove through the streets in a motorcade made a speech at the city hall and promised an airlift of city and vegetables to the still disrupted."

Rice Processing

Contd. from page 3
Louisiana, says it expects a supply of turn seed this year sufficient for some 40 per cent of the state's rice fields. Demand for the seed is high, he noted.

Dr. Efron said he expects Indian graduate agricultural students to study, return with keen interest in the field when they study at the Crowley Experiment station under a special Ford Foundation grant.
LSU experts believe that proposed new rice processing techniques in India could salvage some five million tons of rice now lost through improper rice processing.

This could provide a substantial boost for all of India's present population, the experts say.
Adequate rice processing and increased rice yields through a satisfactory strain of turn have obvious potentials for Indian food production, LSU experts say.

Saturn is credited to Nelson Jodon, U.S. Agriculture Department rice specialist at Crowley experiment station for 33 years.
"He first crossed the variety in 1944 and then took it through many tests sponsored by LSU the U.S. agriculture department."

Jodon discovered that saturn resisted "blast" disease which first attacks the seedling and can be severe enough to destroy the entire plant. Blast-infested plants do not develop complete grains.
The veteran researcher found that saturn produced at average of 4, 318 pounds of rice per acre during a four-year test period in Louisiana. This compared with an average rice production of 3,650 pounds per acre for the state last year.

J. G. Atkins, a U.S. agriculture department pathologist stationed at Beaumont, Texas, helped develop saturn.
He found that its cooking and processing characteristics were equal to the state of Texas' best rice varieties.

Louisiana agriculturists are optimistic that widespread use of saturn there this year will lead to rice unsatisfactory cotton as that state's highest yield crop.

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He added that Indonesia will deal with "both east and west, as long as such cooperation does not harm Indonesia's national interests."

The mayor, Ky claimed, had diverted large sums of government money for political purposes.
Ky also told the people he wanted total victory and added, "Peace measures to be discussed at the Brussels NATO council meeting from June 6 to 8, at which he will be present."

The Ministers would discuss the French governments decision to withdraw from the NATO integrated military structure, but would also take the opportunity to discuss the future of the alliance.
The Brussels meeting would also go over the issues regarding German reunification "to see whether or not there might be some initiatives we can take in the West to do something about it," Rusk said.

Tourism Conference

Contd. from page 3
All countries regardless of the extent of its existing touristic activities, should take measures in varied but specific forms ranging from the launching of economic and sociological surveys on tourism to the realization of new inter-tourism in every form; measures to be influence public opinion in view of raising the standards of tourism; special measures for the protection of cultural heritage in every form; measures to be taken by all types of educational institutions to show tourism's significance in the maintenance of peace, because of:

Redistribution of the wealth of which it is a dominant factor.
Its decisive contribution to the social elevation of peoples.
The opportunity it presents annually for a meeting of millions of persons of all races, all faiths, all convictions.

This universal event will be officially proclaimed next Autumn on the occasion of the United Nations General Assembly.
Thus tourism, acknowledged once again as being a vital element of the social, economic and cultural life of nations, will have the historical privilege of an international year to enable it to make men of all stations better acquainted with the many advantages it offers.

The secretary said that the U.S. government is in possession of unequivocal reports that the communists were not only using Cambodia for asylum but as a jumping-off place for military operations.
He appealed to the International Control Commission to intervene to preserve Cambodia's neutrality.

Rusk told the reporters that U.S. pilots and other outsiders were flying over Chinese territory. He declined to comment further on Chinese allegations that a U.S. plane had been shot down over China on May 12.

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The National Committee deliberated on the new organization set up for Information and Culture and Education Ministries.

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World Leaders Congratulate On Independence

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Telegrams have also been received from heads of government and foreign ministers of many countries.
Afghan messages in many languages were received on the day.

In Iran, Ambassador Sardar Asadullah Serai held a reception Friday evening which was attended by Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida, cabinet ministers, high-ranking Iranian officials, and members of the diplomatic corps.

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While the nun's body was still smouldering, saffron-robed monks placed four wooden benches to form a square around the site and then solemnly placed a lighted candle at each corner.
Buddhist monks here, met President Hui Shue, and the agreement marks "a new success in fraternal cooperation."

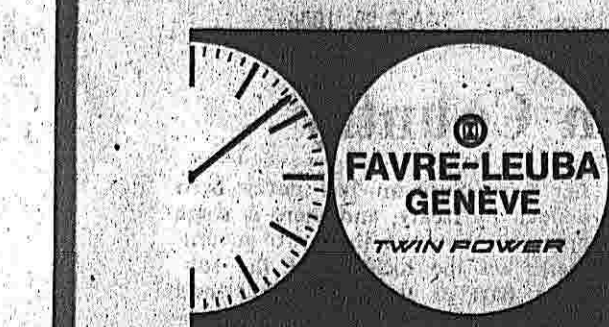
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Kubra Nourzai, Farhadi Appear Before Two House Committees

Miss Kubra Nourzai, Public Health Minister appeared Saturday before the Wolost Jirgah Committee on Health Affairs and answered questions on the polio vaccine for mother and child welfare, Greek medicine, opium, alcoholic drinks, and the supply of sanitary drinking water.

While explaining the views of her Ministry on the subjects, the Minister also received a number of written questions which she will answer and send to the committee.
Also Saturday Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry, testified before the Committee on International Relations on the transit agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The agreement was earlier signed between the two countries.

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KABUL, SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1966, (JAUZA 8, 1345, S.H.)

HM INSPECTS Polytechnic

KABUL, May 29, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King visited Saturday afternoon the construction work of polytechnic school.

Chief of the project Abdul Rahim Chenzai and his chief engineer explained the project to His Majesty.

HM Receives PM

KABUL, May 29, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace at 7:30 p.m. Saturday, the Department of Royal Protocol said.

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Maiwandwal To Visit China Next Autumn

PEKING, May 29, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is to visit China in autumn this year, Marshal Chen Yi, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs said here in a speech Friday.

Chen Yi made the speech at a reception at the Afghan Embassy marking the regaining of Afghanistan's independence.

The invitation to Prime Minister Maiwandwal was sent by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai when Chinese President Liu Shao-chi visited Afghanistan recently.

Rhodesian Talks To Reopen June 2; Zambia Wins "Cash In Advance" Railway Dispute

LONDON, May 29, (Reuter).—Rhodesian talks to reopen June 2, with officials of Ian Smith's break-away regime, it was officially announced here last night.

The exploratory talks—first rounds were held in London between May 9 and 20—are to find whether there is a basis for a negotiated settlement of the six-months' old independence deadlock.

Meanwhile the Rhodesian railways administration has decided to drop its "cash in advance" demand to Zambian users for Zambian freight passing through Rhodesia.

The advance payments order by rail was one of the factors which brought the jointly-administered rail system—which is owned by Rhodesian and Zambian—to the verge of a breakdown into two separate national systems in the past fortnight.

A Rhodesian railways spokesman said the decision resulted from the injunction issued in the Zambian high court temporarily restraining Rhodesian railways from imposing the new freight payment system.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Afghanistan And India

An official delegation from India is now here to discuss with government authorities possible assistance by the Indian government to Afghanistan's third five-year plan.

This is a welcome and promising development in the history of relations between the two countries. Although India itself is a developing country and the Indian government is confronted with huge problems its offer of assistance to Afghanistan, we are sure, is a practical demonstration of the gesture of friendship and growing cooperation between the two Asian countries.

The offer of the Indian government to build a children's hospital, if it materialises will leave a lasting impression of the present state of growing friendship between people of Afghanistan and India.

The fact that Afghanistan is to embark on its third five-year plan means that many new long and short term development projects will be launched to raise the living standards of our people. Skilled and semi-skilled technicians will be required to do some of the urgent tasks for the implementation of these projects. India can help in this connection.

Although the process of industrialisation is fairly recent in India, that country has been able to train a considerable number of technicians in various fields. The Indian technician, we feel, can adjust very well to conditions of life in this country and since India is facing similar problems he can also play the role of a practical teacher with his Afghan colleagues.

Food For Thought

Talent repeats; Genius creates. Talent is a talent; Genius a fountain. Talent deals with the known, with discovered and realized truths, analyzing, arranging, combining, applying positive knowledge, and in action looking to precedents. Genius deals with the possible, creates new laws, and acts from an insight into principles. Talent goes to conclusions to which genius takes giant leaps.

— E. P. Whipple.

Guyana: New South American Country

On May 26 British Guyana, a British dependency for over 150 years, became the independent state of Guyana under the leadership of its Prime Minister, Burnham. Guyana, is now eligible for sovereign membership in international organisations, and is expected to become a member of the United Nations and the twenty-third member of the Commonwealth, the only independent Commonwealth country in South America. After independence Guyana is to remain a monarchy—the Queen being represented by a Governor General—until January 1969 when the Guyana Parliament may if it so decides establish a republic.

Comparable in area to Britain, is located on the northeast coast of South America and shares frontiers with Venezuela, Brazil and Surinam. Its population of 700,000 is heavily concentrated in a narrow intensely cultivated strip of coastal land which forms only 4 per cent of the total land area. The population of about 640,000 is approximately 50 per cent East Indians, one third African, one seventh mixed, and includes numbers of Amerindians, Chinese and Europeans.

From 1962 to 1964 Guyana experienced three years of intermittent civil strife, the outcome of industrial unrest exacerbated by racial tension. However since the autumn of 1964 the country has been relatively peaceful and free from racial problems, the problems left as a consequence of the disturbances.

In the autumn of 1965 the International Commission of Jurists was invited to Guyana to report on imbalance in the civil service and to suggest remedies. The Guyana Government has accepted the report in full and has begun introducing various reforms including broadening recruitment to the police service and the appointment of an ombudsman.

Afghanistan also offers attractive tourist prospects to the people of India. While millions are spent to provide air conditioning facilities for modern buildings in India, this country offers vast resorts of natural air conditioning, fruit, relaxation and enjoyment.

We look forward to further developments in economic, cultural and trade relations between the two co-regional countries and consider the present series of talks between representatives of the two countries as the stepping stone towards such developments.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Isah and Anis yesterday commented editorially on the Prime Minister's decision to make G. B. Ghani, a state property, available to the Afghan Sarandoy and grant some money for the further expansion and development of the Boy Scout Association in Afghanistan.

The Afghan Boy Scout Association came into being ten years ago with only three hundred members, said the daily Anis. It can now boast of a membership of 3,500. This is a brilliant example of the spirit of sacrifice and selflessness becoming popular among the youth in this country.

It also shows that the boys and girls in this country have realized the fact that they have a social responsibility in giving a helping hand to those who need assistance.

The efforts of the Sarandoy in assisting the police during the rush hour and making people understand traffic rules and regulations are useful.

The editorial expressed the hope that Sarandoy assistance will be made available in public parks and recreational centres during holidays. This is necessary, said the editorial, because some of the people who come from the provinces need guidance in adjusting themselves to the hazards of a crowded city and its public places.

The work of the Sarandoy deserves respect and appreciation from the public. It is hoped, concluded the editorial, that the organisation will develop and expand in the spirit with which it was started through the cooperation of the people as well as the state.

The same issue of Anis carries a full page report on airports and air navigation facilities in Afghanistan. The report was based on an interview with the Deputy Chief of the Afghan Air Authority.

The report quotes Dr. Abdul Khalik as saying that a total of 320 million afghanis and 20 million dollars have been spent on the construction and purchase and installation of equipment in the two international and other domestic airports.

The report shows that Afghanistan has signed air agreements with 15 countries in the world. Each one of these countries have in principle the right to conduct flights to and from Afghanistan.

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WHO Passes Resolutions Covering Radiation, Control Of Pharmaceutical Preparations

The Nineteenth World Health Assembly carried today two resolutions at its fourteenth plenary meeting on May 26, 1966, dealing with the quality control of pharmaceutical preparations and the efforts of atomic radiation. It requested the Director General of the United Nations to continue his assistance to pharmaceutical preparations and for the establishment of quality control laboratories for national or regional purposes where such laboratory facilities are lacking.

The Assembly then called upon all countries to cooperate in preventing an increase in the level of background radiation in the health of the present and future generations of mankind.

The first resolution was of special significance to Afghanistan in view of the fact that the needs of the medical profession will protect the medical interests of the country by controlling the importation, distribution and uses of pharmaceutical products.

Regarding the second resolution, the Assembly emphasised the urgent need to suspend and discontinue all nuclear test explosions since the effects of any increase in radiation exposure may not be fully manifested for several decades. It requested in particular the former UN resolution which condemned all nuclear weapons tests and which called upon all countries to respect the spirit and provisions of the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

The resolutions thank the UN scientific committee for its valuable contributions to the understanding of the harmful effects of radiation and emphasises the need for national health authorities to assume a major role in public health aspects of radiation, and requests the Director General to continue the research on the effects of radiation on man.

Lastly it urges member governments to make use of WHO's assistance in the development and strengthening of their programmes in the control of health hazards due to radiation.

The resolution comes at the same time that the Ministry of Health announced the publication of a legal guide which is intended to stabilise and standardise pharmaceutical importation and production in the country.

The World Health Assembly formerly has stressed the need to establish suitable procedures for ensuring a satisfactory level of quality control of pharmaceutical preparation and the establishment of internationally accepted principles and specifications for such control.

In its current resolution it urged the UN to implement its former proposals and immediately establish a general body of principles to cover pharmaceutical products entering into international commerce.

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Criminal Procedure Decree Law

PART IV

Article 60: A person who has suffered some loss as a result of a crime has the right to initiate a civil action. The Attorney shall make the necessary arrangements for the acceptance of the civil action within five days, at the maximum, from the date the action has been initiated.

Article 61: Any of the accused, the injured party and/or the plaintiff and the representatives of the injured party or the plaintiff, shall be present at the trial. If the measures taken to enforce the conduct of investigation, the Attorney is empowered to investigate the case in their absence if it is deemed useful for the discovery of the truth. After meeting the stated need, the parties shall be informed of the investigation process. In any event, the Attorney General's office has been authorised to perform parts of the investigation in the absence of the injured parties if the urgency of the case so requires. However, the contested parties have the right to demand the study of such papers and the measures taken in the state of urgency. In the course of investigation, the Attorney General's office, furthermore, have the right to keep their legal counsels with them.

Article 62: The Attorney General's Office already informs the contesting parties of the beginning and place of investigation.

The accused, the injured party and/or the plaintiff, as well as the defendant, have the right to ask for a copy of each paper related to the investigation at their own expense unless the investigation has been conducted in their absence according to a decision lawfully made.

Article 63: On the Spot Examinations, Seizure of Residence, and Seizure of the Things Related to the Commission of a Crime

Upon receiving the report of a witness or a crime committed, the Attorney is duty bound to instantly attend the crime scene. Likewise, the Attorney for the injured party has the right to be present at the crime scene. He thinks material in establishing the facts of a crime, circumstances surrounding it, and the present threat.

Article 64: The Saranwal (Attorney for the Government or Prosecutor) may search a suspect of the commission of a crime or misdemeanor, or to the expert for obtaining his opinion. Neither have they the right to confiscate letters exchanged between the suspect and his attorney, i.e., defence counsel.

Article 70: Saranwal members (Attorneys for the Government) are duty bound to study the confiscated documents by themselves and if possible in the presence of the accused and the keeper thereof, and to express their opinions thereon.

Article 71: If deemed necessary, the Saranwal can entrust an official with keeping the said papers. He, upon his own discretion, may entrust the papers to be kept in the custody of the Attorney General's Office or to be returned to their sender.

Article 72: Provisions made by Article 47 of this Law shall be observed in the confiscation and the seizure of things made by the members of the Attorney General's office.

Article 73: A Saranwal deeming necessary the seizure of a thing or the information thereon, may order the owner to bring it forthwith. Failure to obey the procurator's order, carries with it punishment provided for in Article 235 of this Law, except those who are lawfully relieved from giving testimony thereon.

Article 74: When Nadir Shah became king the paper was started again under the name Nadir-Afghan. After Nadir Shah's death and two sons, one Mohammed Zahir Shah became the king and the paper was

closing the truth. In urgent cases, communications can be secured without prior permission. However, the judicial official is bound to obtain, after the search, the decision of the court within thirty days.

Saranwal are not permitted to make seizure of the papers and documents that the accused has submitted to his defence counsel or to the expert for obtaining his opinion. Neither have they the right to confiscate letters exchanged between the suspect and his attorney, i.e., defence counsel.

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Chairman Of American Institute Of Islamic Studies Lectures In Kabul

Kabul University students of the Faculties of Letters and Theology had the opportunity this week to hear discussions by Dr. Charles Geddes, American historian and specialist in Islamic History.

Dr. Geddes, visiting Fulbright Lecturer who has spent the past year at Tribhuvan University in Kathmandu, Nepal, met with junior and senior history students of the Faculty of Letters on Wednesday. He discussed methodological, noting that only in recent years have historians from both East and West conducted Islamic research on a generally objective basis, but that now there are a number of excellent scholars. Dr. Geddes said that a great deal of editing of manuscripts remains to be done.

In 1963 the University of Guyana, which has never been defined by treaty, and there is some difference between the two governments on the location of the southern boundary of Guyana. It has been decided to retain the present electoral system of proportional representation based on party lists and to make for a number of modifications to allow for some constituency representation in the future. Cabinet ministers are appointed by the Governor General, but may sit as non-voting members of the assembly. One Minister will be responsible for Amerindian affairs.

Amendment of the constitution will normally be by majority vote of the assembly but important questions such as changes in the electoral system, amendment procedure of the constitution and matters affecting the territory of Guyana, will require a two-thirds majority of the assembly and/or a majority of the electorate in a referendum.

Provision will be made for citizenship of Guyana, which may be acquired either by birth or registration. Guyana can also record recent and timely progress in its relations with neighbouring countries. Guyana's western frontier has been disputed by Venezuela. However, in February 1966 the Government of British Guyana (Guyana), Britain, and Venezuela concluded an agreement establishing a mixed commission to seek solutions for a practical settlement of the controversy arising from Venezuela's contention that the Arbitral Award of 1899, which settled the boundary between the two countries, is null and void.

If the commission has not found a full solution by 1970 the outstanding question as to be referred to the United Nations. The western frontier, which with its tributaries form a vast network of waterways, is rich in timber, diamonds and gold. Guyana is achieving independence at a time when more is becoming known about its economic potential. A recent geological survey conducted by the United Nations has indicated rich natural resources, as yet untapped, in the north west.

In addition the many large rivers, which with their tributaries form a vast network of waterways, is rich in timber, diamonds and gold. Guyana is achieving independence at a time when more is becoming known about its economic potential. A recent geological survey conducted by the United Nations has indicated rich natural resources, as yet untapped, in the north west.

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Artists From USSR Arrive In Kabul

Kabul, May 29.—A group of Artists from the Soviet Union headed by Khel Mura, an assistant to the Ministry of Culture in Tajikistan, arrived here at 12:30 Thursday night by car via Sher Khan Road.

The group's visit here is on the basis of a cultural agreement between the two countries.

The delegation was welcomed in Kara Bagh by Culture and Information Minister, Abdul Latif Neshat, and director of reception department of that Ministry.

The 30-member delegation during its 10 day visit in Kabul will give a series of performances.

The Soviet artists gave their first performance last night at Kabul Nendary. Culture and Information Minister, Mohammad Osman Sidki, some of the officials of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Culture and Information Ministry, Soviet Ambassador, members of the Embassy, and others attended the show.

Abdul Latif Neshat, advisor to the Ministry of Culture, and Khal Muradov, head of the Soviet artists delegation exchanged speeches on the occasion.

Both talked of the good neighbourly relations existing between the two countries and the desirable of cultural exchange programmes.

Speech and writing are very intimately connected with each other. But speech according to the science of linguistics is the more important element. It was speech that was born first. There are languages in the world today which are only spoken and have no written form as yet. For this reason the emphasis is placed on articulation and man's articulatory system.

In teaching a foreign student, the first thing that we ought to do is to point out to him all the similar sounds in our and his language and later, to show him all those sounds which are uncommon to the two languages.

These problems are known as 'sound problems'. For example, English speaker the letters q, k, h, a, y, g, h, a, n, would constitute such problems. All the sounds in Pakhtu ought to be made clear to the foreigner.

It was made by Ali Khamrayev and is set in a present day Uzbek village which still has many lingering customs of the past.

Every language has its own phonemes, therefore the phonemes in Pakhtu should be stated as a

linguistic would. Only in this way can the learning of Pakhtu become easier for foreigners. The sounds should be taught in their original form but the signs to be used must be easily comprehensible.

The International Phonetic Association has printed a small booklet for this purpose. This booklet contains phonetic symbols for about 500 languages and it is recommended that it does not contain phonetic symbols for Pakhtu.

Though it is a useful book yet we have to invent signs as our experience would dictate. The science of linguistics allows us to use diacritical marks as the need arises. We could use these marks for the syllables in Pakhtu. In this manner our task would have been made easier and we would be able to achieve our aims with more speed.

Our first duty, while teaching a foreigner Pakhtu ought to be to teach him all those sounds which are peculiar to Pakhtu, only we should teach him the use of his articulatory system in producing the sounds. In every language there are sounds which are produced in different parts by the articulatory system.

When the lips are brought together to produce sounds P, B, and M are produced, but by bringing the lips together this cannot be done. A puff of air from the lungs is in the way. When this puff of air is stopped by the lips, suddenly snapping them together the sounds P, B, and M are produced. That is, it is necessary for the air to go out. But it ought to be borne in mind that in certain African languages, in order to produce sounds, the air is sucked into the lungs.

Almost all educated people in our society know the Roman alphabet. We usually use this alphabet for transcription, but in an advancing age we ought to invent symbols which would truly represent every sound in our language. Until re-

Teaching Of Pakhtu As A Foreign Language

Summary of the speech given by Jahanzeb Noyas.

The work which was originally done in the field of teaching Pakhtu was always done with a special purpose in mind and whenever that purpose was realized no more attention was paid to the language. In spite of this, the achievements of foreigners in the field are noteworthy.

The work done originally has its own importance, but the atmosphere has changed today. Now we are studying the trends in the world and feel that we ought to do something about our language. Students of Pakhtu have done their best to make Pakhtu an even richer language.

My aim here is to point out how unaware we are of the science of Linguistics. Before taking the course in linguistics we found we had to tackle the task of teaching our language to foreigners, but now that problem has disappeared.

Speech and writing are very intimately connected with each other. But speech according to the science of linguistics is the more important element. It was speech that was born first. There are languages in the world today which are only spoken and have no written form as yet. For this reason the emphasis is placed on articulation and man's articulatory system.

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ferred them all. In the end, he allowed it to be published in Makhan, a newly started Urdu Journal.

The first important poem he read in a large gathering was at the annual meeting of the Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam of Lahore in 1899. The poem was *Nadir-Talib*. Next year, he read in *Ordn's Address* to the 1st Congress at the same meeting.

His poem was about this time, although perfect from the artistic point of view and good enough to earn for him an important place in the temple of immortal, lacked the breadth of vision and maturity of thought which characterised his subsequent compositions.

An advice by Sir Thomas Arnold, Iqbal went to Europe for higher studies in 1905.

European Study In Europe, Iqbal began to see the larger horizons of things and to move in spacious realms. He stayed there for three years, and these years played a great part in the development of his thought. It was a period of deeds but one of preparation.

His outlook on life underwent two important changes about this time. He conceived an utter dislike for the narrow and selfish nationalism which was the root-cause of most political troubles in Europe, and his admiration for the life of action and struggle became more pronounced.

The life of this world, consists in movement. This is the established law of the world. While there was still conflict, it was showing signs of becoming resolved as the urge for creating new values and aims began to find expression.

Another important change connected with his stay in Europe occurred in his medium of expression. He started writing verses in Persian.

Before his return to India he wrote a long poem, *Asrar-e-Hayat*, of pure prophetic vision of the alyas towards the future.

Agricultural Exhibition Of USSR Opened Here

KABUL, May 29. (Bakhtar)—An exhibition of photos depicting irrigation activities in Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union was opened here at the fifth floor of Information and Culture Ministry Saturday.

The exhibition is open for one week between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The exhibition provides information on agricultural production of the republics together with statistics on canals, regions used for agriculture, and irrigation network.

Prof. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul and President of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, who opened the exhibition, said that the people of Afghanistan can make use of the experiences of the Soviet people in advancing their own agriculture.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society. Mohammad Yasin Mayel, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry, said, Afghanistan has large and extensive resources of water and to use these resources we need to have technical and economic assistance from friendly countries.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, he said, was conscious of this and was spending large funds to make logical use of its water resources.

Bastan Jelogi, an advisor in the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry spoke in the function on the Soviet advances in irrigation fields.

The exhibition also contains pictures and graphs from the Nangarhar Valley Authority which is being developed with Soviet assistance.

Those who attended the opening ceremony included Mohammad Osman Siddiqi, Information and Culture Minister, officials of Foreign and Information and Culture Ministry and the Soviet Ambassador in the Court of Kabul.

New Agricultural Plan To Increase USSR Food Supply

MOSCOW, May 29. (AP)—The Soviet people got their first look Saturday at an ambitious new 10-year programme to create millions of new acres of farmland in the USSR.

The programme was worked out at the meeting carried by Soviet newspapers Saturday disclosed for the first time, figures of the plan mean in terms of food supplies.

The programme calls for irrigating millions of acres of land, re-tilled and improving soil, and increasing farming techniques on existing farms.

No total cost figure has been disclosed but the bill the land reclamation programme alone for the next five years was put at \$15 million (about \$16.5 million).

Eight million tons of wheat, 20 million tons of milk, more than 10 million tons of meat, and considerably more vegetables, potatoes and other crops over the next five years.

The newly irrigated lands over the next five years are supposed to produce an additional three million tons of cotton and another 2.7 million tons of rice.

The plan is to make the country self-sufficient in rice.

Whale Travels Over 3,000 Km.

MOSCOW, May 29. (Tass)—A Soviet tag was found on a whale just killed off Cape of Good Hope. It was tagged four and a half years ago near Cape Verde Islands and since then travelled three-thousand kilometres in the ocean.

This is a very rare case: usually whales do not pass from one hemisphere to another.

Tass was told by experts that the Soviet Union has started tagging whales in the 1950s. Over a thousand whales have already been tagged in the waters of the southern hemisphere and about a thousand in northern Pacific.

S. Vietnam

Contd. from page 1
The Viet Cong were being government reinforcements but melted away into the countryside.

The attack came 24 hours after the Viet Cong overhauled a government position in the Mekong delta. A Viet Cong mortar attack killed 27 S. Vietnamese army dependents in a camp in the central highlands. Viet troops last night repelled a Viet Cong attack near a special forces base.

In another clash in the highlands, U.S. troops reported killing 25 Viet Cong. A Viet Cong battalion which attacked a militia force landing by helicopter. The Americans and South Vietnamese suffered light casualties.

Elsewhere, fighting resulted in a Viet Cong victory at a small town. There was also a Viet Cong victory in a small town. There was also a Viet Cong victory in a small town.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 29. (Bakhtar)—Seven persons were injured Friday afternoon when a private bus was being riding hit tree along the Kabul-Jalalabad highway near the new custom house.

The injured persons, including the driver, were taken to hospital by a traffic ambulance.

A doctor in the hospital said that the condition of the injured was improving.

He said the accident appeared to be the result of reckless driving.

KABUL, May 29. (Bakhtar)—The General Transport Department reported Saturday that its income had increased more than 2,400,000 afghanis in the last six months of 1344 in comparison to corresponding last year.

The report said the income of the department in 1344 was more than 34,000,000 afghanis and 212,000 Pakistani rupees.

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GHAZNI, May 29. (Bakhtar)—The first aid center of Ghazni city run by the Afghan Red Crescent Society has again started its activities in the city.

The centre was closed temporarily due to lack of a doctor. Now there are two doctors serving at the centre.

KABUL, May 29. (Bakhtar)—Aziz Rahman, an official of Interior Ministry, returned from the United States Saturday after receiving higher education in public administration.

Similarly Mohammad Adib, technical officer of Ariana Afghan Airlines, returned from the United States after receiving further training under a U.S. government scholarship.

Seamen Strike

Contd. from page 1
Saturday to restrain fire motorists whose whittens (pentecost) plans for a weekend in Europe have been turned to chaos by the maritime strike.

Officials feared violence would flare as sailing vessels hurried about at people they said were being given undue priority on the foreign ferries unaffected by the strike.

With all British ferries tied up, the harassed French and Belgian ferry fleets were unable to cope with the excess demand.

Some 600 cars were lined up at night, or for 36 hours or more.

As tempers boiled over a steadily worsening situation the chief port officer of the British port of Southampton described the atmosphere as frightening.

There was a run on local bread and supplies by many of the vacationers, who made picnics as they settled in for a long wait.

Picard-bearing pickets from the striking 65,000-member national union of seamen had a difficult time arguing their case with disgruntled travellers.

They are claiming a 40-hour week in a package deal that adds up to a 17 per cent increase on their current basic wage of \$42 for a 56-hour week. The shipowners say they cannot afford it.

Some 18,000 men from 64 ships are now idle, union spokesmen claim.

There were no indications Saturday night of any new development that could end the 13-day stoppage. Union secretary Bill Fogarth has said it could last at least three weeks and possibly six.

5,000 Demonstrators Before USSR Building In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, India, May 29. (AP)—Yelling "down with American imperialism" and "Americans quit S. Vietnam," a mob of 5,000 demonstrators before the U.S. Information Service building here Saturday evening.

The demonstration was led by Yashu Basu, a member of West Bengal state legislative assembly and leader of the pro-Peking group of Indian communists.

Earlier the demonstrators held a rally in downtown Calcutta to mark the end of S. Vietnam week observed by communists all over West Bengal state.

Twin Camels Born

FRUNZE, May 29. (Tass)—A she-camel called Jelmayan, whose forefathers found a new home in the mountains of central Tien Shans, has given birth to twins. This is the second time in the past forty years that twin camels have been born in the mountains.

The baby camels are now grazing in a Kirghiz valley high above sea level.

Gardez, May 29. (Bakhtar)—The city of Gardez is to be built in an area of 6,000 acres from Urgon woleswali, Public Works Minister Ahmadullah, said in a letter to the Governor of the Paktia province.

General Mohammad Asim, visited the area Friday and selected the spot for Gardez city.

Gomal covers some 5,000 acres and has 8,000 population. Its people are mainly engaged in farming and cattle raising.

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Six French Jet Fighters Crash, All Pilots Safe

HUELVA, Spain, May 29. (AP)—Six jet fighters of a French air force squadron got lost Friday on a navigational training flight to Spain and crashed when they ran out of fuel.

Officials said all six pilots ejected safely.

The crashes over this sparsely settled countryside came after 10 minutes flying time from two of the best equipped military airports in Europe, the U.S. Spanish base at Cazaux, near Bordeaux, for the smaller San Pablo air base.

Then they became lost in cloudy weather. They lost radio contact with the base and crashed later than 40 kilometers from their destination and continued westward the Portuguese frontier.

French consular officials in Sevilla said one of the six pilots was seriously injured. They were brought to San Pablo to be flown back to their base.

Spanish police said they had no reports of damage to property or loss of life. The French defence ministry Friday night confirmed that six French jet fighters crashed in the Spanish desert.

The ministry described the flight as one for navigational training, implying that the planes were not carrying any cargo.

It said the planes had not been able to land at Sevilla as planned, probably because of adverse weather conditions, and the planes crashed later because of lack of fuel.

The mystery-IV is a single place monoplane.

Abdullah

Contd. from page 3
summoned to work in Herat and on his return to Kabul one evening he was shot in his house and in the mishap he was shot in the thigh. This tragedy not only physically injured him but was also a great blow to his family.

It was the reason he did not marry.

Baba Abdullah's mother, to whom he was very close, died when he was a child. He was brought up by his father, who was a teacher and a writer.

He was a very intelligent and hardworking person. He was very fond of reading and writing.

He was a very patriotic person. He was very fond of his country and its people.

He was a very brave person. He was very fond of fighting and was very brave in the face of danger.

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World Briefs

WASHINGTON, May 29. (DPA)—The United States will cease providing French troops with nuclear weapons once they are taken out of NATO's integrated command by July 1, U.S. government officials stressed here Saturday.

BONN, May 29. (Reuters)—Recently-exposed corruption in Bonn's defence ministry involves three separate cases of bribery, a leading military expert of the opposition social democratic party alleged Thursday.

In an interview with the West German News Agency DPA, Karl Wiemann said the Bonn prosecutor's office is investigating two cases of bribery in the Defence Ministry and one in the weapons procurement office of the Ministry.

ATHENS, May 29. (Tass)—200 Greek youths who went to work to the United States have already reached here, the Australian government had made an attempt to call them up for the Vietnam war. They say that hundreds of Greek emigrants in Australia have already been put into the marine uniform and sent to Vietnam, according to the newspaper "Demokratik Allhaghi."

JERUSALEM, Israel, May 29. (DPA)—Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol left here to start a three-week tour of African countries. Friday Eshkol made a statement stressing the growing significance of the continent. Israel was prepared to support the efforts towards economic progress in these young states, he said.

WASHINGTON, May 29. (AP)—A low-level nuclear test, with a blast equivalent of less than 20,000 tons of TNT, was set off underground Friday at the Atomic Energy Commission's Nevada test site.

The test is the 21st to be announced this year.

WASHINGTON, May 29. (DPA)—Malawi and the International Monetary Fund have agreed to establish the initial par value for the Malawi pound at 2.80 dollars. The Malawi pound replaced the previous Rhodesia and Nyasaland pound in November, 1964.

WASHINGTON, May 29. (DPA)—Liberia has been authorized to draw up to \$10 million in a stand-by arrangement approved by the International Monetary Fund. The funds are to be used to support a programme of financial reconstruction in the second half of 1965. Liberia's quota in the fund was recently increased to \$20 million.

VIENNA, May 29. (DPA)—Austria's trade with the East bloc has increased considerably over the past six years, exports rising by 82 per cent and imports by 100 per cent. Austria's trade with the East bloc was valued at \$1.2 billion in 1965, up from \$700 million in 1960.

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Top Officials Of NATO Members Meet Next Week

LONDON, May 29. (Reuters)—Top officials of France's 14 NATO allies at a meeting in Paris next week are expected to put final touches to detailed recommendations to their Foreign Ministers on how to handle the NATO crisis.

The recommendations would provide the basis of the united stand the 14 are due to take when they face France in the NATO Ministerial meeting in Brussels June 6.

The recommendations would deal with the far-reaching military political and financial problems arising from President de Gaulle's move to withdraw France from the 15-nation alliance's integrated military structure.

West Germany, Britain, and the United States have already reached a common agreement on the fundamental principles for dealing with the NATO crisis.

1. There must be a strong integrated military organisation.

2. Attempts should be taken to ensure that the NATO alliance is not weakened by the effect of pushing France further out of NATO than President de Gaulle is taking himself.

3. France should not occupy a privileged position without making the appropriate contributions.

4. The need to streamline and modernise the 17-year-old organisation.

West's Hostility To UAR Obvious, Hakim Amer Says

CAIRO, May 29. (Reuters)—The Soviet Union is always prepared to give the United Arab Republic whatever it needs in the way of arms, the UAR Minister of Defence, Hakim Amer, said Wednesday.

The UAR did not worry about the supply of United States arms to Israel, for it possessed modern weapons, first Marshal Abdel Hakim, first vice-president and deputy supreme commander of armed forces, told troops in a Arab Staff meeting.

"The Soviet Union is our source for arms and we are always prepared to give us what we need," Amer said.

The Marshal, winding up a tour of UAR positions in the area said the UAR was stronger than Israel at present and would never let the country match it.

He added that it was evident the West's policy was hostile to the UAR.

USSR Says Western Powers Plotting Against Syria

MOSCOW, May 29. (Reuters)—The USSR Friday accused the United States, Britain, Israel and some reactionary groups in Jordan and Saudi Arabia of hatching plots to overthrow Syria's leftwing government.

The accusation came in an official statement published by the Soviet news agency Tass.

It said the Soviet Union could not and would not remain indifferent to "attempts at violating peace in the immediate proximity of the frontiers of the USSR."

The statement went on: "the aggravation of the situation around Syria and in the near east as a whole shows that the aggressive circles of certain imperialist powers are attempting to bring about a new round of discussions designed to strengthen the position of the imperialist powers in the Middle East."

The Afghan delegation is headed by Dr. Ali Nawaz, President of the UAR and the Czech delegation by Bohumil Svoboda, commercial counsellor of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Kabul.

Attention

Please note that all Embassies and legations may obtain their necessary food for the winter from the Ministry of Mines and Industries Beginning June 1, 1966.

EARN UP TO 14,000 ANNUALLY

International Manufacturer has opening in the Kabul area for man over 35. English essential. Export-import experience helpful, but not necessary. No investment needed. TOP EARNINGS PLUS REGULAR CASH BONUSES. Airmail confidential letter.

Chairman of the Board, Dept. 144-10 Box 711, Fort Worth, Texas, U.S.A.

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Send your orders for tables, bathroom fairs, decorative pieces to the marble agents in Kabul. Or contact the Helmand Carpenters and join the Helmand Valley Authority, Lashkargah.

Afghan marble adds to the charm of your home.

Economic Council Studies Approaches To Third Plan

KABUL, May 30. (Bakhtar)—The first meeting of the nation's Supreme Economic Council was held here under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandval Sunday morning.

The Council considered different economic approaches to the third five-year plan and also discussed the total investment in the plan which will go into effect next year.

Copies of a draft prepared by the Planning Ministry describing different economic approaches to the third plan were distributed to members of the Council.

The Council members will make a decision on which approach to adopt at their next meeting. At that meeting they will also determine the calling for investment in the third plan, said Planning Minister Abdul Hakim Ziaee.

The Supreme Economic Council was formed by the government to serve as the highest economic policy planning body in the country.

Headed by the Prime Minister, the Council includes the Ministers of Finance, Commerce, Mines and Industries, Agriculture and Irrigation, Education, and Planning, and the Governor of D'Afghanistan Bank.

50,000 In Kano Protest Unity Nigerian Govt.

KADUNA, NIGERIA, May 30. (AP)—Some lives were lost when police clashed with a crowd of 50,000 persons demonstrating against Nigeria's military government at Kano, about 150 miles northeast of here Saturday, police confirmed Sunday.

Police could not specify the number of deaths. They said several arrests were made.

In Kaduna Saturday, police used tear gas to disperse thousands of demonstrators, many were injured in clashes in front of the residence of the late premier, the Sardauna of Sokoto.

In Jos and Bukuru, both tin mining areas, and in other parts of the region, there were similar demonstrations.

The demonstrations followed decrees issued by the military regime recently declaring Nigeria a unitary government and unifying the country's five civil services.

Nigerian army battalions in Kano and Kaduna are on alert against any further disturbances. A police spokesman described the situation throughout the country as under control.

UK Denies Intending To Recognise Rhodesian Regime

LONDON, May 30. (AP)—A spokesman for Prime Minister Harold Wilson Sunday night said that the British Government intends recognising the break-away Rhodesian regime.

"There is absolutely no truth at all in this report," said the spokesman at Wilson's 10 Downing Street residence.

The British denial came after Foreign Minister Simon Phipps said that the British Government was not prepared to recognise the Rhodesian regime.

In a statement after flying to Lusaka from visits to the United States and Britain, Phipps suggested Wilson's act of recognition of Premier Ian Smith's rebel government has been stayed only for a limited period.

The spokesman noted that, the Wilson government has pledged neither to negotiate nor to

THE KABUL TIMES

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Newest Nation

Guyana is one of the latest additions to the community of free countries. The gaining of independence by this far-flung British colony of South America signals the gradual, but steady fading of imperialism.

As one of the first countries in Asia to have regained its independence, Afghanistan welcomes the freedom of Guyana.

But what is significant is that the sovereignty and independence of Guyana is threatened at its very inception. Not only are the 650,000 people of Guyana divided between the Indians and Negroes who are opposed to one another socially and politically, but also the country's neighbors have border claims on Guyana's territory.

If Brazil, Surinam, and Venezuela as three strong neighbors that surround Guyana push their demands to the point of using force, Guyana might meet the fate of Poland during the 18th century when that country was partitioned three times.

The internal sovereignty of the country is also threatened by the political parties. Dr. Jagan's leftist political party have several times in the past taken the country to the verge of civil war. It should be said to the credit of the colonial power that her interference saved the country from bloodshed.

Not that we have any reservations about its freedom, but as a reality of nationhood it may be said that the fragmentation of the world into much smaller nations may some times lead to grave economic and financial problems.

If small nations whose population is less than say two million could try to adopt some joint ventures in their diplomatic representation, security, and even trade perhaps their peoples would benefit.

We do hope that internal strife will not flare in Guyana and that the situation in that

Food For Thought

War is no longer the mate child of ambition and earth-hunger, but the bastard offspring of wealth-hunger or commercialism with political ambition as its putative father.

—An Arabist

Wilson-Edward Talks

The Wilson-Edward joint communiqué issued last week at the end of Chancellor Edward's official visit to England is interesting in many ways.

It throws light on British efforts to join the European Economic Community an issue that has been in the political air of Europe for several years. In the communiqué, British lists the conditions for joining the Community Market. The main requirement is the interests of the Commonwealth and those of EFTA must be safeguarded.

As Britain's previous negotiations with the Common Market countries show, mutual trade agreements between Britain and the Com-

monwealth countries run into millions of pounds. As an example if Britain joins the Common Market, trade between India and England, which reaches 550 million pounds a year would be affected. On the other hand, it is not known how far France which rejected British membership some years ago would now be prepared to go in order to accept British membership.

The communiqué further stressed that both sides will try to reach an agreement with France on her place in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Not much optimism can remain at this stage about the French membership in NATO now that France is theoretically no longer a member of the alliance.

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Obote Crushes Rebellion In Buganda Kingdom

Backed by the machine guns of his army, Obote's forces have crushed the rebellion in Buganda in a steel grip. Leaders passing from hand to hand among the people of Buganda have called for a mass uprising, but Obote's army has not been able to crush any resistance. We are prepared for anything, said the 49-year-old president. My information is there will be no resistance unless foreign powers intervene. If they do we shall cut off their noses.

Armed truckloads of troops and police are patrolling the streets of Kampala. White guards remain on duty at strategic points and buildings. The city is virtually sealed off from the rest of the country and reports of continuing violence in outlying areas could not be confirmed.

At army checkpoints on the capital's outskirts, African drivers were manhandled in their vehicles and searched in a ditch and searched at gunpoint.

Saturday, queues formed outside police stations in response to a government order to hand over weapons.

In two days of bloody fighting in Mengo, capital of the 400-year-

old Kingdom of Buganda, troops drawn largely from Obote's own northern army, crushed the rebellion in the Central Government. It resulted in a showdown between Obote and Sir Edward Frederick Mutesa, the ruling Buganda monarch whom he recently deposed as Uganda's head of state. Obote claims only 20 people were killed when his army laid siege to the King's hilltop palace to search for hidden arms. Another 30 were killed in scattered violence elsewhere in Buganda.

Evening news, however, spoke of truckloads of bodies dumped into many graves on the edge of Lake Victoria. Hospitals here have been ordered to cater guns shot fatalities as deaths by unknown causes.

Cambodge-educated king of Kabaka vanished from his palace after reportedly taking his turn behind gun.

He is believed to have escaped through a search "gate of death" an underground passage leading to the royal complex. His present whereabouts are unknown.

The violence erupted months of political unrest which have seen Obote steadily assuming increased powers.

Claiming discovery of a plot to overthrow his government, the arrested five of his own ministers, suspended the constitution at the palace.

Zambia Makes Moves To Keep Export Moving

Landlocked Zambia, faced Rhodesia after South Africa, or face trade difficulties after a dispute with Rhodesia over their joint-owned rail system, Saturday began a series of moves aimed at keeping its export trade flowing.

Transport Minister Dingswayo Banda, left for Leopoldville, Congo, for an emergency investigation to show much traffic could be handled through the Congo.

And the Zambian high court Saturday granted an injunction restraining Zambia-Rhodesian railway from demanding cash payments in advance for rail freight.

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But when the decision to charge ad valorem duties was announced, it was disclosed that Zambia would not pay, preferring to seek other outlets. This was confirmed again Saturday by government spokesmen, who also announced that no goods would be imported into Zambia from Rhodesia.

According to reports in Lusaka, the Zambian step will be to send a train loaded with copper and other goods to the Zambesi River border.

Transport Minister Banda, before leaving for Leopoldville Saturday, accused Rhodesia of holding out on rail wagons, which Zambia could use on alternative links with the Congo or Angola.

It was Zambia's landlocked position that compelled it to continue some \$84 million annual trade with Rhodesia after South Africa, or face the probability of its economy running down.

Now, observers in Lusaka believe, Zambia's economy, which has been the alternative export routes and possibly by external aid, while dealing with the question. The Rhodesian government has refused to accept the law as it stands.

South Vietnamese begin fighting among themselves. The fighting organization said 54 per cent of Americans would favour withdrawal in that event, and only 28 per cent favour continuing help to South Vietnam.

Meanwhile the dusty town of Hoi An with its handful of Buddhist dissidents, barbed wires, helplessness and apathetic population, is the face of South Vietnam, 1966. The pain, hopelessness, fatigue and indifference to the events rocking the country are all in this town.

Hoi An, about 360 miles north-east of Saigon, is a miniature South Vietnam, with all its problems and lack of solutions.

In the center of the town, a handful of deserters and Buddhist "suicide squads" are locked in Pagoda in what appears to be symbolic resistance to the government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky.

Around the Pagoda, barbed wires have been thrown to isolate the insurgents.

But food comes through regularly, carried by old women with stricken faces under their big straw conical hats. "We cannot let them starve. They are relatives of the people of this town," said a local garrison government, Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Tho Lap.

Machine guns protrude from the Pagoda, guards and mortars are in position. So far, none has used

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Article 79: Witnesses called to give evidence in the same case are interrogated by the Saranwal separately and in the absence of other witnesses. Saranwal has the right to confront some witnesses with others or the accused of the offense.

Article 80: Contestants present during a preliminary investigation may hear the testimony given by a witness and express their views thereon. The parties concerned may ask the attorney to testify a witness from the stand point they propose. In all cases the prosecutor has the right to strike out all irrelevant and incomplete questions.

Article 81: The Saranwal and the clerk therewith are bound to sign the testimony of the witness. Likewise, after having given testimony the person being interrogated has the right to hear his record and sign it. If he agrees, in the case of his refusal to sign or seal his testimony or if it is impossible to do

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Tea Ceremony, Flower Arrangements Show Beauty In Simplicity, Refined Etiquette

Performing the tea ceremony and arranging flowers are two expressions of the Japanese people's love for refined simplicity, elegance, the beauty of the Japanese, ambassador in Kabul, the daily manner and etiquette of the Japanese people have been greatly influenced by these two customs. Now it is a common practice for young women to learn these skills before marriage.

Visitors in Kabul had an opportunity to witness a demonstration of the tea ceremony and an exhibition of flower arrangements at the home of Japanese ambassador, at the invitation of Japanese Ambassador's wife, Mrs. Hideo Masaki.

Flower Arrangements: The flower arrangements were the work of the local chapter of Japanese International. Her Royal Highness Princess Bilqis in honorary president of the chapter and Princess Khalid is the first honorary vice president.

The group meets every Tuesday morning and includes among its members, besides the honorary officers, princesses Marjan and Liliana, wives of cabinet members and wives of diplomats stationed in Kabul.

After admiring the 25 flower arrangements done by the Ikebana members, the women watched a demonstration of the tea ceremony in the garden of the residence. The 50 guests followed the 25 intricate steps involved in the ceremony. The steps include:

1. The hostess places the tea bowl in the right hand and a tea bowl with a bamboo teapoon and a bamboo tea whisk and a tea cloth in the other hand.

2. Next she enters with a tea bowl with a bamboo teapoon and a bamboo tea whisk and a tea cloth in the other hand.

3. Then she enters carrying a used water bowl and a bamboo ladle with a bamboo rest.

4. The stage is now set for the tea ceremony proper with all the utensils in their respective places.

5. The hostess takes the ladle and removes the rest from the used water bowl. She places the ladle on the rest.

6. She now takes the tea-bowl in three steps and places it in front of her. She first takes the bowl with her right hand, then puts it on her left hand and then puts it on the floor with her right hand.

7. Next she takes the tea-caddy and places it between the tea-bowl and her knees.

8. She takes the fukusa or a small square cloth and folds it. She then proceeds to wipe the tea-caddy. Refolding the silk cloth she wipes the tea-spoon and places it in the tea-caddy.

9. The tea bowl is removed from the table and placed on the right side of the tea-caddy.

10. Having received permission from the hostess, the guest takes the tea-bowl and places it in front of her. She first takes the bowl with her right hand, then puts it on her left hand and then puts it on the floor with her right hand.

11. The hostess pours hot water into the bowl and she cleans the tea-caddy. The water is thrown away into the used water bowl. The bowl is then wiped with the tea-cloth.

12. Taking the tea-spoon, she offers cake to the guest since the tea must be drunk after the guest has eaten the sweet cake. She then puts two and one-half teaspoons of green tea into the bowl.

13. The lid of the water-jar is removed at this point.

14. She takes the hot water with the ladle and pours about one third into the bowl and pours back the remainder into the kettle.

15. The tea is then whisked till it becomes frothy.

16. The hostess places the tea which is ready to drink in its proper place making sure that the center of the bowl faces the guest by turning the bowl twice in her hands.

17. The assistant places it in front of the guests.

18. The guest

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 30, (Bakhtar).—Tony Crook, the representative of Thomson Foundation of Britain arrived here to take part in a journalism seminar to be opened here today by the Information and Culture Ministry.

The seminar is to be attended by some members of the press in Kabul and provincial members of press officers and the Kabul University Journalism Department.

KABUL, May 30, (Bakhtar).—The attorney of those accused of killing a 20-year-old university student last winter, told the court that the father of the deceased had earlier agreed to quit his claim against the defendants.

The court is now in recess at the request of the attorney of defendants.

However the father of Ahmad Shah Roshan, who was a student of MPCA at Kabul University, has described the claim made by the attorney as baseless.

KABUL, May 30, (Bakhtar).—The Kabul Custom House reported Sunday an increase of 66,712,088 afghanis in its income in the first two months of present Afghan year comparing to the same period last year.

During the first two months of the current year the total income was 122,413 afghanis, the report added.

KABUL, May 30, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Farouq Ahmadzai, chief investigator in the office of attorney general for Kabul province, left for France Sunday under a French government scholarship for higher training.

Mohammad Hashim Sadat, a former instructor in the Police Academy, returned to Kabul after receiving higher education in his field in the Federal Republic of Germany under a grant from the Federal government.

Dr. Ghulam Hasan Nazari, a specialist at the Tuberculosis Institute, returned home after attending a three and half month course on the subject, in Italy.

Ahmad Iqbal Haider, a teacher in Kabul Technical high school, returned from the United States after further education in technical fields.

Also Mohammad Moosa, a teacher in that school, returned after studying electrical engineering in the United States. Both had gone to that country under U.S. government grants.

KABUL, May 30, (Bakhtar).—The Italian Ambassador in the Court of Kabul, Carlo Cimino, met Radio Afghanistan President Abdul Raof Buzawa Sunday and presented to the radio a series of taped Italian music.

Buzawa presented to the Ambassador some tapes of Afghan music as well as sheet music.

U.S. Chief Justice Proposes Regional Courts Be Set Up

HEIDELBERG, May 30.—The rule of law and maintenance of world peace would be aided by a system of regional courts to settle regional disputes, U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren declared Sunday.

"We have the United Nations and must continue to resort to it and to expand its powers and functions," the Chief Justice said.

"But without an enlarged concept of those powers and functions the United Nations is presently unable to achieve the goal of worldwide peace," he added.

Warren delivered the main commencement address at graduation ceremonies of the European division of the University of Maryland in Heidelberg.

About 1,000 students and guests attended the ceremony. The University's European and other overseas divisions serve U.S. government employees, military personnel or their dependents.

Supporting his proposal for a system of regional courts, the Chief Justice observed the states in the United States abide by the determination of the U.S. Supreme Court "no matter how strongly they may have pressed for a contrary result."

"Why cannot this same approach be taken between nations?" the Chief Justice asked.

"Cliches say it is not because there is lacking a universal desire for peace and law among peoples the world over," Warren said.

"Ever since World War II there has been a longing for peace a scale never before known," he added.

"This therefore is 'our opportunity for a true renaissance.'"

Exploding Saturn Rocket Fuel Tank Injures Five

St. Louis, Missouri, May 30, (Reuters).—Five men were injured when a pressurized fuel tank of a giant Saturn rocket exploded here Saturday night with a roar that was heard miles away.

The 312 foot rocket—one of the largest ever—was being mated to a manned spacecraft to the moon—burns a mixture of liquid oxygen and hydrogen.

Kerala in the extreme south, normally experiences some shortage during the monsoon, but according to reports this week rice stocks there are currently only just above one month's requirements and while some ships have brought in rice from Burma and Thailand supplies from other Indian States have been running below what has been promised.

According to official figures over

France Ready To Cooperate With FRG, De Gaulle Declares

VERDUN, May 30, (AP).—President Charles De Gaulle, in a Verdun battlefield speech, said Sunday France was still ready to pursue a policy of "direct and privileged cooperation" with Germany.

De Gaulle stressed the need for this cooperation in 1963 "when the Franco-German friendship treaty in 1963," he said.

In Bonn, West German government circles welcomed the French president's statements and said that W. Germany drew the same lesson from Verdun as De Gaulle.

The West German government welcomed De Gaulle's reference to the Franco-German treaty which was to seal the reconciliation between the two peoples.

West Germany, like France, stood by the treaty which must be the foundation of European cooperation.

De Gaulle said that in a Europe uniting after terrible divisions, the two "great neighbouring peoples" who were made to complement each other now saw a path opening before them for joint action.

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Buganda Asks People Not To Endanger Public Peace

KAMPALA, May 30, (Reuters).—The Buganda Government has appealed for calm and peace in its first public announcement since it demanded that the Central Government quit Kampala, the Federal Capital, by Monday.

The appeal was issued Saturday through the Central Government information service and broadcast to the Kingdom's two million people. It asked them not to endanger public peace.

The appeal seems to counter anonymous leaflets circulated in Buganda last week calling for an armed uprising against the Central Government.

Nine days ago the Kabaka (ruler) of Buganda, Sir Edward Frederick Mutesa, and his Lukiko (Parliament) told the Central Government to get out of Kampala, which is in Buganda territory. The Lukiko had objected to changes made in the constitution by federal president Milton Obote.

President Obote interpreted the ultimatum as an act of rebellion and sent troops to take over the ruler's six palaces. "King Freddie" is believed to have escaped after fighting in which 40 people were killed and 600 arrested.

The draft law aims at solving the problem cases delayed because one party does not appear in court when required.

It is hoped that with the passage of this law new cases will be speedily disposed of and that a few cases will not clog courts.

Some of the highlights of the draft law are:

1. If a claimant does not attend the court after submitting his case, he will be charged court expenses. This will prevent the lodging of false claims in the courts and also save innocent people.

2. If both the parties in a case attend the court even once, the court can issue its decision in their absence.

3. If a group of people are involved, but the whole group does not attend the sessions of the court, the court can still issue a decision on all members of the group, which will be binding.

4. The draft law lists what must be included in the letter announcing the names of the judges, the date the session was held, the proceedings, and the reasons of the two sides.

When asked on what basis the expenses of the courts shall be met, the draft law says:

The progress of the work was observed by Engineer Ahmadzai, who was in the country for a short time. He said that the project is undertaken by the Community Development Department.

The water for the people of Tani will be brought through the pipeline from Spinkai spring about five kilometres away from the centre of the wolesi.

160,000 litres is being constructed right now.

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Law On Summoning By Courts Approved At Cabinet Session

KABUL, May 31.—The draft law on summoning of those involved in a case by the courts was approved by the cabinet in its session yesterday.

The draft law has 32 articles and will be sent to the Parliament for approval shortly.

According to the draft law, a person must report to the court when the court issues a summons. If they fail to report to the court, the court will pass its decision in the person's absence.

The draft law aims at solving the problem cases delayed because one party does not appear in court when required.

It is hoped that with the passage of this law new cases will be speedily disposed of and that a few cases will not clog courts.

Some of the highlights of the draft law are:

1. If a claimant does not attend the court after submitting his case, he will be charged court expenses. This will prevent the lodging of false claims in the courts and also save innocent people.

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Bus Owners To Resume Operation

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar).—A large number of private city bus owners agreed Monday to abide by the regulations made by the Kabul Traffic Department applying city routes.

The bus owners had refused to run their buses on city routes because they disagreed with regulations announced by the traffic department.

An official of traffic department said the remaining bus owners are expected to come for talks with department today.

Drinking Water Reservoir Built In Tany, Pakhtia

GARDEZ, May 31, (Bakhtar).—Thirty percent of the work to extend drinking water pipelines to Tani wolesi, 17 kilometres from Khost, has been completed.

The project is undertaken by the Community Development Department.

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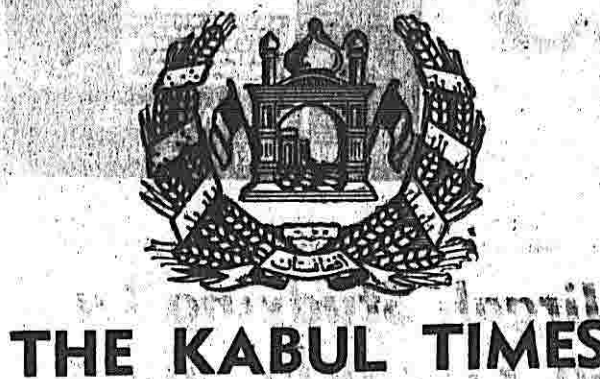
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THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Food For Thought

Success is never, blaméd.

—Thomas Fuller.

No really great man ever thought himself so.

—William Hazlitt.

Which Should Come First?

As the Supreme Economic Council began its meeting yesterday, attention was focused again on the question of development.

The Council, unlike the previous economic policy making bodies here, has numerous suggestions from economists and laymen, as well as statistics, to draw upon.

This was partly the result of the request by Prime Minister Malawand that people who have a knowledge of economic principles and are familiar with economic problems of the country forward their views for consideration to the Planning Ministry.

Many of the articles published in the papers in one way or another expressed the opinion that in the infrastructure projects should not be emphasized as they were in the first two. Long term projects requiring large investments may disrupt attempts to satisfy immediate demands. Our resources are limited and we cannot let a handful of gigantic projects stand in the way of the steady push us deeper into debt beyond our national means.

By concentrating on consumer goods and food industries, and improvement of our agricultural products, we will be able to meet present as well as future needs.

However, it should not remain the sole responsibility of the state to launch every consumer industry needed in the country. Successes in this area without effective participation of the private sector are unlikely.

To overcome the lack of interest here on the private sector's part in investment, steps should be taken. A first step may well be the studying of the causes why they shy away from investment.

Getting the businessmen together and having successful investors who have made money explain their successes might help.

The Hajdari Najari factory, Omid textiles, Chemical Industries Limited, Sakhi Mashkharan, Herat Cotton Company, several mosaic tile and brick factories, have been a success.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis editorial urged the establishment of Afghan cultural societies abroad. Commenting on the variety show staged by the India Association here, Anis said that such events are most useful for bringing people and nations closer together and similar associations should be established by the Afghans residing in India to introduce our art and culture to the Indian people.

With the exception of the Afghan Students Association in the United States and the United Arab Republic there is no such Afghan organization in any other country.

This is so in spite of the fact that Afghanistan sends students to many other countries for studies in various fields. The paper urged the Afghan diplomatic missions abroad to pay greater attention to the introduction of Afghan culture and life in the countries they serve.

The same issue of the paper carries a lengthy article by Mirali Shayeef Herawi on freedom as a right under Islamic law. The article substantiates the writer's argument by various quotations from the Arabic texts of Islamic holy scriptures.

A letter to the editor published in yesterday's Anis complained that Radio Afghanistan has cut down recently the ten minutes morning recitals of the Holy Quran to only seven minutes. The letter signed I.L. said many listeners to Radio Afghanistan are rather disappointed at this decision which has been made apparently for no specific reason.

The letter also expressed the hope that more time preferably half an hour or so would be given to the recital of Holy Quran during the day when the new Radio Afghanistan broadcasts become operative. This is a practice followed by most of the Islamic countries and there is no reason why this country should not follow suit, the letter concluded.

Another letter in the same issue of the paper was in the form of an eye witness report about the method of work in one of the wolevashis.

It said first of all officials are not on time for work. Almost every day the officials sit around having tea and talking for hours.

ADVERTISING RATES
Display: Column inch, Af. 50
Classification: per line, bold type, Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Yearly: Af. 1000
Half Yearly: Af. 600
Quarterly: Af. 300
FOREIGN
Yearly: \$40
Half Yearly: \$25
Quarterly: \$15

Amalgamation of small businesses to form a larger industrial firm should be encouraged and projects jointly financed by the public and private sectors should be launched.

As in the case of the Best Edible Oil Company, the government can take the initiative for establishing an industry and then let the private sector step in. What the businessmen lack here is a feeling of security. If someone else has taken the initial risk—although the risk is very little here with so few competitors around—the private sector will be sure to take over.

For the public sector agriculture may be one of the best areas of investment. Here again, not building big dams, but improving animal and plant breeds, agricultural research, provision of better tools, and extending more know-how to the farmer are the areas to be investigated. A member of the research department of the Agriculture Ministry in an interview a couple of years ago said there is as much wheat wasted in Afghanistan by improper sowing as is imported from abroad.

Others believe that growing potatoes is more profitable than wheat. The per acre return of potatoes can be at least three times the return on wheat. Potatoes grown here can have a ready market in neighboring countries.

Certain agricultural products such as vegetables, onions, and potatoes are now banned for export. They are banned because the supplies, it is thought, are barely enough for local consumption.

If there is a market outside the country for such products why not invest some money and allocate more land for raising these exchange earning products. This is a very short term project, with very quick return.

In development of a country however long term projects have to be included. But it may be better to have the short term projects pay for the launching of long term projects rather than shelving short term projects for the benefit of long term ones.

WORLD PRESS

There's a rough press ahead for the free press in South Africa, says Lawrence Gander, Editor-in-Chief of Johannesburg's Daily Mail in its issue of May 30.

Gander should know. His paper, winner of this year's world achievement award of the American newspaper publishers association, has faced a barrage of attacks from the government. The Mail circulates in the country's biggest industrial complex. It is the government's main voice in attacking elements of the government's apartheid policies.

The government is facing pressure from rightwing groups to impose some form of press censorship, partly because of the stand taken by newspapers like the Mail.

Gander told the South African society of journalists at their annual congress that press freedom is essentially the right of the ordinary citizen to read about what may concern him deeply. It is the public's right to know what is going on in the country.

To critics accusing him of hurting South Africa's image abroad, Gander replied that the existence of a free, independent press is a mark of a country's progress and that the country's reputation is enhanced by the press's freedom.

One has the feeling that a large proportion of the public has lost its faith in the government. The government's policy of apartheid is being regarded as foreign, destructive, and even subversive.

White South Africans are adopting the general attitude of "my country, right or wrong."

It also shows them the whites here are by no means unanimously agreed on the country's race policies and that the forces of peaceful change still exist.

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Britain Pledges Independence To S. Arabia

Britain has pledged that South Arabia shall have independence not later than 1968 and has announced its intention to withdraw from the Aden military base at that time. Restrictions have been lifted on the return of political exiles to South Arabia and the Federal Government has published proposals for the constitution of an independent state. It remains for the governments and political parties of South Arabia to reach agreement amongst themselves on the constitutional future of their country.

The Country and the People

South Arabia is a mainly mountainous and arid territory of some 112,000 square miles; it comprises, on the one hand, Aden with an area of 75 square miles and a population of about 230,000 and, on the other, twenty protected Arab States together forming the Protectorate of South Arabia, with a total population of about 2,000,000.

Aden became a British dependency in 1839 and a Crown Colony (its present status) in 1937. Its importance as a trade and local industrial port, as a great bunkering port and as the site of a major British military base, has attracted to it a large mixed population, including some 70,000 Yemenis.

Political institutions developed rapidly in the more recent years and in 1962 a National Party (NP) was formed for a Council of Ministers, a Chief Minister and a majority of ministers being appointed from the elected members who constituted a majority of the Legislative Council.

Aden has a well developed system of social services (in some measure inherited from the Protectorate) for which its own resources have provided most of the necessary finance, the balance being provided by Britain.

The States of the Protectorate are the Amirates, Sultanates or Sheikdoms, except for Dhatim which is a Republic. Legislative and advisory councils have been established in a number of States; more recently their membership has become, or is planned to become, elective, as for instance in Dhatim, Lahaj and the Padhi, Qatit and Kathiri Sultanates.

Political parties include the South Arabia League (SAL), whose President is Mohammed al-Fayzi, the United National Party (UNP), led by Abdulrahman al-Girgari, and the People's Socialist Party (PSP) of which Mohammed al-Amin, Secretary-General of the Aden Trades Union Council, is a prominent leader.

In 1965 the PSP joined other groupings to form the Organisation for the Liberation of the Occupied South (OLOS) which subsequently merged (in Cairo) with the terrorist organisation, the National Liberation Front (NLF), to form the

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Western Tactics in Africa

Britain Pledges Independence To S. Arabia

Britain has pledged that South Arabia shall have independence not later than 1968 and has announced its intention to withdraw from the Aden military base at that time. Restrictions have been lifted on the return of political exiles to South Arabia and the Federal Government has published proposals for the constitution of an independent state. It remains for the governments and political parties of South Arabia to reach agreement amongst themselves on the constitutional future of their country.

The Country and the People

South Arabia is a mainly mountainous and arid territory of some 112,000 square miles; it comprises, on the one hand, Aden with an area of

Deputies Enjoy Performance By Tajik Artists

Members of Parliament enjoyed a special show performed in their honour at the Kabul Nandari last night by a group of artists from the Soviet Republic of Tajikistan.

The 30-member group dances and sings to music featuring such instruments as the rubab, the naie, the ajak, the daf, and the chang. Some of the best-known musicians include Adil Jan on the chang, Qudrut Ov on the daf and Yakub Ailenov on the naie.

A highlight of the programme is the Chapan Bacha dance performed by Zulfiya Hasanawa. Folk dances from northern Tajikistan are done by Karima Zohra and Karim Nabiov.

The artists have added Afghan songs and the Atan to their concert here.

The group which arrived last Thursday for a ten-day visit gave its first concert on Independence Day last Friday. The Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Osman Sidki welcomed the artists to Afghanistan at this first concert.

Several members of the group have been to Afghanistan before. For instance the leader of the dancing troupe is Aziza Azimova who has been here many times during her career in the arts which started in 1930 when she joined the theatre. She has studied ballet in Moscow, and spent some time in Kabul teaching at the Pohanie theatre.

Before returning home, the artists will go to Jalalabad to see the Soviet projects being carried out, said their director Deputy Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Soviet Republic of Tajikistan Khal Murad Sharifov.

Home News In Brief

KUNDUZ, May 31, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Yasin Mayel, the Deputy Minister in the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry arrived here Saturday evening on an inspection tour.

Mayel Monday visited the Naqi canal and especially threatened areas. He was accompanied by Faqir Nabi Alefi, the governor of Kunduz.

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar).—The Soviet artists now visiting here placed a wreath on the tomb of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Gemini 9 Launching

Contd. from page 1

The Gemini 9 astronauts took the day off Sunday while spacecraft surveyor 1 was readied for launch.

Gemini 9 command pilot Thomas P. Stafford and his flying partner, Eugene A. Cernan, spent a relaxing day with friends in Cocoa Beach, the space community south of Cape Kennedy.

They planned Monday to watch the fiery departure of the Surveyor atop an Atlas-Centaur rocket.

Stafford and Cernan are to take their own leave of the earth Wednesday, riding a Titan 2 into orbit to begin their three-day rendezvous and space walk mission.

It could be one of the greatest weeks in the space race for the United States—and Thursday could be one of the most significant days.

Surveyor's progress will be followed closely by Stafford, Cernan and other astronauts. For one day they may traverse the same route.

The ocean of storms is considered a possible landing spot for Apollo spacemen and surveyor is to determine if the surface there is firm enough to support a manned expedition.

The target satellite for the Gemini 9 flight is to be launched at 1500 gm Wednesday, with the Gemini itself to follow at 1638 gm.

Stafford, an Air Force Lieutenant Colonel, and Cernan, a Navy Lieute-



A scene from last night's performance by the Soviet artists which was attended by the members of Parliament.

Students Protest Visit Of U.S. Sub To Port In Japan

TOKYO, May 31, (Reuters).—About 100 left-wing students fought 50 riot police Monday during the arrival of the first American nuclear-powered submarine to visit the U.S. base at Yokosuka 25 miles (40 kilometres) south of here.

The stone-throwing students twice charged the main gates of the base. Police arrested 11 who broke through.

The students, who claim the visits foreshadow introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan, then marched to join a protest rally by 1,500 communists, socialists and other opposition groups in a seaside park.

Left-wing groups have announced more demonstrations against the 2,830-ton submarine, Snook, culminating in a massive rally of 100,000 people at the base on Wednesday.

Indonesia-Malaysia Talks On "Confrontation" Continue

BANGKOK, May 31, (Reuters).—Talks aimed at peace with honour between Indonesia and Malaysia appeared to be going well as their envoys embarked on a second round of discussions today.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Malaysia's Deputy Premier Tun Abdul Razak are reported to have reached broad agreement on ending three years of undeclared war, termed "confrontation" by Indonesia. They still have to work out a

"I Will Be Silent Awhile," Sukarno Tells Indonesians

JAKARTA, May 31, (Reuters).—President Sukarno Monday made clear his discontent with the course of events in Indonesia, declaring "I am keeping my mouth shut now in one thousand languages."

Speaking at a public ceremony, he warned: "However, with God's will some time in the future I am going to open my mouth."

"I will pour out all that I have to say as President, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and a great leader of the revolution."

The President, dressed in the beribboned uniform of commander-in-chief and carrying a baton, addressed an audience of senior service officers and military attaches.

Among them was Lieutenant General Suharto, chief of the general staff, who assumed executive power from Sukarno earlier this year.

Independence Day

Contd. from page 1

The Embassy of Afghanistan there marked the 48th anniversary of the country's regaining of independence at a reception held by Amanullah Hasrat, Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy.

Those who attended the programme included the Deputy Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking officials of the United Arab Republic, Secretary-General of the Arab League, members of diplomatic corps and Afghan students in Cairo.

Also Salah Shahed, representing President Gamal Abdul Nasser of the United Arab Republic, called on Charge d'Affaires to convey the President's congratulations on the occasion.

Indian Association In Kabul Performs Dances, Songs, Play

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar).—The Indian Association in Kabul Sunday evening gave a performance of Indian dances, songs and a play at Kabul Nandari.

This is the second time the association has staged such performances since the organisation was formed a year and a half ago.

Among those who watched the performances were Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis, Her Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Her Royal Highness Princess Khatoal, some other members of the Royal family, the President of Senate, some cabinet ministers, high-ranking officials and members of diplomatic corps in Kabul.

Among the dances performed was a dance called "offering to God" by a village girl.

The group also sang several Indian songs at the end of the show a comedy called "Sahab Bahadur" in which a poor clerk's wife tries to live up the role of a big government official's wife was also staged.

Three of the performers won prizes. They were Miss K. Thapar, the daughter of Indian Ambassador, Mrs. S. Johorey, the wife of the First Secretary of Indian Embassy; and Mr. K. Marter.

At the end of the performance, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan offered flowers to players and singers.

Grass on either side of the line was set on fire to light up the crash scene for rescue workers. Most of the victims were men.

Four Suicides

Contd. from page 1

protest against the government, but there were conflicting reports whether she had died or was still alive.

A few hours before the latest suicide, Thich Tam Chau, head of the institute called the Vien Hao Dao, said in a news conference that "the situation has compelled the Buddhist church to fight for its survival."

Tam Chau had warned that others would follow unless the military government turns over power to a transitional government.

In Washington, U.S. President Lyndon Johnson Monday again called on the political groups in South Vietnam to solve their differences and set about the task of forming a constitutionally elected government.

The President, who was speaking at Arlington Cemetery at a commemorative ceremony for fallen soldiers, said the U.S. would continue the fight in Vietnam until aggression had been beaten back or the enemy was prepared to start negotiating.

American obligations in Vietnam were limited to thwarting Communist aggression, and to guarantees for the population to decide on their own political future.

The struggle in Vietnam only seemed like a civil war on the surface, Johnson added.

The tragedy of current disturbances in South Vietnam was that desperate acts obscured the sacrifices which had already been made on behalf of the country.

On the battle grounds government troops from the rebellious northern provinces claimed a major victory over the Viet Cong in central Vietnam yesterday when they reportedly killed 160 of them in a surprise raid.

At Least 35 Killed During Clashes In Northern Nigeria

LAGOS, May 31, (Reuters).—At least 35 people have been killed and several hundred injured in intertribal clash in northern Nigeria, reports reaching here said Monday.

The clashes—breaking out in many towns of northern Nigeria—were between northern-dwelling tribesmen and Ibos, who come from Eastern Nigeria.

The fighting developed from anti-government demonstrations by Northerners against federal government plans to make Nigeria a unitary state.

Northerners are afraid that a constitution uniting Nigeria would open the way for the better-educated Ibos to take over many civil service jobs in the northern provinces.

In Kano Northern Nigeria's main commercial centre, and in other towns northern rioters attacked and burned Ibo-owned hotels and petrol stations, shops and houses.

Hand-to-hand fighting was reported between the opposing tribesmen.

The walled city of Kano has been under curfew since Sunday reports said fighting in the city continued through the night.

In the former northern capital of Kaduna people were reported killed and injured during two days of street skirmishes and demonstrations in which machetes and arrows were used.

Roman Catholic churches in the northern Nigerian cities of Gusau and Sokoto directed by American missionaries were sacked Sunday during anti-government demonstrations it was reported Monday.

The government has sent police reinforcements to the north. Colo-

World Briefs

MOSCOW, May 31, (Reuters).—Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, left by air for Prague Monday to attend the 13th Congress of Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The Soviet leader is returning a visit to Moscow by Czechoslovak President Antonin Novotny, who attended the Soviet party's 23rd congress in March. The Czech Congress opens today.

MOSCOW, May 31, (Tass).—Marshal Matvei Zakharov, chief of the general staff and first deputy defence minister of the USSR, left here for Sweden by plane Monday.

He went to Stockholm on a return visit at the invitation of the chief of the Swedish Defence Staff Major-General Almqvist.

BUCHAREST, May 31, (Reuters).—Continuing his visit to Rumania, the Shah of Iran Sunday, toured the Fundulea research institute for cereals and industrial crops.

The Shah was accompanied by the Vice-Chairman of the Rumanian Council of Ministers, Gheorghe Radulescu.

SALISBURY, May 31, (Reuters).—An African suspected of being connected with a gang which shot and killed a white couple on their lonely tobacco farm two weeks ago, was arrested Monday, a police spokesman said here.

JAKARTA, May 31, (Reuters).—Jailed former Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio and third deputy Premier Chaerul Saleh will stand trial if they can be connected in current questioning with last October's coup attempt, the Attorney-General Major-General Sugiharto, said here.

Meanwhile, the government plans to release shortly 12 imprisoned leaders of the 1958 Sumatra and Celebes rebellions, he said.

CAIRO, May 31, (AP).—World heavyweight boxing champion Cassius Clay Monday called off his planned visit to Port Said and returned here from Alexandria for relaxation.

KUWAIT, May 31, (AP).—The UAR presidential envoy, Hassan Sabrila Khoully, arrived here Sunday to begin talks with Foreign Minister Khair Sabah Al Ahmad Monday on the Yemen issue it was reported.

SANTIAGO, Dominican Republic, May 31, (AP).—Gunfire broke out Monday in a brief encounter in the heart of this city between members of the two major parties in the June elections.

BOMBAY, May 31, (Reuters).—Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh left by air for Paris today for the first in a new programme of regular political consultations between France and India.

BELGRADE, May 31, (DPA).—Hungarian Communist Party chief Janos Kadar arrived here on an unofficial friendly visit at the invitation of Yugoslav President Josip Tito. Kadar and Tito are to have political talks on bilateral and international themes at Tito's hunting lodge near Krain in Slovenia.

UAR Intensifies Campaign Against Narcotics Peddlars

CAIRO, May 31, (DPA).—More than 1500 narcotics peddlars have been arrested throughout the country in the largest ever police clampdown on drug smuggling in UAR.

The police wave was triggered off by the death of four of their men in a raid on a group of narcotics smugglers in the eastern desert region, east of Cairo, last week.

Police have scoured the deserts around Cairo but failed to arrest the killers who are believed to have fled to Sinai.

The narcotics trade is particularly active throughout Sinai, reportedly through neighbouring Israel. It is alleged here that Israel intentionally encourages the smuggling of narcotics into UAR as part of its economic warfare.

Prime Minister Zakaria Mohieddin has announced that the UAR government is reconsidering all drug trafficking legislation.

The public security director said that punishment for dope smuggling or trading would be raised from the present hard labour or penal servitude for life to capital punishment.

Success of the current police campaign would mean a boost to UAR economy since hundreds of millions of dollars are estimated to be spent on drugs annually.

10 Die, 100 Hurt In Train Crash Near Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, May 31, (Reuters).—Ten Africans died and more than 100 were injured when one train crashed into the rear of another halted near an African township southwest of here Monday night.

The trains were taking workers home from Johannesburg.

The number of dead was announced by a railways spokesman, who said 107 were recorded as admitted to hospital. Other injured were treated on the spot.

A crowd of about 2,000 Africans living nearby were quickly on the scene to help firemen and ambulance men extricate people from the two telescoped rear carriages of the stationary train.

Grass on either side of the line was set on fire to light up the crash scene for rescue workers. Most of the victims were men.

Kennedy's Birthday Marked

Washington, May 30 (AP).—Taps were sounded, President Johnson sent a wreath to the grave and 2,500 attended a special mass in the U.S. capital's birthday memorial tribute to President John F. Kennedy, who would have been 49 Sunday.

A catholic men's organisation (knights of Columbus) sponsored its third annual memorial mass for Kennedy at the nation's largest catholic church, the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception.

None of Kennedy family participated in the public ceremonies. But Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, wife of the New York senator and sister-in-law of the late president, came to Arlington national cemetery in mid-morning.

With three of her nine children she knelt in prayer at the wreath-decorated grave.

The widow of the slain president spent the birthday anniversary quietly at her country home in New Jersey, her Press secretary said.

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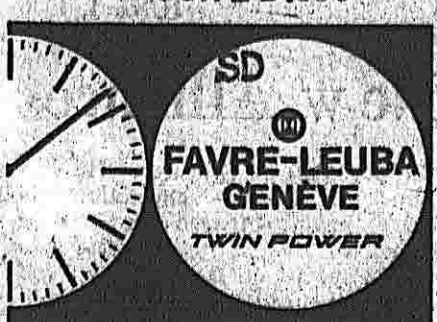
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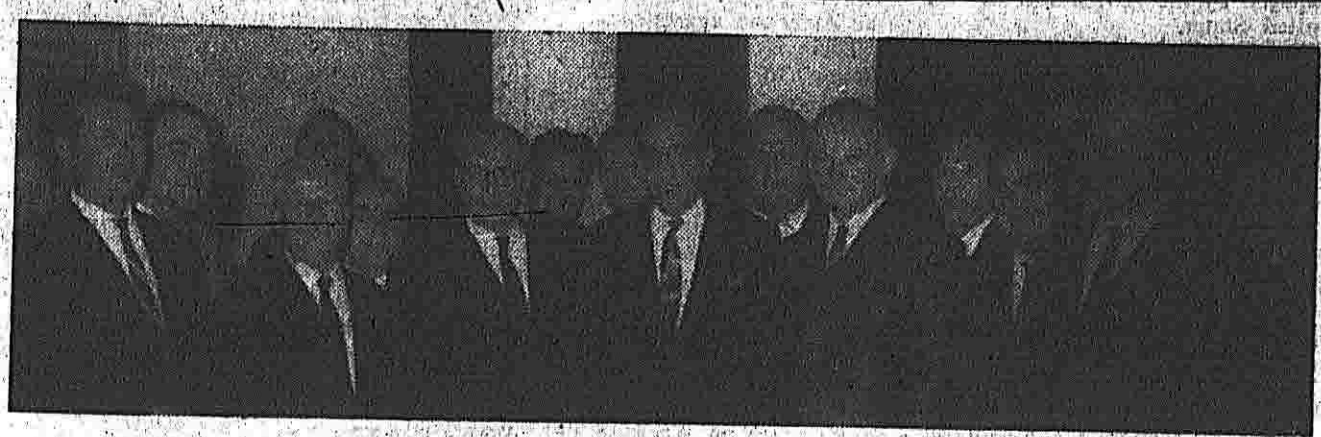
THE KABUL TIMES



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Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal received the planning experts of the Soviet Union yesterday. Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, the Minister of Planning was also present during the meeting which took place in the Prime Ministry Office.

Soviet Experts Discuss New Five-Year Plan With Premier

KABUL, June 1, (Bakhtar).—The delegation of Soviet planning experts who have been here during the past several months met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal Tuesday morning.

The Ambassador of the Soviet Union in Kabul Konstantine Alexandrov was also present. Finance Minister Abdullah Yaffali and Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Planning Minister also attended the meeting.

Before giving his views on the analysis of the third five-year plan, the Prime Minister mentioned the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and unselfish Soviet assistance to Afghanistan for many years.

Maiwandwal added that the people of Afghanistan appreciated the assistance offered by the Soviet Union during the first and second plans and expressed their happiness over the extension of such relations based on mutual respect and friendship and cooperation in the fields of economic development in our country.

A. Necrasov, the head of the Soviet delegation, supporting the Prime Minister in his views, explained matters related to the balance of the state budget during the third plan and the basic features of the plan.

The Soviet expert mentioned the preliminary arrangements for the third plan which he said were based on government's policy statement. This includes a balance between long and short term projects in agricultural fields and small scale industrial projects, especially projects related to foodstuffs and in general a balanced development in all sectors of economy.

Necrasov thanked all departments concerned for their cooperation.

Other Soviet experts present explained the main features of the third plan to the Prime Minister.

Maiwandwal thanked the experts for their hard work and called their work an effective factor in drafting the third five year plan.

Seamen's Strike Hurting British Payment Situation

LONDON, June 1, (AP).—Britain will face the loss of millions of dollars a month in trade and other earnings if its maritime strike continues two more weeks, a national economic study group warned Wednesday.

The authoritative national institute of economic and social research said in its quarterly review of British and world economic trends that this loss would average about \$56 million a month.

The review noted that most seamen's strikes in the past have been settled fairly quickly. The present strike, in its third week, will endanger the nation's international balance of payments, currently running at a deficit, if it lasts beyond a month.

But for the strike, the institute said, the balance should be out of the red in the second half of this year, although the full year may show a deficit of nearly \$280 million. Shipowners and seamen submitted their cases in Britain's 16-day maritime strike to an impartial court of inquiry Tuesday but an early verdict appeared unlikely.

The four-man court, headed by Lord Pearson, met for the first time Tuesday morning for two hours to organize its work and then received separately leaders of the shipowners federation and the national union of seamen (NUS) to discuss the dispute that has tied up hundreds of ships and idled thousands of men.

OBOTE APPEALS TO DISSIDENTS TO SURRENDER

KABAKA MISSING 1500 HAVE DIED

NAIROBI, June 1, (DPA).—Ugandan President Milton Obote last night appealed to Bugandan Premier Mayani Nkangi to come out of hiding to help set up an effective administration in the dissident province.

The Kabaka (king) of Buganda, Sir Edward Mutesa, was still missing Tuesday. He fled when central government forces stormed his palace a week ago because of his opposition to Obote's rule.

Obote addressed the nation on radio and television. The Buganda Premier has also been in hiding since Obote's well equipped army besieged the Kabaka's palace on Mengo hill.

Reliable sources now estimate that between 1500 to 2000 people died in the Mengo hill blood bath.

Obote said that the central government was anxious to see normal conditions restored to Uganda. He emphasized that no foreign government had been involved in the clashes which were purely a domestic matter.

Meanwhile, central government security forces last night stepped up their search for six Buganda ministers wanted for questioning.

It seems that despite Obote's military sweep, the majority of the ousted Kabaka's government managed to escape. Sketchy reports indicate that dissident Buganda tribesmen are still harassing the security forces in parts of the kingdom.

A violent explosion was Tuesday reported at the Mengo hill palace, which is still under Uganda army guard. No official explanation for the blast has been given.

Four Ministers Appear Before Jirgah

KABUL, June 1, (Bakhtar).—Four Ministers appeared before the Wolesi Jirgah Tuesday afternoon for the third time to answer questions on the affairs of their respective Ministries. They were Interior Minister Abdul Satar Shalizi, Justice Minister Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Meer Mohammad Akbar Reza and Culture and Information Minister Mohammad Osman Sidki.

Shalizi's Remarks
Shalizi said his Ministry will always consult the members of Parliament and other authoritative persons in the country on matters requiring it.

Concerning smuggling, Shalizi said that his Ministry has taken a number of actions to deal with this problem. He said to reveal these moves would not be in the interest of the country.

He said in stopping smuggling, the Interior Ministry is confronted with certain legal difficulties. For, according to law, the Ministry cannot search the houses of persons suspected of hiding smuggled goods.

The Minister said despite the fact that the Interior Ministry

has limited means at its disposal to stop smuggling, it has taken effective steps.

He again said that his Ministry did not want to reveal the names of persons accused of taking bribes. We can't give their names until the courts decide the cases, he explained.

Concerning a petition sent to a deputy by several shopkeepers in Balkh whose shops were robbed Shalizi said usually such claims are not based on positive evidence and that regulation on separation of authority between the branches of State is quite clear. He said the legal place for submitting such petitions was the government of the province.

The accusation made against some of the officials in connection with the issue requires investigation.

He said the petition, which was read by the deputy in Tuesday's session, does not say whether the shopkeepers had referred the case to the Balkh governor or whether all three courts have passed a verdict on it.

He hoped that the deputy would refer the petition to the Interior Ministry but added that accusation against someone always does not necessarily mean that an illegal action has been committed.

The petition mentioned that four pistols were among the items robbed from the shops. Shalizi said this shows by itself that the shopkeeper has broken the law since buying and selling of arms is illegal.

On private city buses, the Minister said that the action of the Interior Ministry in this respect was consistent with the law. This, he said, has already been communicated to the Jirgah and to its Legislative Committee. He added that Interior Ministry will not agree to any decision which will violate the principle of Constitution.

He said if actions by persons trying to incite others are halted, more facilities will be provided to the public as far as city buses are concerned.

He reminded the Jirgah that for several days now, on the basis of a request by bus owners, the issue is being discussed between officials of Interior Ministry and bus owners.

Referring to distant provinces Shalizi said the government does not attend the affairs of provinces on the basis of the distance from capital. Geographical distance, he said, is not a cause for neglecting a region.

Tabibi's Views
Tabibi hoped that with adoption of Law on Bribery effective moves will be made to stop bribery. The law has been submitted by the Government to the Parliament.

Referring to a question on the application of Article 5 of Marriage Law, the Minister said that his Ministry, on the basis of views expressed by Judicial Courts as also members of the Legislative and Judicial Affairs, has drafted a new law which will solve these difficulties.

The law which has been approved by the Cabinet is to be debated by the Parliament.

In answer to another question, Tabibi said no one can be taken in civil service until the department of civil service in the Prime

Contd on page 4

HM RECEIVES PM

KABUL, June 1, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal was received in audience by His Majesty the King last night at Gul Khana palace.

Experts Suggest Plans To Increase Book Production

160 Pages A Person Made Goal For 1980

TOKYO, June 1, (Reuter).—A seven day meeting of experts on book production and distribution in Asia ended Tuesday in Tokyo with the adoption of a programme for the expansion of domestic publishing industries and the promotion of books in Asia. Afghanistan participated in the meeting.

The meeting, convened under the auspices of United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was designed as part of the fight against illiteracy and the promotion of primary education in the region.

According to the draft report issued Tuesday the meeting adopted a target of increasing the annual per capita supply of books from an estimated level of 16 pages per person per year to 160 pages by 1980.

The experts recommended that each country should draw up a national book development plan and establish a central organization to carry it out. They also recommended that editors, translators and others needed in the expansion of domestic publishing industries, should be trained.

In order to help finance the book development programme, the meeting recommended the granting of long-term low-interest loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The draft report also said the meeting urged UNESCO to assume a central role in the effort to develop domestic publishing industries.

The world organization was requested by the meeting to seek lower postal rates, reduction of tariffs and granting of copyright at nominal fees, in order to promote the flow of books in the region.

The meeting was attended by about 70 experts including representative from 20 Asian countries and observers from the United States, Britain, Czechoslovakia and Australia.

Soviet Union Calls For Pact Internationalising Moon

U Thant Gets Johnson's Proposals

UNITED NATIONS, June 1, (AP).—The Soviet Union called Tuesday for an international treaty internationalising the moon and other celestial bodies and banning their use for military purposes.

The proposal, made in a letter from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, was similar to one made by President Johnson early this month.

Specifically, Gromyko asked that the question of drafting the proposed treaty be placed on the agenda of the 21st session of the UN General Assembly, which opens Sept. 20.

The Soviet move was disclosed by Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko at a news conference. Fedorenko said he handed the Gromyko letter to Secretary-General U Thant Monday.

The Soviet Ambassador said the Soviet Union had been seeking a treaty since 1958 to lay down international regulations that

would prevent individual nations from exploiting the moon and other celestial bodies.

Asked whether the latest move had any relationship to Johnson's proposal May 7, Fedorenko said the President's initiative should

(Contd. on page 4)

Castro Accuses CIA Of Plot; U.S. Says It Won't Use Force

Students Attack U.S. Embassy In Warsaw

HAVANA, June 1, (Reuter).—Cuba charged Tuesday that America's central intelligence agency had tried to send in a boatload of plotters equipped with silencer-fire tommy guns to murder Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

The plotters, said a communique issued by the Cuban Interior Ministry, tried to sneak ashore on the coast at a residential district of Havana.

But Cuban forces surprised their launch and killed two plotters who had managed to get ashore. Cuban boats and planes then chased the launch out to sea and sank it about 10 miles from the coast, the communique said.

Two of the remaining four people aboard the launch were picked up wounded, and one of them, the communique went on, was the plot leader Antonio De La Guestra Valle who made a full confession.

News that a launch from the United States had been sunk trying to land in Cuba on Sunday night was announced in Havana Monday. But this was the first word of any murder plot.

The incident followed a state of alert proclaimed by Cuba last Saturday. U.S.-Cuban relations were already low as a result of a shooting 10 days ago at the U.S. Guantanamo base in southeast Cuba.

An American sentry at the base had shot a Cuban soldier who, U.S. authorities said, had penetrated the base perimeter.

Contd on page 4

Congo Court Rules Death For Four Former Ministers

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 1, (DPA).—A Congolese military court today sentenced four of the nations former Cabinet Ministers to death after finding them guilty of an attempt to overthrow the Government of President Joseph Mobutu.

The four accused, former Premier Evariste Kimba and ex-ministers Alexandre Mahamba, Jero-me Anany and Emmanuel Bamba, arrested Monday after the government said it had foiled an attempted coup d'etat, were found

guilty of a plot against state security, high treason, and attempted assassination of President Mobutu.

The open air trial was attended by thousands of spectators. Following 90 minutes of proceedings, the four were condemned to death by the three-man military tribunal, which reached a verdict after only six minutes of deliberation.

The testimony of the accused could scarcely be heard above the hubbub of the crowd, as the verdict was announced, cheers broke out amidst great applause. The bare-footed, tattered defendants, their hand tied behind their backs, heard the pronouncement of the death sentence without revealing emotion.

The death sentence, pronounced by Colonel Pierre Ingila, is not subject to appeal. Observers believed the sentences were to be carried within 24 hours.

The government has given Belgian Embassy Secretary M. Alanrens 24 hours to leave the country after declaring him person a non grata for his alleged involvement in the plot.

Belgium has sharply protested to the Congo Government over the expulsion.

A Belgian note said that the entire embassy staff in Leopoldville had strictly refrained from any interference in Congolese internal affairs.

Indonesia, Malaysia Agree To End Three-Year Old Dispute

Will Work Toward Diplomatic Ties; Japan Willing To Host Summit

BANGKOK, June 1, (AP).—Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to end their three-year-old dispute and to work toward the establishment of diplomatic relations, authoritative sources disclosed Tuesday night.

The sources said this would be achieved through a series of steps which would include meetings between officials of the two nations.

The decision was reached at a series of peace talks in Bangkok between Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak and Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik.

The two ministers, who arrived in Bangkok Sunday, began their peace talks Monday. They included four private meetings totaling almost three hours.

This is the beginning for the end of confrontation, authoritative sources said.

Despite press reports, the sources said, there were never any major problems in discussing the settlement.

It was just a difference of interpretation on how best relations could be resumed and accomplished, the sources

said.

One side wanted one thing first, while the other thought something else should be given priority.

The sources said the two muslim nations agreed to establish diplomatic relations. But they explained, it would not be implemented immediately after the Malik-Razak peace talks ended Wednesday.

They explained that recognition and some other subjects will have to be ratified by their governments.

Both nations also agreed to a formal call to cease hostilities on their jungled borders, the sources said.

There has been a marked absence of incidents along the border since Indonesia's new government came to power.

Indonesian troops and Malaysia forces, bolstered by Commonwealth units, have clashed occasionally along the border since Sukarno launched his crush Malaysia campaign in September 1963.

Hashimoto said "The Japanese government has always hoped for an early end to the confrontation and is prepared to gladly accept a request for a summit meeting in Tokyo."

However, Hashimoto added, the government has not received such a request.

According to a DPA despatch observers in Melbourne predict that the Bangkok talks aimed at establishing normal relations between Indonesia and Malaysia may entail a change in Australia's defence policy.

The idea that British troops will remain in Singapore indefinitely.

However, if Indonesia and Malaysia decide to return to normal diplomatic relations, that is, if Indonesia decides to end her "crush Malaysia" policy, there would be no need for British troops to remain in Singapore.

In fact, there have been indications in London that Britain might withdraw her troops from Singapore and station them in Australia.

Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt will go to London in July to sound out the British governments policy in Southeast Asia and to seek guarantees that the British troops will remain stationed in Singapore.

If Britain should decide to station the troops in Australia, the Australian government would have to assume some of the costs for the troops.

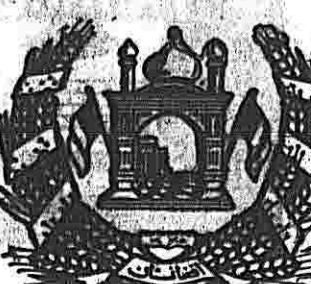
The Australian government also maintains that the balance of military power in Southeast Asia would be upset if British troops are withdrawn from Singapore and re-stationed in Australia.

STOP PRESS

HUE, South Vietnam, June 1, (Reuter).—About one thousand screaming students and youths today sacked and burned the U.S. consulate here in protest at American support for South Vietnam's ruling military junta.

The mob ripped a picture of President Johnson from the wall and tore it to shreds.

But they took an American flag from the consulate under armed guard and carried it safely through the crowd. "We always respect the American flag. It is the flag of the American people", a student told reporters.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

Our bodies are gardens to
the which our wills are gar-
deners: ... either to have it
sterile with idleness or manured
with industry.

Shakespeare

Speeding Up Justice

The new draft law on summoning and subpoena is another major move by the judicial authorities in Afghanistan to reform the old system which delayed cases and wasted the time of innocent people.

The draft law, if approved by the Parliament, will bring several improvements.

It will make it obligatory that when a writ is issued by the court the person to whom it is addressed must report to the court personally and without fail. If he does not do so, the draft law provides that the court may make its decision without him.

It is surprising to note, in this context, that the law could make it obligatory for a person involved in a case to appear immediately up or be sued for contempt of court.

If such a clause were included in the law, it would compel those involved in a case to report to the court.

Referring to cases which involve groups of people, the draft of the law lays down that if the whole group does not appear, the court can still issue a decision binding on all members of the group.

There may be commented that the draft law says nothing about the delivery of the writ. With hundreds of cases being handled by the law courts in a year, special employees will be required to deliver the writ—and see that the man to whom it is addressed receives it.

Once again, if the court, issues a decision when neither party is present, how will it be

enforced. In the absence of the parties a method must be found to inform the plaintiff and the defendant of the decision. The decision of the court must be made known to the parties concerned as soon as possible—perhaps on the same day. A time limit should also be set and if the decision of the court is not followed, the law should provide for a penalty.

The draft law sets forth details which should be included in the letter announcing the court's decision. These details include the names of the judges, the date the decision was made, the proceedings and the reasons of the two sides.

Although nothing is directly mentioned about the system of witnesses some of whom are presently paid rather than genuine, still the law, in general has tried to limit the misuse of witnesses.

We wish at this stage the Ministry of Justice would put on trial a few false witnesses. It may be noticed, once again, that the draft law does not provide for the appearance of a legal representative of either of the two parties in a given case. The law could state that if the person in question cannot personally attend his legal representative may do so.

The law should, by doing away with unnecessary delays in handling the cases prevent 25,000 cases piling up in the courts again. Every judicial reform is a step toward strengthening our young democracy which faces many obstacles in all areas of life.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis editorially welcomed the government's decision to cut down the charge for domestic consumption of electricity.

Although the 25 per cent cut may not look significant at first glance, the study of the average income of a family will quickly reveal the relief the step will give to most of the citizens.

The editorial said that the families in town having three or four school children could not afford to let their children study at night. Neither could these families listen to the radio if they were to economize on the use of electricity.

Only a few days ago when the electric company distributed forms among its clients according to which every family will have to pay Af. 3,000 for the installation of the new outdoor watt meters, a host of letters expressing concern arrived the paper's office.

Almost all these letters complained that the writers cannot afford to foot the bill and that the company should shoulder the cost and allow the people to pay in installments.

The editorial concluded by saying that the government's decision was timely and beneficial to a large number of the citizens and as such deserves appreciation.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Fahima Yaqubi urging the Ministry of Education to open a primary school for girls in Darulaman. People living in the area are confronted with the problem of sending their daughters to far away schools.

Bus services to and from Darulaman are not very frequent or regular. What is more most of the parents cannot afford the fare. Therefore the opening of a school for girls in the area is one of the pressing needs of the people.

The Ministry of Education will not have any difficulty in finding accommodation for such a school since there are many government buildings vacant in the area.

Another letter signed Mohammad Akbar Hotaki, which was also published in yesterday's Anis, called on all parents to refrain from spoiling their children's lives by demanding dowries for their daughters. The custom of dowries and other expenses still prevails in some families. This is a practice which is superstitious and should be banned.

As soon as a man decides to ask for someone's hand in marriage the girl's parents start asking for money under various pretexts. During the period between engagement and marriage a

bridegroom or his family must shoulder very heavy expenses. This appreciably weakens the financial status of the newlyweds. Sometimes the couple is unable to overcome this bad start. The letter urged the authorities as well as the parents to put a stop to this undesirable practice.

Today's Anis carries an editorial entitled "The third five-year plan." After giving some background information on the history of planning in Afghanistan.

When we embarked on the first five-year plan, we were confronted with lack of funds, experience and trained skills. The editorial expresses optimism that the third plan will be launched with great care and use is being made of the experiences gained so far in planning.

The editorial welcomed the opening of the session of the Supreme Economic Council under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

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Seoul Conference, May Set Up New Alliance

The conference of foreign Ministers of Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, the South Korea, the South Vietnam and Formosa, scheduled to be held in Seoul on June 14, is an attempt to knock together a new aggressive military and political alignment in Asia and Oceania.

This conference is actually being managed by the government of the United States. The so-called "normalization of Japan-South Korea relations" is founded not on concern for peace but on clearing the way for Japan's enlistment in military and political blocs.

The Seoul conference is a conspiracy of neocolonialists and reactionaries, an attempt to knock together a bloc which would increase the threat to peace and the interests of any country which cherishes its independence and sovereignty.

The sponsors of the conference are calling to discuss questions of economic and cultural cooperation of the countries of Asia and Oceania. But everybody knows that the main purpose of the conference cannot be put on the alert as regards the actual aims of this conference.

It is an easy guess that the United States government is the actual mastermind of the conference. Members of the military-political SEATO and ANZUS blocs, representatives of the countries connected with the United States or Britain by military treaties, or known to be fully dependent on the United States puppet regimes in

South Korea, South Vietnam and also representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique will meet in Seoul. The majority of participants that attend the Seoul conference are already participating directly in the war of aggression against the people of S. Vietnam, while the rest provide so-called "nonmilitary" aid to the puppet Saigon regime and the American aggressors.

There is no doubt that this is an attempt to put together a new aggressive military and political alignment in Asia and Oceania, and this is not in fact concealed by personalities close to the organizers of the conference. Thus, Jesus Vargas, general secretary of the military SEATO bloc stated openly on Feb. 13 that he supported the idea of the Seoul conference, establishing an "Asian alliance that would 'complement' Seato'.

The newspaper Nihon Keizai, an influential organ of the Japanese press, wrote on April 18 this year that the basic idea of the conference to be held in Seoul was the formation of a powerful anti-communist alliance in the Asian and Pacific area and reliable stronghold of western defence in this part of the world.

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the problems of that area. He declared that closest cooperation in these regions between members of the given area, including those who are members of the alliance and those who call themselves non-aligned, should be based on security agreement.

By undertaking back-stage manoeuvres with the establishment of a Seoul bloc, the U.S. ruling circles are striving to strengthen their military and political positions in Asia and Western Pacific, to put in one harness their partners in the bilateral military treaties, their SEATO and ANZUS allies, and also puppet regimes. This alliance clearly pursues the aims of aggression against the national liberation and democratic movement and pressure on independent peace-loving countries which put a great store in their sovereignty and do not yield to military and political blackmail by imperialist powers.

For the site of the conference the U.S. State Dept. has picked Seoul. This is not surprising, as U.S. occupied South Korea has long since been converted into an American military base, a strong hold of western defence in this part of the world.

By helping to knock together a new aggressive bloc Seoul puppet authorities are again betraying the interests of the Korean people and raising another obstacle on the way to peaceful reunification of Korea, the goal for which the Korean democratic republics consistently fighting.

(Tass).

which would, as soon as practicable, be wholly and directly elected on a wide and liberal franchise.

The Executive of the new Republic would consist of a prime minister and other ministers chosen from the members of the National Assembly.

On 22 February 1966, the British Government announced that South Arabia would continue to need external financial assistance for some time and declared that Britain would not cease to give aid in independence.

When deciding the scale and form of such future aid account would be taken of the continuing financial needs of the Federal armed forces.

With a view to affording the widest opportunity for the expression of South Arabian political opinion, the Federal Government on 1 March 1966 requested Aden and all other States of the Federation to lift the restrictions on the return to the country of all South Arabian exiles.

Among those affected are the former rulers of Laher, Lower Yafa and the Sultanate of Soqatra, the late Jifri, President of the SAL, the oldest political party in the area.

On the assumption that it would cease to be a British Colony the new Capital Territory of Aden as the principal part (together with the present Federal capital, Al Hudaydah, and the offshore islands) of the new Capital Territory.

Other proposals include the appointment of head of state of an elected president with very limited powers and the creation of a bicameral legislature consisting of a Council of States with equal representation of all states but only limited powers of legislation, and a National Assembly.

Meanwhile, there was a progressive deterioration of the security situation in Aden as the "National Liberation Front" intensified its nationalist activity. In August and September 1965, shootings and bomb and grenade attacks resulted in the assassination of the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the killing and wounding of officials and civilians including British servicemen.

"America has made a wrong estimate of the high sense of honour and self-respect of the people of Pakistan if the thinks that by giving us loans can make us a tool in her intrigues against China," said an editorial of the daily Kohistan of Rawalpindi on May 27.

Commenting on the results of Erhard's talks in London, Pravda of USSR in its issue of May 27, writes: "The West German politicians went to the banks of the Thames hoping to secure support for the perpetuation of the North Atlantic bloc in the form of the suits their political, military, and revenge-seeking plans."

"London's stand disappoints the peace-loving forces in West Germany because connivance at Bonn nourishes its dangerous illusions of military build up will turn NATO into some sort of a tool by means of which the revenge-seeking will be able to continue their bankrupt policy and to strive for the revision of the present frontiers in Europe. By encouraging these illusions London not let the FRG realise fully the fact that security of one part of the continent cannot be achieved by setting it at loggerheads with the other part, that only an all-continental security is possible."

The Procurator (or Saranwal) may issue a summons to be served upon any person charged with the commission of an offense.

The Procurator's Office is empowered to issue a warrant for the arrest of the suspected person in the event envisaged by Articles of this Law. The Procurator's Office has also been authorized to issue the warrant of arrest against a person suspected of committing a misdemeanor who has failed to appear in response to the summons already served upon him.

The Procurator is duty bound to interrogate the accused so arrested as soon as possible. In the event of the impossibility of an immediate interrogation, the Procurator may detain the suspected person. The suspect cannot be detained by the order of a judicial official for more than 48 hours. The custody officer is bound to detain the accused person after the expiry of 48 hours to Saranwal, Saranwal (the Procurator's Office) may immediately interrogate or release the detained person.

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Anthropologist Theorises:

Gypsies Traveled Through Afghanistan To Europe In 12th Century

Athinganos, Telgane, Gypsy, Zigeuner, Egyptian, Gypsy, Gifto, Gitan, Romany: who are these people?

In almost every European country—particularly in Central Europe—you can see them, traveling in small groups and wearing gay costumes. Each country has its own name for them and ready to be cropped.

Not everybody was prepared to overlook this kind of behaviour or the excellence of the performance. Their most bitter opponents were the craftsmen-members of the various guilds, who were jealous of the admiration their lords lavished on these intruders, who were so gifted in the forging of weapons and in their use.

Nevertheless, up to the 15th Century, noblemen still continued to protect these brave, gay and, at the same time, lazy Romany and their wandering minstrelsy. Some were even allowed to fight in the army of a nobleman or monarch—Henry IV of France, for instance, had a Romany company—and became practically integrated in society.

GYPSIES PERSECUTED But in the 16th Century the "good life" came to an end. The Church, whose influence extended over all social institutions, began to persecute people and fanaticism equal to that of the Roman persecution of the Christians. In Spain, France and other European countries, the Inquisition pursued the Gypsies, accusing them of all kinds of witchcraft. As man captured dead or alive these wandering bakers, a woman just half that amount.

The survivors of the Inquisition are the ancestors of the modern Gypsies. It is remarkable that, reduced during this period to the conditions of wolves and foxes, they were able to preserve their natural character and dignity.

Men of learning and even statesmen have always been interested in these indomitable people since they first appeared in Europe. It would not be possible

to analyse here all that has been written about the Romany; however it is worth noting in passing that the books and documents about them were to be collected they would make up a sizeable library.

With the exception of the book by Eugene Pittard, the eminent Genevese anthropologist, most of the speculations on the origins of the Romany are unfortunately based on traditional linguistics. I too began my studies in this way. But after demonstrating, in my doctoral thesis "Introduction to the Phonology of the European Gypsies" (published in "Gypsy Studies", Part I, New Delhi, 1963), the relationship of European Gypsies, I reached a conclusion which had previously been neglected or not recognised, namely that a people or group of tribes who speak a common language must have lived in one country for many centuries, sharing common interests, a common administration and an army.

Prithiviraj defeated army split into three groups: the first took to the hills and organised a resistance movement which continued until the arrival of the British. The survivors of this group, interbred with the aboriginal inhabitants, were the ancestors of the modern Indian Gypsies, who, until Independence, were hunted down as outlaws.

The second group remained organised as a fighting unit, recruited by the Muslims, causing considerable trouble to the Muslim invaders, and later to the British.

The third group, which called themselves Romane Chave (the sons of Rama), set off across Afghanistan towards Europe. At this period, the two major factions of Islam, the Shites and the Sunnites, were almost perpetual feuding; all the Romany had to do to ensure their free passage was to tell the Shites that they were being pursued by the Sunnites and vice versa.

The first European country they reached was Greece. All the Romany dialects, including that of Spain, show borrowings from Greek, proof that the Gypsies arrived in Europe by the same route and not by way of North Africa. From Greece, one branch pushed straight up to the Balkan countries, while the rest dispersed across Central Europe and eventually permeated Western Europe.

It was the Northern Gypsies—those who went up to the Balkan countries—who had the easiest existence. At that time, the Teutonic Order was playing much the same role in north-eastern Europe as the Muslims in India: under the pretext of preaching Christianity, they laid waste with fire and sword. The Prussians were exterminated and their land occupied by German settlers, but when the Germans tried to push on further into Lithuania and Poland the two countries united, and in the forest of Granovsk, in 1410, they defeated the Teutonic knights once and for all time.

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Gemini-9 Astronauts Set For Launch Today; Surveyor On Way To Moon's Sea Of Storms

CAPE KENNEDY, June 1, (DPA)—American space officials were today hopeful of scoring a spectacular yet delicate success—the first landing of a man on the moon by the Gemini-9 mission.

The two events are scheduled for tomorrow. While the surveyor continues on its way to the moon, astronauts Thomas Stafford and Eugene Cernan are all set to rocket aloft today on their Gemini-9 mission.

Key goals of their three-day flight are three linkups with a target satellite and Cernan's 145-minute space walk at the end of a 37.5-mile line.

Mission Director William Schneider Tuesday reported: "Everything is no problem. But, for the flight. Meteorologists said the weather was expected to be 'satisfactory' at launch time despite a cloud layer high over the launch area. During last-minute delays, the space twins will be boosted aloft at 1638 gmt by a towering Titan rocket in pursuit of a target satellite scheduled to be launched at 1500 gmt.

The failure of an Atlas rocket resulted in the loss of an Agena target on May 29. The delay of the Gemini-9 mission for two weeks.

Officials said that the astronauts would now be sent into space even if the target satellite again failed to go into orbit. They would simulate the three linkups and Cernan would

PHOTOGRAPH ASTRONAUTS GALAXIES

MOSCOW, June 1, (Tass)—Astronomers of the USSR, Rumania, France and China have completed joint photographic observations of galaxies of the northern sky.

They photographed 200 selected galactic platforms. The materials will be used to compile catalogues of weak stars.

Professor Alexander Deich revealed this in a report to the USSR Astronomical Conference, which opened Tuesday. The conference is being attended by scientists of the German Democratic Republic, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

Comparison of several thousand photographic plates, now possessed by scientists, with similar photographs taken 20-30 years ago will furnish the astronomers with data which will allow them to establish the absolute movements of stars in relation to objects outside their galactic system," the scientist stressed.

An expedition of Pulkovo astronomers will take part in photographic observations of galaxies of the southern sky. Now they are working in Chile together with scientists of the Sierra-Calan Observatory. The purpose of the expedition is to build a new astronomical refector.

Rusk Enroute To NATO Session In Brussels Via Scandinavia Benelux Nations Discuss Headquarters

WASHINGTON, June 1, (AP)—Secretary of State Dean Rusk left for Scandinavia on route to the Ministerial Council meeting of the Atlantic alliance, stressing again that the United States "does not consider a major withdrawal" of its troops from West Germany.

The meeting of NATO Foreign Ministers which could be an important milestone in the 17-year-old history of the 15-nation defense organization, opens in Brussels in June.

Before going to the Belgian capital, Rusk is paying visits to Finland and Norway. Rusk, before his departure, said these visits were "long overdue," recalling that he planned to visit Helsinki and Oslo last year, when the Dominican crisis interfered with his plans.

Talking to reporters at the airport Rusk said the Foreign Ministers will have a "number of

Gypsies

Contd. from page 3

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What I have given is a very brief summary of the history of the Gypsies. Lack of space prevents me from tackling the fashionable problem of the "assimilation," "integration" or "acculturation" of the Gypsies. (UNESCO FEATURES)

Wilson Moves To Postpone July Commonwealth Meeting

LONDON, June 1, (AP)—A split within Britain's Commonwealth moved Tuesday night over Prime Minister Harold Wilson's move to postpone a Premier's conference on Rhodesia that he had promised for July.

At the same time, four British officials flew to Salisbury to resume their secret search for a compromise with Rhodesia's rebel white-minority government.

Over luncheon Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister for Commonwealth Relations, gave Wilson an account

Delegates To UN Committee Discuss Rhodesia

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, June 1, (AP)—Delegates to the Commonwealth summit meeting in July to consider next steps to end Rhodesia's rebellion, by then, the international campaign of economic sanctions had not brought down Premier Ian Smith's regime.

But now he has advised British officials that he would like the meeting to be held in Salisbury, which would give the British government a chance to reveal whether or not a negotiated settlement is possible.

The head of the Soviet delegation P.P. Shakhom declared that the imperials are trying to prevent the development of African countries and recapture the lost political positions in order to plunder unhampered the people of the continent. The Soviet delegate continued, the British government laid the foundation of the Smith regime by turning the armed forces over to it despite the protests of African states. This would give the British government a chance to reveal whether or not a negotiated settlement is possible.

Salisbury was led by Oliver Wright, Ambassador-designate to Denmark and formerly Wilson's Secretary of State.

He is expected to put forward some proposals designed to bridge the gap separating the British and Rhodesians on the constitutional future of the breakaway colony.

Meanwhile the treasury Tuesday night warned British and American investors to steer clear of a new \$12.6 million loan being floated by the Smith's bank.

The present illegal regime in Rhodesia is not capable of incurring legal obligations on behalf of the government of Rhodesia," the statement said.

Meanwhile a Rhodesian "railways train carrying copper and zinc exports from Zambia crossed the border into Rhodesia here Tuesday without hindrance."

There had been doubts whether the train would be allowed through, following last Saturday's Zambian high court ruling temporarily restraining the jointly-owned railways from imposing a new advance-payment system for freight.

Rusk said, in response to questions, he does not think the alliance is facing a "critical" situation, or that the Brussels meeting will be critical.

"We have a process going on here," he said, indicating that the process has started with President Charles de Gaulle's veto orders to NATO, and will probably continue after the Brussels meeting.

UK, Bahrain Agree On Rent For Base Facilities There

LONDON, June 1, (DPA)—Talks on what base facilities Britain now contemplates in Bahrain, in view of the British government decision to leave Aden by 1968, and what payment will be made for them, ended in agreement Tuesday, the foreign office, in London Tuesday.

No details have yet been disclosed.

Up to now, Britain has been paying a nominal rent of about 400 pounds a year for facilities used by her forces on the island. Bahrain was reported to have asked for two million pounds.

Sheikh Khalifa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, head of finance in the Bahrain government, had his final meeting with officials at the foreign office yesterday.

He leaves tomorrow to report to his government and to return to Bahrain on a private visit since May 3.

Britain has said that after withdrawing from Aden, the world's only able to fulfill its remaining obligations to the Middle East by making a small increase in the number of British forces stationed in the Persian Gulf.

THE KABUL TIMES

Ministers Answer Jirgah's Questions

Contd. from page 1

Tuesday's communiqué said the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is assigned to check these lists before an official is being appointed. Concerning criminal cases, and legal action in this connection, Tabibi said formerly such cases were solved in the centre of provinces. This caused difficulties to the public, and both sides often had to travel great distances and be away from their homes. Now the primary courts, one of which is fixed by the court for solving such cases, the Minister explained.

He said the Law on Summoning to courts, which was approved by the Cabinet Monday, also will have an effective role in solving various cases. A time will be fixed by the court for solving the issue and if the two sides fail to be present during that period a decision can be adopted in the absence of one of the parties.

He said in each institution there are persons who work with honesty and persons who are corrupt. He said his Ministry will have to take action against the corrupt while praising the services of the honest and dedicated officials, has at the same time taken legal action against those accused of corruption.

Answering questions, the Minister said since each case has two parties concerned, it is one of these parties has to lose the case, this obviously causes the dissatisfaction of losing party.

Referring to another question, he said that sentence passed on Judge are not severe enough, Tabibi said that sentences are passed by judges and the executive has no power to interfere.

Reza's answers

Reza said to improve the country's agriculture and irrigation means, more funds are needed and his Ministry despite financial and personnel limitations has done its best to improve the country's agriculture.

He said agreements reached between the Ministry and people engaged in cotton cultivation during the past four years are based on free will of parties concerned.

He said farmers who have found out the advantages of chemical fertilizers have used and as a result of this their production has increased considerably.

He said one of the reasons for the increase in cotton production was that cotton owners used the same pasture continuously. Further, more they are unable to move to distant pastures due to lack of facilities. He said lack of water has also created difficulties in this respect.

Reza said his Ministry has so far done its best to fight against plant diseases and to increase the number of trees throughout the country. However the task was not completed, he said, and he replaced Nigeria's loose federal system by unitary rule from Lagos.

LAGOS, June 1, (AP)—Scores of tribesmen were killed and hundreds injured in northern Nigeria in weekend fighting between the Roman Catholic churches were sacked.

A government spokesman said that 54 bodies have been recovered in Kano alone, where, according to unofficial estimates, between 65- and 100 were slain. More than 30 deaths were reported from other parts of the state.

A meeting on the grievances caused by the demonstrations and strikes scheduled for Wednesday between the military governor of the northern province and the emirs and other traditional rulers.

The grievances from the decision of the emirs, he said, and replaced Nigeria's loose federal system by unitary rule from Lagos.

Salisbury will be joined by the British Governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs.

Before the arrival of Wright, he is expected to put forward some proposals designed to bridge the gap separating the British and Rhodesians on the constitutional future of the breakaway colony.

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The Prime Minister, who was received in Puli Khumri by the Mayor, city's residents, students and the officials said, "Afghanistan is at this moment in need of working hard for the betterment of agriculture and expansion of industry so that shortcomings in the country's economy may be alleviated."

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Electric Power

The cabinet decision to cut down rates for electric power consumption is another step towards raising the living standard of the people.

Although this is a limited concession since the new rates apply only to fifty kilowatt hours of power consumption in each household (any quantity consumed above this figure will be charged at the former rate). It is hoped that with the operation of the Mahipar and Naghloo power stations the new rates will apply to total consumption. Special rates may be fixed for high current consumption for purposes other than lighting.

The step comes right after the Government's decision to make the Afghan Electric Company a part of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

The prospect of general electrification of the country looks much brighter since the Ministry has many experts as well as much data and topographical information to draw upon.

It is hoped that in time the Ministry will set up a national electricity board to draw up long term projects for the country's electrification.

Being a mountainous country Afghanistan has a great potential for the production of hydro-electric power. The existence of a Central Board and adequate funds are necessary to exploit the possibilities.

Hydro-electric power production requires ample survey work and large sums of money. We feel that a corporation should be set up, financed jointly by the state and the private sector. The corporation would act in consultation with the national or Central Electricity Board.

In advising the corporation the board would take into consideration not only the power but also the irrigational role of our rivers.

This is important since the location of the power station affects irrigation plans. For instance, a river cannot be used for irrigation in its upstream areas if a power dam is built further downstream. Power stations should therefore be launched as near the origin of the rivers as possible, in order not to affect irrigation potentialities of the river.

There is another problem as regards the production of electricity. Full potentialities

Food For Thought

The highest possible stage in moral culture is when we recognize that we ought to control our thoughts.

—Charles Darwin.

of a river are often not exploited because no immediate need for the electricity is felt in regions adjoining a possible power station.

The fact that the Ministry of Mines and Industries is now in charge of electric power production and distribution in the country should make it possible to set up more complex hydro-electric and industrial plants. Domestic consumption should not be the determining factor in the power production. The possibilities of exporting electricity to the neighbouring countries might be also studied.

Italy's National Day

Today is the national day of Italy. Afghanistan and Italy have been friendly for the last 45 years and it is very heartening to notice that the cordial relations between the two nations have been gradually but steadily expanding. Italy was one of the first countries of Europe to recognize and respect the neutrality of Afghanistan.

The relations between Afghanistan and Italy have been profoundly cordial in so far as the United Nations is concerned. The two countries have supported the candidacies of one another in the world body. Afghanistan was one of the countries that supported the nomination of Signor Fanfani as the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations in its 20th meeting last September.

Italy has great interest in the development of Afghanistan in particular and the progress of Asian countries in general. It was on this basis that Italy subscribed to the Asian Development Bank which is hoped to be officially inaugurated in Manila this year. Italy has also subscribed to the International Development Agency which has the development of the Afro-Asian countries as its goal.

Not only are several Afghan students now studying in Italy but also Italian architects have been helping Afghanistan in the last few years.

The visit of Professor Bosani, the Italian orientalist, and his interesting discourses on the famous Dari poet Baidel are remembered here, as well as the monumental expedition which conquered one of the highest peaks in Afghanistan and is now a part of our records.

While offering our felicitations on this day to the government and people of Italy, we also hope that this highly developed nation will meet further successes.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Banks and Their Assistance to Various Organisations" which was commented on a report published in the same issue of the paper on the activities of the Pashtun Tertiary Bank.

The editorial said it is true that the foremost criterion in determining the monetary policies of a bank is profit, otherwise it will go bankrupt. However, banks have a certain amount of responsibility in making sure that their operations do not run counter to greater national interests or the broad lines of the government's economic policy.

The Pashtun Tertiary Bank is one of the most active banking organizations in the country. One of its policies is to advance money with a nine per cent interest to various individuals and organisations.

The editorial said there is talk that the bank has been loaning money indiscriminately. Some of the loans have been used for construction although there is a separate bank for this purpose. The bank should have concentrated on lending money only to those individuals and traders who engage in some useful and productive enterprise.

The editorial called on the bank to publish a report about its monetary policies and performance so that the validity of these accusations may be checked.

A letter to the editor published in yesterday's Anis complained that the Ministry of Communications has raised post box fees from ten afghanis per month to five times this rate. This is unreasonable and makes the use of this urgently needed facility almost impossible by an average person.

Yesterday's Anis editorial welcomed the government's decision to cut down rates for electric power consumption. After discussing at length the positive role of electricity in raising the

material and cultural standards of a people, the editorial urged the public not to indulge in the illegal activity of tapping the open wires.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed by Abdul-lah Bahis of Herat urging the banking authorities to see that old bank notes

deposited by the customers are not redistributed. People in the outer districts of the country are suffering because old bank notes worn out. People refuse to accept them and those who happen to have such notes cannot very well pay twice the amount travelling to exchange the old money in a bank.

WORLD PRESS

The United States and five other nations with troops in the Dominican Republic have proposed that the U.S. CENTO Supreme Council be authorized to negotiate the withdrawal of the U.S. military peace force, the "New York Times" reported Tuesday in its European edition.

In a letter the six countries asked that the special consultative meeting of foreign ministers be reconvened as soon as possible to make the authorization. Under the proposal, which according to O.A.S. sources was originated by the United States, the ad-hoc committee in Santo Domingo, headed by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, would be instructed to report to the CENTO Supreme Council, and with the winner of Wednesday's elections a date for the withdrawal of the force.

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Surveyor Performs Intricate Space Ballet

Surveyor 1, a mechanical explorer with two million miles of left landing on the moon and transmitting hundreds of closeup pictures, must perform an intricate space ballet in traversing the 2,143 miles (3,430 km) from earth to its target.

The spider-like surveyor is torqued into space Tuesday on a 65-hour lunar voyage. It will depend on thousands of tiny perfectly functioning electronic parts to carry it across an alien world.

How will the 2,143-pound 987 kilowatt craft do it?

There really is no earthly comparison, but imagine, if you will, the bareback rider who dashes from the center of the circus ring to jump to the back of a galloping horse.

Now, make a ballet dancer with an engineering degree. Give her a rotating platform to take off from, and several minutes to get into position in her dash across the tank.

Here are the tricky steps surveyor must perform:

At 3 minutes 24 seconds after the rocket lifts off, while blazing along 50 miles per hour, the surveyor sheds its protective shroud. After 12 minutes 37 seconds of flight, the spacecraft separates from the rocket.

At 15 minutes 11 seconds (17 km) and speed of 24,562 miles an hour (39,299 kph).

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The relations between Afghanistan and Italy have been profoundly cordial in so far as the United Nations is concerned. The two countries have supported the candidacies of one another in the world body. Afghanistan was one of the countries that supported the nomination of Signor Fanfani as the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations in its 20th meeting last September.

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(9816) as the craft is drawn in by lunar gravity. Ground stations command surveyor should surveyor fail to carry them out automatically.

Thirty-two minutes after launching, surveyor's electronic brain gives an order to ignite several small explosive devices. Releasing a solar panel which extends to catch the sun's rays for conversion to power.

Now its solar sensors look out the sun. Tiny jets fire again and again until surveyor's head is pointed at the sun and the solar panel, fully illuminated. When the craft is sure it has locked on the sun, it switches from the center of the circus ring to jump to the back of a galloping horse.

Now, make a ballet dancer with an engineering degree. Give her a rotating platform to take off from, and several minutes to get into position in her dash across the tank.

Here are the tricky steps surveyor must perform:

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Student Special Gets Suggestions

"I found the Background articles very useful because there are some questions at the end. I think it would be helpful also if you asked some English teachers to write something about the 'students'... For students' writing, please publish just their topics and don't correct them. But write their mistakes at the end. Or their mistakes by themselves. Or ask other students to correct the mistakes of these students... The level of English is very good—not too difficult either."

Mrs. Sitara Kohzad, Ibrahim English Dept. Chairman, Rabia Balkhi School.

"You should have less material about existing schools and more general information... articles like Backgrounders, which would be continued from week to week... All our countries, your schools, your families and friends, your interests, and anything else you like. In this way you can learn about other places and customs, and practice writing in a foreign language."

Mr. Brian Bond, Afghan Institute of Technology.

Want A Pen Pal?

The Kabul Times often receives letters from people in foreign countries asking for the name of someone to write to in Afghanistan.

Writing letters is a good way of making friends with someone in another country. You can write about your own country, your school, your families and friends, your interests, and anything else you like. In this way you can learn about other places and customs, and practice writing in a foreign language.

If you are interested in writing to someone as a pen pal, send your name and age and address to the Kabul Times, Government Press Building, Kabul. Tell us whether you are a boy or a girl, and what country you are interested in writing to.

It might take some time to find a pen pal for you, but you won't be disappointed if there is some delay.

Foreign Students Chosen To Attend U. S. Conference

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia, June 2. Ten Middle Eastern, North African, and Southeast Asian countries will be represented here June 12-15 at the tenth annual International Assembly for Foreign Graduate Students in the United States.

Students from Afghanistan, Cyprus, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic are among the 57 students from all areas of the world to attend the assembly. The topic for discussion will be "Concept, Conflict and Consensus in America."

Williamsburg, an organization which supervises and maintains this restored 18th century American city as its historic site, sponsors the assembly as part of its educational programme.

Assembly discussion leaders will include Douglas Cater, Special Assistant to President Johnson; Washington attorney James Rowe; New York Times business reporter Elton S. Lunsan, and syndicated newspaper columnist Joseph Kraft.

Formal and informal presentations on all aspects of American life include special tours of historical shrines in the state of Virginia.

Students attending the conference will be accompanied by foreign student advisors on 150 American college and university campuses. The representative from Afghanistan will be Zia Mohammad Fadi, a science education student at the University of Columbia.

College.

Poem Of The Week

By A. E. Housman
When I was one-and-twenty
I heard a wise man say,
"Give crowns and pounds and guineas
But not your heart away;
Give pearls and rubies,
But keep your fancy free."
But I was one-and-twenty,
No use to talk to me;
When I was one-and-twenty
I heard him say again,
"Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all."

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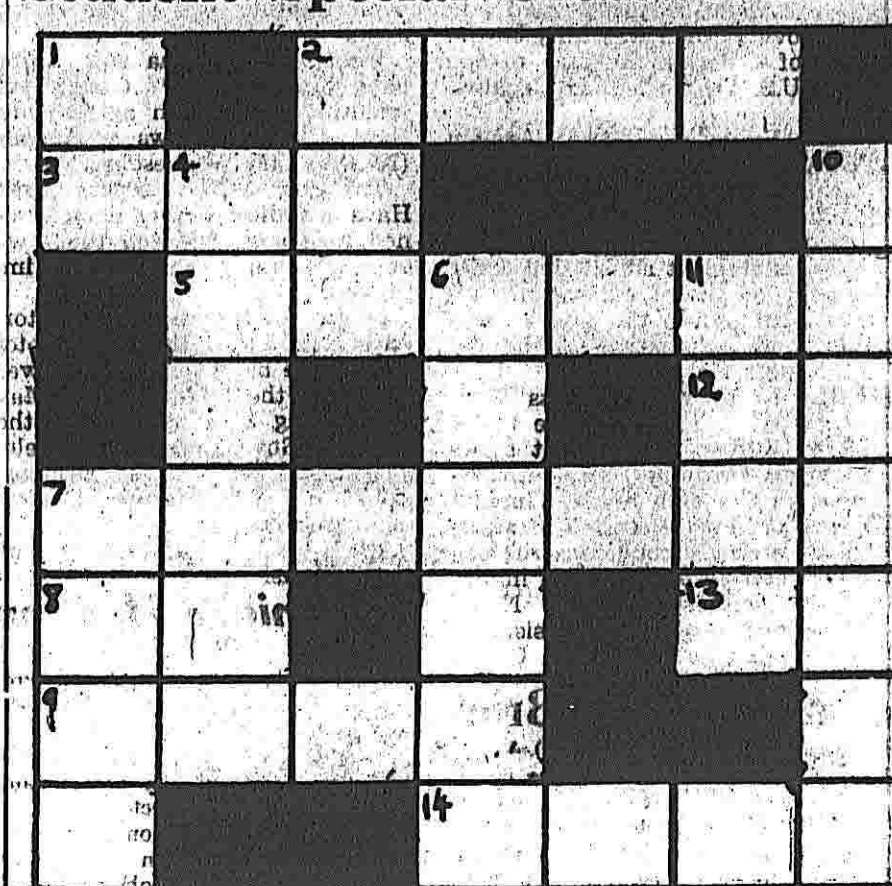
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STUDENT SPECIAL

Student Special Crossword



ACROSS

- A nice place to sit, with trees and grass.
- Frozen water.
- Opposite of outside.
- Someone you learn from.
- Contraction for I am.
- Past tense of make.
- A psychological idea of Sigmund Freud.
- A preparation which tells direction.
- A word which means to walk over a large area; to wander.

DOWN

- An informal hello.
- Something to write with.
- A movie.
- American word for Afghan football.
- We never have enough.
- A place for sleeping.
- If you think you are too fat, you should go on a—.

Answers to the crossword puzzle will be published in the next issue of the Student Special.

Foreign and internal aid from different sources have helped many achievements. There is now a sales shop where uniforms and equipment may be bought at low prices, for example.

Boys and girls from high schools, vocational schools, and primary schools as well as people not in school, can join. There are three groups—the Zmarak, the Palondy, and the Sarandoy. Plans are underway to organize more scouting groups.

Members now participate in programmes, go on camping trips, or take part in various sports events in foreign countries. So far Afghan scouts have been on trips to Iran, Pakistan, Greece, Bulgaria, the U.S.S.R., Finland, Germany, Italy, the U.S., Ceylon, Australia and Thailand.

After a series of such educational and vocational programmes, Sarandoy was given full international Scouts Federation in 1963. Sarandoy is constantly in touch with scouts from anywhere in different parts of the world. And in Kabul there is an international committee which gives advice on vocational matters.

Students at the vocational agriculture school try out what they learn in class in their own plots behind the school.

Modern Farming Methods Taught At Vocational Agriculture School



Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Food For Thought

Nothing changes more constantly than the past; for the past that influences our lives does not consist of what actually happened, but of what men believe happened.

Gerald White Johnson.

Role Regional Courts Could Play

One of the ways to achieve world peace through world law is the realization of the proposal made by United States Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Warren, in his address at a West German university, noted that to attain world peace regional peace is first essential. The best way to achieve regional peace is the establishment of regional courts, he suggested.

Warren's suggestion ought to be studied from the point of view of practicality. The best platform to accept the pros and cons is the United Nations.

Since 1945 the world court has dealt with many cases of international significance. The parties concerned in 21 of these cases—or rather nations—have accepted the decisions of the court.

The success of the regional courts also mainly depends on the acceptance of the countries of various regions of the world and full adherence to the decisions of the court.

Certain problems are apt to arise in establishing regional courts, however. Major among them may be the very definition of the regions.

A committee set up by the UN General Assembly might be given this responsibility. Once the regions were mapped out and the

countries concerned accepted the divisions, a major obstacle would be removed. The expenses of these courts might be borne by the countries of the region. But, the judges of these courts should not belong to the countries concerned.

The international court, should, as the supreme court of the world, be entrusted with the task of organizing the regional courts. The decisions of the regional courts might be appealed to the international court.

It is sure that the force of national sovereignty will make decisions by the regional courts difficult as it has hindered the work of the world court, unless all nations agree to accept these decisions as binding by signing a convention.

The deliberations of regional courts could then make a large contribution to settling regional conflicts which are so frequently caused by border disputes.

To apply the decisions of the regional courts, a permanent United Nations emergency contingent needs to be established and put under the international court as a world police force.

All this will also mean that the nature and importance of the UN Security Council will change. The Security Council itself might change, after the regional courts are established, more of an advisory body.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's Anis published the draft law on engagement, marriage and divorce. In a note attached to it the Ministry of Justice has invited the public to submit their views and suggestions on the projected law.

Saturday's Anis front page a picture showing a scene of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's recent tour of Baghlan province.

The same page also carried a picture showing the open trial of those accused of the murder of Ahmad Inshad, an MPDC student.

The daily later devoted its editorial today to the draft of the anti-corruption law.

Developing countries are faced with numerous problems, illiteracy and ignorance on the one hand and inability to profitably exploit nature resources on the other slow down the pace of their progress, says the editorial.

The biggest obstacle to progress in developing countries is corruption, says the editorial.

Popularization of education and enlightenment of the masses are considered effective means for fighting corruption, but laws and regulations should also be drawn up to help curb bribery.

Unfortunately in our country bribery still persists but it is a matter of satisfaction that every day more effective laws and regulations are put into effect to end bribery.

The draft law against anti-corruption which was published in the daily is another sincere attempt by the government to fight this evil. The new law will lift the loopholes in former anti-corruption regulations.

The editorial praises the Ministry of Justice's decision to publish projected laws and ask the public to submit their views to the Ministry on possible improvements in the drafts before they are promulgated.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on improving wheat seeds.

In answer to the question why wheat production does not increase in our country, the paper said it is invariably noted that: The land is not productive, the farmers are disinterested, seeds are not good, water is inadequate and the land coming under cultivation is not proportionate to population increase.

Attempts have been made to correct all these shortcomings and they have been relatively effective.

The paper says we should emphasize finding and distributing better seeds as one of the most effective means of increasing production.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 50

Classified: per line, bold type, Af. 20

(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000

Half Yearly Af. 600

Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly Af. 20

Half Yearly Af. 15

Quarterly Af. 10

Government Printing Press

Soviets Warn Of Plot In Middle East

The situation in the Middle East is attracting increasing attention of political circles in many countries.

The leaders of the Soviet Union also follow the developments in that area, as it was said in the Tass statement of May 27.

The Tass statement said that the exposure in this statement of an imperialist plot against Syria and other countries and the warning to the plotter is proved, among other things, by the stormy reaction to the Tass statement which for several days has been broadcast, published and commented by tens of radio stations and many countries organs of the world press.

The commentators in the newspapers in Arab countries, except several newspapers in Jordan and Saudi Arabia, show that this statement was received with greatest satisfaction in the Arab political quarters.

It was assessed as evidence of the Soviet Union's solidarity with the Arab countries in their struggle against the forces of foreign powers and domestic imperialism.

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Syria, the United Arab Republic, Algeria and the Yemen have been selected as the main objectives of the conspiracy and provocations.

Imperialist powers now try to find some cat's paw whenever they can. Therefore, in their game in the Middle East they make mainly use of the reactionary circles of Saudi Arabia and Jordan in the first place. The United States and Britain assign to these countries the task of carrying out the imperialist policy in the Middle East.

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Further Consultations Suggested To Follow Exchanges Between E., W. German Leaders

East Germany in a letter signed by Communist Party chief Walter Ulbricht, proposed Saturday, high-level closed-door consultations between the communists and the West German opposition social democratic

The entire question of the dialogue between Ulbricht's SED and the SPD is seen by some western public political debates between the East German Communist Party (SED) and the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) July 14 and 21 in Karl Marx Stadt, East Germany and Hanover, West Germany.

The SED proposal was made in the third of a series of open letters. Ulbricht's SED has been exchanging with the SPD. It was carried by the East German news agency ADN.

"We propose to the SPD leadership," the letter said, "special contact on how disarmament and peace in Germany and for Germany can be secured, in order to be useful for such negotiations should take place at high level."

The letter added that "at such consultations, the SPD leadership would have the opportunity to raise questions not suited for public discussion."

The exchange of open letters between the communist SED and the SPD led to the proposed exchange of political debates.

Referring to the debates, the latest SED letter stated that "contacts between the East German Communist Party and the West German Social Democratic Party on an exchange of speakers between the two parties."

Under the agreement social democratic speakers will address the SED to follow up "blind alleys" policies of West Germany's ruling

Germany communist speakers will address a mass meeting in the West German city of Hanover one week later, on July 21.

Both meetings will be broadcast and televised live by both, the East German and the West German radio and television networks. West German newspaper correspondents will be allowed to go to Chemnitz to cover the meeting.

The exchange of speakers amounts to the first "political" contact between East and West Germany for many years. No West German politician has been able to address a public meeting in East Germany since the end of World War II.

To go to East Germany, a West German citizen needs a special permit by the East German authorities. The permit is granted only for very close relatives or for business visits.

Thus, during the last 20 years East German politicians could not travel to West Germany while West German politicians were unable to go to East Germany.

Only during the past few years—since the Communist Party in West Germany was declared unconstitutional and banned—the West German authorities took some precautions to permit the entry of East Germans into West Germany.

They were refused entry and returned to East Germany if there was sufficient reason to believe that they could engage in subversive activities. (AP and DPA)

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RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services

Western Music

Udu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. m-hand

English Programme:

6:30-7:00 AST 4775 Kcs on 62

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m-hand

Foreign language programmes include: Hindi and International news, commentary, etc. on Afghanistan.

Air Service

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Departure-0830

Kabul-Kandahar

Departure-0830

Kabul-Tashkent

Departure-0830

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1200

Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul

Departure-0830

Tashkent-Kabul

Arrival-1510

Kabul-Tashkent

Departure-0900

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-0830

Kabul-Tehran

Departure-0930

INDIAN AIRLINES

New Delhi-Kabul

Arrival-1125

Kabul-New Delhi

Departure-1345

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1515

Kabul-Kandahar

Departure-0800

Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1600

Baghlan Address

Contd. from page 1
be admitted that Afghanistan has been living under unfavourable conditions part of which is due to the geographical situation of the country and lack of material and technical means.

The second handicap has not allowed us to overcome the first one, he added.

He said, "today is the age of science and technology and countries located near and far away are ready to help us. Therefore, there are great hopes that we will be able to overcome the unfavourable conditions."

"We can overcome inherited unfavourable conditions by determination, education, and will. What we need is unity among all groups of our people," said Maiwandwal.

No matter from what group of the country we are, or where we come from, we must rally together and should understand we are all living in the same house, in one country. This kind of living leads us towards unity and harmony. Under such unity, undoubtedly, the government which has been formed by the people and has come into existence through their support, deserves sympathy and backing.

There are different ways, he said, in which the people can cooperate with the government.

"Officials by refraining from corruption and bribery can create a healthy order in the country. Influential people can help the public towards further harmony. Our young people, by acquiring knowledge and education and ethical principles can cooperate in bringing about a healthy society," he added.

Maiwandwal said, "opposition to the government is permissible through law, parliament, newspapers and the press. But those who turn opposition into hostility and animosity are not following the right path and we should be alert against such groups."

When the Prime Minister conveyed to the group the good wishes of His Majesty the King, writes the Baktar reporter, the crowd filled the air with cheers of long live the King.

Maiwandwal on Friday also inspected the construction of government buildings in Baghlan.

On Thursday afternoon, he visited the Ghori power plant, Amir Khan and factory plant.

The Ghori power plant produces 9,000 kilowatts of electricity, the major part of which is used by Ghori cement factory.

The Ajmer dam is more than two kilometres long and in addition to irrigating more than 6,000 acres of land, produces electricity.

Thursday morning, the Prime Minister visited the historical sites of Surkh Kotal, Puli Khumri-Sheberghan highway construction work, and Ghori Cement and Puli Khumri Textile factories.

He also laid the cornerstone of a secondary school which is built from material left from the construction of Puli Khumri-Sheberghan highway.

During the ceremony Maiwandwal said he hoped Baghlan province would, in addition to laying economic and agricultural infrastructure, would help up social infrastructure through better education.

He said just as we hope one day a school building will be erected at this spot, we hope those who are going to study in it will be able to serve their people in a satisfactory manner.

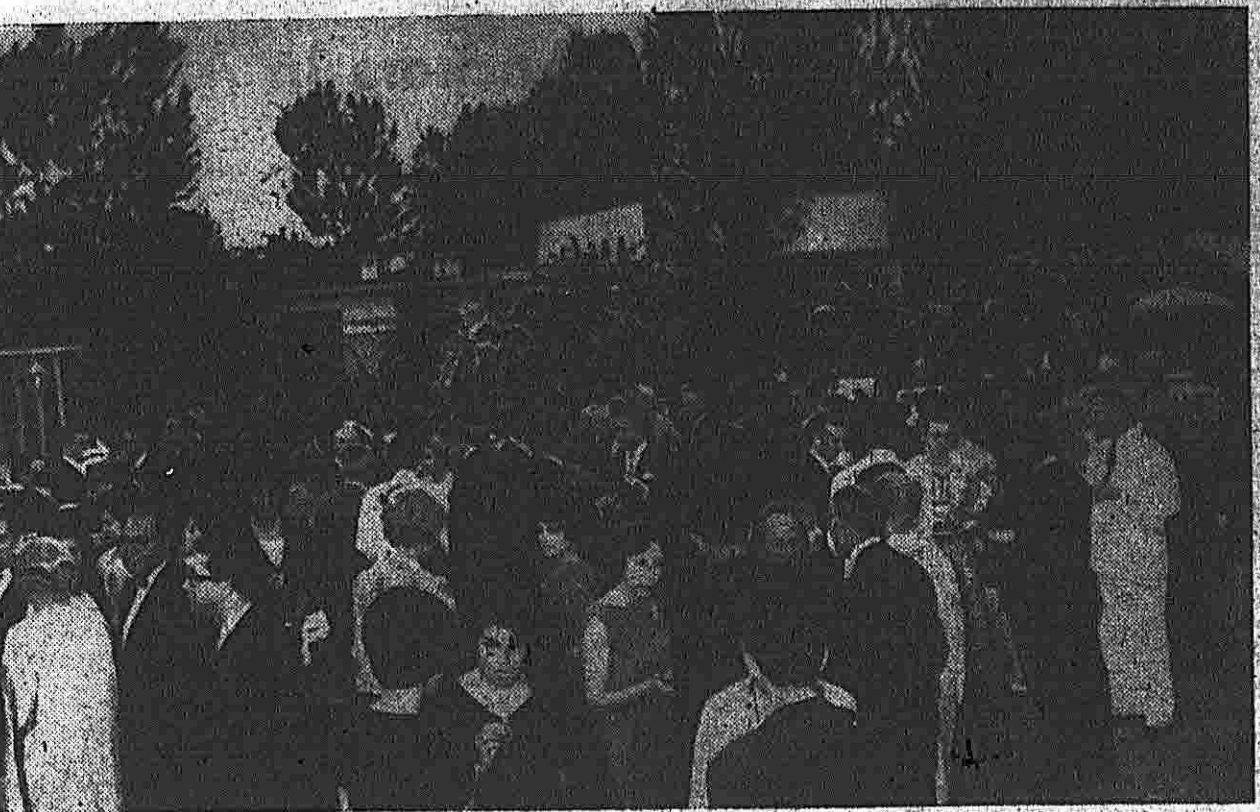
The Prime Minister praised the services of Soviet experts in constructing the road and also in preparing the maps for the school.

He specially thanked the chief engineer Kamoufisi. He said in as much as the highway was a symbol of friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, the school too will serve as a happy memory of amity between the two peoples in the future.

Maiwandwal thanked the Afghans who are financing the school building by savings they are making in the highway budget.

He expressed his satisfaction for the efforts of the Public Works Minister in pushing ahead the work of Puli Khumri-Sheberghan highway.

The Ghori cement factory produces 400 tons daily. All of it is used inside the country.



Picture shows party held in the Italian Embassy in Kabul marking the national day of Italy Thursday. (story on page 1)

Buddhists Threaten To Boycott September 11 Elections; 3 More Nuns Meet Fiery Deaths

HUE, South Vietnam, June 4. (Reuters)—South Vietnam's militant Buddhists threatened to boycott National Assembly elections in September, pushing the country deeper into a political morass.

Tri Quang declared he could not agree to elections organised by the ruling military junta.

The fiery Buddhist monk Thich Tam Vhuu, resigned as chairman of the Buddhist Institute of Secular Affairs. He added, "The government is not following the right path and we should be alert against such groups."

When the Prime Minister conveyed to the group the good wishes of His Majesty the King, writes the Baktar reporter, the crowd filled the air with cheers of long live the King.

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The Puli Khumri Textile Factory produces between 75,000 to 80,000 metres of plain cloth and 12,000 kilograms of thread each day.

The Prime Minister also visited the plant which produces material for the highway between Puli Khumri and Sheberghan. The highway will be 40 kilometres long. So far 40 kilometres of it are under construction and 10 kilometres are ready for asphalt.

U.S. representative in the UN, emerged shortly afterward from a long conference with Johnson in Washington and told newsmen he was authorised to make an announcement on behalf of the chief executive.

"The President welcomes very much the action taken by the South Vietnamese government in inviting the United Nations to send observers in connection with the elections that are being planned," Goldberg said.

He added that "the United States government supports this wholeheartedly and in full measure."

Describing the suggestion as constructive, Goldberg said it is "an earnest" desire by the government of South Vietnam to have fair, honest and representative elections.

UN Secretary-General U. Thant, however, thinks he cannot send election observers to South Vietnam of his own authority, a spokesman made known Friday.

Doubt was expressed in other quarters that either the Security Council or the General Assembly would authorise him to do so, and the prospect is that South Vietnam would fail to get the observers it requested Thursday for its Sept. 11, constituent Assembly election.

On Thursday, about 1,200 South Vietnamese army troops held positions in the Hue and tanks rumbled through the streets in a show of force against the Buddhist-led struggle movement.

The troops moved in earlier in the day without meeting any resistance.

Some questions were raised as to whether they would fight against the struggle forces if trouble developed. But rapid moves appeared to be underway to bring this northern city under Saigon government control.

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Turkish Cypriots Confined To Own Sector After Explosion

ANKARA, June 4. (AP)—The Turkish Cypriot enclave of Nicosia was completely cut off from the rest of the island Thursday following a decision by the Cyprus Government to confine Turkish Cypriots to their own sector in order to prevent further bomb explosions in the Greek part of the city, which have been officially attributed to Turks.

Greek Cypriot police, manning a point at entrance to the Turkish sector, turned back all traffic and pedestrians, with the exception of foreigners wishing to leave the Turkish sector and members of the United Nations peace force on duty.

The order sealing off the Turkish sector and an adjacent Turkish-controlled enclave stretching ten miles north as far as the Kyrenia mountains, went into effect suddenly just before midnight, less than half an hour after two bombs went off in the Greek sector of Nicosia.

These caused no casualties and only slight structural damage. Turkish Cypriot leadership has denied Cyprus Government accusations the bombs were planted by Turkish agents or foreigners acting as Turkish agents.

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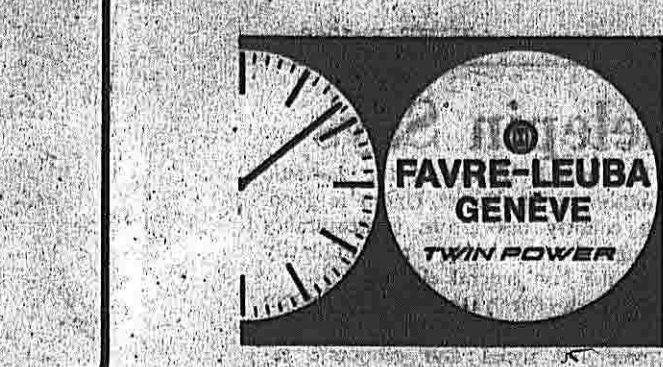
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FAVRE-LEUBA GENEVE

KABUL, June 5. (Baktar)—Two Ministers appeared before Jirgah To Answer Questions.

Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Siddiq Saturday appeared before the Cultural Committee of the Voloz Jirgah and testified about the publication of the encyclopedia.

The Minister informed the committee that in the near future the encyclopedia will be published in the provinces, colleges, and universities.

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IMF Mission Finds Afghan Policies Adequate Basis For New Stand-By Arrangement

KABUL, June 5.—A five-member delegation from the International Monetary Fund which arrived in Afghanistan for discussions with the Ministry of Finance and D'Aganistan Bank 10 days ago left Kabul this morning for Washington by air.

The following is a statement released by Alfred W. assistant director of the Middle East Department of IMF who was a member of the delegation.

The objective of this visit by a mission of the International Monetary Fund was to review economic and financial developments in Afghanistan in the last year and to assist the Afghan authorities in the formulation of a stabilization programme as a basis for a new stand-by arrangement.

Analysis of information provided by the Afghan authorities and the mission's own investigation of the situation in 1965 and a loss of net foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold) of almost one half and the extent of over Afs. 1,000 million in the free market.

The improvement in the financial position of Afghanistan in 1965 required major policy decisions and considerable effort on the part of the Afghan authorities.

The mission found that the quality of one point, much has been heard about fluctuations in the free market rate in the recent past. We wish to state that with a few temporary exceptions, in our opinion the free market rate has been quite stable.

In regard to the second objective of the mission, the mission found that the Afghan authorities and agreement had been reached on the financial policies to be followed in the next year by the Afghan authorities.

These policies will further strengthen Afghanistan's budgetary position and will be conducive to an increased rate of growth in total production and economic activity.

The mission intends to report to our management in Washington that these policies constitute an adequate basis for a new stand-by arrangement with the Government of Afghanistan.

The operation was conducted on As-Sabir, a graduate of Habibia high school, who had a tumor in his liver. The patient's condition is so far satisfactory according to doctors.

Dr. Mohammad Qaim Sabir said that the operation which 80 per cent of patients in this country, such operations are not possible in advanced countries until 15 years ago, he added.

The court had decided that the jointly owned railway system was bound to transfer to the Afghan government and that Salsbury had the right to impose an order demanding advance payment in foreign currency for such transport.

White-ruled Rhodesia is insisting that Zambia should pay a ransom of \$5 million for April and May, towards the cost of running the railway. Zambia has categorically refused to do so.

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Recognition Of Singapore By Indonesia Announced Saturday

Singapore, June 5. (Reuters)—Indonesia's recognition of Singapore was officially announced Saturday.

The recognition, together with Indonesia's earlier grant this week to end three years of confrontation against Malaysia, also appeared to contain a hint of an old objective to ease out British military presence in Southeast Asia.

This interpretation was read into the Indonesian note to the Singapore government, published Saturday, granting recognition and providing for the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The note from Foreign Minister Adam Malik received two days ago, praised Singapore's policy to remove step by step, each and every bond considered no longer beneficial "for the growth of more secure and preferential relations."

Indonesia-Singapore relations were broken off in 1963 after President Sukarno launched his policy of confrontation of undeclared war—against Malaysia. Singapore was an original member of the Malaysian federation but broke away last August.

Communist terrorists along the Thai-Malaysian border have been able to get replacements for those killed in action, a Thai defence official said Saturday.

Rear Admiral Prang Pibulnong, leader of a 19-man delegation from Thailand's National Defence College, told newsmen this was apparent from the fact that the number of terrorists holding out in the jungles on the border has not changed materially in the past six years.

Prang said Malaysian intelligence officers in Kuala Lumpur confirmed there were still some 500 terrorists in the border area, mostly in villages on the Thai side.

The Thai defence team left for Bangkok in a one-week study tour of Malaysia's military, economic and political establishments.

The Australian high commissioner in London, Sir Alexander Downer, Wednesday informed Prime Minister Harold Wilson of his government's concern.

Wilson said that Britain would stand by its commitments. "East of Suez."

The British cabinet is under growing pressure from the ranks of its own governing party.

Many Labour parliamentarians believe that this is the time for a reduction of troops in this area.

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THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Food For Thought

The world cannot continue to wage war like a physical giant and to seek peace like intellectual pygmies.

—Bail O'Connor.

More Books For Asia

The meeting of experts on book publication and distribution held in Tokyo was interesting in many ways. The seven-day meeting attended by publishers from Asian countries afforded a good opportunity both for the experts themselves and the developing Asian countries to consider their position.

Although the meeting primarily concerned itself with the books needed to wipe out illiteracy and help the spread of primary education, the problem of lack of books in the developing countries was discussed in its general and broader perspective.

One of the main recommendations of the experts was the expansion of publishing industries in the developing countries. It is not that there is a complete lack of publishing agencies in the developing countries. Far from it. Developing countries have yet to learn how to make use of the printing machines which they already possess. Some of these machines, new and up-to-date, are not fully utilized due to lack of operators and also material to print.

UNESCO, under whose auspices the meeting in Tokyo was held, ought to assign some experts to the developing Asian countries to find out about the already existing publishing industries and to prepare recommendations for implementation by the member governments.

It is encouraging to notice that the average per capita supply of books in Asia is 16 pages per person. One of the main obstacles to publishing in developing countries is lack of paper. Perhaps UNESCO, as a

universal agency, could take steps to help meet the shortage of paper by importing it from the Scandinavian countries at reasonable prices.

The members of the ECAFE conference also ought to take into serious consideration in

drawing up national book development plans. In Afghanistan this plan should be part of the third five-year plan of the country. Franklin Book Programme has already prepared some plans. These should be included in the overall plan and firm steps taken to implement them. The plan must envision providing at least one good textbook for every class of the university and some good books for children to read.

The establishment of a central agency to carry out the national book development plan would help in realizing the plan in a set limit of time. We hope that the already charted out Department for Publishing Books in the Ministry of Information and Culture will be formed as rapidly as possible.

There are a number of good translators in the country. It is high time the Ministries of Education and Information and Culture study seriously the problem of better wages for these translators whose work will affect the growth of the intellectual faculties of our younger generation.

We really hope that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will consider the granting of low interest loans to the developing countries for investment in publishing. Lack of funds is perhaps one of the fundamental reasons why developing countries have been neglecting such an important aspect of their educational life.

These are all means by which the publishing of books would be made easier. But in the ultimate resource, it is the action of people which counts. Teachers can encourage their students to read good books. If the people demand the books developing Asian countries will come closer to their target of 160 pages of books per capita annually by 1980.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis editorially commented on the coming visit of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to the United States.

It said by following a policy of non-alignment and free judgement based on mutual respect and friendship with all peoples and nations Afghanistan has acquired greater international prestige during the past 15 years or so.

Direct contacts between leaders of Afghanistan and various friendly countries have had a positive effect. The paper referred to the improved relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union and the communique which was issued at the end of his talks with Soviet leaders, the coming visit of the Prime Minister to the People's Republic of China.

The Prime Minister's forthcoming visit to the United States where he has served as Afghan ambassador would afford the opportunity for the two sides to get further acquainted with each other's views on international affairs and to discuss possible areas of greater United States assistance to Afghanistan.

We said the paper, are looking forward to the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries as a result of the visit.

The same issue of the paper carried a full page report about the performance of the Tajik artists which is being given every night at Kabul Nandari.

A report about the open trial of persons accused of complicity in the murder of Irshad, a college student, also appeared in the paper. Both these reports were illustrated.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial on regulating consumer goods prices in the market. The government, it said, decided to set up a commission composed of cabinet members to study the situation and to make recommendations on rules and to cooperate with the Kabul municipal corporation in regulating market prices. With the constant increase of population in the city this step was inevitable.

The editorial pointed out that speculation was one of the main reasons for the soaring prices and that therefore it should be checked in the market.

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Government Printing Press

U.S. Act Rashly, Alexander Shelepin Says

"The events and facts of recent years show that American imperialists are becoming increasingly rash in their actions. The main reason for this is that their political position has become weaker and weaker."

Alexander Shelepin, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the CPSU, said in an election campaign in Leningrad last week during the campaign for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The elections will be held on June 12.

"The United States has unleashed a war in Vietnam and is spreading brazen and extremely dangerous provocations against the Cuban people with whom we have relations of friendship and revolutionary solidarity. But those who harbour aggressive designs against the republic of Cuba should not forget that Cuba has true reliable friends in the Soviet Union."

"The main, extremely alarming and dangerous event today is the war in Vietnam."

"But since the imperialists would not stop and recognize only force, we have such a force capable of giving them a rebuff," Alexander Shelepin said. In view of the present international situation he urged "greater revolutionary vigilance so that no turn of events should catch us unawares."

What if Wilson were to tell President Johnson what he really thinks (or what we must assume he thinks) about Vietnam? Hitherto the unspoken premise of Wilson's foreign policy has been that Atlantic unity comes first. He has stifled his feelings about Vietnam because, for Britain, it was a secondary issue. American backing of NATO, the nuclear guarantee, the American support for sterling, American cooperation over Rhodesia—these have ranked higher in British priorities. Therefore Wilson has spoken softly on Vietnam. Can he go on doing so? Ought he to do so any longer?

If inhibited, the Prime Minister would probably say that American policy on Vietnam has been wrong on almost every count. The events at Danang—with Marshals Ky's men shooting down people who were the uprooting of peasants and splitting of families, the burning of crops—these have been characteristic of the war's conduct.

McNamara, again with the best of motives, has tried to devise ways of applying America's vast military power to limited political objectives. But, with each frustration, more American troops and more American aircraft have been thrown in. Already in 1966 more Americans—over 1,500—have been killed than in the whole of 1965. There can be no accurate estimate of the number of Vietnamese soldiers and civilians who have died or have been maimed in the war. Their sufferings have been too many.

It is true that terrible things have been done by both sides. Wilson has made that point more than once. But it does not diminish our anxiety when we see the United States becoming more and more directly and deeply entangled. It is true, too, that for President Johnson (as he said recently, in reply to Senator Fulbright) the war is more "agonizing" than "arrogance" in the exercise of power. He must have the reality of what is happening in Vietnam. And he must be intensely for a way of stopping the war without humiliation to the United States.

Probably there is no such way elsewhere.

(Manchester Guardian)

Chapter 10:

Termination of the Investigation and Post-Investigation Measures.

Article 138:

The Attorney General's Office, after the completion of investigation, is fully convinced on the strength of the available evidence that the accused is not guilty, he may order the case to be dropped and release the detainee, if his detention was pending the investigation.

The order so issued may explain the grounds for making such a decision. The injured party as well as the civil claimant shall be informed thereof. And, if either party is deceased, his heirs in the domicile shall be notified as well.

Article 139:

Either the injured party or the plaintiff can appeal against the order not to prosecute the case issued by the Attorney General's Office, except when the order relates to a charge made against a civil servant, a government employee or a judicial official originating from a crime committed in the performance of their duties, or as a result thereof. The appeal shall be processed by making request to the secretariat of the court within ten days from the date of the injured party and/or the plaintiff were informed of the Prosecutor's order.

Requests for appeal shall be made by the injured party and/or the plaintiff to the President of the Provincial Court and considered immediately.

Article 140:

The Saranwal can revoke the order as issued within three months from the date of its issuance provided that the Provincial Court as a result of the examination of the appeal, has not taken the decision leaving the Saranwal's order unchanged and the appeal unsatisfied.

Article 141:

The Attorney General, the injured party and/or the plaintiff have the right to protest the decision made by the President of the Provincial Court, in respect to the motion made against the Prosecutor's decision not to prosecute the case, in the Supreme Court. Provisions made by Articles 137 and 138 of this Law shall be observed therein.

Article 142:

If the Procurator, on studying

The barbarity of the war, by itself, to make President Johnson any evidence to negotiate. They are as much to blame for the continued fighting. But the war is one: that the United States cannot win, and the price of continuing it can only be to leave Vietnam a ravaged ruin. It would be better to withdraw than to go on.

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Painter Drafts Constitution For Artists Association

Out of twenty years experience as an artist in Afghanistan, Simona Shukur, Wali has drafted the constitution for the new association of artists.

Since the only thing which really remains of a civilization is its art, Mrs. Shukur believes it is especially important to encourage its development. She has devoted her life to doing this, both through her own exhibitions and by teaching. And now another step is the new association of artists.

Her own reputation as a painter has grown steadily since she came to Afghanistan in 1945 after studying in Paris. Since then her paintings have been exhibited in Kabul over 40 times. Displays of her work have also gone to China, India, Turkey, the Soviet Union, France and many other European countries.

In 1951 she won a first prize at an exhibit in India and sold many of her paintings to well-known Indian museums.

Between 1951 and 1957 she entered art shows in London and Paris every year. Several of her works won top prizes, one from the Institute de France. In 1960, she was in Paris, was an embodiment of life in Asia.

Mrs. Shukur has never kept her talents to herself. For nine years she has taught art and French at Malaya school. Many students credit her with encouraging their interest in art.

She has also taught languages and psychology at Istiqlal and at the College of Law at Kabul University. Free artists have been devoted to helping poor children.

Mrs. Shukur has been interested in increasing the ways in which the country's large supply of beautiful

marble can be used. At the Hajji Nader she has learned to make use of smaller pieces left from large projects to do mosaics. Previously these pieces were thrown away but now they are made into picture table tops and other decorative pieces.

Her creations made from textiles have graced many Afghan exhibits. Even since she arrived here, from France in 1943, Mrs. Shukur has worked for the improvement of the position of women. At the time she first came a woman whether an Afghan or a European could not go outdoors unveiled.

She was determined to change this ancient tradition from the beginning. She felt very lonely at first but gradually she realized that she was only one of many women who felt the same way. As a result of the sacrifices all these women made, she recalls, we gradually achieved more rights. And now women participate in almost every phase of life.

On Monday June 6 another painting exhibition of Mrs. Shukur Wali will be inaugurated at the university library. The exhibition which will include the artist's recent works will be opened by Rector of the University, Touryal Etemadi.

New Aid For Archaeology

A new process of archaeological research has been used successfully on the Magdalenian site of Pinocent, a sandpit some 50 miles south-east of Paris. The process consists of making a moulding of a complete section of the site by covering it with a thin layer of latex, reinforced with muslin and plaster. This mould is then used to produce an extremely accurate model of the site.

Count on page 4



A wall tapestry with interlarded colours.

Japan, India, Hong Kong Step Up Feature Film Production

Japan, India, Hong Kong and Italy have stepped up their production of long films to the point where the United States—once undisputed movie capital of the world—runs a poor fifth.

The United Nations 1965 statistical yearbook, published last week showed Japan far ahead with 657 long films produced in 1963. India, 302, Hong Kong 259, Italy 241 and the United States 155.

That was a sharp change from 1948, when the United States led with 900 long films against India's 205, Japan's 123 and Italy's 54. Hong Kong was not even in the running that year.

The UN yearbook, which presents the latest statistics on the available showed that the United States also takes a back seat in the number of moviehouses. In 1963 it had only 17,900 against the Soviet Union 113,000.

Both nationalities are shaded by the mainland Chinese in mass movie attendance the latest available figures show that, counting together, 2.178 billion people in the United States and 3.9 billion in the Soviet Union went to the movies in 1963, compared with a billion in China in 1960. In radio and television, though, the United States leads the world.

By 1963 and 1964 statistics, the yearbook says, there were 192 million radio sets in the United States to 68.9 million in the Soviet Union. China was far down the list with 8 million.

And in 1964 there were 67 million TV sets in the United States to 13,155 million in Britain and 12.9 million in the Soviet Union. China 12.9 million in the Soviet Union. China 12.9 million in the Soviet Union. China 12.9 million in the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, in daily newspaper circulation per thousand in habitants in 1964 the United States ran 12th behind Britain, Sweden, Japan, Iceland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Denmark and West Germany. In that order the U.S. figure was 314 copies, the British 523.

At the same time, having bigger newspapers, the United States uses per cent of the world's newspaper in 1964 and its per capita consumption of the stuff was the world's highest—85.6 pounds to Australia's 68.2.

Flowers Made Of Bread

Moscow, APN, Lidia Shkolnikova, "a magician of artificial flowers" as she is referred to sometimes, has not rested on her laurels after winning a gold medal at the international flower exhibition in Paris.

She has prepared a nice surprise for visitors to the flower exhibition arranged by the USSR and other countries in Moscow. At the exhibition, which takes place in a large hall near the Moscow Kremlin, Shkolnikova shows artificial roses, the size of a pea and bunches of roses of the valley, violets and chrysanthemums. Which can be made in costume jewelry or for interior decoration of homes. The most interesting and unusual thing about these flowers is that Lidia makes them from the crumbs of white bread which she can make surprisingly hard. She uses scissors, needles and paints to make her wonderful flowers of different form and colour.

Somerset Maugham Mystery

Much has been written about the 20th century English novelist Somerset Maugham. But Robin Maugham's recent book deals with Somerset and all the Maughams. Here is a review of the book which appeared in Manchester Guardian Weekly.

"Save us—save us—the writers! Prayers might go—'save us from our own kind and kin, forgive us for the way we treat our wives'."

Somerset Maugham encouraged Nichols as a young writer, and his nephew Robin appears to be about the only relative he was never malicious about. Though he is not the most obvious candidate for compassion, it is hard not to feel a grudging sympathy for the ancient figure, the face creased like the map of some still unknown country, dying in comfort and despair in the travel brochure sunshine.

It is also hard to believe that he could help his emotional inadequacy to give the impression of a family of Forsytes in search of an author. With the exception of a splendid half-life though pungent book would be considerably shorter still. We know from "Looking Back" that Mrs. Somerset Maugham in her husband's estimation scarcely rated even a second-best bed. It was gallant of Nichols to come to the belated rescue of his friend at Maugham's expense. He was also prudent of him to wait for Somerset Maugham's own death before presenting him to the world as rather like a "fascinating pattern of lies" about a woman who was, Nichols assures us, her husband's moral superior.

The new book is a study of the American, Gerald Haxton, regarded by Nichols as having exercised some kind of black magic and dictating the final work from beyond the grave.

In terms of more earthly drama, A Case of Human Bondage presents the domestic situation as rather like a Maugham comedy rewritten by Tennessee Williams and now produced by Alhambra himself. The most is made of a couple of visits to the celebrated Villa Mauresque, and Nichols tantalises us with letters from Maugham which the copy-right laws prevent him from quoting—all the more since he has no reliance about quoting from his own early writings. In short the book is bound to achieve a top audience rating but does little to solve the Maugham mystery.

Robin Maugham's book is a study of the American, Gerald Haxton, regarded by Nichols as having exercised some kind of black magic and dictating the final work from beyond the grave.

A British doctor, who head of a remote bush hospital, is in love with his Nigerian assistant. But the village elders arrange a marriage between her and the doctor's best friend, Taiwo Shango, who is the local lawyer. Then while struggling with this dilemma, the doctor is faced with another problem—that of saving his father, who has been condemned to ritual suicide.

The appeal of the film is essentially a human one. But it also has considerable documentary value: the incidents and setting (Oke Aja, a village in the south-east of Nigeria) and local customs are seen which a purely Western film unit could never hope to shoot. One sequence even shows a sacrifice in a village shrine.

"Taiwo Shango" is the unusual title of an unusual film. It is a full-length TV feature film shot entirely on location in western Nigeria by a joint W. German and Nigerian production unit.

Its subject is broadly the interaction of old and new in modern Africa.

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A British doctor

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Food For Thought

I do not believe it useful to generate opinions, to teach admirations, to be for each man to procure himself the emotion he needs, and the morality which suits him.

—René De Guarentin.

Cooperation In Outer Space

Undoubtedly this is a week of glory and rejoicing for the United States due to its double achievement in the space race. The fact that Surveyor One soft-landed on the lunar surface closer to reality. The Soviet Union has already achieved a similar feat.

While we join others in congratulating the American scientists on their success in outer space, we would also like to point out the need for East-West cooperation in accelerating the process of reaching some immediate objectives in the space beyond.

Outer space has confronted mankind with problems of a different kind. For one thing any space endeavour is bound to be very expensive. Both the East and the West, after all, drawing on the resources of a small planet which is fighting a losing battle against the onslaught of cold wars and overpopulation.

The need for cooperation in outer space becomes obvious if it is viewed as a challenge to human survival. Any duplication of efforts is undesirable.

Leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States have called for cooperation and for sharing of information. This shows that both sides are aware of the need for joint space endeavours. Words have to be translated into action.

Should this become a reality of our time the feeling of trust and mutual confidence

which is lacking at the present and which is so much needed for the solution of the most important problems of the world—disarmament—will also be created.

Soviet and American scientists are expected to urge their governments to put aside political considerations and pave the way for practical cooperation towards the conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies. Just as space, we would also like to point out the need for East-West cooperation in accelerating the process of reaching some immediate objectives in the space beyond.

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HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* editorially welcomed the decision by the government printing press to publish the second edition of the translation of the Holy Quran which first came out a few years.

At a time when matter and mind are struggling for supremacy it is the foremost duty of organisations in charge of publicity to conduct people along the path of salvation.

Various ideologies equipped with astonishing means of publicity are struggling hard to bring masses of humanity under their influence. Under such circumstances humanity is perplexed and is very much in need of a leader and a torch to light the way.

The people of Afghanistan, too, like other nations are in need of a point of origin and a source of inspiration and guidance so that with an excited spirit they may understand and interpreting the facts of life for themselves, and the editorial of the printing press in bringing out a second edition of the Holy Tafsir (translation and interpretation as well as the text of the Holy Quran) is in fact an endeavour to meet this need of our people.

The paper then went on to say that Afghanistan has always cherished its religion and efforts have been made in the past to make available the holy script for the common man.

His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah ordered the printing of the holy book and then His Majesty the King ordered the compilation and printing of the Holy Tafsir some 15 years ago.

The Tafsir which came out was of such a quality that one would not be wrong in saying that it was unprecedented anywhere in the Middle East and even the Islamic world. Many favourable comments were made on the Tafsir by scholars and authorities on Islam. There was such a great demand for the Holy Tafsir that it soon it was out of print.

It was on the basis of this continuous demand that the government printing press at the moment. Consequently every line of the text had to be made into a block and the translation and interpretations have to be recomposed on the linotype. This requires a lot of expenditure and hard work. But all this is for a good cause.

In conclusion, the editorial expressed the hope that every effort will be made by the printing press to keep the cost as near to the price of the first edition as possible.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial criticized a current administrative practice in government offices. When purchasing

for government offices, it is customary to send a group of men. The accountant will take the purchase only if a bill is submitted with the purchase. A proper billing system is not popular and therefore any scrap of paper carrying any signature or finger print of the supposed shopkeeper is considered

satisfactory while certification of all members of the group is not. This shows a lack of confidence in the officials while accepting any piece of paper as a bill does not necessarily provide a guarantee against the misuse of the state funds, the editorial urged appropriate reforms.

WORLD PRESS

President Kenneth Kaunda Thursday criticised the British press for "failing to understand or appreciate Zambia's position over the Rhodesian situation."

He said what he was doing followed logically from what he had agreed with British Premier Harold Wilson. This is not Zambia's fight—it is Britain's. But we are involved due to our geographical position, he said.

Stephen Iweyia, editor of the *West African Pilot*, one of Nigeria's leading newspapers, was arrested in Lagos June 3 by police for contravening a section of the public order decree 1966 making it an offence to display or advertise signs, symbols, slogans or flags of any of the dissolved political parties or tribal unions.

June 3 issue of the *West African Pilot*, of which Iweyia is editor carried a cartoon entitled "dawn of a new day." The cartoon contains a four-inch cock-screw of the dissolved national convention of Nigerian citizens (NCNC) crowing "one country, one nationalism," and standing on a platform on which was inscribed "tribalistic regionalism."

People's Daily Saturday hurled the charge of "revisionism" the worst sin in Chinese eyes, at the leaders of the Peking municipal party committee headed by Mayor Peng Chen.

An editorial in the official party paper, monitored in Tokyo, on Saturday June 4 said people danced in the streets of Peking when they heard the news of the dismissal.

People's Daily did not mention 67-year-old Peng Chen by name but said, "Some leaders of the former Peking municipal party committee were not Marxist-Leninist but capitalist."

Commenting on the results of the elections in the Dominican Republic, *Isiah* writes, in its issue of June 4, that the election held at gunpoint is not too persuasive.

"The election struggle in the country was accompanied by provocations by the forces of reaction and terror against the democratic forces," it says.

"Even before the final election results were announced, the State Department press secretary McCloskey has tended to declare at a press conference

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Rusk Looks To SEATO Allies For Help

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk will attend two international meetings this month where, among other things, he will be searching for any support U.S. allies can provide for South Vietnam.

Rusk is now in Europe for next week's North Atlantic Treaty Organisation meetings in Brussels. Later he will attend the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation meetings in Canberra, Australia.

High on the list of Rusk's prospects, officials said, are Britain, Australia and New Zealand, all members of SEATO. They now have 50,000 troops committed to the defence of Malaysia.

Speakers said no pressure is being applied to these countries. But it is noted, for example, that a seafaring of the Indonesia-Malaysia dispute might permit Britain to provide more help in S. Vietnam.

Washington is quite sensitive to Britain's budgetary problems and the fact that the British are sensitive to election year criticisms at home that the United States is bearing the brunt of the S. Vietnam war with only the SEATO treaty backing Australia among its seven SEATO partners.

A dozen years later, this fact remains: intimidation by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam has failed to bring a common allied defence.

Under questioning by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last February, Rusk said U.S. forces, were sent to the jungle war "because South Vietnam has, under the terms of the SEATO treaty, been the victim of aggression by means of armed attack."

Conservatives may become blind followers of President de Gaulle, such a development would imply a British turning away from the United States towards Europe and towards de Gaulle's rejection of American leadership and cooperation.

In recent months, notably during the national election campaign in March, American officials found it hard to cast the impression some of the British and European press were giving. The conservative specialist on defence Enoch Powell, for instance, consistently challenged Wilson's support for the American east of Suez and, particularly, Labour's decision to maintain a British military presence there. He offered instead a "fortress Europe" concept as the basis of British defence policy.

Powell, who has rejected official invitations to visit the United States, only this week criticised the British-American deal for the supply of F-111 planes to Britain. He suggested the Americans had humiliated defence minister Denis Healey by imposing their dubious terms for paying off the huge cost of these planes.

In his talks with Johnson, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other American high-ups, Heath repudiated any suggestions of an anti-American bias among the conservatives. He has stressed a pro-British and pro-European stance need not exclude a close working relationship with Americans.

The 49-year-old Heath has made clear his ideas on how, as he sees it, British and European relations with the Americans should be bettered. He told an AP correspondent in a recent interview Europe should play the role of "go-between" buffer or a "third force" between the America and the eastern bloc.

But the balance between the two sides of the Atlantic, he went on, is changing economically and militarily, as the process goes on and as a larger market for business is found for the United States and Europe, meaning the Americans and western Europe.

With all this much depends on the return of conservative party in power.

(AP)

Criminal Procedure Decree Law

Article 152: If the accused presents bail, the rules relating to bail shall be observed thereof.

Article 153: When the President of the Provincial Court, orders referral of a case to the Court of Referral, he, in the meantime, attaches to the file a list of the witnesses whose evidence seems material as well as their names, residence and the questions to be testified on.

Article 154: If the Primary Court had already made a decision of non-authorization on the case because of its being a felony or misdemeanor, whether it be referred to the Primary Court by the Attorney's Office, the investigating judge or the Provincial Court's Judge thereof, the latter is bound to refer the case to the felony court, if he agrees that the grounds for arraignment of the accused are sufficient. However, if he considers the case as misdemeanor or petty offense, he may refer it to the Primary Court for the issuance of due orders.

Article 155: If the investigation includes two or more offences, the investigation which competence-wise stand at different levels, they can all be transmitted to a court of competent jurisdiction from the viewpoint of venue or the locality wherein the crime was committed by a single reference order.

Article 156: However, if the level differs with regard to the question of competence, the case is then referred to the highest court concerned.

Article 157: The order issued by the President of the Provincial Court, whether it be concerning the reference of the case to a court or its dismissal, shall explain the grounds and motives for doing so.

Article 158: The order pertaining to the referral of a case to a court shall determine the elements of a crime, as well as extenuating and aggravating circumstances and the legal provision, therefore.

Article 159: The President of the Provincial Court may, at its own discretion, modify the referral judgment concerning the qualification of a crime as well as including in the indictment circumstances aggravating the crime. He may, as well, include in the indictment other accusations and charges provided that the order ordered by the President of the Provincial Court in the Supreme Court.

Article 160: A protest can be made if there is a question on the legality of the order issued by the Court, or if there is an error in the execution or interpretation of the law, or in case of an annulment of the order, or the procedure affecting the order. The protest shall be processed according to the

protest of the Court Orders.

Article 161: The Attorney General, the injured party and/or the civil party have the right to protest the decision of the court ordered by the President of the Provincial Court in the Supreme Court.

Article 162: A protest can be made if there is a question on the legality of the order issued by the Court, or if there is an error in the execution or interpretation of the law, or in case of an annulment of the order, or the procedure affecting the order. The protest shall be processed according to the

protest of the Court Orders.

Women Begin Careers Of Teaching Law

"We began the utilization of women on the staff on an experimental basis. At the time, the SEATO, the U.S. took a solemn treaty engagement of far-reaching effect."

The treaty specifies that "each party" recognizes that aggression by armed attack would endanger its own peace and safety. It was agreed to as the SEATO treaty, according to the constitutional process of each country.

One of them, Miss Shaima is associated with the Commercial Law Section in the Department, and the other, Mrs. Mahbuba Noor is with the Section of International Private Law.

When the students graduate from the Faculty, Dean Hamdullah said, "we know the top three, or more if we need them. We usually find that the girls place among the highest ranks. In 1964, when these girls came to us, the first three places in the class were held by girls."

"I believe these girls' work is equally well with men in our Department," Dean Hamdullah added. When they are given the chance they seem able to study better than men. Under our new Constitution, we need the help of women and are better able to get information of concern to women than men. We should be able to obtain from men."

At the present time, Mrs. Noor and Miss Shaima are continuing their study of the French language and it is expected that this year Miss Shaima will be sent to France for further language training for three months. Then next year she will return to France in order to obtain her Doctor's degree in Law. The same training programme is planned for Mrs. Noor a year later.

"We have this year also some very capable girls in our Faculty who, we hope, may join our staff when they have completed their University studies," Dean Hamdullah said.

Questions as to the future role of these women will play in their country, Dean Hamdullah said that for the present they will be concentrated in the University. "We have the responsibility for their training and

Education is developing at all levels, from the community development of the village woman to the role of 'go-between' buffer or a 'third force' between the America and the eastern bloc.

But the balance between the two sides of the Atlantic, he went on, is changing economically and militarily, as the process goes on and as a larger market for business is found for the United States and Europe, meaning the Americans and western Europe.

With all this much depends on the return of conservative party in power.

(AP)

Diplomatic Wives Reelect Mrs. Thapar

KABUL, June 6.—Mrs. P. N. Thapar, wife of the Indian Ambassador in Afghanistan, was elected President of the Diplomatic Wives Association this week for the second consecutive term.

Last year she succeeded Mrs. de la Mare, wife of the former British Ambassador in Kabul.

Marriage Law

Newspapers here this week published the draft law on marriage and engagement.

Although a series of regulations governing marriages and divorce had been passed before, they were not adequate.

The new draft law has been released for publication by the Kabul Municipal Corporation and the public has been asked to submit its views on ways to make improvements.

No doubt the draft law does not cover all matters related to engagements, marriages and divorce but it overcomes many of the problems in the earlier law.

For instance, only the man once had the right of divorce. Now, under the new law, he and she have equal rights to divorce.

The new law also makes provision for a minimum age of 15 for marriage.

In the past many cases referred to the courts were situations in which a certain man claimed that his wife was married off by someone else. Such cases were very hard to handle because each side presented the usual evidence, the word of villagers and relatives.

Under the new law registration of marriage is required. For proper identification of the couple photographs or fingerprints are necessary.

Mutual consent is also a must under the new law. There have been many instances of parents marrying their daughters off to someone against the child's consent.

However, a great gain in the law is its failure to put a stumbling block in the way of a divorce in situations such as this and many others.

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Lorall Leaves For Paris

"I like Afghanistan so much that I regret my short stay here," Madame Lorall, the Deputy Chief of the field staff of UNESCO told a Kabul Times reporter last week.

Madame Lorall left for UNESCO headquarters in Paris on Friday. She had come to Afghanistan to inspect the condition of the UNESCO staff here. She also met several high-ranking Afghan officials during her stay in Kabul.

Madame Lorall is English but married a French man joined UNESCO in 1940. Since then she has worked for UNESCO in various capacities.

"I like my job," she said. It is the international aspect of UNESCO which makes it interesting, she added with satisfaction. Madame Lorall has an 11 year old son.

Then there is shopping or swimming. I very rarely shop. I leave with her. I leave that to her and my daughters who are old enough to know more about things than I do.

But she occasionally takes me. Then there is shopping or swimming. I very rarely shop. I leave with her. I leave that to her and my daughters who are old enough to know more about things than I do.

Well, I had to. It was an order. I excused myself and got dressed to leave. On the way home she was sobbing.

It is one week since she has talked to me. I can't tell my wife about it, nor can I make up with my daughter for fear that my wife will learn what happened. I am lost.

Seven grants have already been made. Recipients include Miss Adela, Miss Habiba, Mr. Sulani, Mrs. Soria Purush, Mr. Donish, Mr. Gul Mohammad, and Mrs. Nooria.

Some of the proceeds will also be used to carry out projects at three hospitals in Kabul—Avicenna, Mastaurat, and Ziasbah.

Co-chairman for the Spring Festival were Mrs. Andrew J. Mair and Mrs. Russell McClellan. Mrs. Archer K. Blood is the newly-elected president of the American Women's Association.

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Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 6, (Bakhtar).—P. R. Guha, an engineering professor arrived here under the Colombo Plan Sunday for series of lectures which he will deliver at Kabul University.

The professor will stay in Afghanistan for four and half months.

KABUL, June 6, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Ehsan Emdin, a teacher at the Education College at Kabul University left for the United States on a scholarship from Texas University for further studies in Philology on Friday.

KABUL, June 6, (Bakhtar).—The following are the results of high school spring tournament games played in Education Ministry Stadium Sunday:

Football:
Nedjat beat Technical high school 7 to nothing.
Volleyball:
Majmool Tarzi and Naderia defeated victors over Teachers school and Ansari respectively since the two latter teams did not show up for the games.

GAZNI, June 6, (Bakhtar).—The final examinations of Khosht technical school and teachers school which began 15 days ago were completed Saturday.

Of 241 technical school students who took the examination, 207 of them were successful. In the teachers school of 114 students, 93 passed the examination.

TALUQAN, June 6, (Bakhtar).—Three persons died when their truck plunged 1000 metres off a cliff here. Five others were injured. Police said the accident took place when the steering wheel of the truck failed to work.

Among those injured was the driver who, according to a doctor in Rustaq hospital, is still unconscious.

The bodies of the deceased were returned to their families.

GAZNI, June 6, (Bakhtar).—A 19-year-old senior student of Sani high school was buried here Saturday. He drowned while on a field trip with his classmates in Kunduz last week.

PAGHMAN, June 6, (Bakhtar).—The body of an unidentified man who had been murdered some time ago, has been found in Kush, Paghman.

Mohammad Siddik, the Woleswal of Paghman, said the body was discovered by officials of the Woleswal.

He said it could not be determined what weapon was used to kill the man since a long time has passed since his death.

The Woleswal said a coat, a Turkistani cap and a pair of shoes were found near the body.

Indonesian Govt., Military Mission Due In Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, June 6, (Reuters).—An Indonesian military and government mission is due here soon to work out details for an end to the three-year-old confrontation between Malaysia and Indonesia.

A Malaysia Foreign Ministry spokesman, announcing this Sunday, said a Malaysian mission would also go to Jakarta shortly.

A one-day visit to Kuala Lumpur last month by a similar Indonesian mission set the scene for last week's Bangkok peace talks between the Indonesian and Malaysian foreign ministers.

The announcement about the mission was one of several developments here and in Singapore Sunday which brought close prospects of ending confrontation.

Malaysia's Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, Sunday welcomed Saturday's announcement that Indonesia had recognised Singapore.

Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore had further talks in Singapore Sunday with Lieutenant-Colonel Ali Moertopo, a member of Indonesia's Crust-Malaysia command, on the establishment of diplomatic ties.

Colonel Moertopo was to fly to Jakarta Monday to report to his government, but he will leave an aide behind to continue the contacts and Singapore officials expect another mission to arrive there soon.

DROWNING MAN: DOLPHINS SAVE

CABO, June 5, (Reuters).—A school of dolphins has saved a drowning man from sharks in the Gulf of Suez, the newspaper Al Akhbar reported Sunday.

The UAR Middle East news agency, quoting the newspaper, said the dolphins carried the man on their backs, fought off a fierce school of sharks, and carried him safely to the shore.



Picture shows Attaullah Nasser Zia, the Afghan ambassador in Delhi, with the Vice President of India during the recent reception held by the Afghan embassy to mark the 48th anniversary of Afghanistan's regaining of independence.

India Devaluates Rupee To Raise Exports; IMF Concurs

NEW DELHI, June 6, (Reuters).—India Sunday devalued the rupee by 36.5 per cent, pegging it at 21 rupees to the pound sterling. It was officially announced.

The previous official rate was 13.33 rupees to the pound sterling. The value of the United States dollar will be 7.5 rupees as against the former rate of 4.76.

The devaluation comes after a year of crisis for the Indian economy, and continuing difficulty over foreign exchange.

Last year's failure of the monsoons was followed by the costly war against Pakistan in the autumn, which resulted in a pause in foreign aid.

Widespread famine in recent months has meant big food-grain imports.

Rumours of impending devaluation had been prevalent for some time, but the government had several times denied them.

In Washington, the International Monetary Fund announced last night that it had concurred in the devaluation of the Indian rupee to a new par of 7.5 to the U.S. dollar.

Many financial experts had long felt that India had little choice but to devalue.

USSR Delegation's Pak Visit Ends

DACCA, June 6, (Tass).—Torrential rains and thunderstorms which unexpectedly hit the city of the Bay of Bengal prevented the Soviet Parliamentarians from visiting Chittagong—the sea gates of the Bay of Bengal.

The USSR delegation, the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet used the spare time to familiarise themselves with the city of Dacca.

In the evening they had a meeting with teachers and students of Dacca University, the oldest educational institution of the country.

The Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry held a reception for the envoys of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry stressed the Soviet Union's important role in settling relations between Pakistan and India.

Tashkent declaration, he said, is the corner stone for the normalisation of relations between the two countries.

The leader of the Soviet Parliamentarians' delegation K. Mazurov thanked Pakistan for the warm reception and expressed the confidence that the relations of friendship cooperation and mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and Pakistan would be further promoted and strengthened.

Today the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet completed its visit to West Pakistan and flew from Dacca to Rawalpindi.

China 12 Years Behind USSR In Nuclear Bombs, Japanese Expert Notes

TOKYO, June 6, (Reuters).—A leading Japanese scientist believes analysis of China's third nuclear test shows her nuclear technology has reached the level of the Soviet Union 12 years ago.

Dr. Seitaro Kiyama on Nigata University told a meeting of experts on radioactivity in Kanazawa, northern Japan, Saturday that study of fallout particles from the Chinese explosion last month showed it was very similar to a Soviet test at the end of 1954.

Dr. Koyama said there was evidence the Chinese explosion was an advance on a single Atomic Bomb and involved thermo-nuclear components.

Police go have not dared take any cases to court because the victims fear further retribution to themselves or their families.

Blackmail rackets are booming here, with gangs growing rich by taking from the pockets of gamblers, casinos, dance halls and coffee bars.

Buddhists Shun Enlarged Junta; Monsoon Rains Cut Down Bombing Of North Vietnam

SAIGON, June 6, (Reuters).—South Vietnam's ruling junta, on the eve of their promised government reforms, Sunday announced tough measures aimed at ending near-anarchy in the northern provinces.

They outlawed all anti-government and anti-American demonstrations in the area of Hue, the northern city which has been in rebel hands for three months, and dismissed the city police chief.

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KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1966, (JAUZA 17, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Wolesi Jirgah Approves Law

KABUL, June 7, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah Monday approved the revised article of law governing the activities of provincial Jirgahs.

At Monday's session, the Jirgah also approved a proposal by the committee, on local administration concerning the appointment of Mohammad Akbar Shah of Dye Kund, Uruzgan, to serve as the secretary of the committee.

The cultural agreement between Afghanistan and Britain also came up for discussion. The first article of the agreement was approved with one amendment.

The governor of Badkhashan said in a telephone interview that several strong tremors were felt.

Quake Rocks Afghanistan; Epicentre Far Under Faizabad

KABUL, June 7, (Bakhtar).—The earthquake which shook most parts of Afghanistan just after noon Monday was registered by seismic stations in Moscow, New York and Tokyo, news agency reports monitored here said.

Tass said Moscow seismic stations registered a fairly strong earthquake in Afghanistan with its epicentre in Faizabad, the capital of Badkhashan province. The epicentre was estimated to lie 200-250 kilometres below the surface. At the epicentre, the earthquake probably reached force 7 on a 12 point scale.

The governor of Badkhashan said in a telephone interview that several strong tremors were felt.

Akbar Lays Cornerstone Of Carpentry Shop In Asadabad

ASADABAD, KUNAR, June 7, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone for a carpentry workshop was laid here Tuesday by Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries Dr. Mohammad Anwar Akbar.

Expected to cost about Af. 4,000,000, the project is planned for completion in five months. The building is to be finished in two months and machinery will then be installed.

Dr. Akbar noted while laying the cornerstone that projects such as this will lead toward mechanisation of local industries and will help raise the people's standard of living.

The factory which will utilise the wood available in Kunar, is part of the policy of Prime Minister Mawdawal's government, under the guidance of His Majesty the King, to encourage balanced development in all the provinces.

Also present at the ceremony were Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Akram, President of the Supervisory Department in the Planning Ministry Sayyid Aminullah Baha, and the French Charge d'Affaires.

U Thant To Decide Soon Whether To Remain In Post

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, June 7, (Reuters).—U Thant decides this month whether to continue his post as UN Secretary General and most observers here believe he will probably accept a further three-year term.

His term of five years expires on November 3 and some time this month the Secretary General will inform Security Council members of his wishes.

Observers believe he may make his public announcement as he leaves his post in New York. His own private efforts to promote peace have been successful and he does not believe the UN can do anything while the People's Republic of China and North Vietnam are not members.

Man Accused Of Killing 10-Year-Old On Trial Here

KABUL, June 7, (Bakhtar).—The trial of a man accused of murdering his 10-year-old niece began in Sharq Nau primary court Monday.

The man Rajab told the police that he had been forced by the police to confess the murder. He said he was in Estail at the time when police arrested him for the murder of the girl in Kabul.

Police told the court that he had confessed the murder under normal investigation in accordance with the law. The man Rajab was forced to confess the murder.

The attorney general told the court that Rajab had made his confession before a judge.

Police said, according to attorney general's representative, that Rajab claims one day he was visiting the house of his father-in-law to when he saw his fiancée with another man and therefore he killed the girl with a knife which was in the room.

According to the parents of the girl, Hafza, the man earlier had wanted to be alone with his fiancée, as young as she was, but they refused to permit this.

Hafza's father, who is a water carrier, told police that Rajab one day sneaked into the house at a time when the mother of the family was busy so did not notice his arrival. But when he left the house, Rajab was alone and found his daughter had been stabbed.

Rajab was to appear before the court again today.

Surveyor Misses Taking Earth Photo

PASADENA, California, June 7.—America's Surveyor spacecraft narrowly missed taking a picture of the earth today as scientists put the automated craft through another period of specialised picture-taking.

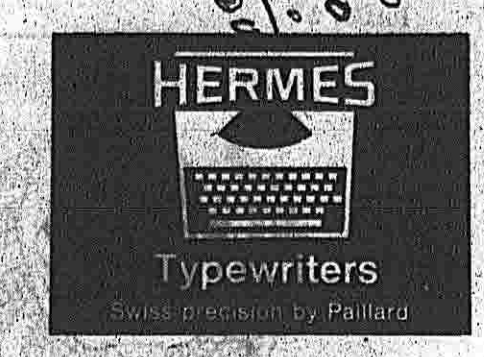
Jet Propulsion Laboratory officials in Pasadena said the attempt to take a picture of the earth was aborted because the earth was just beyond the view of Surveyor's fully titled camera mirror.

The carrier added that it had and added: "The whole world was in sight."

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THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Food For Thought

We enter our studies and enjoy a society which we alone can bring together. We raise no jealousy by conversing with one in preference to another. We give no offence to the most illustrious by questioning him as long as we will, and leaving him as abruptly. Diversity of opinion raises no tumult in our minds. We are silent, we are silent, and we adjourn, or decide the business at our leisure.

—Lancelotti

Implementing Price Controls

The commission set up by the government to draw up new regulations for controlling market prices will have many intricate problems to tackle. First of all, experience shows that no regulations of this nature so far have been implemented satisfactorily. The wholesalers as well as the retailers have now become experts on finding a way of getting around the regulations.

The consumers, who are the ones to suffer from overcharges, have been less cooperative in exposing violators of price regulations.

The first and foremost duty of the commission, therefore, is to recommend effective means of implementing the price control regulations. There is a great deal of corruption allegedly going on as far as price control officers are concerned. As soon as a trader is caught violating regulations, he starts working on the price control officer, persuading him to accept a gift and keep his mouth shut. More often than not he succeeds in getting his way.

The commission is expected to recommend that price control officers should be chosen with special care and from among the persons whose integrity and honesty are unquestionable. Special salaries and allowances may be recommended for these officers in order to make them better able to resist any temptation.

Much more severe punishments must be recommended for violators of price control regulations.

These punishments should be carried out. The commission may find it more difficult to draw up regulations for the imported goods in comparison to the locally produced ones. This is so because the same item is imported from various countries at different prices. However, it should not be too difficult to see that at least the same item from the same country is sold at a uniform price everywhere in town. At present, for example, porous nylon shirts bearing the same trade mark are sold at a different price in each shop one visits. If you happen to be a good bargainer you may get them at a reasonable price, otherwise you will pay much more than they are really worth.

We fully agree with a recommendation by the daily *Kalah* urging the introduction of bills in shops. At present this system is practically unknown in this country. No matter what you purchase you are not given a bill for it. Even if you persist in getting a bill you are handed a piece of paper with a scribbled signature which cannot have a legal status.

Some of the items on sale in the food bazaar, specially canned stuff etc., may be very old and unsuitable for consumption. The commission is expected to make it compulsory for shopkeepers to print the date at which the imported item becomes unsuitable for consumption on the product. The advice of the Ministry of Public Health should be sought in implementing such a recommendation.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Ishtah* carried an editorial entitled "A State Government". The national government, which has received the approval of the Parliament has to face many responsibilities. The only way it can fulfil these responsibilities is through the unreserved support, operation and support of the people.

The government, the editorial went on, has many reform and development projects. It has to ensure the implementation of these projects requires security more than anything else. Those who disturb public security are in fact enemies of the country's progress. It is the duty of our people to expose enemies of their country.

The influential people in the country, too, should realise the significance of the responsibilities shouldered by the government and should render support and cooperation to the government. Everyone expects the government to tackle big problems and achieve a lot of progress in the way of material and spiritual progress of the people. This requires great power which cannot be had unless the government is inspired and supported by the people.

Nowhere in the world can a government achieve much unless it is fully supported by the people. In the light of democracy our people have a Parliament which reflects the wishes and aspirations of the electorate. The government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is entrusted with the duty of carrying out the interest having received the full confidence of the Parliament.

It is now the duty of our people to cooperate with a government that is considered fit to play the role of executive by its own representatives. People's cooperation in the implementation of development projects will not only ensure the government's success in its difficult task but will also raise its prestige in the eyes of foreign countries with whom we have friendly ties and who are cooperating with us in our efforts to create a better life for our people.

The editorial pointed out that the government's course, does not expect of people to praise its activities blindly. Unfounded praise creates unfounded optimism. And this is misleading. It is not the government's wish to see facts distorted in the light of unfounded optimism.

Criticism of the government's action and opposing its views through the legal means in the Parliament and in the press are part and parcel of a democratic system. However, criticism should be to improve things and should be

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USSR Urges France To Expand Ties

SAINT PETERSBURG, June 6.—Improvement of Franco-Soviet relations encourages French officials to establish broader contacts with East-European countries, and in the first instance the Soviet Union.

Though ties between France and the Soviet Union have increased considerably in recent years, the Soviet Union's share in French foreign trade is still insignificant. And yet the potentials are great.

It is only necessary to find new forms, to make a deeper study of the requirements and markets of both countries, to display a maximum of good will multiplied by creative imagination, as one high-ranking Paris official in charge of foreign economic relations put it. The French firms which have displayed initiative, readiness and ability to adapt themselves to the requirements of the Soviet market, very much satisfied with their results.

The problem of scientific research is extremely acute today not only for France, but also for many other Western European countries. There was a time when France used to lead in scientific research, but now other countries have taken the lead. The picture has been reversed. France is obliged to spend large sums to

buy patents and licences, primarily from the United States. Research and development in the Soviet Union, on the other hand, is carried out on a much larger scale.

And though France is planning to increase its spending on research and development, it is not clear how she has a chance of competing with the highly-developed United States on her own. Hence the idea of cooperation with other countries. The high reputation of Soviet science and technology makes the French turn their gaze increasingly to the Soviet Union as a source of scientific and technical information.

France and the USSR want to see occasional deals for different goods deliveries but major agreements that would lay the foundation for co-operation over many years. The Soviet Union, for instance, is prepared to buy sets of plant for different enterprises. The French industry is well in a position to handle such big orders.

But it happens often that French companies, which originally agreed to supply goods, are subsequently forced to renounce it wholly or partially. Why? Because they are connected with foreign companies which

are forbidden to supply certain kinds of equipment or pass on production methods to socialist countries. Such a situation, naturally, severely handicaps trade relations between the two countries.

It is up to the French side to see how it can get free from handicaps generated by the cold war. We cannot but welcome the initiative of French industrialists who believe that co-operation with other countries in industrial and scientific research is the best way for France to end its dependence on the United States and offer becoming opportunities.

Objectively, there are no factors preventing the two countries from doing business on a large scale. What is important now is to go over from words to action.

Certain businessmen voiced fear lest increased ties with the Soviet Union would affect France's traditional relations with its neighbours. The Soviet policy is to extend economic and trade relations on complete equality and mutual benefit with all countries. There is no doubt that stronger Franco-Soviet business relations will help develop multinational relations and concert the efforts of a number of European states.

(Tas).

U.S. Vice President Outlines Three Tasks

Following are excerpts from a speech by U.S. Vice-President H. Humphrey.

Today the United States faces three great and interrelated tasks in the world: the pursuit of peace, the effort to narrow the gap between the rich and poor nations; and the necessity of sustaining an American economy able to meet the challenges of future burdens at home and around the world.

The U.S. search for peace finds its best expression in support for the kind of world envisioned in the United Nations Charter—a world where large and small nations might live alike in peace without threat of external coercion.

No nation has done more for peace than the United States since World War II. The United Nations, the Marshall Plan, Point Four, the Alliance for Progress, the Peace Corps, the Asian Development Fund, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Food for Peace, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty—these have come from American initiatives.

But other initiatives, too, have come from the U.S. search for peace. Firmness in Berlin, aid to Greece and Turkey, the founding of NATO, CENTO and SEATO; the determination to lead the rich and poor nations of the world.

I give you the words of Pope John 23rd in his encyclical *Mater et Magistra*.

"The solidarity which binds all

men and makes them members of the same family requires political conditions enjoying an abundance of material goods not to remain indifferent to those political conditions which threaten the well-being of the human person.

"This is particularly true since, given the growing interdependence among the peoples of the earth, it is not possible to preserve lasting peace if glaring economic and social inequalities among them persist."

"We are all equally responsible for the underdeveloped peoples. Therefore, it is our duty to educate one's conscience to the sense of responsibility which weighs upon each and everyone, especially upon those who are more blessed with this world's goods."

The U.S. postwar Marshall Plan of economic aid saved Western Europe and the peace. France, then, the revived nations of Western Europe have not only repaid their debts, they have already provided more aid to the developing countries than they ever received from the United States.

The new peace can be just as great as the old one. The firm base for the problem of leading the world toward the achievement of human aspirations—toward peace with justice and a freedom—must be the United States.

(Continued on page 4)

Criminal Procedure Decree Law

Article 174: The investigating judge may entrust a member of the Attorney General's Office or a judicial official with the performance of functions within his own discretion.

Article 175: The investigating judge informs the Attorney General's Office of his decisions to make on-the-spot examinations and inspection of the circumstances surrounding the crime.

Article 176: A witness who refuses to appear before an investigating judge to testify on the case, or appears before him but refuses to take an oath, or who forwards excuses which consequently are proven false shall be punished in accordance with the provisions made by Articles 82, 83 and 84 of this Law, determined by the investigating judge himself.

Orders issued by the investigating judge against the witnesses are subject to protests made and the right to enslave other peoples on the pretext of fighting communism.

"Hitler incited unbelievable greed in a part of the German people, promising them a share in the looting of Europe, the witness continues. In Germany were inflicted with the ideas of militarism and racialism."

The Soviet army newspaper *Red Star* Sunday accused the United States of taking over the ideology of Nazi Germany by infusing its people with ideas of militarism and racism.

Nazism, an article in the newspaper declared, preached bellicose anti-communism and the right to enslave other peoples on the pretext of fighting communism.

Article 180: A detained person issued by the investigating judge is enforceable only for 15 days. However, he can, after hearing the Attorney General's Office, extend the detention term once or more provided that the whole term does not exceed two months.

Article 181: If the investigation is not concluded and the investigating judge deems it feasible to prolong the detention term for a period exceeding the term specified by the foregoing article, then, before the time is expired, the case shall be referred to the President of the Provincial Court for the issuance of a due order in pursuance to Article 107 of this Law.

Article 182: The Attorney General's Office, in cases of felony, can appeal against the order released by the investigating judge. In this regard, provisions made by Articles 121-122 of this Law are applicable.

If on the basis of the Procurator's appeal the detention order is issued by the President of the Provincial Court, no case then has the right to renew his release order except the Court's President himself.

When the investigation is over, the investigating judge transmits the file records to the Attorney General's Office. The Attorney's Office is duty bound to forward his demands, if any, to the investigating judge within three days within 10 days if he is free.

The investigating judge is bound to notify the contesting parties concerned of the investigation process to their opinions on the matter.

Article 183: The order issued shall describe the motives and grounds for so doing. The order shall be notified to the injured party and, if civil action party. If either party is deceased, the matter shall be brought to the notice of his heirs in their domicile.

When the investigating judge estimates the crime as a misdemeanor or a petty offence, he refers the accused person to the Primary Court. The Sarwanal is then obliged to forward the records to the court as soon as possible and to inform the parties concerned for their appearance in the court within the time limits set by Article 109 of this Law.

Article 187: If, on the strength of the available evidence, the investigating judge is fully convinced that the accused is guilty of committing a felony and must be committed to the court as soon as possible, he draws up an act of indictment. The case to the President of the Provincial Court and makes the Attorney General's Office immediately submit the records filed to the court.

Article 188: The Procurator, the injured party and/or the civil party of the case have the right to protest against the order issued by the investigating judge concerning the dismissal of the case unless the order concerns a charge made against a public official or employee or one of the judicial officers for the commission of a crime in the performance of their functions, or as the result thereof. Provisions made by Article 139 of this Law are applicable to questions of the time limits for making the protest and the procedure for its removal.

The time limit for the submission of a protest by the Attorney's Office begins with the pronouncement of the protested order.

Using Our Wool

It is astonishing to see that the large array of handcrafted products on display and sale in the Ministry of Mines and Industries does not include much handmade knit wear.

People in the whole of central Afghanistan, parts of the north and the far west produce pullovers, gloves, scarves, hats and socks which are versatile in pattern and designs to products used in Switzerland, England, other colder areas of Europe and the United States.

The thick woolen mittens made in Hazarajat can not easily be differentiated from the ones used by people in Alpine resorts.

It is not important who is inspired by whom in patterns and designs. The important thing is that we can use the traditional and practical socks and gloves they are made, but because they are good, they are common here as everywhere else. As a consequence almost one out of two families in the country has some wool on hand at various times of the year.

Most of these families, of course, do not live within easy reach of the market to sell their wool, and hence they make use of it themselves. After the women see to it that the family has warm clothing, they use the remaining wool for other things, such as shawls, rugs, socks, tent cloth and a variety of other things. The wool could be better made out of cotton or other fibres.

If we want to promote handicrafts and help the people to earn a better living we must not ignore this aspect of our cottage industry.

The market is vast for woolen products. Woolen clothing is needed in the winter almost all over Afghanistan, even in Nangarhar. Likewise, production can easily be boosted as all the wool that some of the men in the countryside learn to knit early in their life.

The problem is to encourage use of handmade products. The fad and fashion of wearing third rate foreign products and, being proud of it, can easily be changed. If some prominent people, noted intellectuals, high-ranking officials, university professors, college students, etc., wear woolen socks and gloves and pullovers made in the countryside. However we cannot deny that these products have their shortcomings.

First of all the wool used is not fine enough, and the thread is not spun evenly. This is the thickness of the thread different and this affects the product. Helping the villagers learn to wash and prepare the wool properly would be a good investment. Many of our experts can find inexpensive methods applicable at every home in all corners of the country.

Once the use of homemade woolen clothing is popular the villager should be asked to use more of the wool he produces for making clothing for sale rather than for various needs at home—needs which can be fulfilled more cheaply and easily by other materials. Cotton can be used for filling blankets and towels rather than wool for insulation.

Every year, apart from what has been imported, a quantity of knitwear has been machine-produced locally. This is not against introduction of machines here. The significant thing is to preserve our traditional industries which are dying out. Production of knitwear is among the crafts which can, if revived, help the country and the people.

The consumers will enjoy products with the handmade touch of the individual producers who cannot produce more than a few per year. They will be happy if every third person is wearing a distinctive garment.

The villager will be much better off if he will earn more money by making better use of his wool. And the money the villagers earn will result in numerous thoughtful and economic investments in their villages.

Free Exchange Rates At Afghanistan Bank
KABUL, June 7.—The following are the exchange rates at the Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 75.25 (per U.S. dollar)	76.00
Af. 210.70 (per one pound sterling)	212.10
Af. 181.25 (per hundred West German marks)	182.75
Af. 1763.03 (per hundred Swiss francs)	1763.68
Af. 1633.25 (per hundred French francs)	1633.41

Taufiq Woolen Products Win Prizes At European Exhibitions

By a Staff Writer

Compare favourably with handcrafted garments from Europe. Majidi's products. Right now he can not meet the demand, especially during the winter of Kabul city.

He feels that if he can increase production, he will have no trouble finding a market. The present building is large and there is room for an addition. The factory is still small and cannot yet meet the demand. It is growing rapidly. Production is up 50 percent this year over last. And during the last few years, the variety of products produced has also increased very rapidly. Originally, the specialty was sweaters but, now shawls, skirts, hats have been added to the selection offered, Majidi points out.

No progress has been made yet, however, towards using Afghan wool, Majidi regrets. Attempt have been made to use local wool but it is too coarse for knitting clothes and sales fell off when it was used. 8,000 kilograms of wool which the factory will use this year will come from Switzerland. This accounts for the change in price of the products as the cost of wool changes according to the value of dollar.

A remedy for this problem is being found, however. The government has started breeding Swiss sheep here as part of its development plan so soon the plant will be able to use local wool material and thus lower their costs and the price of their products.

Recent tests of consumer taste have indicated that the Taufiq products

Taufiq Woolen Products Win Prizes At European Exhibitions

The capital of the factory is now Af. 1,026,145 and Majidi has plans to increase it considerably. In fact three new machines are already on their way from Switzerland which will enable the plant to produce new patterns of sweaters. Stretch garments may soon be made at the factory, too.

The factory was originally founded with a capital of Af. 500,000 in 1956. There are 23 machines, two are operated by electricity and the rest by hand.

Usually there are 40 workers employed, half of them are women. In winter production is increased and some extra workers are employed to meet the demand.

Raises are given according to ability. Priority goes to those who do the best work.

Majidi Interested In Textiles Since High School Days

Textiles of all kinds have fascinated Majidi since his high school days at Habibi.

His first training was at the Arts and Crafts school where he learned to make samples of many kinds of cloth. The first carpet which he made at the school is now on exhibit at the Kabul Museum.

After graduation from the arts and crafts school, Majidi spent some time teaching before he was sent north to develop a wool industry in 1941 by a group formed to promote industry in the country.

For several years he travelled around the country advising on ways to improve training methods and how to utilise machinery most effectively.

After completing his military service, he began to study the kind of textiles imported into the country. Then he experimented in making various kinds of cloth on looms in his home in Shahr-e-Naw.

At this time Haji Suban decided to sell a wool knitting mill which he had imported from W. Germany because he believed in wool. Majidi studied the causes for failure of the first firm carefully.

Then in 1956 he displayed the products from the factory at Jeshan and they were well-received. Since then the factory has grown steadily and the demand has grown even more rapidly.

To keep up with new developments Majidi has travelled to Pakistan, Iran, Switzerland, Austria to visit factories.

Everyone knows that in developing countries, the Government and its foremost agency—the central bank, must necessarily play the main role. Only a governmental institution has both the resources and the responsibility for shouldering the risks implicit in investing the country's funds of investment within its territory.

No private institution, however great and financially powerful and however far-sighted its management may be, can take upon itself the task of underwriting the development of the economy as a whole, a development which will yield material returns only after the passage of many years.

It is the Government and its agencies which must take the initiative in the creation of local markets and the encouragement of the supply of local services of such a kind as to give investors confidence in their marketability.

The process is one which implies the shoring up of a good deal of risk; liquidity can be created only by some form of implicit or explicit guarantee that in the event of a crisis the redemption of local investments will be possible on reasonable terms at all times.

This risk is such that a private institution working primarily and mutually for profit would be extremely unlikely to undertake. Since the shoring up of the development of the economy as a whole, a development which will yield material returns only after the passage of many years.

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Question Of Creating Capital Markets

By Majidi

Now that we are embarking on our Third Five-Year Plan, it is time to consider carefully the question of creating capital markets; short-term, as well as long-term.

This problem cannot be tackled without bringing considerable reform into the structure and function of the central bank and commercial banks. If we are to take on development effort in all seriousness, then we must frame a constitution for banking activities covering all aspects of our development plans.

Low Incomes
In developing countries, we must give pride of place to the absolute shortage of capital—both in the form of real capital and in the form of funds with which their construction is financed—as a factor underlying the low levels of income and rates of growth.

The vicious circle of underdevelopment has become an extremely familiar concept. Productivity and incomes are low largely because of an inadequate volume of capital per head, but the stock of capital and the rate of capital formation are low precisely because incomes are low.

Thus the developing countries are caught in a situation from which they find it difficult to escape; invariably, and properly, stress has been laid on the need to break into the vicious circle by means of importing capital from external sources.

With this brief review of capital scarcity in developing countries we reach the conclusion that funds for private investments in the West German industry should be carefully studied. Such investments are the most effective means to aid the developing countries. West German firms should be encouraged to make more and more effective investments in more developing countries. Currently, 71 per cent of all West German investments abroad were made by only 32 West German companies.

Private West German investments in developing countries at the end of 1965 amounted to 398 million marks in Africa, 242 million marks in Asia and 1,580 million marks in Latin America. (DPA).

These figures show that the development of capital markets may be a necessary prerequisite of agricultural and industrial development, not a result of it. In addition, by ensuring that assets of a proper kind and having

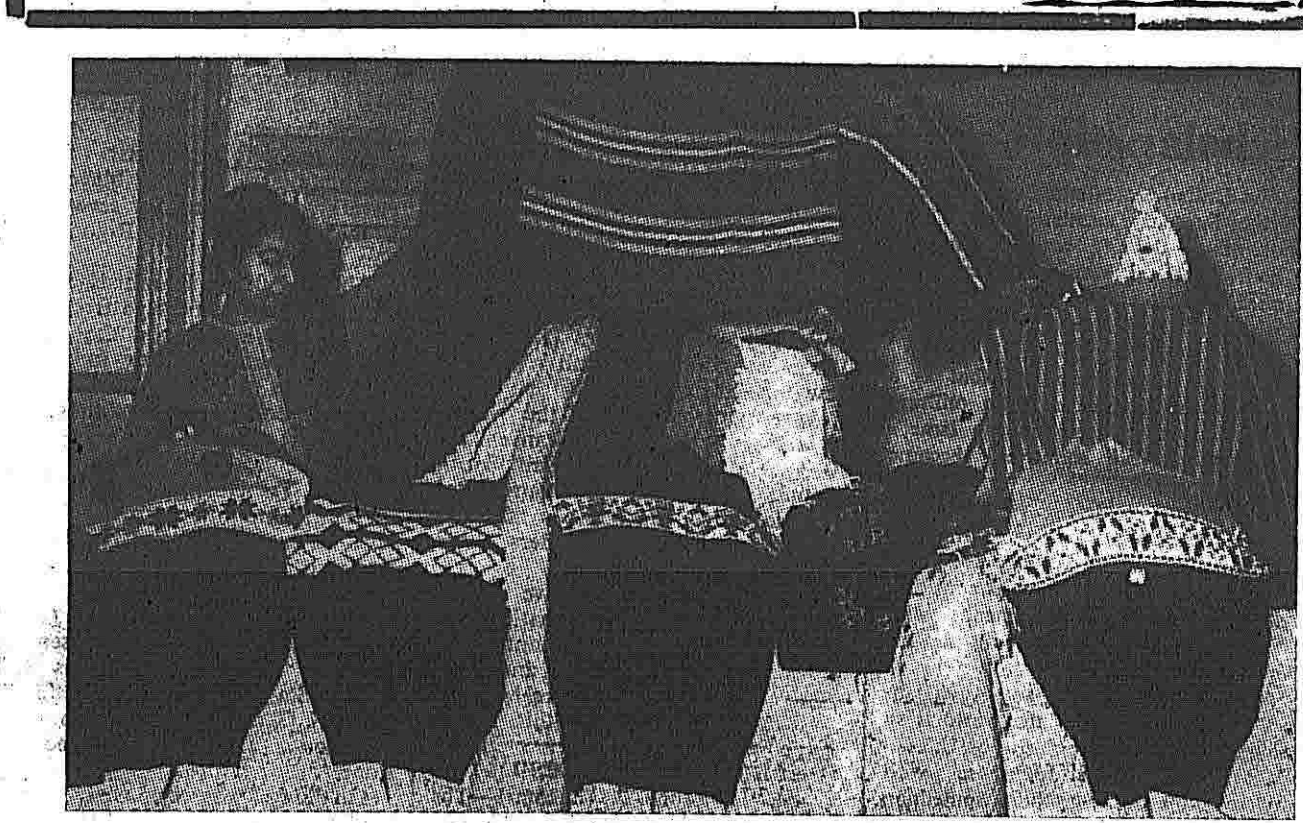
What factors in Afghanistan justify the creation of local capital markets?

Flight of capital is particularly visible at certain times of strain on the economy.

The craze of erecting buildings of various types throughout the country with special emphasis on Kabul, has led to a drain on capital.

Contd. on page 4

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



Various products on display at the factory.

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Low Incomes
In developing countries, we must give pride of place to the absolute shortage of capital—both in the form of real capital and in the form of funds with which their construction is financed—as a factor underlying the low levels of income and rates of growth.

The vicious circle of underdevelopment has become an extremely familiar concept. Productivity and incomes are low largely because of an inadequate volume of capital per head, but the stock of capital and the rate of capital formation are low precisely because incomes are low.

Thus the developing countries are caught in a situation from which they find it difficult to escape; invariably, and properly, stress has been laid on the need to break into the vicious circle by means of importing capital from external sources.

With this brief review of capital scarcity in developing countries we reach the conclusion that funds for private investments in the West German industry should be carefully studied. Such investments are the most effective means to aid the developing countries. West German firms should be encouraged to make more and more effective investments in more developing countries. Currently, 71 per cent of all West German investments abroad were made by only 32 West German companies.

Private West German investments in developing countries at the end of 1965 amounted to 398 million marks in Africa, 242 million marks in Asia and 1,580 million marks in Latin America. (DPA).

These figures show that the development of capital markets may be a necessary prerequisite of agricultural and industrial development, not a result of it. In addition, by ensuring that assets of a proper kind and having

Question Of Creating Capital Markets

By Majidi



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KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1966, (JAUZA 18, 1345, S.H.)



Price Af. 3

World Briefs

BRUSSELS, June 7, (DPA).—Prof. Walter Hallstein, President of the European Common Market (EEC) commission, returned here Monday after a long absence due to sickness, and resumed his duties.

MOSCOW, June 7, (DPA).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kossygin Monday received the Algerian Ambassador to Moscow Omar Oussdik and had a friendly conversation with him. "Tass" news agency reported.

COPENHAGEN, June 7, (DPA).—NATO manoeuvres started in the south Jutland area of Denmark Monday with the main aim of coordinating military communications. Seventy members of the West German defence forces are also participating.

VIENNA, June 7, (DPA).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville will go on to Budapest after visiting Prague, according to an official announcement in the Hungarian capital picked up here Monday. He will go to Budapest for a two-day visit starting July 28, returning a visit which Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter paid to Paris last year.

HAMBURG, June 7, (DPA).—In an effort to produce poison-free cigarettes, some West German factories are experimenting with lettuce leaves. The West German economic news agency "WVD" reported Monday.

First tests have shown "lettuce cigarettes" to taste good and without noxious components, but their production is considerably dearer than conventional cigarettes. Lettuce leaves, the tobacco factory predicted that within a "few years" the new type of "weed" would fully replace the usual cigarettes.

Scholarship Grants

The United States and Britain reacted to the February events in Syria in a more than definite way. Formidable squadrons of the sixth American fleet appeared in the port of Beirut and a British squadron dropped anchor in the Israeli port of Haifa.

Pogodina then points out that as a result of this Anglo-American military demonstration incidents on the Israeli border with Arab countries became more frequent.

The Pravda commentator then tells of the "fabrication" of the American newspaper Christian Science Monitor, which claimed that Moscow is considering "possibilities of rapprochement with Israel" and that this is directly against Arab countries.

No single aspect of anti-Americanism in various parts of the world is so remarkable as the popularity of U.S. libraries as a target for those with an irreducible desire to burn something down.

The list of such libraries, sacrificed in the cause of political unrest, is by now a formidable one and, as things are, is likely to be longer still. In those parts of Asia where anti-Americanism seems endemic—perhaps as a necessary demonstration of one's Asianism—it is something to be proud of that the U.S. library is available as a sort of political lightning conductor.

India Devaluates Rupee To Avert Economic Breakdown

Ceylon, Nepal, Pak Consider Move

NEW DELHI, June 7, (Reuters).—India's surprise currency devaluation came into force Monday to avert a threatened breakdown in the nation's economy.

Finance Minister Indira Gandhi said Chaudhury told a press conference foreign exchange difficulties could have ruined Indian industry in six months, leaving thousands jobless, unless the rupee was devalued.

As the rupee's value was slashed by 36.5 per cent, cabinets in neighbouring countries held emergency meetings to study effects of the move on their economies. Pakistan and Nepal decided not to devalue their currencies, but in Ceylon, business circles predicted that the government had no alternative but to follow India's example.

India and its neighbours are keen rivals in the world export market. Announcement of the devaluation yesterday making one pound sterling worth 21 rupees against 13.33 previously, came as a complete surprise to the Indian press and public because of an elaborate official smokescreen.

Meredith Wounded In U.S. Rights March
JOHNSON CITY, Texas, June 7.—President Johnson said that the shooting of civil rights worker James Meredith was "an awful act of violence" and that every sensible American deplored it. Meredith, enrolment as the first Negro student at the University of Mississippi in 1963, set off riots when he was shot and wounded Monday as he walked down a Mississippi highway on a civil rights march. President Johnson said he had asked the Attorney General to make an effort in bringing the guilty person or persons to justice.

Meredith, 32, with several companions, was on a Negro voters registration march from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi.

10 Civilians Named To S.V. Military Junta, Buddhists Not Satisfied; Hold Mass Meeting

SAIGON, June 7, (Reuters).—South Vietnam's ruling generals yesterday introduced 10 civilians into their junta but apparently advanced no further towards quietening the strident Buddhist campaign against them.

Although some of the newly-appointed civilians are Buddhists, the enlarged junta contains no official representatives of the unified-Buddhist church which has been organising the anti-government campaign.

There is one representative each of the Catholics and the influential Cao Dai and Hao Hao sects, informed sources said.

Foreign Minister Dr. Tran Van Do is also among South Vietnam's new top 20.

Monks told the junta to go on strike and children to stay away from schools.

Thich Tri Quang, who is in the northern Buddhist stronghold of Hue, gave no date for the boycott. But said the people should await further orders.

United States Ambassador to UN Arthur J. Goldberg briefed senators Monday amid indications the United States may bid for action by the UN General Assembly to supervise South Vietnam's proposed elections.

Goldberg, who has encountered stiff opposition within security circles to Saigon's request for UN observers scheduled a luncheon with about 15 senators. Most of the 45 are considered liberals and some have criticised President Johnson's course in S. Vietnam.

Goldberg called Sunday for a Smith Expected To React Firmly To Salisbury Murders

SALISBURY, June 7, (DPA).—Rhodesian African nationalist claims responsibility for the deaths of a three-member white family last week will have a far-reaching effect on the European community in Rhodesia, whether the Africans were involved or not.

The greater effect on the African cause will be the immediate action of Rhodesian authorities in recalling all off-duty soldiers as soon as the European deaths became known, political observers said.

This was construed as a strong indication that Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is taking no chances on a possible largescale uprising on the style of the Mau Mau mounted by Kikuyu African against the British in Kenya in the 1950s.

Since Smith already had declared a state of emergency in Rhodesia his security forces have ample powers to subdue a possible uprising.

But as in the case of Kenya's Mau Mau, African nationalists in Rhodesia are unlikely to look for an all-out battle with the government troops, since they are all too aware of overwhelming forces against them.

Informed sources said it seemed abundantly clear that Africans in Rhodesia and those who have been smuggled back from outside where they have spent some time in sabotage training camps, are determined to pursue a policy of attempting to unsettle Smith and his regime by violent methods.

Meanwhile, the joint Zambian/Rhodesian military board met in Salisbury within two hours of the board's independent chairman, Arthur Kemp, returning by air from a visit to London.

Kemp told reporters before the meeting started "we will be discussing the questions of payments for Zambian traffic passing through Rhodesia."

Goods which have rapidly been priced out of the world market may now sell and bring in more foreign exchange.

The government has announced plans to subsidise food imports like food and kerosene to keep their prices down in local shops.

Malaysia Expects Indonesia Endorse Peace In Two Weeks

Singapore, Jakarta Plan Ties

JAKARTA, June 7, (AP).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik said Monday Jakarta's endorsement of the peace talks with Malaysia would come within two weeks.

The statement, when it is signed, is to express Indonesia's willingness to end confrontation against Malaysia.

Malik told newsmen the endorsement would come before the nation's legislative body meets on June 20.

Asked who would sign it, Malik replied, "the Prime Minister, of course." He declined to clarify this comment, since Sukarno is both president and Prime Minister.

But military strongman Lieutenant General Suharto, under powers granted him by Sukarno March 11, also could sign the endorsement.

Malik added, however, that he expected no difficulties to be encountered over Indonesia's support for the talks with Malaysia in Bangkok.

Singapore declared Monday that it would exchange diplomatic missions with Indonesia, as soon as this can conveniently be done without disrupting friendly relations and harmony between Singapore and her other neighbours.

Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister and acting Foreign Minister, Dr. Toh Chin Chye, said, "In a note to Adam Malik mission in island state, 'wants to live in peace and friendship with all her neighbours, particularly Indonesia and Malaysia'."

This note was in reply to a note from Malik in which the Indonesian Foreign Minister announced Indonesia's intention to strengthen diplomatic ties with Singapore and suggested diplomatic missions be exchanged.

Although his note did not spell out that it is the duty of the Ministry to investigate the behaviour of the officials who are accused of breaking the law. But he admitted that it was impossible for the Ministry to follow all the activities of its officials.

However, he stressed, that after all the officials are all from this country and they are responsible for the Ministry to follow all the activities of its officials.

He said, "The Ministry to follow all the activities of its officials. The Ministry to follow all the activities of its officials. The Ministry to follow all the activities of its officials."

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Colonialism

Count, from page 1

clips of the United Nations charter and the charter of the Organisation of African Unity that we shall be able to attain our ends and only in this case will we strengthen our unity, on our part we will never tire in our desire to liberate our brothers still under the yoke of colonialism."

Diallo Telli, general secretary of the Organisation of African Unity, then made a vivid speech in which he pointed out that the UN declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial territories and peoples had proclaimed the right of the peoples of all oppressed territories to self-determination.

The OAU, he said, was determined to support this resolution because they regarded decolonisation to be a moral and political imperative.

Diallo Telli expressed satisfaction that this year the committee had included in its agenda questions of the United Nations dependent African territories. "This was of great importance of principle."

Diallo Telli said it was a technical mistake of the committee not to have included the "Colonial Islands in the list of dependent African territories, and asked it to correct this mistake.

U.S. Policy

Count, from page 2

I remind the reader of the communist belief—I suppose some of them still hold it—that the United States was teetering on the brink of economic chaos, that it was just a matter of time until our production lines would grind to a halt, until an army of unemployed would be available to anyone who would hire them.

The American economic miracle is the world's greatest success story. The United States has increased its gross national product by \$47,000 million, increased its total personal income by \$39,000 million, and its gross domestic product by \$35,000 million.

All this did not happen by accident. It was the result of a creative partnership for prosperity between the United States and the rest of the world.

Only myths are being dispelled. The fact is that American Government, business and labour are increasingly united in the premise that a stronger and better America will be to the common benefit of all.

(P.S.)

NATO...

Count, from page 1

NATO's best interests.

Secretary Rusk emphasised that from the standpoint of efficiency it was essential that NATO's top political and military organs should be physically alongside each other.

Stewart made the point that a separation of the two groups could lead to a situation in which NATO's military might tend to overlook the political changes which already have forced a number of coal mines to close down.

Interior, Information & Culture, Agriculture And Irrigation Ministers Appear Before Jirgah

Prisoners' Children Are Not Deprived Of Getting An Education; Says Shalizi

KABUL, June 8, (Bakhtar).—Three Ministers answered questions from Deputies at a Wolesi Jirgah session on Tuesday. They were Interior Minister Abdul Satar Shalizi, Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidki, and Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Meer Mohammad Akbar Reza.

The Interior Minister was questioned about the review now being made of the present division of the country into provinces. He assured the Deputies that the members of the Wolesi Jirgah would be consulted about the matter. The studies made will be referred to its Committee on Local Administration.

Many of the questions addressed to the Interior Minister concerned the behaviour of officials. In answer to them, Shalizi pointed out that it is the duty of the Ministry to investigate the behaviour of the officials who are accused of breaking the law. But he admitted that it was impossible for the Ministry to follow all the activities of its officials.

However, he stressed, that after all the officials are all from this country and they are responsible for the Ministry to follow all the activities of its officials.

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Court Tries Judge For Tampering With Documents

KABUL, June 8, (Bakhtar).—A former judge of a court in Ghor province went on trial yesterday on charges of failing to execute his duties properly.

The attorney for the judiciary, Ahmad Zia Nadai, has based the charges on three different decrees. The judge is alleged to have ignored including pertinent data on the identification of the parties involved in several cases on certain documents.

He also charged with erasing words from a document submitted by the people of a Ghor locality which provided the court with information about a person accused of killing.

The president of the high court forwarded for trying accused judge judges that all documents referred to by the attorney of the judiciary should be submitted to the court so that a judgment may be made.

Indonesia, Malay Cabinet's Endorse Bangkok Accord

KUALA LUMPUR, June 8, (Reuters).—The Malaysian Cabinet Tuesday endorsed the agreement reached at Bangkok on establishing peace between Malaysia and Indonesia.

Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak announced this after he had given the emergency meeting a full report on his talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik on June 1.

According to BBC the Indonesian Cabinet had agreed to the agreement reached at Bangkok on establishing peace between Malaysia and Indonesia.

But Dr. Sukarno, President of Indonesia, still has certain objections to official recognition of Malaysia, it is said.

Tun Razak told reporters: "This means the government has approved the principles outlined in the exchange of letters between Malaysia and Indonesia."

He said the Indonesian government will also do it soon so that we can have real peace and normal relations between the two countries.

Tun Razak said that once normal relations were resumed British and Commonwealth troops would have to leave Sabah and Sarawak.

He said: "They will have to be moved out as they are there only to defend Malaysia from external aggression."

Our main worry now will be the communists in both the states, particularly Sarawak where there are several hundreds of them lurking in the jungles.

"But this is a matter of internal security and our own forces will deal with the menace."

Kenya's activities of flouting international law in the territory and draws the attention of the Security Council to the situation in Southwest Africa and the apartheid policy in Rhodesia.

The resolution also asks the Council "to take all the necessary measures to ensure the withdrawal of all military bases and installations from the territory."

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Tourism, Best Industry For Afghanistan, Says Mayers

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Six American businessmen on recent trade missions to Afghanistan and Iran are optimistic about mutually advantageous business opportunities in both countries.

Speaking at a conference arranged for them here Tuesday by the U.S. Commerce Department, the businessmen were unanimous in the opinion that American businessmen should actively solicit these opportunities.

The trade mission, he said, had set the wheels in motion and paved the way for future good relations between American businessmen and their counterparts in Afghanistan and Iran.

U Thant To Ask For Extension Of Cyprus Peace Force

NEW YORK, June 8, (DPA).—U Thant is going to ask the Security Council next week for an extension of the Cyprus peacekeeping mission by another six months until December, it was learned here Tuesday.

Informed sources said U Thant holds the view that the presence of a United Nations force in Cyprus is still necessary to preserve peace on the island.

U Thant's decision reportedly also was influenced by the results of talks his personal representative Carlos Bernardes had with Greek and Turkish government members and representatives of both the Greek and the Turkish cyprists last month.

Observers here expect that the Security Council will extend the Cyprus peacekeeping mission but there are doubts whether the council will extend the mission for the period as requested. It is past the council has refused to prolong the mission of the UN peacekeeping forces by more than three months.

UN Committee Urges Early Independence For SW Africa

ADDIS ABABA, June 8, (DPA).—The United Nations Special Committee on colonialism Tuesday called for independence for South African-administered Southwest Africa.

The committee ended its debate here on Southwest Africa by passing a resolution calling for the creation of a sub-committee to make a study of the situation in the territory with a view of recommending an early date for its independence.

The committee also recommended that the United Nations should take all the necessary measures to ensure the withdrawal of all military bases and installations from the territory.

UAR Fishing Vessel Seized By Saudi Arabian Forces

CAIRO, June 8, (DPA).—A Saudi Arabian motor boat Tuesday seized a fishing vessel belonging to the UAR marine wealth organisation while the latter was sailing inside UAR territorial waters, according to authorities.

This first physical clash between UAR and Saudi Arabia after weeks of a war of nerves reportedly occurred near Shaim el-Sheikh on the Gulf of Aqaba.

UAR is evidently taking the matter seriously, with Cairo Radio describing the incident as a "serious case of Saudi piracy" which must states consider an international crime punishable by death.

The "Lion Star" boat "Sabira" was carrying a cargo of salted fish when the Saudi motor boat seized it by armed force and transferred it to a Saudi ship.

The crew were later picked up by the UAR police.

The Sabria was tugged to the Saudi port of Wej, the sources said.

Only Airport Flight Personnel Go On Strike

PARIS, June 8, (DPA).—Air traffic at the Paris-Orly airport was virtually paralysed Tuesday when flight personnel started a 48 hours strike for better salaries.

This is the third strike of its kind within two and a half months of its test against government's refusal to grant a 5.2 per cent wage increase.

No Air France aircraft are expected to leave the ground during the strike.

Normally some 70 airlines take off from Orly every day, air traffic in the French provinces is not affected.

Foreign aircraft have been taken over by a French carrier aircraft.

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Silence On Rhodesia

An uneasy silence prevails over the Rhodesian situation despite months of serious talks, bilateral and worldwide. The Security Council resolutions calling for a boycott of Rhodesian trade and economic pressure did not bare the expected results. Although the goods exported to Rhodesia have been cut down, no economic breakdown has occurred.

On the political level, once again, there is uncertainty. The deliberations of the Organisation for African Unity, unfortunately have resulted in no fruit. Several meetings produced no results to bring the Ian Smith regime to its knees.

The Committee of 24 on Colonialism now meeting in Africa has also made certain progress in the Rhodesian situation. But once again no action has resulted.

Nothing in details is known about the talks which were held between the personal emissaries of Harold Wilson and the Rhodesian authorities when the former visited Salisbury. Since London and their four days of talks were clouded with secrecy. What are the implications of such contacts. Is the world to understand that certain agreements have been reached between the government of Harold Wilson and the illegal government of Ian Smith?

The world in general and the Afro-Asian countries in particular are keen on knowing the answers to these questions.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis editorial welcomed the decision to establish a carpentry workshop in province. The building will be finished in two months and the equipment will then be installed.

The workshop will not only provide work for a number of unemployed employed people but will also help in curbing the smuggling of wood outside the country. At present we do not export some wood but it is not at all marketable and this is not at all rewarding price. The finishing of wood in the carpentry shop will improve the quality of exported wood, thus bringing greater foreign exchange.

The editorial then went on to say that present day economic conditions in this country call for cost of small projects. The government has to look after infrastructure projects. Therefore it is too much to ask the government to also invest in and promote small industries. This, said the editorial, is specifically an area of investment for the private sector. Businessmen and entrepreneurs throughout the country are expected to assume a more responsible attitude towards this end. The editorial pointed out that most of our businessmen find it more lucrative and safer to invest in land and/or building of new houses for rent.

This may be so from their own point of view but it is not a practice which could be said to be contributing towards strengthening the national economy. The national economy is not strengthened unless something is produced. In this way people are employed and they learn new skills. There will be foreign exchange savings due to the decrease in the volume of imports. This will give the government an incentive to concentrate on big multipurpose projects necessary for strengthening the infrastructure of the country, concluded the editorial.

The same issue of the paper carried a short note from one of its readers signed Z.O. touching on the question of the past and our forefathers for their appalling illiteracy in this country. We think of some means of rectifying the situation. The shortest possible time, said the note, waiting for governmental organizations to do the job may take years and years. For a very small and expensive process of a very few days, the illiteracy can be removed.

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Food For Thought

When Thales was asked what was difficult, he said, "To know one's self."

And what was easy, "To advise another."

—Laertius

Healey Outlines British Defence Policy

British Defence Minister Denis Healey said Saturday that France's military withdrawal from NATO will not affect the British role in Europe.

As he saw it, the Soviet Union, a major attack, NATO would have no alternative to the only aim of nuclear weapons, within a matter of days.

State Department officials said Healey had been under orders to plan and deploy the forces and resources on the assumption of having to fight a nuclear war.

Healey said the British role in Europe for 90 days. This has required them to try for manpower and logistic targets which member nations have failed to meet.

An editorial in the *Financial Times* said that Healey's speech was a major military role of the British in the Persian Gulf.

At a point of crisis, Healey said, the British role in the Persian Gulf will be to provide a major military role of the British in the Persian Gulf.

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The French government has in effect vetoed any attempt to reshape the mission which was given to the supreme allied commander, Europe in 1954 in a strategic context which was totally different from the one we face today.

"I believe myself it is very urgent for the NATO countries to look again at the whole question of Europe and to define it in terms which are compatible with the force which we are now building up."

A new strategy, he said, should be developed. "Total military resources available to NATO are unlikely to increase much in the near future."

"NATO therefore would have to make the use of nuclear weapons in a limited role, if it were to be able to meet the challenge of the Soviet Union."

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RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Programme

Foreign Services Western Music

Urdu Programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. m.bandi

Russian Programme: 6:30-7:00 AST 4775 Kcs on 62

Urdu Programme: 10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. on 62 m.bandi

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

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival—1240
Departure—1300

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Soviet U.S. Scientists Work Together In Antarctica

Soviet scientists are carrying out experiments set up by American scientists in the spirit of warm cooperation at the "cold spot" on earth.

American physicists recently installed the equipment at Vostok, an Antarctic research station of the Soviet Union, where the lowest natural temperature ever measured—92.8 degrees Celsius—was recorded a few years ago.

The Vostok arrangement came in the wake of two research projects run by John Jacoby, a University of Alaska physicist, who was last year's American participant in the annual exchange of scientists between U.S. and U.S.S.R. Antarctic stations.

The Vostok station is about 1,200 kilometers from the South Pole. It is located at the axis of the earth's magnetic field, a key place for studies of cosmic magnetism, cosmic rays, natural radio waves and other physical phenomena.

Jacoby investigated radio signals generated naturally by the earth's magnetic field and, at the same time, had maintained the Vostok link of a geomagnetic network of cosmic ray stations.

Jacoby's work was part of the current project set up by Victor P. Hessler, University of Alaska geophysicist, and Jean Whitcomb, U.S. National Bureau of Standards engineer.

Established by Vostok systems for measuring pulsations of the earth's magnetic field and associated electric currents in the turbulent ionosphere.

Whitcomb installed devices to observe fluctuating charges in the ionosphere, the electrically active layer of the atmosphere.

The research is being done under a grant from the U.S. National Science Foundation.

The U.S. Antarctic Research Program, which supports the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, will go to both the Soviet and American stations.

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Role Of Mammoth Mammoth In Byelorussia

Stones Age sites discovered in recent years in Byelorussia have thrown a new light on the life and customs of the mammoth hunters living in the Upper Paleolithic Period, twenty or thirty thousand years ago.

This article is based on finds made near the villages of Berdyzh and Yurevichi in the Gomel region, and at Yelisevichi and Kurovo in the Upper Dnieper basin. It was written by V. Radko, head of the Archaeological Department of the Minsk-Historical Institute of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences.

As primitive man moved northwards, following the main valleys, he chose for his settlements sites which were easy to defend, generally on promontories overlooking the river and protected from the wind, where the ground was dry and where the game and flint were plentiful.

The severe climate at the pre-glacial zone and the absence of natural shelter compelled him to construct fairly solid dwellings which could be heated and which would protect him from the elements.

The reconstruction of wood-and-stone dwellings which were probably occupied by one family. A seventh section containing a hearth six feet square was used for heating.

These dwellings were built on a hillside, facing the river and protected from the wind, where the ground was dry and where the game and flint were plentiful.

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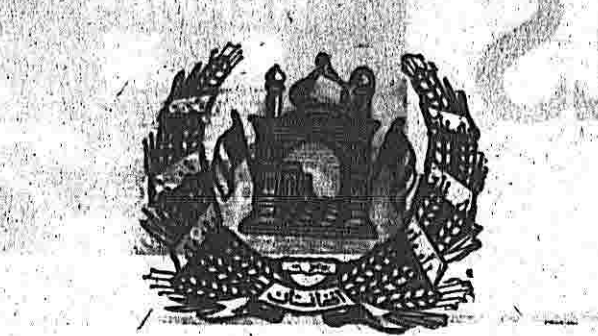
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THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Food For Thought

When Thales was asked what was difficult, he said, "To know one's self."

And what was easy, "To advise another."

—Lactantius

Silence On Rhodesia

An uneasy silence prevails over the Rhodesian situation. Despite months of serious talks, bilateral and worldwide, the Smith regime seems to be only more firmly entrenched. The Security Council resolutions calling for a boycott of Rhodesian trade and economic pressure did not have the expected results. Although the goods exported to Rhodesia have been cut down, no economic breakdown has occurred.

On the political level, once again, there is uncertainty. The deliberations of the Organisation for African Unity, unfortunately have borne no fruit. Several meetings produced no results to bring the Ian Smith regime to its knees.

The Committee of 24 on Colonialism now meeting in Africa has also made certain references to the Rhodesian situation. But once again no action has resulted.

Nothing in details is known about the talks which were held between the personal emissaries of Harold Wilson and the Rhodesian authorities. The visit of Smith's representatives to London and their four days of talks were clouded with secrecy. What are the implications of such contacts. Is the world to understand that such agreements have been reached between the government of Harold Wilson and the illegal government of Ian Smith?

The world in general and the Afro-Asian countries in particular are keen on knowing the answers to these questions.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis editorial welcomed the decision to establish a carpentry workshop in province. The building will be finished in two months and the equipment—will then be installed. The workshop will not only provide work for a number of otherwise unemployed people but will also help in curbing the smuggling of wood out of the country. At present we do export some wood but it is not at all marketable and thus is not sold at a profitable price. The finishing of wood in the carpentry shop will improve the quality of exported wood thus bringing greater foreign exchange.

The editorial then went on to say that present-day economic conditions in this country call for a host of small projects. The government has to look after infrastructure projects. Therefore it is too much to ask the government to also invest in and promote small industries. This said the editorial, is specifically an area of investment for the private sector. Businessmen and traders throughout the country are expected to assume a more responsible attitude towards this end. The editorial pointed out that most of our businessmen find it more lucrative to export to invest in land and building of new houses for rent.

This may be so from their own point of view but it is not a practice which could be said to contribute to strengthening the national economy. The national economy is not strengthened unless something is produced. In this way people are employed and they learn new skills. There will be foreign exchange savings due to the decrease in the volume of imports. This will give the government advance to concentrate on big multipurpose projects necessary for strengthening the infrastructure of the country, concluded the editorial.

The same issue of the paper carried a short note from one of its readers signed Z.Q. touching on the question of illiteracy. It is no good blaming the past and our forefathers for the appalling illiteracy in this country. We have to think of some means of rectifying the situation in the shortest possible time, said the note. Waiting for governmental organizations to do the job may take years and for this it is a very slow and expensive process.

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Half Yearly Afs. 600
Quarterly Afs. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$40
Half Yearly \$25
Quarterly \$15

Zambia, for example, has a reason to be concerned. Unilateral action by Britain, Zambia's position, both economic and political will further deteriorate. The effect of the recent insistence by Rhodesia that Zambia pay freight charges in cash for copper transported over the joint Rhodesia-Zambia railway is still uncertain.

Domestically the Ian Smith regime has recently adopted new methods for subverting the resistance of nationalists in that country. Last week three Europeans were murdered in Rhodesia. The government of Rhodesia on the pretext of finding the killers sent troops to the border of the local people. This searching of African houses for arms and documents may lead to the arrest of nationalists.

The Commonwealth conference that met in Lagos last year and which was attended by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson set the next July for solving the Rhodesian crisis for some but nothing seems to be happening to the safe and secure regime of Ian Smith. It is yet to be seen what the Commonwealth countries will do after July if Britain does not succeed in solving the problem.

Public opinion is apt to forget. But in the case of Rhodesia it may be said that at least until the crisis is solved.

WORLD PRESS

David K.E. Bruce, U.S. ambassador in Great Britain last Friday emphasized in a letter to the *Times* of London that the United States has no intention of cutting its forces in Europe.

The letter, pointing out that a *Times* story on the subject last Tuesday contained inaccuracies, noted that U.S. officials had previously stated that there are no plans to withdraw major U.S. formations from Europe.

The "Ambassador" stressed that reports pointing out that most of our businessmen find it more lucrative to export to invest in land and building of new houses for rent.

The temporary reduction in personnel in Europe during 1966 will not exceed 15,000. By the end of the year troop strength will be back to the level of the end of 1965.

The present stage of the anti-Arab activity, the commentator wrote in *Pravda*, commenting on a report about United States deliveries of arms to Israel.

A little more than three months ago, the commentator says, the forces truly interested in consolidating independence of Syria, in its rapid advancement along the path of socialist progress came to power in Damascus.

Nevertheless, it is rather sad that an enterprise of making reading material available to the local people—which is comparatively innocent and in many cases extremely useful, should be held up by the "fascination" of the tribe of Anti-Americanism in Cairo, Jakarta, Lahore or Hanoi.

The United States and Britain reacted to the February events in Syria in a more than adequate way. For the first time since the moon was full.

The list of such libraries, scattered in the cause of political interest, is by now a formidable list and, as things are, is likely to be longer still.

In those parts of Asia where anti-Americanism grips, anti-Americanism is a necessary, denigrating of one's own country is something to be thankful for. That the U.S.S.R. library is available as a sort of political library conductor.

The editorial then went on to say that the Washington Evening Star commented "after the moon-wax" in its June 7 issue. But it concludes: "U.S. cannot voluntarily turn its back on the limited horizon that will present itself when man for the first time paces out from his way station on the moon."

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Healey Outlines British Defence Policy

British Defence Minister Denis Healey said Saturday that France's military withdrawal from NATO will make it easier for her 14 partners to modernize their strategy for defending Europe.

The need for a revised allied strategy is "very urgent," Healey said. As he saw it, if the Soviet Union launches a major attack, NATO would have no chance to defend itself. He said that the NATO members must be able to "defend themselves in the matter of days."

Since 1955 successive allied governments have been under orders to plan and deploy their forces and resources on the assumption of having to fight a "defensive" war. Healey said that this has required them to try to "modernize" and "logically" to "modernize" their forces.

In an exclusive interview, Healey said that Britain's resolve to go on playing a major military role in the Pacific is subject to these thoughts:

"At a cabinet of British power in the early 1950s, which included many of the present members of the cabinet, it was decided that the British role in the Pacific should be to support the United States and to make a big logistic contribution."

Other points made by Healey during the interview were: Britain's role in the Pacific is not a "major" role. It is a "support" role. It is a "logistic" role. It is a "support" role.

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The French government has in effect vetoed any attempt to reshape the mission which was given to the supreme allied commander, Europe, in 1954.

A strategic context which was totally different from the one we face today. "I believe myself it is very urgent for the NATO members to modernize their strategy for defending Europe."

A new strategy, he said, should recognize that the NATO members must be able to "defend themselves in the matter of days."

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Healey made plain the British are not in a position to "defend" Europe in 1954. A strategic context which was totally different from the one we face today.

"I believe myself it is very urgent for the NATO members to modernize their strategy for defending Europe."

A new strategy, he said, should recognize that the NATO members must be able to "defend themselves in the matter of days."

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RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services Western Music

Udu Programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.

English Programme: 6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.

Russian Programme: 7:00-7:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.

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

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-0830

Mazar-Kabul Arrival-1240

Herat-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1600

New Delhi-Kabul Arrival-1615

Amritsar-Kabul Arrival-1615

Kabul-New Delhi Departure-0800

Kabul-Herat Departure-0830

Kabul-Mazar Departure-0900

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul Arrival-0830

Kabul-Tehran Departure-1630

PAKISTAN AIRWAYS

Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050

Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1300

AFROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow Departure-1030

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1030

Mazar-Kabul Arrival-1230

Kabul-Mazar Departure-0830

Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050

Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1300

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Belut Departure-1030

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1030

Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1030

Kabul-Kandahar Departure-0830

PAKISTAN AIRWAYS

Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050

Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1330

Air Service

Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121

Police 20507

De Afghanistan Bank 20045

Radio Afghanistan 25883

Postally-Telary Bank 22092

Airport 22316

Arina Sales Office 24732

Bakhtar News Agency 20413

New Clinic 24272

Rain Storm Wipes Out San Rafael

MAIMI, Florida, June 8. (Reuters)—A heavy rain storm wiped out San Rafael, a western Honduras, was virtually wiped out in a violent rain storm reported yesterday.

It quoted the Honduran weather bureau as saying that some people were reported killed in the storm. A message said 10 inches of rain fell Sunday night.

The message added: "San Rafael has practically disappeared." Rivers in the area were reported swollen from the heavy rains—possibly connected with hurricane Alvin now raging through the Caribbean towards Cuba.

The stricken area in near the southernmost point of Honduras and borders on the Gulf of Fonseca and the Pacific Ocean.

Forecasters said that if the hurricane maintained its north-northeast course it would pass close to Florida coast, but it was expected to turn more to the northeast, bypassing Florida.

In Cuba, army units and local militia organizations were put into a state of alert to evacuate people living in low-lying areas of the south-west coast if necessary.

Small craft were warned to ports as Havana Radio broadcast continual hurricane warnings.

Soviet U.S. Scientists Work Together In Antarctica

Soviet scientists are carrying out experiments in Antarctica, set up by American scientists in the Antarctic Peninsula.

The Soviet-U.S. Antarctic research station, set up by the Soviet Union, where the lowest natural temperature ever measured on earth—minus 88 degrees Centigrade—was recorded a few years ago.

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Role Of Mammoth Mammoth In Byelorussia

Stone Age sites discovered in recent years in Byelorussia have thrown a new light on the life and customs of the mammoth hunters living in the Upper Dnieper Basin at the end of the Quaternary Period—twenty or thirty thousand years ago.

This article is based on finds made near the villages of Berdzh and Kuravich in the Gomel region, and at Yeliseyevichi and Kuravich in the Upper Dnieper Basin. It was written by V. Bulko, head of the Archaeological Department of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences.

Primitive man moved northwards, following the main valleys. He stayed close to settlements, generally in the upper reaches of the Dnieper, where the ground was dry, and where game and flint were plentiful.

The severe climate at the pre-glacial zone and the absence of natural shelter compelled him to construct fairly solid dwellings which could be heated and which would protect him from the elements.

The shortness of wood and no doubt the difficulty which these primitive peoples found in working flint, led them to use bone and antler for the main building material of the bones of the wild animals which they hunted for food.

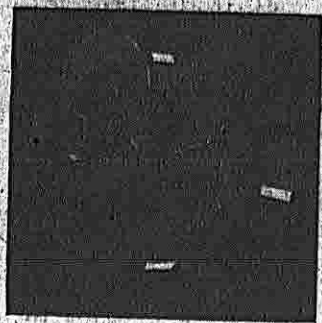
The most common type of dwelling was a semi-circular hut, 15-20 feet in diameter, with a central fireplace. The walls, slightly vaulted, were made of mammoth bones, or larger bones of mammoths, which were bound together in pairs, and hung around the fireplace.

The dwellings were surrounded by a ditch in which supplies of food and fuel were kept. A little distance away, there were fireplaces used for drying hides and for cooking. The dwellings were surrounded by a ditch in which supplies of food and fuel were kept.

The hunters' main quarry was the mammoth, which could weigh three or four tons and stand 11 feet tall. This animal yielded a large amount of meat, hides for making roofs and for making clothing, and was used for building purposes, could also be burnt as fuel.

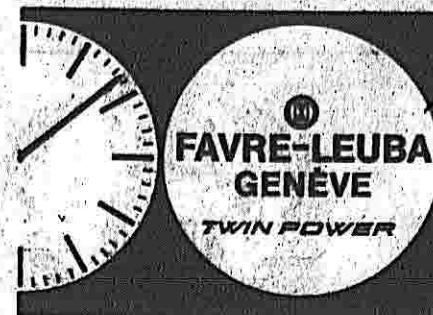
Supplement his diet, primitive man gathered berries on the preglacial tundra and the wooded steppes, and dug for roots and bulbs with his tools made from mammoth-bone.

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THE KABUL TIMES



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UAR National Assembly Asks Nasser To Stay

Resignation Rejected; Mass Demonstrations Give Support

CAIRO, June 10, (Combined News Services).—UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser last night promised to go before the National Assembly today "to debate with it, and before the people," his decision to resign.

The UAR National Assembly, however, did not wait for his appearance. It met in extraordinary session last night and refused to accept Nasser's resignation. The cabinet also held a special session at which it decided to insist that Nasser remain in office.

The UAR naval commander in chief, General Suleiman, appealed to Nasser to rescind his decision in a telegram. The Federation of Socialist Youth staged a rally asking Nasser not to resign.

Massive demonstrations swept throughout the streets after Nasser made his speech of resignation Friday night saying that he was abandoning "completely and forever" all duties of office. He named Vice President Zakaria Mohieddin to succeed him.

The National Assembly's message to Nasser a few hours after his speech that "the people have stressed they do not agree with you and it always has been your practice to accept the people's will. No setback can affect the UAR's work and that work can be completed under your leadership."

Two other UAR leaders had also announced their resignations. They were First Vice President and Armed Forces deputy chief Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer and Defence Minister Shamsuddin Badran. In his 30-minute speech Nasser drew this picture of events:

"In mid-May the Arab states received a warning that Israel was preparing to invade Syria. This," said Nasser, "was supported by information received from our friends in the Soviet Union."

"UAR troops then moved to the Israeli border. They estimated the

10 US Sailors Killed In Israeli Attack On "Liberty"

WASHINGTON, June 10 (DPA).—Ten American sailors were killed and 75 injured, 15 of them critically, when Israeli torpedo boats and aircraft attacked the naval communications vessel "USS Liberty" 20 kilometres off the Sinai peninsula Thursday, the defence department announced here.

The Israeli government had immediately apologised for the "mistake" which also caused serious damage to the World War II vessel, a spokesman said.

The United States had arranged sending a substitute vessel to the area to take over the damaged ship's task of relaying the huge load of communications made necessary by the evacuation of tens of thousands of U.S. citizens from the area.

Two U.S. destroyers were racing toward limping "Liberty" with medical personnel. They rendezvoused with the ship early Friday.

LATE NEWS

BEIRUT, June 10, (Reuters).—President Nasser today withdrew his resignation, which he offered last night.

Cairo radio announced the withdrawal of his resignation in a live broadcast from the National Assembly.

Wild cheering greeted the news announced by Anwar Sadat, speaker of the UAR National Assembly. Meanwhile UN Secretary-General U Thant informed the Council that he had a message from Norwegian Lieutenant General Odd Bull, head of the UN Truce Supervision Organisation for Palestine, Damascus airport had been attacked by Israel.

Thant's statement came shortly after the Council started its session at 0430 a.m. local time (0834 GMT) at the request of Syria.

Damascus radio reported that Israeli forces had occupied Kuneitra, about 40 miles (65 kms) from Damascus. Kuneitra is about 12 miles (20 kms) inside Syria. The radio said Israeli forces are driving toward Damascus.

Russia circulated a letter asking that the Council inscribe on its agenda an item entitled "cessation of military action by Israel, and withdrawal of the Israeli forces from those parts of the territory of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria which they have seized as the result of an aggression."

East European Leaders Meet In Moscow

MOSCOW, June 10, (AP).—The Soviet Union and its allies held a summit meeting in Moscow Friday and expressed both concern over the Middle East situation and support for Arab countries, Moscow radio announced early today.

The radio said the meeting was attended by party leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

The communist leaders after assembling here secretly, said they were sure the "forces of progress" would be successful and that the conflict would be resolved in the interests of "peace and progress," the radio said.

The list also included Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

The participants charged Israel with "conducting a new offensive on Syria's border, subjecting Syrian towns to barbaric bombings" despite Syria's acceptance of the ceasefire.

They demanded that Israel "immediately stop military actions against the neighbouring Arab countries and withdraw all its troops from their territories behind the truce line."

The United Nations also must condemn Israel as the aggressor.

"If the Security Council does not take the proper measures, grave responsibility will rest with those states which failed to fulfil their duty as members."

"If the government of Israel does not stop the aggression and withdraw its troops behind the truce line, the socialist states which signed this statement will do everything necessary to help the peoples of Arab countries to administer a resolute rebuff to the aggressor, to protect their lawful rights, to extinguish the hotbed of war in the Middle East and restore peace in that area."

Kosygin, Johnson Use 'Hot Line' During Hostilities

WASHINGTON, June 10 (Reuters).—U.S. President Johnson and Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin exchanged personal messages on the "hot line" between the White House and the Kremlin this week over the Middle East crisis, it was announced Thursday.

The messages were exchanged to remove any possibility that the war might spread.

One message sent by Johnson told the Soviet leaders that American planes had taken off from carriers in the Mediterranean to investigate the attack on a U.S. ship in the area.

The message that the planes had gone to investigate the incident was

Foster Suggests N. Explosives Pool For Peaceful Use

GENEVA, June 10 (DPA).—The United States told the disarmament conference Thursday that a treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons "will not impede peaceful uses of atomic energy by the developing countries."

William C. Foster, the chief U.S. negotiator, responded to some reservations expressed by India and Brazil concerning nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

He also promised careful study of a plan presented Tuesday by ambassador Alva Myrdal of Sweden for international control of peaceful nuclear explosions, possibly by allocation of atomic explosive devices from a formal "pool" to suggested customers.

Foster agreed with Madame Myrdal that it is "indisputable that any nuclear explosive device might be used as a nuclear weapon and that international procedures should assure for equitable access to the use of nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes."

The Soviet Union also believed that conditions for carrying out peaceful nuclear explosions can be resolved through separate international agreement.

Foster said the United States contemplated provisions under which nuclear-weapon states would merely provide devices while the country where the project was conducted would be responsible for the rest of the project, if it so decided.

Ceasefire: BUT THE GUNS ARE STILL LOADED

An uneasy ceasefire seemed to be in effect Saturday after four days of bloody battles in the Middle East. The Jordanian and UAR fronts appeared quiet, but some clashes were reported by news agencies on the Israeli-Syrian front. Most guns were silent, but all were still loaded.

The halt in major fighting came some time after Israel, Syria and the UAR had accepted a renewed UN ceasefire appeal.

At 4:30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time Friday the UAR announced that all fighting had stopped.

The High Command announcement came less than three hours after official reports of new Israeli attacks launched with Western arms support on UAR positions west of the Suez Canal.

All operations have stopped. The front is quiet now," said the communique broadcast by Cairo Radio.

Earlier the High Command reported that UAR troops had withdrawn Thursday evening across the canal to its western bank.

The High Command reported that 20 Israeli planes were shot down Thursday including six downed during two Israeli raids on the Cairo area in mid morning.

In a communique Thursday night the High Command said UAR forces had fought a battle against Israel "unprecedented in its ferocity."

"Our forces have demonstrated a tremendous capacity for perseverance in the face of an enemy back-

ed by two major powers," said the bulletin, issued shortly after the announcement in the United Nations that the UAR had accepted the ceasefire call.

Damascus Radio said Friday that Israeli forces had shelled Syrian frontlines and made air raids.

It said Syrian anti-aircraft fire had downed one Israeli Mirage fighter over the Syrian border. The attacks were reported to have started at 10:45 a.m. Friday.

In a communique Friday morning, Damascus Radio said Israeli forces lost nine tanks in the northern part of the front and all the tanks with which they tried to advance on the central sector.

Friday night Damascus Radio reported the war to be inside Syria and said Israeli planes were attacking the major Syrian port of Latakia.

The Damascus report came only minutes after the UAR representative at the United Nations in New York announced that Cairo was being bombed.

In a message to UN Secretary-General U Thant, Syria said it was facing attacks by Israeli tanks, troops, artillery and planes all along its 72-mile frontier.

Syria called on the Security Council "to stop the aggression and punish the aggressors."

Despite Israeli announcements accepting the ceasefire, Israeli aggression continued along the whole front and "Syria at this hour faces an Israeli invasion on a very large scale," said Damascus Radio.

In the Security Council U Thant read a series of dramatic reports from the Syrian government and from UN truce supervision officials in the area.

Shortly after noon, Thant said, he had been informed by the truce chief, Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, that bombing in the vicinity of Damascus had been confirmed. Damascus itself was under air attack, Gen. Bull said.

The Syrian Ambassador, George J. Tomeh, told the Council: "My people are subjected, while I speak here, to the most barbaric slaughter by the government of the representative who spoke here yesterday (Thursday) of peace and coexistence."

Tomeh said Israeli forces were destroying "every trace of life and property" as they advance into Syria.

Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael blamed the fighting on Syria.

The UAR delegate told the Council that both Cairo and Ismailia were

(Contd. on page 4)

GROUND ENGAGEMENTS SLACKEN IN VIETNAM

SAIGON, June 10, (Reuters).—The United States lost 214 killed in Vietnam last week, many of them in a massive battle on Quang Tin province, a U.S. spokesman said here Thursday.

The number of casualties was 99 less than the 313 who died in the previous week.

A total of 1,161 Americans were wounded—well below half the previous week's figure.

Altogether 2,420 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese died—354 below their highest death toll in a single week.

Informed sources said 235 South Vietnamese soldiers and 15 soldiers of South Vietnam's other allies were killed.

Heavy B-52 American bombers flew four times in South Vietnam early Thursday, unleashing high explosive on base camps and infiltration routes.

An American spokesman said one of the raids was against a major infiltration route in the mountains of northern Quang Nam province 40 miles southwest of the Danang Marine base.

The bombers also raided in Pleiku province near the Cambodian border and twice more some 40 miles east of Saigon. North of Saigon, American 25th infantry division troops Thursday announced

(Contd. on page 4)

Royal Audience

KABUL, June 10, (Bakhtar).—The following have been received by His Majesty the King during the week ended June 8:

Mohammad Khalid Roshan, President of the Tribal Affairs Department; Gen. Mohammad Arif, Afghan Ambassador to the USSR; Roshandil, governor of Urozgan; Dr. A.G. Nouristani, thoracic surgeon who has just returned from Turkey after training; M.I. Karim, a graduate of Budapest University in town planning, and Mahmoud Farani, assistant editor of Islah.

Four Wolesi Jirgah Committees Meet

KABUL, June 10, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah's Committees on Interior, Public Works, Budgetary and Financial Affairs and Social Improvement met Thursday.

In the Committee on Public Works, contracts concluded by the Communications Ministry with various local and foreign construction companies were debated.

The Committee on Interior Affairs studied some petitions connected with land procurement and settlement.

The Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs discussed a number of petitions from residents of Badakhshan in regard to grains.

Zar Kashan Gold Mine Inspected

GHAZNI, June 10, (Bakhtar).—Mines and Industries Minister Eng. Abdul Samad Salim and the president of the mines and geology department in that ministry yesterday inspected the gold mines of Zar Kashan 14 kilometres from Moqor.

The mine was discovered last year and geological surveys of it are being made.

The mines were discovered last in use in Ghaznavid times as the name of the area indicates. Zar Kashan means people who extract gold.

Plans for starting exploitation of the mine are included in the work scheduled of the Ministry of Mines and Industries. A ministry source said by the end of this year geological surveys of the mine will be completed and the reserves estimated.

FRG Periodical Praises Afghanistan's Use of Aid

KABUL, June 10, (Bakhtar).—The FRG periodical Berliner Morgen Post comments in an article that Afghanistan spends West German assistance very meaningfully.

The article says all foreign assistance to Afghanistan is utilised fully. Aid is not used, as in some other countries, on luxuries.

It can be clearly seen, the periodical writes, that every mark, ruble and dollar is made use of intelligently in Afghanistan.

A. N. MEHTA NEW INDIAN ENVOY

KABUL, June 10, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan has agreed to the appointment of A.N. Mehta as India's new ambassador to Kabul, the Foreign Ministry information department said.

He will be replacing General P.N. Thapar, who has been here for three years.

Mehta is now a joint secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

Congo President Offers To Mediate Nigerian Dispute

KINSHASA, June 10, (AP).—Congo President Joseph Mobutu Thursday renewed his offer to mediate the Nigerian crisis.

Receiving a new ambassador of the federation of Nigeria, al-Haji Mohammad Kabiku, who presented his credentials, Mobutu said "accepting your credentials means I do not recognise the other part of your country, the state of Biafra. My door remains open. It is not too late still to grant our Nigerian brothers help in proportion to our means."

In Lagos, free travel between Nigeria and Cameroon has been restricted, it was announced Wednesday night.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Uneasy Ceasefire In Mid East

Feverish repose. This is the term best applicable to the current ceasefire in the Middle East. Now that the guns are silent and the parties in the war have accepted the United Nations call for an immediate ceasefire, war must be sought to salvage some solutions to the problems of the region from the wreckage of this war. The period after this third Arab-Israeli conflict will be as delicate and explosive as those after the previous wars.

Every war has a winner and a loser. This war is no exception. But military victory should not mean a real victory for the aggressors. The end of a war could be as critical as the beginning. A rallying of forces could spark off another conflagration. Israel has won only a battle.

The Arabs are the winners in many ways. They respected the United Nations ceasefire call. They could extend the war, enticing the enemy to take more forward positions and thus extending his line of communications to an uncontrollable point before striking back. The Arabs had also the courage not to start the war.

If they struck the first blow the Israeli air power, which played the most important role in the four-day war, would have been ruined.

Such a step, the Arabs thought, was against the norms of civilized international conduct and against international law. No such scruples troubled aggressive Israel and the success they boast of comes from a dastardly deed that should shock all those who love peace.

One problem that needs immediate attention is the question of troop withdrawal. Israel will have to withdraw from Gaza, Sinai, Aqaba, and all other parts of the UAR. She must also vacate the Sharm al Sheikh and the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem.

Secondly, Israel should not be encouraged by its supporters to undertake further aggression.

Thursday's *Ans* in an editorial comments on the ceasefire conditions in the Middle East.

During the past days the Security Council of the United Nations has passed two resolutions calling for an immediate ceasefire in the Middle East. The resolutions call on the warring parties to stop hostilities immediately. The so-called state of Israel, which is the aggressor in the conflict, declared its support for the ceasefire, but instead of observing it, severely intensified its war of aggression against the Middle East countries. The Security Council inevitably issued a second resolution, and though this time it was accompanied by sanctions, Israel did not heed it.

Israel's attitude shows that it does not heed United Nations resolutions or decisions. Although the United Nations has passed several resolutions so far concerning the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian refugees, Israel has not heeded them. For the Arabs, who have been subjected to Israeli military incursions three times in the past twenty years, the ceasefire can be implemented only on the condition that Israel vacate immediately Gaza, Sharm al Sheikh and other areas in the United Arab Republic and parts of Jordanian territory including the Jordanian part of Jerusalem.

Israel should also withdraw to the armistice line of 1949, says the paper. The United Nations should apply its resolutions and decisions on the restoration of the rights of the Arab refugees of Palestine. Israel must also recognize the sovereignty of the United Arab Republic on the Tiran Straits and the Gulf of Aqaba. Otherwise, concludes the paper, Israel, with the help of its protector will never stop its aggression, and this problem will always prevail in the Middle East.

In a letter in the same issue of the paper Qari A. R. Akbari from the woleswali of Aqcha, Jozjan province, writes: "The population of the woleswali is 60,000 but there is only one doctor. The doctor who specializes in internal diseases, handles all sorts of general health problems, and does surgery as well as

Food For Thought

Steadfast as a tree I stand on my

place

Though autumn may come or

spring grace.

—Rahman Baba

Problems Facing 'Third World' Countries

Not so long ago we celebrated the end of the colonial era—and called the fifties the decade of African liberation. And yet, the sixties are marked by an ever sharper counter-offensive against the underdeveloped world which dared to change the old international pattern.

While the two superpowers, presently in a nuclear stalemate, are finding an ever better modus vivendi, while the former 'East-West' conflict is calmed down and while new elements of general European cooperation penetrate into the European coexistence of blocs, the right to coexistence in its full meaning is denied to a majority of mankind and the law of force is imposed on it.

While the United States experiences a scientific and technological revolution and Western Europe tries to keep pace while the economic reform knocks at the door of Eastern Europe after the first stage of 'statistic industrialization' three quarters of mankind live in poverty, hunger, and the present ever greater inequality.

The application of two opposite laws of international behavior and two different standards of growth lies in the root of a phenomenon we can quietly call the crisis of the world.

Although efforts have been made inside and outside the United Nations, the international community has not yet taken measures so as to ensure for the developing countries a stable market and just prices of their raw materials, facilitate the export of products manufactured by them, and guarantee a sufficient inflow of foreign credits, technical assistance and private investments under acceptable terms.

Neocolonialism is flourishing in this soil of inequality. The old forms of direct political rule and economic guidance are being replaced by the methods of economic domination and blackmailing with wheat and credits. Occupation armies are often substituted by military instructors, colonial administrators, various foreign missions and intelligence agencies, all of which undermine independence of the newly-liberated countries.

The situation explains yet another paradox of our time, the fact that the international activity of the non-aligned countries is losing in strength precisely at

the time when non-alignment as a concept and policy is being confirmed.

The blocs are disintegrating in places where they have been formed in the developed part of the world, which proves that the initiators and champions of non-alignment have been right when assuring the world long ago that the bloc policy does not lead anywhere and does not have any lasting prospects. And, it is precisely now when the development of the solution given them full satisfaction, that the non-aligned are weakening.

There seems to be two key reasons for this. The very fact that many developing countries which have been and still are the main supporters of non-alignment have found themselves, of late in a very difficult economic and political position has weakened the international activity of this policy. Various governments—proponents of non-alignment—have been overthrown in coup d'etats, some are exposed to neo-colonial pressure, and others are in internal economic and other problems.

But mass actions of the non-aligned and underdeveloped similar to the one organized through the United Nations for disarmament and a new international policy of trade and development are possible. Also possible and indispensably needed is group, regional, tripartite, bilateral activity by the non-aligned, aimed primarily at giving joint resistance to neo-colonialism and foreign intervention and at more intensive mutual economic cooperation, technical assistance and industrial production cooperation.

The Tito-Nasser-Indira Gandhi meeting in New Delhi of last autumn is an example in this respect.

(Contd. on Page 4)

A Bright New World Through Exploration

By Hubert H. Humphrey
U.S. Vice President

There is general agreement among the pre-eminent expert in the field of space exploration that the United States no longer needs a single major goal as a spur to its efforts, such as a lunar commitment to go to the moon.

Neither, there is the realization that the United States has matured in its space effort and has developed the technology, and the understanding to push forward into space in a balanced, selective manner.

Space is the highest kind of human adventure, a daring thrust into the unknown.

But even today, the very beginning of the age of communications satellites.

In the future, satellites will create a world-wide network of information, of radio and entertainment—making the whole world, in Marshall McLuhan's phrase, "a global village."

The United States will have the capability of reaching directly into the homes in the Soviet Union and China, and the Russians—and eventually the Chinese—to telecast to homes in the United States and elsewhere.

Man will have at his command the possibility of a world-wide library system. With this system, he will be able to have a quick look at the text or pictures from any books, old or new, in any library in the world.

Businessmen, scholars, or diplomats of many countries will be able to confer without leaving

their offices or laboratories. Everyone anywhere will be able to see news as it happens, enjoy entertainment from any part of the world, get a college education, without stirring from home.

It will soon be possible, even in the most remote areas of the world, to receive direct telecasts from suitably positioned satellites. Education, a prime necessity for progress in the developing nations—will in this way be immensely accelerated.

There are also "spin-off" benefits of many other kinds—such as greatly improved electronic devices and techniques, new alloys, and paints with greater resistance to heat, corrosion, abrasion, acids. There are new and better methods for the casting and shaping of metals, and advances in the field of polymer processing, many other industrial processes.

Knowledge gained in space can serve not only to enhance human life, but actually to save it through the use of better medical techniques.

Just as important as the technological advances generated in the space effort are the highly sophisticated techniques of problem-solving, organization, and management which have been developed to meet the unprecedented demands of space.

The "zero defect" programme for perfecting reliability are now being applied widely throughout industry.

(Contd. on page 4)

Splintered Future Of Nigeria

By Thomas Sterling

The Federal Government of Major-General Yakubu Gowon cannot starve out the rebellious Eastern Region of Nigeria. It will have to use force or cease to exist.

It might do both. Sanctions against Lt-Col. Odia Ojukwu's rebel regime of Biafra now include a 12-mile prohibited access zone by sea and cutting off other communications and transport.

With the reimposition of other economic measures, this move could be compelling, as thousands of Biafrans are still pouring into the East, swelling the ranks of the unemployed, and the cost of living has risen 20 per cent.

There. But the Federal Army, predominantly Northern, might move first according to official sources there are three battalions in the North and two battalions of Northern troops in the West with a reconnaissance squadron and a field battery, all well equipped, as well as a sort of Pre-torian guard in Lagos.

On the East's Northern border is a battalion under Lt-Col. Shuwa, described by a fellow officer as "a hawk who longs to be in the East, are five battalions divided to face the sea and the Northern border. The North is rumored to have three new

battalions and the East has additional irregular forces. The question now seems to be: who is directing the forces of the splintering Federal Government? Ostensibly it is General Gowon.

But the evidence is that he is determined to hold the Federation together at any cost, but the deciding factor is now Lt-Col. Hassan Usan Katsina, former military governor of the North and now chairman of the Northern Administrative Council.

The North looms over the Federation overwhelmingly now that the East has opted out. Colonel Hassan, son of the Emir of Katsina, will agree with Gowon's plan as long as Gowon agrees with him.

Gowon, the son of the Methodist evangelist in the North, who on Thursday became a Major-General in what properly be called a salvation army, is clearly a dedicated man, and has shown decided firmness in recent weeks.

But, periodically, his control of the Army is diminished by the departure of the East because the Mid-West and West Regions are lightly armed with their own soldiers.

If General Gowon's economic sanctions against the East do not work, Northern troops will

(Contd. on page 4)

Municipality Provides Houses And Plots

By A Staff Writer

Recently the governor of Kabul, Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, took over as caretaker mayor of Kabul city until the next municipal elections.

The municipal corporation he now heads has four main departments which are divided into 32 smaller departments, headed by directors. These divisions are charged with responsibilities such as supplying the city with water, keeping the city clean, dealing with rising prices, making maps for the city and providing shelter for the homeless.

During the third term of office the Department of Housing and Construction distributed 1711 plots of land, while during the fourth term (1962-67) 2,183 plots were distributed. Moreover, last March more than 300 more plots were distributed in Said Nour Mohammad Shah Maina by the Ministry of Public Works for those who had filled their names in the records of this department.

Eng. Breshna, the president of the Department of City Planning in the Ministry of Public Works, speaking on the occasion said, "Each plot covers 220 to 330 sq. metres. Altogether 1630 plots of land have been made available in this colony and work has been started on many other areas below the Khairkhana pass, north of Kabul. In this area, 4000 more families will get plots on which to build their houses."

Another active department of the municipality is that responsible for keeping the city clean. Besides cleaning the streets it also warns people against flooding the city and closing the streets in the spring by installing pumps in flooded areas and making barriers of sandbags and barriers.

The city's water supply has been improved. The water supply department has been working to improve the water supply in the city.

The municipality's asphalt factory also went back into operation recently and many streets in which trenches were cut when new power cables were laid have already been repaired. Other roads which need repairs are now being fixed and some streets where asphalt was started last year but left undone due to bad weather will be resumed again. Filling and extracting earth where needed is done round the year.

Will the dolphin respond to a call of man who once helped her in trouble, cured and fed her? If the answer is yes, then science will have its assumptions and calculations confirmed by the dolphin herself. Designers will be able to proceed to the development of a new field, and the admirals will at last be able to restore the honour of the navy: during World War II dolphins were used to locate and destroy enemy submarines and destroyers which were easily outstripped by dolphins.

In the 40s the dolphin's speed remained a mystery.

Finally, in 1960, Max Cramer announced: the secret had been disclosed. He had made a vast number of experiments, generalised data collected by scientists of different countries and declared that the secret of the dolphin's amazing speed was the ideal shape of its body and the strong muscle of the tail and skin. He believed that the thick elastic skin of the animal extinguished the turbulent vortices of water, enabling it to speed through the water without making any vortices.

So the mystery was explained by a secret. Many investigators were discouraged. However, a new sensational discovery was soon made. An aquanaut's camera recorded the culmination of the dolphin's hunt. On the screen one could see very well a dolphin racing at top speed and the water, which seemed to close behind him with a roar. But most of all, the dolphin began to swim at a fantastic speed with a minimum expenditure of energy.

But belief is no proof. The right to prove is investigation. The investigator saw something new, which made it possible to confirm the possibility of the undulating motion of the dolphin's skin. An automatic system began to believe, contrary to common sense, logic and the opinion of naval architects, that the "traveling wave" was that secret "motor" which enabled the dolphin to swim at a fantastic speed with a minimum expenditure of energy.

The newspaper also discusses the importance of tourism. Projects to develop this industry have been included in the Third Plan. It recalls that the United Nations has declared this year to be "Tourism Year". Afghanistan has much to offer in this field, since it is full of tourist sites. It refers to the efforts of the tourism department to develop tourism in Afghanistan and hopes these will be intensified.

It says that, in addition to Herat, where a tourist bureau was opened, there are several other provinces that call for similar steps. One such is Jalalabad, located on a main highway leading to the entire world, which attracts many tourists throughout the year, says the paper.

The paper also welcomes the dispatch of a delegation to study the forests wealth of Kunar. Recently a carpentry plant was opened in the province to make proper use of wood from the forests. But further studies have to be made so that the people of the area, who are in need of urgent economic assistance, may find further means of livelihood.

He was formally introduced to the Government by the UNICEF Regional Director for South Central Asia and made introductory visits to Government authorities during the last week of May, accompanied by Carl Schomberg, former UNICEF representative in the United States.

Joffre, born in Bolivia (1933) is a lawyer, graduated from the Diplomatic School of Spain and received his Doctor of Laws degree at the University of Madrid.

He also completed a course on planning of Economic Development sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America. During 1960 and 1961 Joffre served his Government as Director of the Division for International Organizations in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia and represented his country in international meetings and conferences as well as in the XXV Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

From early 1962 until April 1963 Joffre was UNICEF programme officer for Argentina, Uruguay and Peru and had his duty station in Lima. Peru at the UNICEF Zone Office, with in addition to the three above mentioned countries also covers Bolivia, Paraguay and Chile.

He will sail out of St. Lawrence River and across the North Atlantic.

Breton will be piloting the same craft that carried him last year from Columbia to Chicago. It is a citi-craft—a canoe and a pontoon attached with wooden crosses. It has 120 sq. ft. of sail and a 20-horsepower motor.

On his current trip Breton said he will test a system of solar navigation he developed in a voyage across the South Atlantic in 1961. He said the trip will be made without a radio transmitter.

Breton plans to travel the Great Lakes from Chicago to Montreal where he will visit Expo-67. Then he will sail out of St. Lawrence River and across the North Atlantic.

Francis Breton, 40, a native of Liverpool, England, stayed off Lake Michigan for the journey he estimates will take five months. His destination is the African port of St. Louis on the frontier between Senegal and Mauritania.

Wearing Bermuda shorts and a flannel shirt, Breton explained that the worst weather he could encounter would be the wind, but he was hoping for fairly heavy winds," he said.

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Francis Breton, 40, a native of Liverpool, England, stayed off Lake Michigan for the journey

Middle East Ceasefire

(Continued from page 1)
bombed by Israeli planes Friday.
The charge was denied by the Israeli ambassador.

The Council demanded a ceasefire within two hours and Syria and Israel accepted the new appeal.

In Amman, King Hussein of Jordan accused Israel of having poured all its forces into battle against Jordan after the Security Council's first ceasefire call.

The King said in a broadcast over Amman Radio Thursday night that when the Security Council adopted the ceasefire resolution Tuesday Jordan had assumed that honour and morality would "overcome the enemy's inhumanity."

"But the conspiracy was greater than morality," he said. "The enemy poured into battle all the forces he possessed in the face of our remaining forces, trying to destroy them."

"The air cover was the reason for the enemy's superiority," he said.

At a press conference earlier King Hussein accused some friendly nations of letting Jordan down.

Referring to the early days of the fighting, King Hussein said in his broadcast: "Our armed forces were not frightened when outnum-

bered by the enemy and his superiority, especially in the air, after they unexpectedly, in a planned conspiracy, damaged our brethren's air force, on which we depended, as well as all our air force."

He told the press conference that he was pained at the attitude of certain friendly nations, but he declared admiration for Iraqi troops who "took part with us in fighting on this land."

Hussein said "We are, needless to say, disappointed that this country which felt it had the sympathy of many hearts, this country which was recognised as brave, was left alone by our many friends all over the world, by those who stood for justice and right for so long."

King Hussein said that Jordan suffered "tremendous losses" due to Israel's overwhelming air superiority.

The King said, "I hope people all over the world will recognise the efforts the country has made to defend its soil."

He added that the Jordanian armed forces fought against almost impossible odds.

"The battle was fought on the ground by us, by every officer, every Jordanian," the King said.

"The battle was waged against us almost exclusively from the air with overwhelming strength and continuous, sustained air attacks on every single unit and formation of our armed forces day and night, right up to last (Wednesday) night."

Damages inflicted by Israeli forces on the ground in Jordan was described by King Hussein as "very minor."

"Everyone fought with determination to live honourably and die heroically. Every formation of infantry and armour made history," the King said.

"Jordan wrote history, a wonderful story that this nation and all nations of the world can be proud of."

"Right now we are complying very strictly with the Security Council ceasefire decision," the King said. "But if the enemy decides to open hostilities once again we will fight to the last man."

The young monarch, unshaven after three days of war, addressed about 50 foreign and Jordanian correspondents at Amman Army headquarters.

Third World

(Continued from page 2)

Apart from this, it is not true that the time has come long ago for the non-aligned to activate the United Nations in international political questions which are purposefully paralysed by some great powers dissatisfied with the activity of so many new independent countries?

Many elements in the present international situation speak in favour of the need to encourage the policy of non-alignment. The fear is not unfounded that the present crisis of the "third world" which is temporary in the opinion of many people, may be transformed into a deeper and lasting crisis if non-alignment is not strengthened as a shield against the policy of force and economic inequality which is rapidly growing at present.

(TANJUG)

The Dolphin

(Continued from page 3)

The scope of the problem can be gauged from the following fact: a team of American specialists using an electronic computer performing a million operations per second, spent five years to find a method of solving the total equations of motion!

The Ukrainian team found a method of its own. In several hundreds of hours of the operation of an electronic computer they received a many-foot-long paper tape on which the solution was printed. Concealed behind thousands of figures, the solution proved essentially as simple as the invention of nature.

Any uneven spot on the body of an object gliding through water inevitably slows down its speed. The only exception is the "travelling wave," the ideal case observed in the dolphin when his muscles "tune in" the skin in resonance with the water vortices. In this case the folds which would otherwise slow him down, produce the opposite result: "travelling" along the dolphin's body in resonance with the water vortices, they prevent them from developing into chaotic turbulence which would decrease the speed.

Such is the secret of the dolphin's speed. The correctness of the theory is to be confirmed by the tamed dolphin Lusya. During the many months of life in a pool she became quite friendly with people, became tame and answered to her name. It is this quality that the scientists wanted to use. The first news from the dolphin now enjoying freedom will come in several months. Next spring Lusya will put to sea.

(APN)

Vietnam

(Continued from page 1)

AP adds: Viet Cong gunners again raked the ancient city of Hue with mortar barrages Thursday night and Friday morning.

In a similar barrage last month, the communist fire on the most sensitive political centre of South Vietnam hit the U.S. advisory compound, a nearby South Vietnamese district military headquarters and some civilian homes in between.

Available figures indicate one American and three South Vietnamese were hurt.

The compound was hit with 11 rounds just before midnight and another 39 rounds came whistling in a few minutes later.

The continuing attack on the northernmost important city of the nation appeared to be an attempt by the communists to weaken government control of the politically restive northern provinces.

Military headquarters said that counter-battery fire was directed on the suspected Viet Cong mortar positions with "unknown results."

The attack on Hue came as the ground war again lapsed into relative quiet and heavy weather blanketed the heartland of North Vietnam, limiting American pilots to scattered strikes on supply lines.

In the 110 missions over the North Thursday one air force Phantom plane was shot down by ground gunners and the two-man crew is listed as missing in action.

Another Phantom was set afire, with a big hole in the right wing and the fuselage raked with hits. The two crewmen decided to stick with the plane and flew it more than 100 miles (160 km) to Da Nang where it landed with one engine still on fire and a great orange fireball erupting from the tail section seconds after the crew had bailed out.

With Hanoi and Haiphong hidden beneath the clouds, all strikes Thursday were on road, rail and river traffic running south to the 17th parallel border.

Bright New World

(Continued from page 2)

The United States is keenly interested in the application of these highly sophisticated insights and skills evolved in the space effort to the solution of many social and economic problems.

When men voyage out into space they see this planet earth in perspective—as a kind of space ship hurtling through the universe, with all mankind aboard. Men are bound to reflect how absurd it is that they have yet to achieve a world order of peace and freedom under law; that so far they have merely replaced the tribal anarchy of primitive man with the infinitely more dangerous anarchy of nation-state armed to the teeth.

The United States is deliberately endeavouring in its space programme to promote international understanding and cooperation.

The United States has already cooperated in various aspects of space with more than 70 nations and plans to put even more stress on this in the future.

Countries all over the world can, with suitable and not costly equipment, tune in on U.S. weather satellites and use the information for their own forecasting purposes.

The United States is currently receiving reports from the Soviet weather satellite, Cosmos 144. They are coming in on a teleprinter at the National Environmental Satellite Centre near Washington, through a circuit set up with the Soviet Union in 1964. It has been dubbed the "cold line" to distinguish it from the "hot line" for instant communication in emergencies which was established after the Cuban missile crisis.

Most encouraging of all, the space treaty has already been signed by 81 nations. Thus the cold war—already fading on earth—will be banished completely from space. Peace among nations will reign there—a harbinger, one hopes, of peace on earth.

It is true that today man processes the means to finally, once and for all, destroy himself.

from suitably positioned satellites. But it is equally true that man possesses—for the first time in history—the means to extend the blessings of humanity to all men.

Man must press forward into the unknown. That is his nature. But at the same time, he must look with a clear eye at where he is taking himself so that his final destination will not be destruction, but rather the bright new world that today lies almost within his sight.

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to Zurich \$ 151.— to Cologne \$ 157.—
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HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, June 10, (BAKHTAR)—Fauad Mirza, a student at the College of Science, Kabul University, who went to Czechoslovakia six years ago to specialise in electronics, returned home yesterday.

HERAT, June 10, (Bakhtar).—Heavy rain coupled with a strong wind has caused extensive damage particularly to livestock

in Gulistan woleswali. The rain was the heaviest in 30 years.

KABUL, June 10, (Bakhtar).—Six Japanese mountaineers arrived here yesterday. The group, led by Prof. Itikawa of Tokyo University, will spend 45 days in Afghanistan climbing Hindu Kush peaks.

KABUL, June 10, (Bakhtar).—Miss Howell, nursing adviser of the World Health Organisation, left Kabul yesterday after a two-week tour here during which she visited hospitals in various provinces and studied nursing training programmes.

KABUL, June 10, (Bakhtar).—Miss Maliha Mansouri, an official of the Planning Ministry, returned to Kabul Friday after spending two months in the U.S., Europe and Thailand attending seminars on technical assistance.

KABUL, June 10, (Bakhtar).—The Turkish ambassador in Kabul, Hamid Batu, Thursday met Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari in his office and discussed Afghan-Turkish cultural relations.

KABUL, June 10, (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that a congratulatory telegram has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to Jakarta on the occasion of General Suharto's birthday.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—William A. Woffler has been named deputy director of the Agency for International Development mission to Afghanistan by AID administrator William S. Gaud.

Dr. Woffler, who has been deputy director of the AID mission to Jordan, succeeds Robert L. Hubell, who has served in the Kabul post for three years and who is returning to Washington for an assignment with AID.

Nasser's Decision

(Continued from page 1)

decided to give up completely and finally any official position and political role and return to the ranks of the people to perform my duty like any other citizen.

"The forces of imperialism," Nasser said, "believe that Nasser is their enemy. But I want to make it plain that their enemy is the entire Arab nation and not only Gamal Abdel Nasser."

"The enemies have always depicted the Arab nationalist movement as an empire of Nasser. But this is not true because Arab unity began before Nasser and will outlive him."

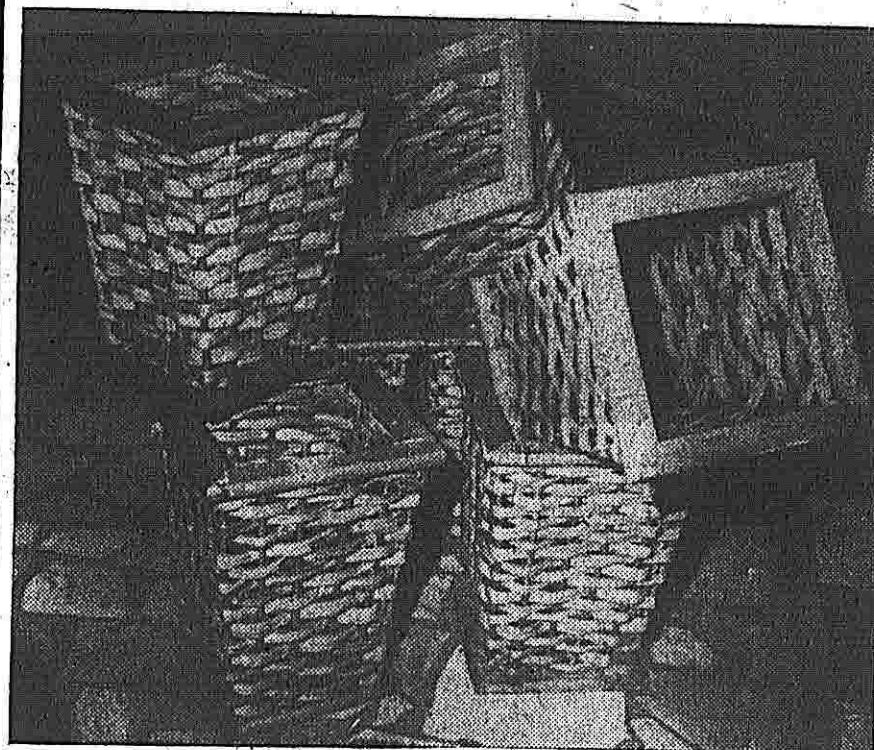
The revolution, he said, was not a monopoly of one generation. "The present generation has achieved great gains for this country and it is up to the next generation to carry on."

As Nasser neared the end of his speech, Egyptians assembled before radio and television sets and in the streets under loudspeakers, cried openly and unrestrainedly. Even foreigners were in tears.

Thousands gathered in Cairo's streets and formed crowds which swelled to tens of thousands as they moved toward the presidential palace in Heliopolis suburb and Liberty Square in Central Cairo.

Soon after the speech weeping crowds in Baghdad besieged the UAR embassy saying they would sit there all night unless Nasser withdrew his resignation. Baghdad Radio said Iraqi President Aref had appealed to Nasser to stay on. Similar scenes took place in Beirut and Khartoum.

HELP THE BLIND by purchasing their handicrafts



available at Handicrafts Emporium,
Education Ministry Building,
Mohammad Jan Khan Watt

MONTREAL EXPO 67

Lufthansa takes you there!

		TUE FG 203	THU IR 733	SUN IR 733
Kabul	dep	1030	1005	1005
Teheran	arr	1505	1130	
Beirut	arr			1315
		WED LH 601	FRI LH 601	MON LH 611
Teheran	dep	0630	0630	
Beirut	dep			0715
Frankfurt	arr	1210	1210	1230
		LH 450	LH 460	LH 470
Frankfurt	dep	1400	1400	1400
MONTREAL	arr	17.20	17.15	17.10

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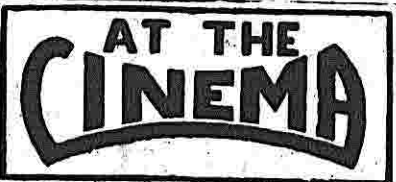
For further information please contact your IATA - Agent or
Lufthansa Kabul Shar-e-Nou Phone 22501

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear. Yesterday Jalalabad was the warmest region of the country with a high temperature of 43C, 109F. North Salang was reportedly the coldest spot with a low of 5C, 41F.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 26C, 79F.

Yesterday's temperatures:
Kabul 32C 11C
89F 52F
Kandahar 35C 16C
95F 61F
Mazare Sharif 33C 17C
91F 63F
Bost 36C 16C
36C 16C
Gardez 27C 9C
80F 48F
Logar 32C 10C
89F 50F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 and 9:30 p.m.

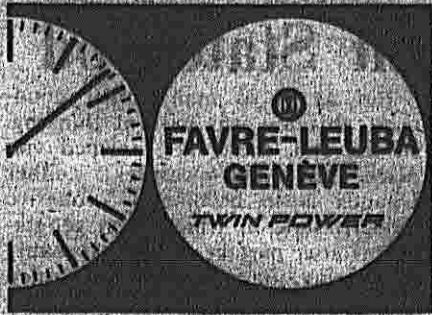
American colour film in Farsi
THE PRIDE AND THE PASSION
Starring Frank Sinatra, Cary Grant and Sophia Loren

PARK CINEMA

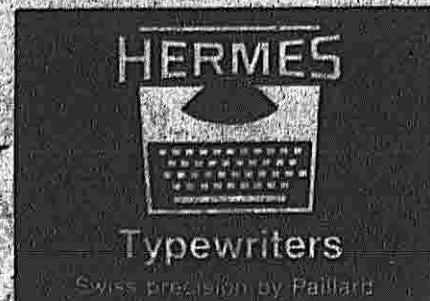
At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m.
THE PRIDE AND THE PASSION

**ISSUE(S) MISSING
NOT**

AVAILABLE



THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 88

JULY 1 1966 KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1966, (JAUZA 25, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Goal Of Culture, Information Ministry Explained By Sidki

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—During the Wolasi Jirgah question hour yesterday Mohammad Osman Sidki the Minister of Information and Culture, threw light on the goals of his Ministry.

The aim of the Ministry of Information and Culture, he said, was to publish educational articles for public enlightenment.

It was on this basis that the Ministry, in its news media published legal, economic, scientific and educational features.

Sidki, who appeared before the house in the afternoon told the deputies that in accordance with principles of the Constitution and Press Law and taking into consideration historical and cultural realities, his Ministry was endeavouring to make its publications serve a useful purpose to Afghan people.

Sidki, who appeared before the plenary session of the Lower House for the third consecutive Tuesday said the duty of Information and Culture Ministry was expanding with the increase in the political and social maturity of our people.

He said the press had an important role in realising this maturity.

Answering questions put by deputies on the work of Bakhtar New Agency, Sidki said; since its establishment, the news agency has been considerably progressing.

Today the news agency serves the nation 24-hours a day and it matches in scope of activities agencies of the countries in this part of the world, he said.

The Minister added that our news coverage has acquired a reputation for its objectivity and we will try to preserve it.

Sidki said that his Ministry had special interest in collecting the literature and folklore related to local Afghan languages. There are some 33 of such languages.

Concerning Radio Afghanistan programmes he said they are aimed to appeal to the people.

Our radio programmes fall into three categories:

a. Those programmes aimed at all groups of people—educated or illiterate.

b. Programmes aimed at people with little or no education.

c. Programmes serving educationally advanced groups of Afghans.

He explained that these aims were set forth on the basis of well-recognised principles of radio

Asian-Pacific Meeting Works For Cooperation

SEOUL, June 15, (Reuters).—President Chung Hee Park opened the Asian-Pacific Ministerial conference here Tuesday with an appeal for regional solidarity against what he called communist aggression.

The South Korean leader told Ministers from nine countries, in an unexpectedly political speech, that Asia and the Pacific were "overshadowed by dark clouds of violence which threaten man's life, freedom and prosperity."

"That violence is posed by communist acts of aggression and subversion which defy human reason and seek to undermine international order."

He warned: "Freedom can only be enjoyed by those willing to fight for it, peace only by those willing to defend it."

But the President did not seek to rally the delegates to any scheme for military cooperation. Their first and last task was to pave the way to closer and more effective regional cooperation, he said.

DPA reported according to sources close to the South Korean delegation, Seoul wants to propose to the conference a permanent organisation grouping the 10 participating countries, with a secretariat.

These plans reportedly meet with complete approval only by the Philippines, Formosa, Thailand, and South Vietnam, while Australia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand and Laos are either disinterested or against it.

STOP PRESS

AMSTERDAM, June 15, (Reuters).—The Dutch Parliament was summoned to an emergency session today to discuss two days of violent clashes between police and strikers and rowdies. Police last night used firearms and tear gas to disperse rioters. By the end of the day at least 50 civilians and 16 policemen had been injured.

Interior Minister Inspects Prisons In Takhar Province

TALUQAN, June 15, (Bakhtar).—Interior Minister, Abdul Satar Shalizi, now on an inspection tour of northern provinces visited prisons for men and women in Taluqan and closely acquainted himself with the conditions of prisoners.

He exchanged views with the security commandant of the province on expanding handicraft in prisons.

Sunday afternoon the Minister visited the administrative headquarters in Farkhar and Rasaj and told a large group of people that the government needed their cooperation in the implementation of its development plans.

Cooperatives Effective In Increasing Farm Production, Says Reza In Jirgah Testimony

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—The Agriculture and Irrigation Minister, Mst. Mohammad Akbar Reza, told the Wolasi Jirgah Tuesday that cooperatives have proved effective in increasing the production of farmers.

Furthermore these organisations have resulted in creating a sense of unity among the farmers and cattle raisers. Better methods of farming and animal husbandry have also been introduced by the cooperatives.

In answer to questions from the deputies the Minister said the reason for low agricultural yield

Rapacki To Visit Here Next Week

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—The Foreign Minister of Poland will shortly pay an official visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Foreign Minister, and the Afghan government. The Foreign Minister of the Peoples Republic of Poland Adam Rapacki will be in Afghanistan from June 22 to 26.

USSR Asks UK To Return Parts Of Crashed Jet

LONDON, June 15, (DPA).—The Soviet Union Tuesday called on the British government to return parts of a Soviet jet plane which crashed into a West Berlin lake on April 6.

The USSR embassy here in a statement said Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky went to the foreign office "to demand the parts allegedly retained by the British, and at the same time protested against the 'improper behaviour of the British authorities in West Berlin'."

The statement said Soviet authorities were not permitted to be present when British army engineers units recovered what was left of the jet plane from the lake.

Following the return of the wreckage on May 2 Soviet experts discovered that some sections had been dismantled, the embassy statement alleged.

According to the British version of the incident, all pieces of the wreckage recovered from Stossensee Lake in West Berlin's British sector were handed over to Soviet authorities.

In the mean time British newspapers claimed that some electronic equipment had been taken to England for a careful scrutiny.

The Soviet plane, a twin-engine Yakovlev 28 all-weather fighter, is reported to be one of the most modern in Russia.

Japan Bans Further Import Of Asbestos From Rhodesia Fires Set In Salisbury

TOKYO, June 15, (DPA).—The Japanese government has taken further steps towards imposing a total ban on imports from Rhodesia in line with the December resolution of the UN Security Council.

Especially, measures are to ensure that there will be no further import of Rhodesian asbestos into Japan, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday.

The Ministry's announcement recalled that Japan has suspended imports of Rhodesian iron ore and sugar, and had banned exports to that country of ammunition and petroleum since last year, Jiji press reported.

According to official sources asbestos has been added to the embargo list at the strong urging of the British government.

Britain has charged repeatedly over the past months that several countries, including Japan and West Germany, were still doing substantial trading with the breakaway African colony.

According to Japan's international trade and industry ministry, Japan imported 9,000 tons of Rhodesian asbestos in 1965.

This year 17,000 tons have so far been contracted for 11,000 tons of which have already been delivered.

In Salisbury heavily armed Rhodesian police patrolled the streets after a factory, a warehouse and several cars were burned and house of white citizens were stoned.

Africans threw a petrol bomb into the Seven Miles Hotel and burned a car outside the hotel.

Firemen struggled in vain to put out a fire in a warehouse. A second fire at a factory could be extinguished. An attempt was made to set petrol pumps at a petrol station.

Tarzi Named Counsellor

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that Jalaluddin Tarzi, director general of the Archives Bureau of Foreign Ministry, has been appointed as the counsellor of Afghan Embassy in Tehran, Iran.

Pakhtunistani Jirgah Comes Here To Meet PM

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—A Jirgah from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan including representatives of Salarzai, Monday, Chay Mang and Sapi tribes has arrived here.

The members of Jirgah hope to meet and hold talks with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

Two Killed, 49 Injured In Amsterdam Clashes Between Police, Workers Supported By Provos

AMSTERDAM, June 15, (Reuters).—Rioting bands of demonstrators threw up barricades against armed police changes in the heart of Amsterdam last night following a day of violence in which 49 people were injured, and two workers were killed.

Long-haired youths joined building workers who earlier clashed with steel-helmeted police near the royal palace, following the death

of a plasterer during labour disturbances Monday.

Youths tore up pavements, parking metres, smashed store windows and stoned trams. Eyewitnesses described the scene in the city as chaotic.

Police fired on demonstrating building workers near the royal palace here Tuesday, wounding 14 people, one seriously.

The workers, angered by the death of a plasterer during clashes with the police Monday night, had earlier rampaged through the city burning a lorry and smashing windows of a conservative newspaper.

The firing came after police reported the situation was quieting down following dispatch of steel-helmeted police armed with rifles.

But trouble flared up again, with workers strewing tacks on the roads to puncture tires of police cars.

Police opened fire on the workers.

Police called for mounted reinforcements to keep the huge crowds on the main square in front of the royal palace on the move.

On the square near the stock exchange, close to the palace, cars were overturned and parking metres smashed. Police cordoned off part of the road thickly strewn with tacks.

Amsterdam Attorney General J. Hartsuiker said the plasterer, dead when admitted to hospital after Monday night's demonstrations, had died of natural causes.

Building workers downed tools at sites all over the city Tuesday and headed for a mass protest meeting in the middle of town. They were trying to get support from organised union workers for a 24-hour protest strike.

There has been a public controversy here on police method after accusations of rough crowd-handling during the wedding last March of Crown Princess Beatrix and former West German diplomat Claus Von Amsterg.

Tuesday a crowd chanted "murder, murder, murder," referring to the plasterer's death. In another street, a police chief inspector had to flee into a nearby house from a threatening mob.

DPA adds: Amsterdam police last night for first time since World War Two used tear gas to disperse several thousand demonstrating building workers.

The crowds of demonstrators intermingled with an increasing number of young "provos" hurled stones, bottles.

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Thant Continues Consultations With Thailand, Cambodia

UNITED NATION, New York, June 15, (DPA).—UN Secretary-General U Thant on Monday discussed Thailand's request for a UN civilian observer mission with Cambodia's delegate Hout Sambath.

According to sources close to the Secretary General, Thant will continue his consultations with both countries concerned, Thailand and Cambodia.

The same sources said that Cambodia has not taken an altogether negative stand on the Thai proposal judging from indications that talks are to be continued.

They claim Thant regards the consent of both parties concerned as indispensable for the creation of a civilian observer mission.

Cambodia, instead of agreeing to a UN mission, might request an International Control Commission similar to that working in Vietnam, the same sources said.

Thailand and Cambodia have repeatedly in the past lodged complaints with the world organisation about alleged

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The crowds of demonstrators intermingled

THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Food For Thought

The ideal of independence requires resistance to the herd which is now so widespread, to our worship of quantity and indifference to quality, to our unthinking devotion to organization, standardization, propaganda, and advertising.

Daniel Gregory Mason

MEDICAL LEGISLATION

In this era of legislation in Afghanistan there may not be any other sphere which requires legislation so much as medicine. Because the term medicine is given a wide meaning, body assigned to codify its regulations should consider three main areas—pharmacists, doctors' behaviour, and the coroner's office.

We are happy that the Ministry of Public Health has appointed a committee to study the law of developed countries in medicine. There is no doubt that any medical code drafted and endorsed will be a "patch work" from existing codes of the more developed and experienced countries.

But the drafters of our law ought to bear in mind that since they have such a wide scope to choose from they should not leave any loopholes.

As the Ministry of Public Health has already pointed out, great irregularities have been observed both in the import and sale of medicine in the country. From every family of medicines there are different varieties available on the markets here. There are about 40 antibiotic products alone, a source close to the Ministry of Public Health revealed to a reporter of this paper. Dr. Eshaq and Dr. Habib Del, from the college of Pharmacy at Kabul University have helped the Ministry with the preparation of a list of 532 types of drugs to be imported which can cure most illnesses.

We hope that this list is not considered irrevocable and that the authorities in the Ministry will periodically revise it.

The Ministry of Public Health has also been encouraging local production of certain combined preparations. Some types of vaccines previously imported are now prepared in Kabul.

We hope that the Ministry of Public Health will keep a close check on these drugs to insure proper mixing and inclusion of all the components. It is the duty of the College of Pharmacy and the Public Health Institute to examine the quality of these drugs.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Why was electricity nationalized, was the caption of the editorial in yesterday's Anis.

Commenting on the steps taken by the government to establish the Afghan Electric Corporation, the editorial said electricity is the prime prerequisite to raising the living standard of the people. Adequate power supply for domestic consumption and for operating industries is essential.

Since the formation of the new organization, the rates have been lower—today, for the first 50 kilowatts of power consumed by house owners. This is a step that directly benefits the public.

With the completion of the Naghloo and Mahipor hydroelectric projects and the increasing of the government's share in the corporation to over 90 per cent, regulation of the country's power supply will be controlled more or less completely by the government.

The editorial urged the authorities to follow similar steps in the import and manufacture of drugs. This is also a field in which the public interest should be taken into consideration first. The only way this could be achieved is through complete government control and nationalization of the import and manufacturing of pharmaceutical products.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Nur Ahmad Malal, complaining of the high price of tea. It said, one day I noticed an advertisement in the paper announcing the sale of a high quality tea at the rate of Af. 40 per pound while it is selling at the rate of 60 in the market. On buying the quantity required, I took the liberty of asking the sales man why he was selling at this low rate.

He said, it was set by a wholesaler who was astonished to see the retailers demanding such high prices. At a point of tea cost the retailer only Af. 35 per pound. They would be satisfied in making a profit of two afghanis per pound.

The letter called on the authorities to see if the situation can be improved since tea has become one of the essentials for the family shopping lists.

Today's Anis carried an editorial on the subject of the high price of tea. It said, one day I noticed an advertisement in the paper announcing the sale of a high quality tea at the rate of Af. 40 per pound while it is selling at the rate of 60 in the market. On buying the quantity required, I took the liberty of asking the sales man why he was selling at this low rate.

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Obote May Hold Key To Ugandan Statehood

Many years before colonial emancipation, the Ugandan people were united in a common desire to see their country become a nation-state. Uganda would be a nation-state in the modern sense that it is a state of the people.

Either it would be dominated by the Kingdom of Buganda (whose capital, Kampala, is also the capital of Uganda itself) or else this kingdom would prevent its existence as a sovereign state.

We believe that this is a problem which is faced with varying degrees of urgency by many of Africa's new states. But previously it always looked as though Uganda's African kingdoms stood on a special level of development and would prevent Uganda's modern history starting with a clean sheet as the histories of most other African states would.

Many, if not most, of the birth troubles of the new states of Africa have come from elements similar to this, and it is no longer necessary to regard Uganda as a unique case. But the importance of the Kingdom of Buganda in the present Ugandan situation is a unique case. It is by its success in this, that it will be judged, and any would-be supplanter should reflect on the actions of Dr. Milton Obote.

Obote is the only man who has the least chance of achieving it.

Swiss Press Review

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Swiss Press Review

RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Programme

Foreign Services

Western Music

Urdu Programme

English Programme

Urdu Programme

English Programme

Urdu Programme

English Programme

Urdu Programme

English Programme

Urdu Programme

English Programme

Urdu Programme

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Three Factors Govern Success Of Volunteer

Many countries in the world have utilized the Peace Corps as effectively as Afghanistan, says Robert L. Steiner, who leaves Kabul Thursday after serving there almost four years as Director of the U.S. Peace Corps.

"Authorities here have been very helpful and, as a result, the Peace Corps has been one of the most rewarding programs in the world to develop in this country," he says.

Although in the beginning it was looked on as a kind of minor technical assistance program, after two years people began to realize that our biggest contribution is an attitude toward work and a sense of responsibility toward a job.

About half of the Volunteers in Afghanistan teach English; while others teach physical education, mathematics, science, or serve as secretaries or nurses. In early June they feel more useful and here by July the number will be down to 180.

The number and skills of future Volunteers depend on the requests of the Afghan government. Right now one area of future expansion would appear to be agriculture. Some are already working in farm mechanics, surveying, and irrigation. Afghanistan also has the largest Peace Corps nursing project.

The success of a Volunteer depends on three factors, Steiner says. The first is a good job, the second is a good supervisor, and the third is a good community.

Knowing the language is an important factor in helping the Volunteer enjoy himself and do a good job, Steiner believes. He learned Farsi as a child. He was born in Iran where his father was teaching in a college.

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World Briefs

NEW YORK, June 15, (AP)—A total of 30,557 cases of smallpox, were recorded in the world in 1965, approximately the same number as in 1964, the World Health Organisation says.

There was an increase of between 3,000 and 4,000 in Africa but this was offset by a reduction of similar size in India, the organisation said in a report to the United Nations.

MOSCOW, June 15, (Reuter)—Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, twin sister of the Shah of Iran, left yesterday for home after a seven-day visit to the Soviet Union, during which she attended early rounds of the Tchaikovsky music competition.

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 15, (DPA)—The committee of 33, set up by the General Assembly to discuss all aspects of United Nations peacekeeping operations, yesterday adjourned until August.

BEIRUT, June 15, (DPA)—King Hussein of Jordan Tuesday sharply attacked the Palestine Liberation Organisation and criticised the Soviet arms deliveries to the Middle East.

In a speech in Ajlun, the King said the present leadership of the Liberation Organisation was destructive and did not serve the cause of liberation of Palestine.

For some time, differences of opinion about the activities and the privileges of that organisation had been existing between it and Jordan.

AMBALA, June 15, (Reuter)—Five people were killed and seven badly injured by a severe storm in parts of Punjab state last night.

One man was killed by a shock from a fallen power cable, three more by falling trees and 13-year-old child died when a house collapsed.

ADEN, June 15, (DPA)—One person was killed when an explosion rocked a house in Aden's Crater district—scene of repeated violence—on Monday, radio Aden reported.

The house, in which weapons were found, belonged to a cousin of former Aden Premier and now Secretary General of the "front for the liberation of occupied South Yemen" (FLOS), Abdullahi Mekki.

CHICAGO, June 15, (Reuter)—Seven Puerto Ricans were wounded by gunfire as an estimated 1,000 people roamed the streets of a Puerto Rican neighbourhood here Monday night.

Thirteen people were arrested. It was the second night of violence in the area, touched off when a policeman shot a young Puerto Rican in the leg while attempting to arrest him.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 15, (AP)—Malaysia's High Commissioner Tun Lim Yew Hock, who disappeared from Canberra Friday, was still missing Tuesday.

The mystery of his four-day disappearance was reported in front newspaper page stories but there was no real clue to where the 51-year-old diplomat might be.

CAIRO, June 15, (DPA)—Syrian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhadmeh Monday had talks here with United Arab Republic Premier Sakr al-Muhieddin, radio Cairo reported. He will meet President Gamal Abdel Nasser later this week.

It is believed to be a counter-attack against King Faisal of Saudi Arabia's Pan Islamic pact.

ROME, June 15, (DPA)—The social democrats made significant gains, the two strongest parties—the Christian Democrats and communists—maintained their positions and the rightwing parties lost votes in Italy's weekend communal elections, according to official results announced Tuesday. The elections are regarded as a barometer of Italian political trends and indicate a consolidation of the centre-left coalition.

WEATHER

For the next 24 hours the forecast is clear skies with strong dust-laden winds.
Temperatures:
Minimum 15 C tonight.
Maximum 34 C tomorrow.

PHARMACIES

Pharmacy: Sherpur Tel. 28687.
Malwand: Near Pull Khehsti Moe Tel. 28680.

Yusuf: Sh. Shad, Near Jashan ground Tel. 21584.
Asri: Second Part of Nadir Pashan avenue Tel. 24231.

Zah: Near American Embassy Tel.

U.S. To Propose Extension Of Nuclear Test Ban Treaty USSR Accuses U.S. Of Escalation

WASHINGTON, June 15, (DPA)—The U.S. delegate at the Geneva disarmament conference plans to submit a new proposal aiming at the extension of the nuclear test ban treaty to subterranean tests. Although the U.S. Government does not believe the chances for success are good particularly after the new Soviet attack on America Tuesday, it will nevertheless try to refloat the Geneva negotiations.

U.S. Government quarters expect the Soviet reply to the U.S. suggestion which provides for the suspension of underground tests without any international controls. The suggestion had been submitted to the Geneva conference last September as a joint effort of the neutral countries.

Tuesday's accusation by Soviet Chief Delegate Alexei Roschin that the U.S. was stepping up its "aggressive war" in Vietnam came as a surprise to Washington. Hitherto the impression had prevailed here that the Soviet Union had purposely refrained from touching on the Vietnam problem in order not to block the possibility for progress in the field of disarmament.

In a first official comment on Roschin's statement, U.S. Democratic Senator Joseph Clark said Tuesday the speech indicated that the Soviet Union had changed its course.

When he visited Geneva a month ago, he said, he had been given to understand by the Soviet delegate that the Vietnam war had nothing to do with the disarmament talks.

Reuter adds: The United States said Tuesday the time had come for East and West to recognize differences and rivalries and work together for nuclear disarmament. The suggestion had been submitted to the Geneva conference last September as a joint effort of the neutral countries.

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FAO Discusses Fish Harvesting

ROME, June 15, (DPA)—The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on Monday urged rationalisation in fish harvesting.

Addressing the opening meeting of FAO's thirty-nation committee on fishery, FAO director-general said the committee should be further increased and gains maintained, it was urgently necessary that the exploitation of the resources be carried out in a rational manner.

Otherwise, the director added, fishing would become uneconomical and the resources itself be impaired.

Since most of the fish stocks available for further exploitation were found in international waters, an international agreement was now a necessity, he said.

Michaelson, who is completing such a rationalisation must be created where it does not exist, he said.

Nations must agree in good time on management measures when yields were approaching the levels, as ascertained by fishery scientists and economists, that should be maintained indefinitely.

The seas and inland waters of the world had an enormous unutilised potential of high-quality protein, and it was only recently that the application of science and technology together with modern management and improved marketing, have made possible a much greater contribution from the fisheries to protein supplies.

UK To Withdraw As Many Units As Possible From East

LONDON, June 15, (Reuter)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said last night Britain intended speedily to withdraw as many units as possible from the East.

He said the House of Commons, in answer to a question: "We hope that the agreement reached in Bangkok, will be ratified by Indonesia and brought into practical effect as soon as possible."

"This will enable us to start reducing our forces in the theatre before many of them have been sent there solely for the purpose of assisting in the defence of Malaysia and Singapore against Indonesia."

The move came on the eve of a labour party caucus at which the government's military and foreign policies are to be under review.

He said: "If Soviet Union wants to make a positive contribution, then it should try to get Hanoi to the conference table, he remarked."

Amsterdam Contd. from page 1
ties and home-made smoke bombs against the reinforced police units.

The chairman of the action committee of the striking building workers, Staphorst, in a television interview dissociated himself from the riots in front of the "Telegraph" newspaper building earlier Tuesday.

The pacifist socialist party, on the other hand, in a message of solidarity described the riots as the result of a wrong policy conducted by police and justice authorities.

Police should no longer be allowed to carry arms. Policemen fighting the demonstrators were only doing their duty, he said.

The domestic policy committee of the Netherlands Parliament will meet in the Hague today to discuss the situation.

Shortly before midnight last night young demonstrators blocked the tramway, causing traffic chaos in some districts. They hurled stones into shops and smashed windows of office buildings.

At the same time, Staphorst declared the strike as finished and called on the building workers to return to work today.

Ureth still continues in the heart of Amsterdam. Striking workers are roaming the streets, smashing windows, damaging cars and throwing bricks on the streets to block traffic.

The new clash between police and strikers climaxed 24 hours of demonstrations which erupted last night.

Before the rally, President Sukarno, received a university student delegation at his palace and was reported by Narpang as supporting current peace moves to end the three-year undeclared war against Malaysia.

McNamara said until the end of this year, the strength of the U.S. troops in Europe would again reach 225,000. The reduction to 210,000 men, the current level, was a temporary measure.

McNamara added that each month 3,000 additional soldiers will be sent to Europe to regain the old strength.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar)—Dr. Abdul Fatah Hamrah, a faculty member of the College of Medicine of Kabul University left yesterday for Tehran to attend a seminar on medicine in that city.

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar)—Juma Gul, "Baidar" director of the Teachers' Training Institute, left for the United States Tuesday to study education under a UNESCO scholarship.

JALALABAD, June 15, (Bakhtar)—An official of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Kabul presented a set of microscopes to Nangarhar University's Medical College Monday. The set was sent to the college by the Education Ministry of Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Sayed Abdul Qadir Bala, Dean of the college, thanked the Czech government for its cooperation with Afghan educational institutions.

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar)—Dr. Zackman, Chief of the Asia Branch of the World Food Programme met Dr. Jamaluddin Jalili, Chief of Social Services of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, Tuesday.

Dr. Zackman praised the advances made by the Afghan Red Crescent Society, according to a Red Crescent official, and promised that his organization would cooperate in some projects of that organization.

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar)—A team from the Communicable Diseases Department in the Public Health Ministry left yesterday to make a survey of the incidence of tuberculosis in Uruzgan province.

Torch For Blind Developed LONDON, June 15, (Reuter)—An electric torch for the blind will be demonstrated at an international conference on sensory devices here next week.

The hand-held torch, weighing about 14 ounces (397 grammes), transmits a beam of ultra-sound, which varies frequency when reflected by an obstacle. The waves pick up the sound and a special hearing aid can tell from pitch and quality where the obstacle is and what it is like.

More than a hundred scientists and representatives of organizations for the blind from Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand will attend the conference.

Scrap Iron For Sale A Pakistan firm has offered to sign a contract with Jangalak factories for sale and export of scrap iron.

Individuals and companies wishing to bid should come to Jangalak factories sales department.

Police Scatter Hue Buddhists; Canadian Ambassador In Hanoi

HUE SOUTH VIETNAM, June 16, (Reuter)—Riot police used teargas grenades to scatter dissident Buddhists Thursday as they began removing family altars set up in the streets of Hue in passive resistance to the government.

In the Saigon regime's toughest action so far against its Buddhist opponents in the northern university city of Hue, about 200 well-armed police carefully removed the altars. They carried some back into the houses where they belonged and piled others onto lorries which were driven off to an unknown destination.

It was believed to have been the first time government forces had used teargas in Hue since the latest South Vietnamese political crisis blew up three months ago.

When they had secured the steel-lined streets, which run along beside the broad "perfumed river", the police set up broad barricades of barbed wire while the Buddhists lit fires of old motorcar tyres around their headquarters in the Dieu de Pagoda nearby.

Three Buddhists, including one monk, were carried on stretchers into an improvised first aid station.

NEW CANAL OPENED KABUL, June 16, (Bakhtar)—A new canal to irrigate some 1500 acres of land was inaugurated Wednesday.

Work on the Beidak canal began with assistance offered by Food and Agricultural Organisation and a British organisation one and a half years ago.

The canal, which irrigates agricultural land in Beidak, Logar, was completed at a cost of 2,700,000 afghanis.

At official of the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry said that more than 18 kilometres of the canal has been reinforced with stones and concrete, and also a basic diversion dam has been constructed for the project.

The opening ceremony was attended Wednesday by officials of the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry, British Ambassador and FAO representative in Kabul.

STOP PRESS WASHINGTON, June 16, (Reuter)—The United States will not lift its embargo on military aid to both India and Pakistan for the time being, officials said here. They were commenting on yesterday's announcement by the State Department that the U.S. had decided to resume full economic assistance to both countries now that peace had returned to Kashmir.

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES GREAT PEOPLE TO FLY WITH

ALL TIMES LOCAL

Thant On Cambodia

(Contd. from page 1)
legit border violations and intrusion into each others territory.

"Meanwhile," in Bangkok, Premier Thanom Kittakom says he is surprised by a delay in UN action on a Thai request for a UN observer to inspect the Thai-Cambodian border.

Thailand requested UN Secretary-General U Thant June 9 to send observers to insure against further shooting incidents between Thai and Cambodian forces patrolling their border. The traditional enemies have engaged in periodical shooting incidents recently.

"I am surprised at this attitude taken by U Thant because Thailand's request does not require any observations to be made in Cambodia," Thanton told a news conference Monday. The UN representative was requested to observe the situation only in Thai border areas.

Thailand made the request in an effort to insure that the shooting incidents do not cause more trouble in the region.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA At 2, 5, 7, 30 and 9:30 p.m. combined Italian and English cinema scope colour film Operation Beirut.

PAKE CINEMA At 2, 30, 5, 30, 8 and 10 p.m. combined Italian and English cinema scope colour film Operation Beirut.

KARUL CINEMA At 2, 5 and 7:30 p.m. Indian colour film Shikhar.

BEHZAD CINEMA At 2, 5, 7, 30 and 10 p.m. Indian film Eshara.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT

FOR RENT Two-storey house located in Karte Sch. Contact Tel: 20057

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PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES GREAT PEOPLE TO FLY WITH

ALL TIMES LOCAL



NO. 60

JUL 2 1966

KABUL THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1966, (JAUZA 26, 1345, S.H.)

On his way to Rumania Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai made a brief stop in Kabul.

Prime Minister Malwandwal received the Chinese Premier at the airport and had breakfast with him.

Chou En-lai Stops Enroute To Rumania; Meets Malwandwal

KABUL, June 16, (Bakhtar)—The Chinese Premier Chou En-lai arrived here at 7:45 this morning. After a short stopover, he left for Kandahar from where he flew to Rumania.

The Chinese Premier was received at the airport by Mohamad Hashim Malwandwal, Prime Minister, and Ahmad Etemadi, Foreign Minister, Prof. Abdul Hakim Zaykov, Minister of Planning, Engineer, Mr. Mohammad Akbar Reza, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, the Minister of Mines and Industry, the Governor and Mayor of Kabul, some officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Ambassador in Kabul and members of the Chinese Embassy staff.

After inspecting a guard of honour and receiving bouquets of flowers from young boys and girls on behalf of the citizens of Kabul, the two leaders had breakfast together at the Prime Minister's guest house.

An official source said that the two Prime Ministers had a friendly talk on cultural and economic cooperation between the two countries. They also exchanged views on international issues.

Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the Foreign Minister, and Chou En-lai, the Chinese Ambassador, were also present. Malwandwal said good-bye to Premier Chou En-lai at Kabul airport as the latter left for Rumania.

WASHINGTON, June 16, (BBC), (AP)—The United States resumed its aid to India and Pakistan last night. The announcement, saying the news did not specify whether military aid was also resumed, came after the United States halted its aid to the two countries following the military operations between India and Pakistan last September.

In announcing the resumption, the White House Press secretary said that during the past six months the President and his advisers had held extensive discussions with Indian and Pakistani leaders.

"During this period, there has been a return to the peace so tragically interrupted by last fall's fighting in Kashmir," McCloskey said.

He added that both governments "are again concentrating on their national development."

McCloskey said that in cooperation with other members of World Bank consortia, the U.S. will do its share in support of development and mutual cooperation in South Asia.

"Within this framework, steps will be taken to help the two countries to develop their economies."

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Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the Foreign Minister, and Chou En-lai, the Chinese Ambassador, were also present. Malwandwal said good-bye to Premier Chou En-lai at Kabul airport as the latter left for Rumania.

WASHINGTON, June 16, (BBC), (AP)—The United States resumed its aid to India and Pakistan last night. The announcement, saying the news did not specify whether military aid was also resumed, came after the United States halted its aid to the two countries following the military operations between India and Pakistan last September.

In announcing the resumption, the White House Press secretary said that during the past six months the President and his advisers had held extensive discussions with Indian and Pakistani leaders.

"During this period, there has been a return to the peace so tragically interrupted by last fall's fighting in Kashmir," McCloskey said.

He added that both governments "are again concentrating on their national development."

McCloskey said that in cooperation with other members of World Bank consortia, the U.S. will do its share in support of development and mutual cooperation in South Asia.

"Within this framework, steps will be taken to help the two countries to develop their economies."

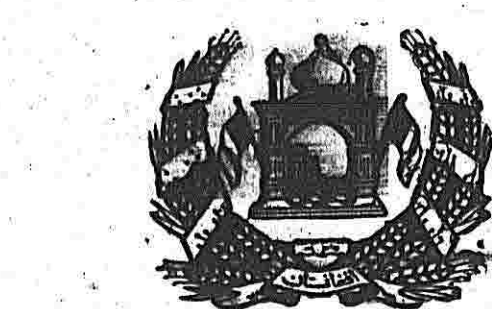
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Food For Thought

There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things.

—Niccolo Machiavelli

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS ON CYPRUS

Circumstances have compelled the United Nations Secretary General U Thant to ask for an extension of the world body's peacekeeping force in Cyprus by another six months. The present term of the United Nations force on the island republic will expire on June 28 and from the way the world events are moving it is clear that the world organization, in the interest of peace, cannot afford to withdraw its force from Cyprus.

As has been said again and again the present situation, which is tense and explosive, has its roots in the constitution of Cyprus in which the right to protect—and thus interfere in the internal affairs of the country—the two groups of people has been given to Turkey and Greece.

Since the Cyprus peacekeeping force was formed March 27, 1964 it has already cost the world organization something like fifty million dollars. The United Nations could invest this amount in projects in developing countries with productive results.

If United Nations forces are to be stationed on Cyprus another six months the world organization will have to spend at least another ten million dollars.

But the major question is: what next? How can the Cyprus question be solved so that it may dispense with the UN peacekeeping force.

The nations directly involved in this tangle should move with determination and regard for the sovereignty of Cyprus and its standards as a state to solve the problem permanently and for good.

Turkey and Greece held negotiations on the Cyprus problem in Brussels last week. Not much was disclosed about the nature of these discussions. However, it was announced that

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Today's *Ishah* carries an editorial on the translation seminar which is to be held in Kabul shortly. After stressing the role of translation in the propagation of knowledge, the editorial touched on the difficulties a translator faces. Our official languages, Pashto and Dari, while rich in literature and philosophical thought, are not so adequate in modern technical and scientific terminology. The editorial pointed out that the only way out of the situation is to express to adopt foreign words to express scientific and technical terms or else a competent commission must be appointed to search for appropriate words and even coin new ones if necessary.

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The same issue of the paper carried an article by Ahmad Farid, chief of the public libraries on the need for the compilation of an encyclopedia. An encyclopedia, said the author of the article, is in itself a library. The article which is to be continued, gives the history of the development of encyclopedias and delves into certain varieties of encyclopedias that are available in various languages.

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U.S.S.R. Respects Non-Aligned Policy Fully

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Nedjat Student Performs Difficult Stunts

Gulam Siddiq Mir Omar, a student of Nedjat High School and an active member of the scout movement, is a famous stunt performer.

He started taking part in the field from last year when he saw some acrobatics and stunt performers during a festival celebration. Since then, he has had the ambition to perform these tricks and he has practiced until he has become a skilled performer.

He has learned to perform a number of tricks, four of which are his favorites and need a lot of courage and skill. They are:

1. Pulling a car tied to a rope with his teeth, chewing glass, and small pieces, lying over steel nails six inches long, lying under the tire of a car while it passes over him.

In the beginning he found it difficult to perform these tricks and he had to practice continuously until he got used to doing them. A lot of patience and courage was needed in order to get used to the heavy weights and sharp objects.

In reply to the question whether he feels the weight of a vehicle when it passes over him, he said: "I feel as if there were only a weight of a couple of pounds over me. Due to a lot of practice, my muscles get used to great weights and now I don't feel the weight."

In the future he wants to take active part in scout activities and sports where he may be able to show his talent and make the programmes more lively and interesting.

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Ansari Serves Students Who Live On Outskirts Of Kabul

The Ansari Secondary school was founded in 1963 in Shah Shohid, a suburb of the city, to serve students of the area and nearby villages.

Before its establishment, graduates of primary schools in the area had to travel long distances to high schools and secondary schools in the city. The school has solved this problem.

The school has seven sections of eighth grade and seven sections of seventh grade and seven sections of sixth grade. Classes are held in the morning and in the afternoon.

In the morning shift there are six sections of eighth grade and four sections of seventh grade. In the afternoon there are seven sections of eighth grade and seven sections of seventh grade.

The present building is rented, and does not have enough room for all classes to be held at one time. Proposals have been made to construct a building for the school. When the school is completed it will be raised to a high school level.

Mohammad Wali Zahed, the principal of the school, is a graduate of the Faculty of Science of Kabul University. He has been the principal for the past three years. There are 23 teachers at Ansari. The English Department of the school has a staff of three teachers and a chairman. One Peace Corps Volunteer teaches English to both the students and the teachers.

M. Hakim, a science teacher who has been teaching physics for a long time, said that science laboratories were important for a better understanding of subjects like chemistry and physics. He said that the school had no laboratories and steps must be taken to obtain these facilities.

The school has football and handball teams. The students participate in the tournaments between the high schools of Kabul. A number of students are engaged in the scout movement sponsored by the school through the Ministry of Education.

He left the school and went to live with his aunt, Maria Clem in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1936, at the age of 27, he married his cousin Virginia, whom he loved very much. She died of tuberculosis after ten years. Her death was a great shock to Poe and she was the theme of many of his later tales and poems.

At first Poe's writing talent was not realized, and he got very little for his efforts. But later on, he became impressed with his ability to write exciting stories and beautiful haunting poems and intelligent criticism. Poe had many jobs editing literary magazines, but he had to give up these jobs because he was bad from drinking too much.

Poe died quite young—40 years old—in 1849. No one really knows exactly when he died, but his death was a great loss to world literature. Poe is famous for inventing the mystery story. Some of his stories are very strange and weird. Poe had many jobs editing literary magazines, but he had to give up these jobs because he was bad from drinking too much.

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Student Special

Page Celebrates First Birthday

Dear Student Readers,

Today the first birthday of your page, during the past year, the Kabul Times, as the only English language paper in Afghanistan, has done its best to serve your interests. We have tried our best to serve you in many ways. We wanted to publish articles in easy English so that your English could be improved. We also did some reporting. We published articles on some schools, to introduce them to fellow students and other readers of the paper.

In publishing other articles we tried our best to increase your knowledge. We published some jokes to make you laugh, some short stories to keep you entertained, some crossword puzzles to make you think and some difficult phrases and words so you would look up a dictionary.

All this is experience. We believe that everyone learns by experience. But only one kind of experience is not enough.

Some of our readers have criticized us for publishing a whole page for students. They say that the Kabul Times is a national newspaper, and should not play the role of a school.

But we are encouraged by our young readers. Give us your comments. We need your suggestions. Some of them keep in contact with us by answering our contest questions.

We appreciate this encouragement. Every letter that comes to the Kabul Times from you is a sign that you are receiving the paper and are reading it.

But we would also like to receive your suggestions and ideas about the student page. What would you like to have in it? Is the English too difficult? Are the stories and articles interesting? What don't you like?

This page is for you, so you should have a say in what it needs. Please send your ideas to the Kabul Times' office, in the Government Press building.

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We hope that you all will work hard in your classes, and enjoy the future issues of the Student Special. Shafie Rahel, Editor.

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Yearly \$ 40
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Quarterly \$ 15

Food For Thought

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—Niccolo Machiavelli

USAR Respect Non-Aligned Policy Fully

The Soviet Union's relations with the Third World follow a consistent course. One of its most important and determining factors in the Middle East. The social reforms now being carried out, consolidation of progressive governments in several Arab countries and the mass support they enjoy, have become the determining factor in the Middle East situation. The trend is towards a more radical policy.

The Chinese have been continuing to increase their aid to the United Arab Republic, Syria, and Algeria. The Chinese have been continuing to increase their aid to the United Arab Republic, Syria, and Algeria.

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Obote Holds Key To Ugandan Stability

President Milton Obote has crushed a bloody uprising in Uganda's largest city, Kampala, and is now the final round in his struggle for power with his traditional ruler.

An estimated 1,500 people died in two days of fighting throughout Buganda, one of four kingdoms which make up Uganda.

Buganda's traditional King Kabaka has not been heard from since government attacked and overran his hilltop palace May 24.

There are various accounts of his whereabouts. Some say he is in the hands of the British, others say he is in the hands of the Ugandan government.

Obote, the former goatherd, has triumphed and his highest Siyaya friend, Major-General Idi Amin, has been ousted from power.

Obote's position is now secure. He has crushed the rebellion and is now the undisputed leader of Uganda.

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Nedjat Student Performs Difficult Stunts

Gulam Siddiq Mir Omar, a student of Nedjat High School and an active member of the scout movement, is a famous stunt performer. He started taking interest in this field from last year when he saw some acrobatics and stunt performers during the Independence Day celebration.

Since then, he has had the ambition to perform these tricks and he has practiced much to become a skilled performer. He has learned to perform a number of tricks, four of which are his favorites and need a lot of courage and skill. They are a tightrope walk, a high jump, and a handstand.

Pulling a car tied to a rope with his teeth, chewing glass, and a small piece, lying over a wire six inches long, lying under the tire of a car, while it passes over him.

In the beginning he found it difficult to perform these tricks and he had to practice continuously until he got used to doing them. A lot of patience and courage was needed in order to get used to the heavy weights and sharp objects.

In reply to the question whether he felt the weight of a vehicle when it passes over him, he said, "I feel as if there were only a few feathers on my back."

Due to a lot of practice, his muscles have got used to great weights and now I don't feel the weight. In the future he wants to take active part in scout activities and circus shows where he may be able to show his talent and make his programmes more lively and interesting.

Third Student Crossword Sent By A.I.T. Student

Siddiq grimaces as he tightens his muscles before the hammer falls.

Easy To Read:

Unhappy Elephant Calmed By Hearing Its Own Language

Bozo was an elephant who worked in a circus. He was always gentle and polite and the children who came to the circus loved him. He would dance and turn round and round and then lie down and play like a dog.

The children laughed when they saw such a big elephant dance and play dead. And they all clapped at the end of the show, when he led the parade carrying the flag.

One day Bozo suddenly changed. He wouldn't dance or play dead, and became very angry with people. Three times in one week he tried to kill the man who gave him food. And he made loud angry noises at the children who came near to look at him.

Nothing would make Bozo quiet and gentle again. Finally members of the city government told the owner of the circus that Bozo was dangerous, and would have to be killed. An elephant costs a lot of money, and the circus owner was very sad.

The owner was very surprised. He stood there wondering what to do. He had a paper in his hand. He looked at it again. For the first time, he noticed the name on it. It was "Elephant".

Rudyard Kipling was a famous British writer and poet who wrote about animals. He wrote a story about an elephant who was angry. The story was called "Elephant and Pajama Party".

Bozo was very full and the men were ready with their guns. Bozo seemed to know what was happening. He was very angry. He was very angry.

Bozo stood walking around the cage when the door opened. The man walked in, without any gun or stick, and closed the door. Bozo gave a loud angry trumpet, but the little man began to speak quietly.

Suddenly, Bozo became quiet and open the door. He said quietly, "Bozo stood walking around the cage when the door opened. The man walked in, without any gun or stick, and closed the door. Bozo gave a loud angry trumpet, but the little man began to speak quietly."

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Ansari Serves Students Who Live On Outskirts Of Kabul

The Ansari Secondary school, founded in 1963 in Shahr-e Shah, to serve students of the area and nearby villages.

Before its establishment, graduates of primary schools in the area had to travel long distances to high schools and secondary schools in the city.

The school has solved this problem for students of this section of Kabul. There are now students from Dushanbe, Tashkent, Samarkand, and other cities attending Ansari. These villages are located on the outskirts of Kabul, and are not more than seven or eight kilometers from the city center.

When the school started in 1963, it had only one grade and an enrollment of 304 students. Later, in 1964 and 1965, the eighth and ninth grades were added. Last year the school had 136 ninth grade students graduated.

After graduating, many of the students entered high schools or became teachers. Now the school has altogether 723 students. Classes are held in two shifts with ten classes in the morning and ten in the afternoon.

In the morning shift there are six sections of ninth grade and four sections of eighth grade classes. In the afternoon there are seven sections of seventh grade and three sections of eighth grade.

The present building is rented, and does not have enough room for all classes to be held at one time. Proposals have been made to construct a building for the school. When the new school is completed it will be raised to a high school level.

Mohammad Wali Zahedi, the principal of the school, is a graduate of the Faculty of Science of Kabul University. He has been the principal for the past three years. There are 23 teachers at Ansari. The English Department of the school has a staff of three teachers and a chairman, Mr. Feroz. Corps Volunteers teach English to both the students and the teachers.

Each teacher who has been teaching physics for a long time, said that science laboratories were important for a better understanding of subjects like chemistry and physics. We are a democratic country. We have a Constitution. We should all try to learn about our democracy and our rights. We are a democratic country. We have a Constitution. We should all try to learn about our democracy and our rights.

He left the school and went to live with his aunt, Maria Clemm in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1836, at the age of 27, he married his cousin, Virginia, whom he loved very much. She died of tuberculosis after ten years. Her death was a great shock to Poe, and she is the theme of many of his later tales and poems.

At first Poe's writing talent was not realized, and he got very little for his efforts. But later on people became interested in his writing. He wrote many stories and beautiful haunting poems and intelligent criticism. He was a very good writer. He was a very good writer.

Poe's poetry is very striking. It is full of melancholy mood and dark emotions. Much of it is dedicated in spirit to his beloved wife, who died of tuberculosis. His most famous poem is "The Raven," which has a very special rhythm.

We hope that you all will work hard in your classes, and enjoy the future issues of the Kabul Times' office, in the Government Press building.

One of the things I have specially in mind is that we should try to learn more about our own country. We are a democratic country. We have a Constitution. We should all try to learn about our democracy and our rights.

King our democracy will become stronger day by day. This is why we should read articles on the Constitution and democracy in the country.

There are 111 graduates from the academy, which has eight departments. Its 278 students come from the provinces of Balkh, Jozjan, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Samangan and Farez. The academy has from seven to tenth grades.

MAZARI SHARIF, June 13.—Certificates were distributed last week to the first class of graduates from Balkh Teachers' Academy.

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Science Column:

Rumble, rumble, rumble. The earth shaking and trembling. Why is the earth rattling? Why does it shake so? Today earthquakes are known to us directly as a trembling or shaking of ground. They are barely felt by our feet, but sometimes they are so violent that they crack or collapse strong buildings, break water lines, cause large cracks in the ground, and bring great loss of life and property.

In order to discuss what an earthquake is we must know certain terms or words. The study of earthquakes is called the science of seismology. A scientist who studies seismology is called a seismologist.

Most important earthquakes that have been studied by seismologists are produced by a type of movement in the earth's crust called faulting. A fault is a sudden or quick slip between two large rock masses by a crack or fracture. We see small scale demonstrations of faulting in common materials, such as dry soil, concrete, or rock. When a small fault occurs, the material suddenly cracks, releasing the strain by a motion in which one mass on one side slips past the other.

At first the material withstands the force which tends to bend it, but finally the material suddenly cracks, releasing the strain by a motion in which one mass on one side slips past the other.

Rocks of the earth's outermost layers are both strong and brittle. Under great force, rock actually bends like a steel saw blade. This can be seen in very large masses of earth, also, too much force is applied the rocks will snap back and return to its normal shape.

If you take a small saw blade and bend it by moving one end up and the other side down, it will first form an S-shape because of the forces and then it will break. After it breaks it tends to return to its original shape, but the two parts are in different positions. We find that energy is released in the form of motion of the saw blade and sound.

An earthquake is disturbance set off by the sudden faulting movement. The rocks are slowly bent, they accumulate or gather energy. This sudden release of energy is the earthquake which we feel. It is equivalent to sound, and motion made by the saw blade.

When the rock gives way under the strain at some weak point, often far below the surface, powerful shock waves are sent out. Some of these waves circle the globe, others pass through the earth at eight miles a second.

No place is immune from the possibility of an earthquake, but 80% of the earthquakes occur on the edge of the Pacific Ocean. A great many earthquakes are caused by the movement of the earth's crust.

Here Is The Solution To Last Week's Student Special Crossword

The Kabul Times has been receiving solved copies of the student crossword which have been sent by our readers.

Please understand that the crossword puzzles are different from the word puzzles. If you answer the

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Student Special

Page Celebrates

First Birthday

Dear Student Readers,

Today the first birthday of your page. During the past year, the Kabul Times, as the only English language paper in Afghanistan, has done its best to serve your interests.

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Food For Thought

The dissenting opinions of one generation become the prevailing interpretation of the next

Burton J. Hendrick

Reviving The Theatre

The meeting held here last week to mark the first death anniversary of Abdul Rashid Latif, dramatist and writer, was indeed, in addition to memorializing one of the great servants of this nation, significant in many ways. Latif was one of the most outstanding Afghan dramatists. In fact in the history of Afghanistan he has no parallel. His dramas have been performed in theatres here for the last twenty years. The poetic style of his literary pieces written for Anis and other newspapers was admired by people throughout the country.

Latif also served Afghanistan in several other capacities both at home and abroad. The significance of this anniversary is that we are beginning to consciously appreciate our great men. Such appreciation will encourage the nation to produce more and better leaders in every field of life. We have been remiss in showing our appreciation of the services of our great men by neglecting to honour them publicly.

Latif's death last year, which was sudden and unexpected, is also significant in another respect. It has in reality, been the death of theatre in the country.

Although his plays are all available and though most of those actors and actresses who participated in them are still alive, since Latif's death we have heard virtually nothing about theatre in this country. The Pohani Theatre formerly the Kabul Theatre Art, ought to pay serious attention to the popularization of dramatic art in the country. Unfortunately the Kabul Theatre Art

which was also, at one time engaged in movie production, a venture that proved to be failure, seems to be trying to get involved in every aspect of art in the country while forgetting its main task which is "theatre".

The Kabul Theatre Art can adopt several measures to improve the art of theatre and playwrighting in Afghanistan. It can get in touch with the College of Literature at Kabul University to start a special subject, if not a separate department, for theatrical art. Talented students may be picked for further training by the Kabul Theatre Art. Not only playwrighting but also stage designing and make up should be taught scientifically to the students.

The Kabul Theatre Art should also collect some short plays and translate them into Dari and Paktia with a view to encouraging schools to make use of them. Most of the schools would be glad to receive guidance in this area. Radio Afghanistan already has a department for theatre. The plays broadcast by the radio are good and have many listeners. The Kabul Theatre Art might make use of some of these plays broadcast on the radio.

The Kabul Theatre Art should also try to establish branches in the provinces. We hope that the Kabul Theatre Art, on the first anniversary of Latif's death, will take an oath to keep the spirit of the late Latif happy and do its best to get itself out of its present stage of stagnation. We also hope that the Ministry of Information and Culture will take proper measures to see that the Kabul Theatre Art is revived before theatre is put to rest in Afghanistan.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Israh* carried an editorial stressing the need and importance of foreign language courses. There are some people, the editorial said, who are of the opinion that broadcasting foreign language programmes on Radio Afghanistan is not a good thing. It may be pointed out, the editorial went on that learning foreign languages and to the spread of knowledge of science and technology, without which efforts to raise the living standards of people are not likely to prove successful.

Afghanistan is receiving technical assistance from various friendly countries. Granting of scholarships to our students to receive technical and scientific training as well as the sending of teachers and experts to train our students here are included in the technical assistance agreements signed with friendly countries.

The best way to make use of these opportunities, said the editorial, is through the medium of foreign languages.

The same issue of the paper carried the second installment of an article by Ahmad Farid, president of public libraries, on the compilation of an encyclopedia. After stressing that the publication of an encyclopedia is not a necessity in the propagation of education and knowledge, the writer points out the need for the continual revision of appropriate chapters and articles of any encyclopedia.

This is necessary because new discoveries are made and new facts are brought to the surface as a result of research and the advancement in science and technology. Generally speaking said the article any amendment, correction and additions are printed as a supplementary pamphlet at the end of each year to be used in conjunction with the main volumes.

The article also said it is necessary to agree and act on a definite policy in the compilation of an encyclopedia. In the writer's opinion, the first step is going to provide general knowledge or specialized information? A plan should also be drawn up in accordance with the publication of the encyclopedia may be carried out in an uninterrupted manner, said the article.

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SV. Politics Threaten Military Successes

Practically every day the war continues to South Vietnam more American soldiers are being put into battle. This pattern will continue for another six months and possibly a year.

Though it is resulting in higher casualties military men are confident it is producing results.

Unlike their diplomatic counterparts who are frequently called Saigon's military men are confident the soldiers claim they are making steady military progress.

Even so, they speak in terms of a war continuing five, seven or even 20 years. This is the kind of war they are planning for.

Now accustomed to the demands of a guerrilla war, the headquarter planners do not speak of conventional wars and attacks and victories and defeats.

They apply themselves to the grinding task of continuing pressure against an enemy who still frequently retains the ability to dictate where and when he will stand and fight.

The pattern of American strategy has emerged in the past few months. It began with simple holding operations when the U.S. Marines first landed at Da Nang in March 1965.

As the U.S. forces expanded and the troops became accustomed to local conditions, the U.S. military patrols went out, gradually increasing in size.

For months such operations were usually of short duration. A major shift in emphasis began perhaps six months ago when General William Westmoreland started operations which would keep groups of two, three or more battalions in sustained "search and destroy" operations for more than a month.

Although the military men naturally won't disclose future plans, the next step is evidently to send out larger and larger units and hope fully have them stay or at least leave behind strong enough S. Vietnamese units to hold the ground won.

With only about 280,000 American troops, 24,000 S. Koreans and 5,000 Australians available to support the South Vietnamese, the present pattern of attack cannot be expanded too much.

However, it is expected that Americans in South Vietnam will number 400,000 in six months. Another division of S. Koreans is on the way. There is talk of even more troops coming early in 1967.

As the U.S. forces expand, the U.S. military will be put in the field as soon as they go through relatively brief on-the-job training. They will not be bound to start any great strategic offensive because, in fact, the offensive has been underway for months. The U.S. military will be limited to local conditions, requirement of seeking out and destroying as many Viet Cong and

North Vietnamese regiments as possible. There are some fairly evident objectives the U.S. would like to obtain.

One is to deny the recurring rice harvests to the Viet Cong—a process that has already begun with such success.

Another is to strengthen control of the strategic central highlands and, at the same time, make alleged infiltration of men and supplies through Laos and Cambodia more difficult.

The knowledge that fresh North Vietnamese regular regiments, perhaps 10,000 men, are just across the frontier in Cambodia also stirs U.S. military thoughts of a sepi-side battle in this area.

The Viet Cong, body in need of victory, may also be tinkering with such ideas. The long-term U.S. goal, being implemented in the Viet Cong, is to enlarge the present coastal enclaves until they eventually merge. This, of course, is really long-range planning. Some immediate desires, however, are evident in this respect. The U.S. is developing a massive supply base at Cam Ranh bay 180 miles from the North Vietnamese border. The port of Danang is being enlarged, as are other spots on the coast. These supply facilities will be limited until greater control can be exerted over the roads leading from them. And after the road comes the coastal railroad now remade practically useless by the Viet Cong.

(To be concluded)

Delays In Aid Make Devaluation A Must

Editors Note: The following article, which appeared in *The Times of India* on June 17, describes why the Indian rupee is devalued and what it was meant to achieve.

No government devotes its currency unless it is forced to do so by harsh necessity. In the case of India such compulsion has existed for some time. If it is only now that the Government has yielded to it is because it has been unable to meet its foreign exchange requirements. The Government has brought matters to a head.

It became clear during Asoka Mehta's visit to India that regular flow of foreign aid in future would largely depend on the action taken by this country to ensure the external viability of its economy and peg the rupee at a value which would reflect its true relationship with other currencies.

The pertinent question is not whether the Government has taken the devaluation decision in response to the advice of the World Bank or the I.M.F. but whether it is calculated to help or impede future economic growth.

The decision shows great political courage, particularly in an election year, because its impact on prices at home, despite all the corrective measures, would be substantial. It would be inflationary and therefore unpopular. But the only alternative to this in the circumstances would be the setting up of new industries by the Government, which would be a costly and risky venture.

At the same time it will inhibit the setting up of new industries by private enterprise, which would be a costly and risky venture. It would be inflationary and therefore unpopular. But the only alternative to this in the circumstances would be the setting up of new industries by the Government, which would be a costly and risky venture.

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Criminal Procedure Decree Law

Article 284: Sarwanal shall ask the same court for reviewing a sentence which is drawn against a person mistakenly thought to be over fifteen by the court. Execution of the sentence shall be postponed in this instance, but it is permissible to take precautionary measure.

Article 285: The court may subject the convicted person to a part or the whole of the court expense incurred therein.

Article 286: It is permissible to obligate the convicted person whose appeal has been left unsatisfied for the payment of a part or the total of the court's expenses incurred therein.

Article 287: The Supreme Court may subject an accused to the payment of total payment of court expenses whenever his protest is not accepted or left unsatisfied.

Article 288: In cases of joint offences or collective crimes the convicted persons may equally be subjected to the payment of court expenses, provided that the court has not made another ruling nor they be subjected to pay on the installment basis under specific terms.

Article 289: The amount to be paid by the convicted shall be determined in

the inevitable now but for its failure to adopt stricter monetary and financial discipline in the past. The Finance Minister is right when he claims that the policy of stimulating exports through incentives, tax breaks and tax credit certificates failed to achieve its purpose.

The selective incentives encouraging exports, which were in many cases did not induce manufacturers and exporters to make the necessary long-term effort. Where Chaudhury is unable to start any great strategic offensive because, in fact, the offensive has been underway for months. The U.S. military will be limited to local conditions, requirement of seeking out and destroying as many Viet Cong and

North Vietnamese regiments as possible. There are some fairly evident objectives the U.S. would like to obtain.

One is to deny the recurring rice harvests to the Viet Cong—a process that has already begun with such success.

Another is to strengthen control of the strategic central highlands and, at the same time, make alleged infiltration of men and supplies through Laos and Cambodia more difficult.

The knowledge that fresh North Vietnamese regular regiments, perhaps 10,000 men, are just across the frontier in Cambodia also stirs U.S. military thoughts of a sepi-side battle in this area.

The Viet Cong, body in need of victory, may also be tinkering with such ideas. The long-term U.S. goal, being implemented in the Viet Cong, is to enlarge the present coastal enclaves until they eventually merge. This, of course, is really long-range planning. Some immediate desires, however, are evident in this respect. The U.S. is developing a massive supply base at Cam Ranh bay 180 miles from the North Vietnamese border. The port of Danang is being enlarged, as are other spots on the coast. These supply facilities will be limited until greater control can be exerted over the roads leading from them. And after the road comes the coastal railroad now remade practically useless by the Viet Cong.

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TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1230 Departure-0630 Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar-Kunduz-Afghanistan Arrival-1230 Departure-0630 Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar-Kunduz-Afghanistan Arrival-1230 Departure-0630 Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar-Kunduz-Afghanistan Arrival-1230 Departure-0630

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LDP Leader Urges Japan Normalise Ties With China

TOKYO, June 18, (DPA)—Kaozo Matsumura, senior member of Japan's ruling liberal democratic party (LDP), Wednesday urged the party's leftwing to split and form a new, more progressive party. The 63-year-old former Education Minister, who recently returned from a trip to Beijing, said the progressive "conservative party" should be better equipped for handling the country's major diplomatic issues.

Such a new political entity, Matsumura said, should also be able to take a fresh look at possibilities to improve relations with People's China.

The liberal party old-timer, has a reputation for his thorough knowledge of China and his close contacts with the Peking leaders. Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the private "National Policy Study Council," Matsumura recalled that Japan's relations with the Soviet Union in 1956, pointing out that the resumption of diplomatic ties had not produced any side-effects on Japan's political home.

Matsumura censured what he called the LDP's "irresponsible" monopolizing of political power by passing it among its intraparty factions, thus obstructing constructive criticism within the government.

AVICENNA'S AL-QANUN FIRST PRINTED IN ITALY

By A. Bousquet

Meyerhof has shown that an Arab scientist, Ibn al-Nafis, who lived at Damascus and Cairo in the 13th century (1210-1288) discovered the "small pulmonary circulation" of the blood, centuries before Europeans did; his work was translated into Latin by the Italian Alpagola in the 16th century and published in Venice in 1547.

In the 10th century, Al Beiruni (d. 1050), experimented on the specific weights of various substances and obtained results that were astonishingly close to those reached by contemporary European experts.

In the 9th century, the select band of astronomers who were living under the protection of the magnificent Al-Basid Caliph, al-Mansur, measured the arc of the meridian from a point north of Palmyra; they used an original method and obtained the figure of 111,815 metres, a difference of only 877 metres from the result obtained by the most modern instruments.

Al-Basid, a doctor and philosopher, who studied Avicenna's Canon and other medical works more accurately, for he was dissatisfied with the then existing translations.

The effects of Islamic influences on Italian literature have also been significant. There is no doubt now, following the discoveries of Monodet de Vilard and Cerulli, that the great Italian poet, Dante, was partly influenced by Muslim sources in the construction of the Divine Comedy; that is, by an anonymous work, popular in character, called Kitab al-Miraj which described mystical experiences of Prophet Muhammad during his ascent to Heaven and his visions of Paradise and Hell.

It is, moreover, at once significant that the philosopher St. Thomas' teacher, Albert of Cologne, came before his audience dressed in the Muslim manner when he began his lectures on Aristotle at Paris University. A philosopher like Averroes (Ibn Rushd) was even looked upon as a symbol of Arabism (Islam) in philosophy in medieval Italy, and Arab and Averroist were sometimes confused; it was an odd fate for a philosopher who left so few traces in the history of Muslim thought "at home".

By contrast, the Averroist school in Italy (one of its most important members being Padua University in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries) was a symbol of "free thought" and did much to liberate the European scientific renaissance.

Muslim philosophy thus contributed to Italian thought in two ways: Avicenna was taken up by the "orthodox Averroists" (St. Thomas came to know without Avicenna's Ibn Sina—whom he knew well, and his doctrine of emanation, and Averroes by the "liberals".

Having realised the importance of this move, the Averroist school, not only the Prime Minister but also his cabinet members make trips to various parts of the country to establish contacts with people and study their problems in the most attentive manner.

Another issue of daily *Bedar* carries a letter, signed Mubashir, which inquires about the sudden rise in the price of flour in the market.

The writer complains that the price of flour in the market is considerably different from what is fixed and published in the official list of the municipal corporation.

He urges that the authorities concerned see that at least the price of flour is brought in line with the official list of the municipal corporation.

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Provincial Press

By A. Stan writer

Daily *Dewa*, published in Jalandhar, in its recent editorial discusses the importance of popularising education in the country.

The paper believes that development of education is a key to development in other areas such as agriculture, industry, trade, and many social progress.

It is through education and technology that great progress can be made in all aspects of life, notes the paper.

After summarising other advantages of education and technology, the paper points out that Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Mawadani has made a policy statement, among other things, people must give vigorous attention would be paid to developing education.

The paper notes that the pledge of government is to carry out new middle and high schools are being established in every part of the country. Still the paper expresses the hope that most of the attention will be paid to development of education so that the Air-India aspirations, as far as popularisation of education is concerned, will be met.

In another issue daily *Dewa* editorial stresses the need of co-operation between the people and government.

The paper is of the opinion that the development project and other efforts aimed at developing the country will not lead to success unless there is close and sincere co-operation between the people and government.

In this connection the paper points to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Mawadani's tours from time to time of the provinces and describes it as a constructive step towards this end.

In another issue published in Mazari Sharif, also discusses the significance of the frequent visits of leaders to different parts of the country to help in understanding the problems and difficulties of the people.

Having realised the importance of this move, the Averroist school, not only the Prime Minister but also his cabinet members make trips to various parts of the country to establish contacts with people and study their problems in the most attentive manner.

Another issue of daily *Bedar* carries a letter, signed Mubashir, which inquires about the sudden rise in the price of flour in the market.

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Home News In Brief

MAIDAN, SHAR, Wardak, June 18, (Bakhtar)—Ninety per cent of the work on the construction of a road between Sia Khak and Jalrez in Bel-sow is completed.

The road, constructed by Public Works Ministry, is 30 kilometers long and joins the Kabul-Kandahar highway.

The governor of the province Moh-ammad Baqi Yusufzai visited the work Wednesday.

KABUL, June 18, (Bakhtar)—Fazl Ahmad Popal, an engineer in Public Works Ministry, returned from the United States after a six month study in his field under a grant from the United States government.

MAHMOOD RAQI, Kapisa, June 18, (Bakhtar)—The provincial newspaper editors now attending a journalism seminar in Kabul visited the Gulabhar Textile factory here Thursday.

They also attended a luncheon in their honour by Abdul Majid Zabuli.

KABUL, June 18, (Bakhtar)—Mrs. Maleha Sora, chief of Afghan handicraft exhibition, left for India Thursday to study Indian handicraft exhibits. Her trip is sponsored by Mines and Industries Ministry.

KABUL, June 18, (Bakhtar)—The newly appointed Afghan Ambassador to the U.A.R. Sayed Shamsuddin Majrooh, left for Cairo Thursday to assume his post.

Sarawak

Contd. from page 1

Ningkan's political foes, led by Tengengong Jugah federal minister for Sarawak affairs and colourist chairman of Sarawak's centime headhunting day tribesmen, flew to Kuala Lumpur to tell the alliance's national leaders that the chief minister had lost his confidence of the state council.

Prime Minister Rahman, who heads the national alliance, ordered Ningkan's ouster.

This angered Ningkan who insisted the issue should be debated and settled in Sarawak, not Kuala Lumpur. He called the dismissal order unconstitutional.

Malaysian Finance Minister Tan Siew Sin Friday charged Britain was "putting a financial squeeze" on Malaysia to force it to come to terms with Singapore in the economic sphere.

For this reason, Tan told the house of representatives, Britain has refused economic and defence aid to this country.

Fierce politicking between Malaysia and Singapore which led to the island republic's eviction out of this south-east Asian federation last August 9, sparked off an economic war between the two nations.

Tariff barriers were later lowered between the two nations but economic cooperation has yet been fully achieved. Singapore wants to have a Common Market with Malaysia but this should be limited to the states within the federation.

Tan, in a statement to the house in answer to an opposition member's question, said he had been told by the British deputy high commissioner here, J.R.A. Bottomley:

"So long as there was no defence treaty between Malaysia and Singapore, it was not possible to consider further aid by Britain to Malaysia."

Exploration

(Contd. from page 1)

No state shall station on or near a celestial body any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction. All states undertake to refrain from conducting on celestial bodies any activities such as the establishment of military fortifications, or testing of any type of weapons.

States shall pursue studies of and, as appropriate take steps to avoid harmful contamination of celestial bodies and adverse changes in the environment of the earth, resulting from the return of extraterrestrial matter.

Any party to the treaty may refer any dispute over its interpretation or application to arbitration through notice to the UN Secretary-General.

WEATHER

Weather forecast in next 24 hours generally clear skies throughout the country.

	Minimum	Maximum
Kabul	15°C	34°C
Kandahar	25°C	42°C
Herat	24°C	38°C
MazarSharif	23°C	40°C
Farah	29°C	45°C
Kunduz	23°C	40°C

PHARMACIES

Iqbal: First part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 22743

Enayaz: Second part of Jodi Mawand, Tel. 23908

Murtaza: First part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun near the bridge, Tel. 20583

Nawi: Jodi Andrabir near the mosque, Tel. 20578

20 Men Die, 12 Missing After 2 Tankers Collide In N.Y. Port

NEW YORK, June 18, (AP)—Twelve seamen still were missing Friday in the wake of a fiery New York harbor collision that sent two tankers and two tugboats up in naptha-fed flames. The coast guard listed the known dead at 20.

Devaluation

There would have indeed been no need for devaluation if the Government had managed its affairs in the past more prudently. Even when it first resorted to devaluation in 1949, the then Finance Minister pointed out that its success would depend upon its ability to keep administrative expenditure in check, but non-development expenditure has increased steadily over the years.

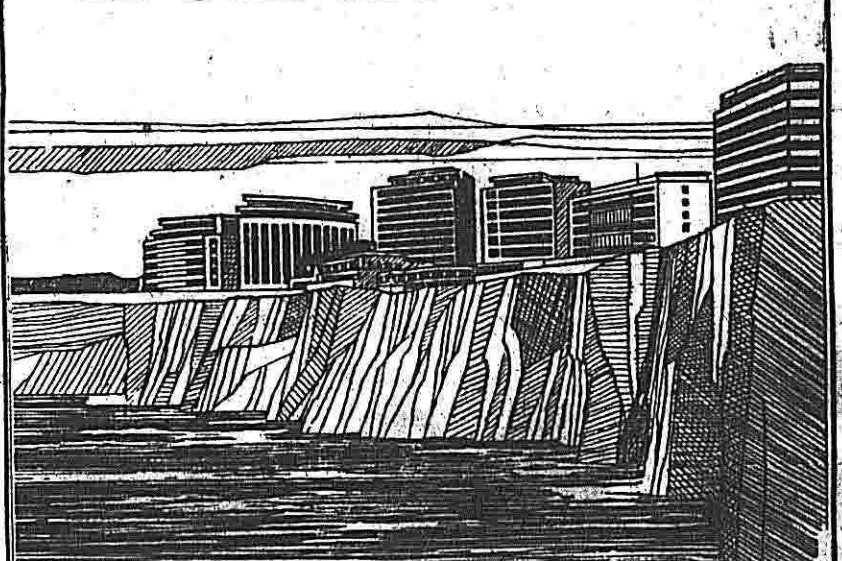
Even now there is nothing to show that the Government is making any drastic cut in such expenditure. In deed there is every danger that with a new spirit in prices it might find it difficult to meet an all-around demand for increase in wages and dearness allowances. This is the crux of the matter. Everything will hinge on the Government's ability to keep prices in check and effect economies in non-plan expenditure. There must be ruthless pruning of every item which does not have a direct bearing on development. Devaluation has for the moment thrown the whole budgetary scheme out of gear.

Though Chaudhry feels that the cost of food subsidies and other new commitments would be largely met by the export duties his ministry has made no precise estimates yet of its new revenue assets and liabilities and has not given serious thought to the new disciplines that would be necessary to achieve the desired results.

It must address itself to this task in the coming weeks. The best course for the Finance Minister would be to present a revised budget to Parliament when it meets for the monsoon session. This can review the changed situation in depth and also explain the action the Government proposes to take to contain the new dangers and make good use of the new opportunities.

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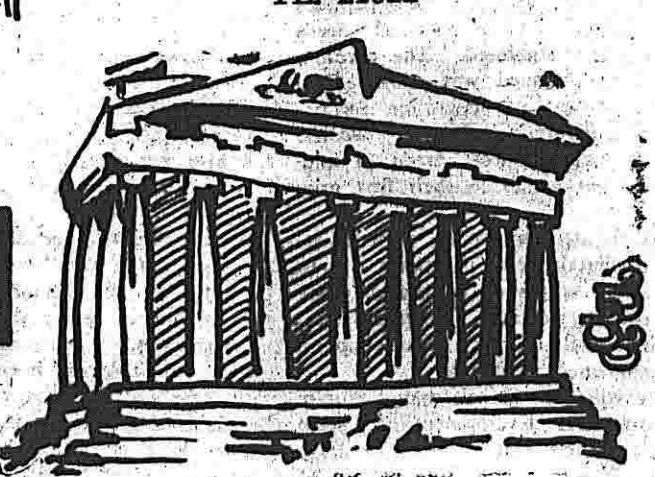
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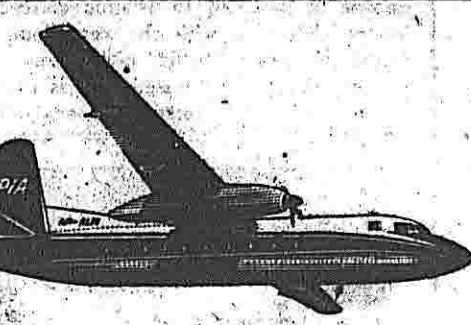
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JUL 27 1966

KABUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1966, (JAZZA 29, 1345, S.H.)

Wheat Sent To Balkh; Back Taxes Paid In Installments

KABUL, June 19, (Bakhtar)—The office of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal made the following announcements Saturday.

The Prime Minister has instructed the Food Procurement and Consumer Goods Department to send 200 tons of wheat to Balkh province immediately in order to prevent a rise in the price of wheat there.

The Prime Minister has instructed the Finance Ministry that over two million afghanis due to the state in unpaid taxes from four citizens of Kandahar should be paid to the Treasury in ten-year installments.

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S.V. Devalues Currency To Curb Rate Of Inflation; Hue Almost Under Control

SAIGON, June 19, (Reuters)—The South Vietnamese government Saturday announced sweeping new economic measures to combat the country's soaring inflation, including an effective devaluation of the piastre by about one third.

Other decisions announced by economic minister Au Troung Thanh are:—a general salary increase of between 20 and 30 per cent for all government employees and the armed forces.—government control of gold sales through the national bank only to licensed jewellers, setting an official price at about half the present black market rate for gold in Saigon.—gradual liberalization of controls on commercial import and industrial development ventures.

Meanwhile South Vietnamese government troops Friday gained control of most of the northern university city of one of the centres of the "latter Buddhist" opposition to Premier Nguyen Cao Ky's military government.

The 2,000 government troops, sent here earlier in this week, met with no solid resistance as they pushed their way to pagoda headquarters of the "latter Buddhist" opposition.

He also took a rather optimistic view of military matters there and, in saying bombing of selected targets in North Vietnam will go forward, he declared: "We must continue to raise the cost of aggression at the source."

Moscow Diplomats Study Statement Made By Chen Yi

MOSCOW, June 18, (AP)—Diplomats here are studying a statement by Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi accusing the Soviet Union of seizing Chinese territory, provoking thousands of border incidents and blaming them on the Chinese.

Chen Yi is quoted as saying the Soviet Union acts "like a thief crying, 'stop thief' when it is springing traps of its own making."

He also took a rather optimistic view of military matters there and, in saying bombing of selected targets in North Vietnam will go forward, he declared: "We must continue to raise the cost of aggression at the source."

Chen Yi said China made formal proposals to Moscow to settle the border question.

Chen Yi said the Soviet Union had charged China with provoking thousands of incidents along their long, ill-defined border, including over 5,000 in 1965 alone.

Chen Yi said the reverse was true.

He said that according to incomplete statistics the Soviet "created more than 5,000 border incidents of various kinds between July 1960 and the end of 1965."

Chen Yi also charged that the Soviets "invited and coerced over 60,000 Chinese inhabitants of the border areas of Sinkiang into going to the Soviet Union."

Kushkaki is succeeded at Bakhtar News Agency by Abdul Hamid Mubarez, former advisor to the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Abdul Haq Wallich, Director General of Information has been named President of Bakhtar News Agency. The post is a new one resulting from the recent reorganization of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

(Contd. on page 4)

Basutoland To Get Independence On October 4

LONDON, June 19, (AP)—Basutoland, a British dependent territory, enclosed by northern South Africa, is to become independent on Oct. 4 under its new name of Lesotho, it was announced Friday.

Shortly after his announcement made at the final meeting of the Basutoland constitutional conference, Buckingham Palace said Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, and Queen Elizabeth II's Aunt, will represent the Queen at the independence celebrations.

After it makes a formal application, Lesotho will become the 25th Commonwealth nation. It is a small country of 11,716 square miles with a population of 697,000 Africans and totally surrounded by white-ruled Africa.

HM Receives PM

KABUL, June 19, (Bakhtar)—The Royal Protocol Department said that Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal was received in audience by His Majesty the King at 10:30 a.m. Saturday.

The Prime Minister has instructed the Finance Ministry that over two million afghanis due to the state in unpaid taxes from four citizens of Kandahar should be paid to the Treasury in ten-year installments.

House Committee Urges Passage Of Foreign Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, June 18, (DPA)—The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee Thursday tentatively recommended enactment of a \$3,386 million foreign aid programme which would give President Lyndon B. Johnson nearly everything he asked for.

For the first time in its history, the committee voted for a two-year authorization for the programme, instead of the usual one year.

President Johnson had asked for a five-year extension of the programme.

The only money cut made by the committee was \$700,000, earmarked for the United Nations Palestine refugee fund.

Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan told newsmen that a final vote is to be taken Monday and he described this as no more than a "technicality."

From the committee, the measure will be sent to the U.S. House of Representatives for debate.

The measure, as recommended by the committee, contains \$917 million for military aid, the amount the administration requested. The remainder is for economic aid, including \$550 million for South Vietnam.

UN Force To Stay In Cyprus For Another Six Months

UNITED NATIONS, June 18, (AP)—The U.N. Security Council decided unanimously Thursday to continue the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus for another six months ending Dec. 26.

All 15 members voted for a resolution to that effect introduced by the Netherlands and sponsored also by Argentina, Japan, Jordan, Mali, New Zealand, Nigeria and Uganda.

The resolution expressed "the firm hope by the end of this period substantial progress toward a solution will have been achieved so as to render possible a withdrawal or a substantial reduction of the force."

Ambassador Zenon Rossides of Cyprus told the council the people of Cyprus "want to live together in peace, harmony and co-operation" but that "an extraneous influence" has prevented it.

He urged that both Greek and Turkish Cypriots be allowed self-determination to decide their future.

Turkish Ambassador Orhan Erpal said he agreed that an extension was needed.

I And C Ministry Announces Three New Appointments

KABUL, June 19, The following new appointments were announced yesterday by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Sabahuddin Kushkaki, former President of Bakhtar News Agency, has been named President of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Abdul Haq Wallich, Director General of Information has been named President of Bakhtar News Agency. The post is a new one resulting from the recent reorganization of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

(Contd. on page 4)

Budget, Labour Law, Police On Committee Agendas Sat.

KABUL, June 19, (Bakhtar)—The behaviour of the security police, and the Agricultural Bank were among the issues discussed at meetings of the Meshrano and Wolesi Jirga committees yesterday.

The Meshrano Jirga's Financial and Budgetary Committee debated the budget for 1345 (March 21, 1966 to March 20, 1967).

The Meshrano Jirga's Committee on Complaints considered the cases of five grain store keepers. The vice president of the Food Procurement and Consumer Goods Department was also present.

The Wolesi Jirga's Committee on Mines and Industries heard Dr. Mohammad Anwar Akbar, Deputy Minister of Industries testify on the reviving of the Shakir porcelain factory. The Committee also studied the problem of back payments due to Jangalak.

Colonel Abdul Shukur, Commandant-in-General of Security and Gendarmier Forces, appeared before the Wolesi Jirga's Committee on Interior Affairs and Local Administrations.

He told the Committee that it was illegal for security officers to demand money from people summoned to a government or judicial department and that attempts were being made to halt the practice in all parts of the country.

He also said the practice of searching cars entering provinces had been abandoned. The deputies also discussed the possibility of law being passed limiting prison terms for women to one year.

Shukur was given some written questions to answer.

The Wolesi Jirga's Committee on Social Welfare completed its consideration of the labour law which it had debated earlier.

The Wolesi Jirga's Committee on Agriculture studied laws made by the Agricultural Bank and sent written questions to the bank's officials.

British Minister Visits Zambia

LUSAKA, June 19, (AP)—British Commonwealth Minister, Judith Hart, arrived here Saturday from London, reportedly with new British proposals for sustaining the Zambian economy in the face of pressures from neighbouring Rhodesia.

Following two weeks of talks in London after an earlier visit Mrs. Hart said the British government has reached "certain conclusions" that it wants discussed with Zambian ministers.

"The essential problem," she said, "is to increase the number of routes from this landlocked country."

Sources believe she has brought an offer of British aid—probably technicians—to help operate the Zambian end of the railway jointly owned with Rhodesia.

Rhodesia is demanding sizeable payments from Zambia for transportation through Rhodesia of vital copper and mineral exports—life blood of the Zambian economy.

A high-level Foreign Ministry source said the Indonesians were coming by way of Bangkok. He declined to give details except to say they would stay a few days to discuss the peace-making process begun in Bangkok three weeks ago.

The Indonesian team will be the second to come since the Bankok talks, which ended in the signing of a broad agreement which virtually ended Indonesia's three-year, undeclared war against Malaysia.

The agreement called for liaison teams to be exchanged to work out the details of a final peace pact.

Malaysia has yet to send such a team to Jakarta. But its top career diplomat, permanent Foreign Secretary Mohammed Ghazalie Shafie, made an unprecedented visit to the Indonesian capital last weekend for meetings with Jakarta's new reform leaders.

Meanwhile, two Malaysian businessmen announced they were planning to go to Indonesia soon on a private basis to open barter trade group returned from Jakarta last week and reported business prospects were bright.

Meanwhile students urged removal of Sukarno's title of president for life and great leader of the revolution. Such titles were unconstitutional, the students said.

A carnival atmosphere without bright lights seemed to prevail over Jakarta.

Newspaper Seminar Ends Saturday

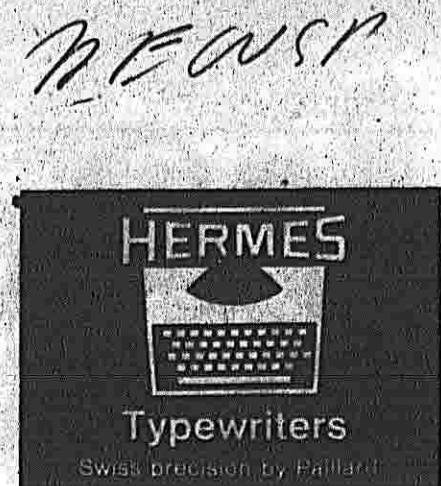
KABUL, June 19, (Bakhtar)—The journalism seminar which began two weeks ago for provincial newspaper editors ended here Saturday.

Mohammad Najim Arya, Deputy Minister of Information and Culture stressing the importance of journalism in Afghanistan in promoting social aims, thanked Tony Crook, who helped conduct the seminar on behalf of the Thomson Foundation, Britain, and Faidoon Pezeshchi, an Iranian journalist, for their cooperation.

Crook said he was happy to take part in the seminar and thought it would prove effective in the development of newspaper writing in Afghanistan.

The two participants in the seminar thanked the Ministry for holding the seminar.

The seminar was sponsored jointly by the Information and Culture Ministry and the Thomson Foundation. During the seminar, the participants visited various institutions and projects in and around Kabul.



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Welfare Centre Study Begun

KABUL, June 19, (Bakhtar)—The Public Health Ministry is studying the possibility of establishing mother and child welfare centres in the provinces, an official of the ministry said on Saturday.

A delegation left for western provinces yesterday in order to determine whether such arrangement could be made.

The delegation will visit Gushk, Farah, Herat, Kandahar, Sheer Dand, Qalat and Ghazni and will submit a report to the ministry after investigating the possibility of setting up such centres.

The official said the establishment of such centres is one of the basic aims of Public Health Ministry.

He also said another delegation had left for Puli Khumri to study the possibility of merging the services of the area's malaria eradication teams and on the basis of earlier studies, to find out whether it would be feasible to establish 25 malaria eradication centres through public cooperation.

DeGaulle Will Talk On German Reunification, FRG Spokesman Says

MADRID, June 19, (DPA)—The chief spokesman for the West German Government, Karl Guenther Von Hase said here Friday night that he was convinced that French President Charles de Gaulle will bring up the question of German reunification in a positive sense during his forthcoming visit to Moscow.

Hase is currently paying an official visit to Spain. Hase said he could not comment on the controversial proposals of Rainer Barzel, leader of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary group, (suggesting that Soviet troops should be based in a reunified Germany, among other things) but said the heated discussions which Barzel's speech had created, showed that the people of West Germany consider the division of Germany as an "urgent problem."

Sukarno Not To Lose Title, Or Power, Says Gen. Suharto

JAKARTA, June 19, (AP)—Army Strongman Lieutenant General Suharto has warned military delegations to the coming session of the nation's highest legislative body that they were not to topple President Sukarno, reliable sources said Saturday.

Suharto's private warning to the Military delegates to the Peoples Consultative Congress (MPRS) came less than three days before the session was to open June 20.

His words were aimed at squelching reports that a campaign is under way to strip President Sukarno of his title of President for life and make him a figure head President.

Sources believe she has brought an offer of British aid—probably technicians—to help operate the Zambian end of the railway jointly owned with Rhodesia.

Rhodesia is demanding sizeable payments from Zambia for transportation through Rhodesia of vital copper and mineral exports—life blood of the Zambian economy.

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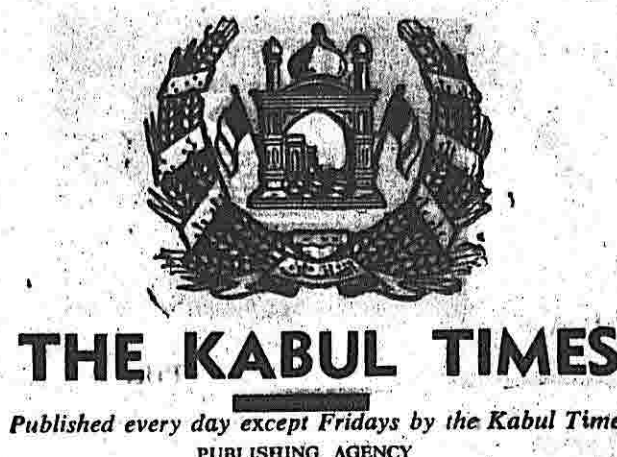
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Making Press Serve The Nation

With the coming of the new press law, newspapers are expected to play a more effective role in educating, informing and entertaining the public.

In a country like Afghanistan where, due to lack of technical facilities, local papers in the provinces are not developed to the extent desirable and necessary to meet these objectives it becomes all the more necessary for the newspapers published in the capital to reach the provinces promptly and at minimum expenditure.

Although these papers themselves need much attention and financing to improve their quality and content, at present they are much more advanced than the provincial papers.

And not all the provinces have a paper of their own. If newspapers are to be sent from the capital to the provinces, the Ministry of Communications must not only improve its postal services but also work out special rates for the delivery of printed matter. News is the most perishable commodity and therefore speed in delivery is most important. While the rates of delivery by surface mail are fairly reasonable, it is terribly slow and it may take weeks or even months before reaching the provinces in the provinces. Air mail delivery which exists at least some provinces is rapid but relatively expensive.

Not long ago the Afghan Air Authority announced plans for the further expansion of domestic services. It was said that new planes would be purchased to establish an international Afghan Airlines and the present Ariana planes would be used on domestic routes. It is hoped that this plan will materialise soon so that more frequent air services along a greater

Food For Thought

Your own safety is at stake when your neighbour's house is in flames.

—Horne

Fighting The Flies

With the coming of the summer season and the possibility of the outbreak of epidemics, effective steps are needed to ensure a greater degree of environmental hygiene. Flies are the worst enemies of public health and unfortunately no effective steps have been taken to control them. Not a very long time ago this paper drew the attention of public health authorities to this problem suggesting that greater customs facilities should be provided for the import of fly mats and insecticides as well as fly nets.

The situation at present is that fly mats are available only in a few selected pharmacies and even then they are rather expensive. One fly mat sells at anywhere between seven and ten afghanis depending on the pharmacy, the buyer, the time of the day, etc. A can of sinton, a well advertised insecticide, sells at about half a rupee and can of about half a pint. At times some of the cans are not even full. On occasions these are diluted and thus ineffective.

We feel that these prices and the fact that both insecticides and fly mats are not available easily is rather discouraging and forbidding. It is hoped that a medical code is being drafted which all pharmacies will be obligated to supply these items at the lowest possible prices.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heyward carried an editorial on European security. After giving some background information on efforts by the four major powers who on several occasions since 1954 have tried to find a solution for the problem of European security within the context of German reunification, it pointed out that with President de Gaulle's projected visit to the Soviet Union the problem of European security has once again taken the limelight.

The paper referred to the Warsaw Pact foreign minister's conference in Moscow and the possibility of talks between the French President and the Soviet authorities which may include the problem of European security.

The editorial said it remains to be seen how far the French leader will succeed in paving the way for an ultimate solution of the problem taking into consideration the independent line he is following in conducting the foreign policy of France.

As we mentioned editorially on the government's decision to send wheat to Kapisa province in order to keep prices from rising, the editorial also mentioned government efforts to keep the price of wheat and flour from rising in the capital by offering American wheat at cost price both to the public and the bakers.

It is a good thing that this activity is not confined to the capital but is being extended to the provinces as well, said the editorial.

Kapisa is a province which does not have much agricultural land. People depend on raising pomegranates. Therefore generally speaking people are not self-sufficient in grain.

While the price of wheat has been constantly rising throughout the country during recent years, it was felt that unless it was checked the people of Kapisa would be badly affected.

In conclusion the editorial hoped that the measure adopted by the government to check further rise of wheat prices in the province would prove useful.

The same issue of the paper carried an interesting story under the column 'Thousand and One Tales'. The story was about a famous general in the army of Ahmad Shah Baba whose name was Sardar Jahan Khan. He was known for his self-righteousness and self-respect.

He had a sister, whose hand was asked in marriage for Ahmad Shah Baba during Sardar Jahan Khan's absence. Naturally the girl's mother left the matter pending the general's return.

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S.V. Politics Threaten Military Successes

Meanwhile, the Viet Cong will certainly not be standing still. Counting North Vietnamese units, Viet Cong and local cadres are estimated to number some 250,000 men.

American strategists feel that ultimately these units will be so shopped up and divided by continuing pressure that they will not be able to sustain large military units in co-ordinated operation.

There is evidence that this is already starting. Recently the Viet Cong have shown marked reluctance to engage American firepower in large-scale pitched battles. Vietnam.

While this might be partially due to their desire to benefit from Saigon's present political turmoil, American military observers hope for the pattern to continue. They foresee perhaps increased attacks on a small scale but they dismiss the idea of another "mass offensive."

Meanwhile, three weeks after sending troops to smash Buddhist-inspired dissidence in the North, the military and political leadership in Vietnam is still far from the heart of the problem.

In fact, there are many who doubt that the military of South Vietnam can be solved to the advantage of those presently in power—and the United States backing them.

The 70-mill military victory was enlarged some days ago by 10 civilians to pacify the Buddhist demands that the largest date would be postponed despite fears of a Buddhist opposition is divided.

It is not clear to what extent the active Buddhist Institute is cooperating with the government's enlarging scheme—and whether it will approve the policies. A confusing communique by the institute demanded that the "armed council" be named to act on the matter.

In the north where government troops theoretically controlled the dissident stronghold of Hue, Buddhist opponents continue to be vocal.

The venerable Tri Quang, regarded as the toughest opponent of the regime, said he would boycott any election organized by the government.

A special commission charged with drafting an electoral law is still arguing about details and words. In theory, elections are to be held September 11—but few Vietnamese appear to have any enthusiasm for them.

There are also those who fear that an elected assembly would be likely to start peace overtures to North Vietnam, a possibility not excluded by American diplomats.

The powers of the first assembly have not yet been clearly defined. In any case, the government is trying to make sure that a leftist candidate is excluded from the election campaign.

The United Nations has been invited to send observers to testify to the fairness of the democratic process in the elections. It is likely, however, that if there are no neutral candidates public opinion would not be wholly represented.

After 20 years of bloodshed, changing regimes, terrorism and uncertainty peace is a magic word to many Vietnamese.

The government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky has been blunt about warning that the war has a long time. Peace demonstrations are generally considered by the regime as communist-inspired and consequently are banned.

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SOVIET DRAFT TREATY ON OUTER SPACE

Editor's note: Following is the text of a draft treaty on the exploration of celestial bodies of outer space, adopted for consideration by the 21st General Assembly by the USSR permanent UN representative.

The exploration and use of outer space is carried out to the benefit and in the interest of all countries and is a position of all mankind. Parties to this treaty undertake to grant equal terms to states engaged in space exploration.

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is open to research and use by all states without any discrimination, on the basis of equality and in conformity with international law, with free access assured to all regions of celestial bodies.

The outer space and the celestial bodies are not subject to national appropriation either through proclamation or through their utilization or occupation or by any other means.

Article 1. In exploring and utilizing outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, the parties to the treaty shall be guided by the principles of the United Nations Organization, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and development and international cooperation and mutual understanding.

Article 2. The parties to the treaty undertake to refrain from any action which might be considered as a threat to the peace, to the territorial integrity or to the political independence of any state, or as an act of aggression or as a provocation to such an act.

Article 3. The parties to the treaty undertake to refrain from any action which might be considered as a threat to the peace, to the territorial integrity or to the political independence of any state, or as an act of aggression or as a provocation to such an act.

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space, including installations taken to or built on a celestial body, shall remain intact while they are in space, or on a celestial body and on their return to the earth, and shall not be destroyed or their component parts if discovered beyond the boundaries of a State party to the treaty, in the territory of any State party to the treaty, which shall supply an identification data to the State concerned.

Article 6. The parties to the treaty bear an international responsibility for the activities on celestial bodies, whether they are effected by government agencies or non-governmental juridical persons shall operate in outer space with the permission of EOD under constant supervision by the appropriate State party to the treaty.

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Abdul Rashid Latifi Dramatised Epic Quality Of Every Man's Life In 15 Plays

Last Wednesday the first death anniversary of Abdul Rashid Latifi, the renowned dramatist and journalist, was marked in Kabul.

At a programme held on the occasion at Kabul Nandary Theatre such figures as Mohammad Osman Siddiq, Minister of Culture and Information, Abdul Latif Neshat, advisor to the Ministry and poet Zia Karizada spoke of the talented master and his selfless and devoted services to his country.

During his 37 year career Latifi held a variety of positions. But wherever he worked, each colleague and associate thought of him as a good friend.

His last assignment was the production of Kabul Theatre Art, then called Kabul Pohany Theatre.

The feeling of the artists towards him was displayed in the warm tears cruelly poured on him by his friends, who once esteemed him more than they should have, and by competitors and contenders for his position who once feared him

groundlessly.

In Latifi's plays the events, the calamities which afflict the hero, the kind of epic struggle in which he is caught is always local. This makes his tragedies more tragic for each member of the audience really could really happen to any one of them.

He isn't My Father, needs a comparatively large cast, about 25, but the focus is on the man and his family. The man is an executive in some business or industry, it is not made clear which, and it doesn't make any difference. We might call the man eccentric, the kind of person whom you are likely to call impossible. He does not accept invitations to parties if he thinks something is cooking, and the host may have ulterior motives; he accepts no gifts from representatives of foreign contractors; he accepts no hard currency as bakshish for appointing someone or waiving the dismissal of others on his way out. In fact he does not do anything unless he is sure he is doing his honest best to promote his company's reputation and financial position.

Well all the fuss his associates—those who deal with him, those who want to get him to do something

WE SAY NO TO APARTHEID, AMERICAN PERFORMERS DECLARE

Leading American actors, singers, writers and other artists have signed a declaration, "We say no to apartheid," refusing to perform in South Africa under apartheid.

Among the 62 signers of the declaration were actress Tallulah Bankhead, conductor Leonard Bernstein, actor-singer Harry Belafonte, playwright William Gibson, actress Julie Harris, and writer Arthur Miller, actor Eli Wallach, singer-actor Sammy Davis Jr., pianist Dave Brubeck, actor Van Heflin and writer Jerome Hines, singer Lena Horne, and singer Johnny Mathis.

Nancy Van Vuren, former resident of Cape Town, said the committee which she heads, will oppose governmental "denial of elementary human rights to vast numbers of non-white people in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia."

Mrs. Van Vuren, a widow, was married to a South African city editor. She currently is working on her doctorate at the University of Pittsburgh.

As the centre will be one of the main attractions in the city, said Arya, there will be many visitors there. Facilities such as refreshment stands, small restaurants are also planned.

The troupe of actors and actresses included in the group are members of Kabul Theatre Art Director Akhtar Karizada, who is one of the best actors in the country, accompanies the group.

The singers are headed by Hafizullah Khan, head of the music department of Radio Afghanistan.

Abdul Latif Neshat Malik Khan, an advisor to the Ministry of Culture and Information is the chairman of the group.

When spring breaks round me once again And roses blossom in their beds And the moisture fills their beds Making the meadows shining green: Whose fate can rival his who then Has time to saunter through the garden?

Today my star has served me well— May fortune always help so!— For I sit in a place so fair That it is lured in, far-off, Hind.

Had some devout enthusiasm, By chance set eyes upon this place He'd never have ceased praising it Until the whole world knew its name.

Across its meadows rivulets Run babbling, singing through the green: Such bright, swift-running, limpid streams Laugh Kashmir's Shalimar to scorn.

They bring a light into men's eyes And luring lay into their hearts, These waters, as they cascade down To feed the fountains' noble spring.

As the water splashes as downwards You'd think handfuls of whitest pearls Were being scattered as largest To mark some festival of joy.

The famous pleasure of Iran! Would straightaway render pride its place To this pool, with its marble fountains Adding lustre to the waters.

Khushal Khattak



A scene from the play "He Isn't My Father", which was performed at Pohany Nandary on the occasion of the first death anniversary of Latifi. The son of a corrupt father, who lives an easy life, gets into trouble just because he doesn't accept a bribe.

and do not succeed—create may make you think it perhaps is he who is eccentric.

He loses his job. Some influential businessman has given his blessings to have some more influential executive do away with him.

He does not have anything in the bank, or many worldly possessions to sell to buy food and fuel for the family.

His older daughter, 18, dies of pneumonia as she sleeps in an unheated room in the winter. His younger daughter suffers diseases resulting from malnutrition and lack of foreign contractors; he accepts no hard currency as bakshish for appointing someone or waiving the dismissal of others on his way out. In fact he does not do anything unless he is sure he is doing his honest best to promote his company's reputation and financial position.

Well all the fuss his associates—those who deal with him, those who want to get him to do something

WE SAY NO TO APARTHEID, AMERICAN PERFORMERS DECLARE

Leading American actors, singers, writers and other artists have signed a declaration, "We say no to apartheid," refusing to perform in South Africa under apartheid.

Among the 62 signers of the declaration were actress Tallulah Bankhead, conductor Leonard Bernstein, actor-singer Harry Belafonte, playwright William Gibson, actress Julie Harris, and writer Arthur Miller, actor Eli Wallach, singer-actor Sammy Davis Jr., pianist Dave Brubeck, actor Van Heflin and writer Jerome Hines, singer Lena Horne, and singer Johnny Mathis.

Nancy Van Vuren, former resident of Cape Town, said the committee which she heads, will oppose governmental "denial of elementary human rights to vast numbers of non-white people in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia."

Mrs. Van Vuren, a widow, was married to a South African city editor. She currently is working on her doctorate at the University of Pittsburgh.

As the centre will be one of the main attractions in the city, said Arya, there will be many visitors there. Facilities such as refreshment stands, small restaurants are also planned.

The troupe of actors and actresses included in the group are members of Kabul Theatre Art Director Akhtar Karizada, who is one of the best actors in the country, accompanies the group.

The singers are headed by Hafizullah Khan, head of the music department of Radio Afghanistan.

Abdul Latif Neshat Malik Khan, an advisor to the Ministry of Culture and Information is the chairman of the group.

When spring breaks round me once again And roses blossom in their beds And the moisture fills their beds Making the meadows shining green: Whose fate can rival his who then Has time to saunter through the garden?

Today my star has served me well— May fortune always help so!— For I sit in a place so fair That it is lured in, far-off, Hind.

Had some devout enthusiasm, By chance set eyes upon this place He'd never have ceased praising it Until the whole world knew its name.

Across its meadows rivulets Run babbling, singing through the green: Such bright, swift-running, limpid streams Laugh Kashmir's Shalimar to scorn.

They bring a light into men's eyes And luring lay into their hearts, These waters, as they cascade down To feed the fountains' noble spring.

As the water splashes as downwards You'd think handfuls of whitest pearls Were being scattered as largest To mark some festival of joy.

The famous pleasure of Iran! Would straightaway render pride its place To this pool, with its marble fountains Adding lustre to the waters.

Khushal Khattak

Afghan Excavating Team Finds Relics

At Sekandar Hill

KABUL, June 19.—A team of excavators from the Kabul Museum led by Dr. Shahi Mustamandi, rounded up its 28 days of work at Tappe Balandi, in M. Bacha, a Kat last Wednesday. The search ended up in findings from the third and fourth centuries A.D. that is the Sassanid-Kushan period.

At Ahe hill which is also called Sekandar Hill remains of porcelain with paintings of animals and hunters depicted on them were found.

The delegation which included Dr. Mary Mustamandi and Abdul Aziz, a photographer at Kabul Museum, and Dr. Rauf Wardak, a member of the museum staff, believes there is scope for further excavations in the area. Many sites there, are interesting from an archaeological point of view, they said.

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The delegation which included Dr. Mary Must

World Briefs

TOKYO, June 19 (DPA).—Japan has renewed its request, France not to carry out nuclear test in the Pacific Atoll of Mururoa, the foreign office announced here Saturday.

BONN, June 19 (DPA).—West German-Rumanian economic negotiations, scheduled to open here on Monday are expected to be held in a friendly climate of open-mindedness, Bonn government sources said Saturday.

The starting point of the discussions to be held by a mixed West German-Rumanian commission will be a list of requests which the Rumanian Foreign Trade Ministry George Cioba presented during his visit to Bonn last month.

AMMAN, June 19 (AP).—Jordan Saturday expressed "deep concern" over a U.S. move to remove from the rolls of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) all Palestinian refugees undergoing military training.

PEKING, June 19 (Hsinhua).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai will send a Chinese party and government delegation to the People's Republic of Albania for a friendly visit.

BELGRADE, June 19 (AP).—Yugoslavia has pledged India the equivalent of \$80 million in long-term credit, Manohar Shah, India's foreign trade minister, said here Sunday.

DAMASCUS, June 19 (AP).—Three Arabs convicted of spying for Israel were hanged in public in Damascus Saturday. Their bodies dangled for seven hours before curious and silent crowds.

The three men one Lebanese and two Syrians were sentenced to die by military trials in 1960 and 1962 for "spying for enemy". The executions were delayed by appeals.

Kushkaki

Continued from page 1
Kushkaki has worked as the head of Bakhtar News Agency for the last five years. He also served as the editor-in-chief of the Kabul Times since it was established almost five years, until last February.

His previous assignments include editorship of daily Afshar and Director General of Information at Radio Afghanistan.

He is a graduate of Ghazi High School. He received his B.A. from the University of Nebraska, and his M.A. from the University of Syracuse in the United States.

He left Afghanistan for higher education in the United States in 1952 and returned in 1957.

Abdul Hamid Mubarez is a graduate of the College of Law and has served the Ministry of Information and Culture in various capacities.

On several occasions he was Director General of Cultural Relations in the Ministry. He has also served as vice president of the agency he is now heading. His other posts include deputy editor and editor of Anis, and vice president of Afghan Tourist Organisation.

Abdul Haq Walish, is a veteran official of the Ministry. Before assuming the leadership of the office of the Afghan Information Bureau in London and Washington he was Vice President of Radio Afghanistan and Director General of the Cultural Relations Department of the Ministry. He filed the last two capacities simultaneously.

After his return from Washington last year he was appointed Director General of Public Relations in the Ministry.

He is known to the readers of the Kabul Times for his poems.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Combined Italian-English cinema-colour film *Lost Flower*
Operation Beirut

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
Iranian film *Lost Flower*

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
Indian film *Eshara*

WEATHER
Weather forecast in next 24 hours generally clear skies throughout the country.

Minimum Maximum
Kabul 15°C 35°C
Kandahar 23°C 43°C
Herat 23°C 38°C
Mazari Sharif 21°C 41°C
Farah 25°C 45°C
Kunduz 23°C 40°C

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Barat: Jodi Shahi, Tel. 20253
Afghan: Jodi Nadir, Pashun, Tel. 22919

Nadir Pashun: Second Part of Jodi Nadir Pashun, Tel. 22362
MONDAY 20th P.M. Film Show (from Soviet Embassy) Life story about the ballerina of the Bolshoi Ballet. Guests admission A.R. 50 and short subjects: Indonesian Dance and Soviet ice skating film.

Rumania To Stay Neutral In Sino-Soviet Dispute

BUCHAREST, June 19 (DPA).—Rumania intends to stay neutral in the Sino-Soviet dispute, although Bucharest welcomes Peking's moral support for Rumania's independent stance in the eastern bloc.

This is the most important result so far after three days of talks here by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who arrived here Saturday.

Reports on the first rounds of talks clearly indicate where Bucharest and Peking agree and where they hold different views, these observers say.

Thus, both countries agree in demanding independence, equal rights and non-interference in the relations of communist parties and countries.

Chou En-lai has repeatedly assured Rumania of the Chinese People's Republic's support in this "just struggle".

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Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 19 (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Qader, President of government officials' high court and public security and High Court of Judges, left for Herat province Saturday on an inspection tour of the judiciary.

KABUL, June 19 (Bakhtar).—John Hermin, a specialist in laboratories arrived here Saturday under a USAID programme to help the Afghan Film Laboratory.

The Afghan Film Laboratory, built through U.S. assistance, will be opened soon.

KABUL, June 19 (Bakhtar).—Meer Amanaullah Ansari, former director of Afghan Information Bureau in Washington, returned here Saturday.

KABUL, June 19 (Bakhtar).—The following officials returned here Saturday after further training abroad:

Dr. Ghulam Haider Nazir, of Kabul Maternity Hospital, from United States after practicing obstetrics for 20 months in hospitals, under a United States government scholarship.

Mohammad Azam Bazar, Technical official of Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry from the United States after studying plant pathology for two years under U.S. government grant.

Aziz Ahmad, official of Ariana Aeronautical from the United States after studying civil airports administration.

Abdul Hamid Nasir, official of Justice Ministry, from Britain after studying Public Administration under the Colombo Plan.

Informal observers here regarded it as the strongest warning to Iran that unless the government took immediate steps to aid the motor trade, Rhodesian Motor Trade Association President Josa Sager said Saturday.

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VOL. V, NO. 73

THE KABUL TIMES

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Effects Of Sanctions Are Felt In Rhodesia

SEATTLE, Washington, June 20, (AP)—British Ambassador Patrick Dean said economic sanctions against the Rhodesian government were not designed to destroy that country.

"That would be in no one's interest," he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Seattle Rotary Club. The sanctions, supported by the United States, are having their effect, the diplomat said.

"Credit is hard to come by, Rhodesia's foreign exchange earnings have been heavily reduced. There is growing unemployment and immigration has increased."

"The cost of the sanctions to Britain is heavy, but we are quite certain that it is necessary not only from the point of view of British and Rhodesian interests, but also for Africa as a whole," Dean said.

CIA To Be Headed By Richard Helms

WASHINGTON, June 20, (Reuter)—A professional, secret agent will head the controversial United States Central Intelligence Agency for the first time since its inception, if the American Senate agrees with President Lyndon Johnson's choice announced Saturday.

Richard Helms, 33, deputy-director of the agency for the past year and nominated by President Johnson as successor to Rear Admiral William Raborn whose resignation was announced earlier joined the CIA on its formation.

He is the first man to be taken from the agency itself to be its head. After the agency was founded by Allan Dulles, both Admiral Raborn and his predecessor, John McCone, were brought in from outside.

While in the navy during World War II, Helms served with the office of strategic services and on intelligence work by joining the American war department's strategic services unit. Late in 1946 he joined the Central Intelligence group and became a member of the CIA when it was formed.

Helms, who while serving under Dulles went through the agency's darkest moment during the abortive Bay of Pigs landing in Cuba in 1961, has managed to avoid most of the criticism leveled at the CIA.

The change in command comes as Senate complaints about CIA operations are growing and more demands are being made to extend supervision by congress of the agency.

**Diamonds To Be Known
As 666-2 Under Code**

WASHINGTON, June 20, (Reuter)—Diamonds are to be known in a new language simply as 666-2 under code adopted for computer handling of freight by the international air transport association.

Caviar will be 032-01, Ost-rich feathers 291-58.

**FOR SHEER
DELIGHT**

**AT THE
CINEMA**

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7, 30 and 10 p.m.
Combined Italian-English cinema-
scope colour film
Operation Betray

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
Iranian film *Lost Flower*

KABUL CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7, 30 and 10 p.m.
Indian colour film *Shahane*

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7, 30 and 10 p.m.
Indian film *Edura*

PARMI CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7, 30 and 10 p.m.
Indian film *Shir Del*

WEATHER
Weather forecast for next 24 hours
generally clear skies throughout the
country.

Kabul Minimum 15°C Maximum 35°C
Kandahar 23°C 43°C
Herat 20°C 38°C
Mazari Sharif 21°C 41°C
Farah 25°C 45°C
Kunduz 23°C 40°C

Pharmacies Open Tonight
Watan: Second part of Jodi
Nadir Fashun, Tel. 21028.
Parbad: First part of Jodi
Mawar, Tel. 24908.
Ansari: Ansari Waat, Sabri
Nur, Tel. 20220.
Lulmar: Jodi Malwand near
Pamir Cinema, Tel. 24174.

WORLD BRIEFS

MOSCOW, June 20, (Reuter)—The Soviet New Agency said that launching of an American Titan-3 rocket carrying communications satellites was a step in the direction of the creation of a military system of global communication.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 20, (Reuter)—The East German team Thursday withdrew from the world amateur wrestling championships here in protest against the state department's restrictions governing their visas to the United States.

VIENNA, June 20, (Reuter)—India and Hungary have signed an agreement on economic cooperation in Budapest, the official Hungarian news agency reported.

DAMASCUS, June 20, (Reuter)—The Syrian Prime Minister, Dr. Youssef Zeayen, Thursday attacked "petroleum" monopolies and oil companies "which are charged, with supporting reactionaries."

DACCÁ, June 20, (Reuter)—More than 100,000 people were made homeless Thursday when the river Teesta burst its banks and washed away several villages in the Rangpur district about 200 miles northwest of here.

OKLAHOMA, June 20, (AP)—Overnight heat killed four pipe inspectors while they worked in a 2,300-foot (700m) long tube 10 feet (3m) below the ground.

The 500-degree (260°C) heat struck the men about 1,500 feet (450m) into the tube.

AMSTERDAM, June 20, (Reuter)—Only the crash of thunder and drenching rain disturbed the funeral Friday of a plasterer whose death has provoked four days of bitter rioting in this normally tranquil capital.

While 51-year-old Jan Wegelaar to his grave, the government alerted 3,500 troops and tanks to stand by.

TOKYO, June 20, (DPA)—Japan and South Korea signed documents Friday on a one-million-dollar loan for improvement of railway bridge over the Han Kang river.

ACCRA, June 20, (AP)—Four men ministers of the deposed Nkrumah regime were among 18 persons released Thursday from protective custody.

Former UN General Assembly President Alex. Quason-Sackey, was included among those released.

DAR ES SALLAM, June 20, (Reuter)—The People's Republic of China is making Tanzania a two

**Primitive Indians
Terrorising Tribes
In Amazon Jungles**

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 20, (Reuter)—A race of primitive Indians never yet seen by white men are reported to be terrorising other tribes in the Amazon jungle, and a 39-man expedition is setting out shortly from Belém at the river's mouth in search of them.

Qatari bows, stone-headed axes and other huge weapons brought back from the battlefields indicate the warriors are about seven feet tall.

The giants are called Krem-Aoktors, meaning "bush-basin hair-crests." They are said to shave a top of the top of their heads, smear it with a resinous substance called Aneska and wear a stick of hair.

The only people who claim to have seen them are men of the Calapo nation living on the enormous Xingu national Indian reservation. They say the giants are massacring their people on hunting trips and spreading terror among the peaceful villagers.

Their complaints were reported here by air force cadets returning from jungle.

Senior Francisco Mireles, one of the most experienced scouts of the Indian protection service, said the man credited with pacifying the fierce Xavante Indians, is leading the expedition from Belém. They will paddle and motor along the river for almost a month before they reach the so-called caudex of blood, where they will enter the hunting-grounds of the giants.

Senior Mireles told reporters, he would take presents of knives, cloth, fish hooks and mirrors in the hope his expedition would be received peacefully by the giants.

"But if we are not," he shall use force to frighten them into a more hospitable frame of mind," he said.

In Brazil, it is forbidden to use arms against the Indians, under a law which the SPI helped to have passed.

An important part of the task is to prevent the giants from interrupting work on a road to link Xavante, an SPI outpost, with Cachimbo, an air force advance base. The road runs through their hunting-grounds.

The expedition is expected to leave in about two weeks' time and reach the territory between July 20 and 25.

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USSR, Finnish Leaders Propose Meeting On European Security

HELSINKI, June 19, (AP)—A conference on European security problems with all countries concerned taking part was proposed in a communique issued Monday after the six-day official visit to Finland by Soviet Premier Kosygin.

**Sukarno Invites
Pope Paul VI To
Visit Indonesia**

ROME, June 20, (AP)—President Sukarno has invited Pope Paul VI to visit Indonesia, the Indonesian embassy in Rome announced.

The announcement said the invitation was given to the Pope last Monday by Franz Seda, Indonesian Minister of Education, Culture and Sports.

The embassy said that during the audience the Pope said "Indonesia is a stabilizing factor in Southeast Asia and because of this has an important mission to accomplish for the maintenance of peace in the world."

The Vatican disclosed no details of the audience, as is usual.

There was no indication whether the Pope might go to Indonesia. He went to the holy land in January 1964, to India in December 1964, and to New York to address the United Nations in October 1965.

He has been invited since to support for efforts to conclude an agreement on the cessation of underground nuclear tests in continuation of the 1963 Moscow Treaty.

Both parties consider the question of disarmament of great importance and agreed on the importance of the conclusion of an international treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The parties also affirmed their support for efforts to conclude an agreement on the cessation of underground nuclear tests in continuation of the 1963 Moscow Treaty.

Finland's Prime Minister Rafael Paasio has accepted an invitation to visit Moscow at a date to be fixed later.

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Alli Mohammad Zahra, M. R. Elham, professors at the College of Letters; Mohammad Arif Ghani, president of board of planning in the Ministry of Planning; and Abdul Haq Walleh, President of Cultural Affairs at the Ministry of Information and Culture are members of the Afghan delegation.

Delegates from Iran are Ahmad Aram, a staff member of the Farsi Encyclopedia; Manuchehr Buzurg, a member of culture Foundation of Iran; and Najaf Darabadi, member of the Tehran Franklin Publications.

Members of the seminar from Pakistan are participating in an observer from the United Nations are participating in the seminar.

At the inaugural meeting, this morning Sen. Hadi Davi, president of the Meshtrano Jirga, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Education, Information and Culture and Kabul University and some members of the diplomatic corps here also participated.

The main speaker at this morning's session was Chairman Habibullah. After giving the historical background of translation in Afghanistan which, as he put it, started during the Ghaznavid era, he said people can be classified in two categories concerning the incorporation of foreign words into Dari or Paktia. There are those who use as many foreign words as they can possibly think of both in translation and in their daily conversation.

This is not a very healthy and if popularized would lead to the fatal abolishment of the basic language.

There are also those who indulge in the other extreme. They never use foreign words and try to coin new and artificial words which make the resulting language almost unintelligible.

He mentioned a coined Paktia word "sal" which means "dog." The word has been created from using first letters of three words: Qab (water), Sikil (drinking) and loahay (pot).

The speaker favoured moderation in this matter. He would like to see a foreign word used only when a suitable indigenous word can not be found.

A discussion followed Habibullah's speech in which members of the seminar and those who were attending it as observers took part.

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PK 807 FLIGHT NO. PK. AIRCRAFT
F-27 CLASS
F-27
1100 dep. KABUL arr. PESHAWAR 1050
1300 dep. PESHAWAR arr. KABUL 1030

Balance Of Terror
Upset By Anti
Missile System

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These officials hold the view that the missile offence on both the U.S. and Russia is likely to stay ahead of the defence, and that atomic war will be deterred as a result.

Dr. John Gester Junior, defence director of research and engineering, put it this way in recently released testimony for congress:

"We are designing the best defensive system which current technology permits, but it still could not prevent millions of lives being lost and major cities being destroyed in an almost sure event."

"Surely, the Russians, if they are at all reasonable, must know that they too would lose millions of lives."

**Fortune Comes
Like Lightning**

TURIN, ITALY, June 20, (AP)—Fortune came to Giovanni Turinetti like a bolt of lightning out of the sky.

The lightning, in fact, knocked down part of a wall of an old building Turinetti owns at nearby Orbassano. When he went to assess the damage Tuesday, he found exposed an old jar containing 47 gold coins of the 17th century.

They probably were hidden in the wall when the village was under siege in 1684, Turinetti says. He now is checking with experts to learn how much the coins are worth.

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THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Seminars Promote Regional Co-operation

The translation seminar which was opened yesterday and which was referred to as a practical step towards the promotion of regional co-operation by the Minister of Information and Culture should serve as an example that co-operation between countries in this region is both possible and desirable in other social and economic fields.

Problems facing nations in this region are in most cases similar and therefore common solutions could be advantageously worked out. There is much that the participating countries could do towards the further strengthening of their economic and trade relations.

Afghanistan, it so happens, occupies a central position in the region. With an improved system of highways and communication it can play a very effective role in making such co-operation possible. As an example the Soviet Union conducts a large volume of trade and technical assistance with both Pakistan and India. Surely the new highways constructed in this country during the past few years would be a great advantage to these countries which can serve as indispensable economic arteries in the region.

The translation seminar in itself is expected to solve many of the problems that exist in the region as far as the transfer of knowledge is concerned. The seminar perhaps can deliberate on ways and means of compiling special technical dictionaries, in the Dari language which could be made use of in Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both today's *Israh* and yesterday's *Anis* carry wide coverage of the opening of the translation seminar at the library of Kabul University. Pictures from the opening session appeared in both papers.

Anis carried an editorial on the establishment of provincial branches of the Women's Society.

In conformity with the latest social and political developments in Afghanistan a new movement is being noticed for the advancement of women. Campaign against illiteracy among women is going ahead in a satisfactory manner. Institutes for the education of women and girls all the way from the primary level to high schools and colleges are being developed.

A large number of the fairer sex are taking increasing interest in becoming educated, said the editorial in order to provide additional education facilities for a number of women who for one reason or another have not been able to continue with their studies in schools the women's society in the capital is running regular classes to enlighten them on various aspects of modern living.

The Women's Society in spite of difficulties has been able to carry out its activities. During recent years, the activities of the society have considerably expanded in the capital and branches have been established in the provinces.

The opening of a branch in the province of Faryab is the latest initiative taken for the enlightenment of the provincial women. The female staff people have volunteered to assist the newly established organization financially and otherwise is very encouraging. It is a sign of the growing interest among the provincial people in getting their womenfolk educated. It is also a growing sign of cooperation between the government and the people.

The editorial in conclusion expressed the hope that the Women's Society would be able to establish its branches in the remaining provinces.

The same issue of the paper devoted a full page to interviews with some of the distinguished writers and literary figures on whether a writer's articles and other works originally published in one paper or magazine should be used in other publications without consent.

Opinions differed. Some were of the opinion that the act is equivalent to theft and as such punishable by law. Others maintained that in the absence of any reference on this issue in the press law and in the absence of a copyright convention, articles may be used in full or part by other papers and magazines, but it would be more

Food For Thought

An opponent can be bombed into surrender or even into non-existence but he cannot be bombed into honest negotiations.

—Dr. Charles E. Osgood.

Basutoland To Become Independent Soon

Following is an informative description of Basutoland which is to become independent on October 4 this year.

The whole of Basutoland—area 11,716 square miles—lies at altitudes over 5,000 feet above sea level. The 'lowland' areas, mainly a narrow strip along the southern and western borders, are the valleys of the Orange River and its tributaries, vary from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. The remaining two-thirds of the territory, known as highland, consists of high, treeless and grass-covered mountain ranges linked at the northern end with the Drakensberg range, rising to 11,425 feet, which forms the eastern boundary with Natal. Basutoland is wholly surrounded by the Republic of South Africa, many of whose principal rivers rise in northern Basutoland.

The population, estimated in 1961 at 697,000 (with an additional 130,000 absent from the territory) is almost wholly African but includes a small number of Europeans (under 2,000 in 1956 census). The African inhabitants, the Basotho, are divided into a number of tribal groupings acknowledging the supremacy of a Paramount Chief, who, together, form the Basuto.

The capital, Maseru, (estimated population 9,000 in 1962) is the only town in the territory with a population of over 5,000 persons. Seventy per cent of the

population are Christians, divided almost equally between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

The emergence of the Basotho as a nation within a nation, gathered momentum from 1818 when Moshoeshoe gathered the remnants of the various clans which had been scattered by the wars of the Zulu and the Xhosa. A series of treaties with the British, both the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony, led to the protection of the Basotho.

Finally, in 1894, Moshoeshoe and his people were recognized as British subjects and their territory as British. In 1871 Basutoland was annexed to the Cape Colony but difficulties between the Cape Government and the Basotho led to hostilities and in 1884 the territory was restored to the direct control of the British Crown through the High Commissioner for South Africa.

From 1884 until 1960 Basutoland was headed by a Resident Commissioner co-operated with the hereditary Chieftainship.

An advisory body—the Basutoland Council—comprising the Paramount Chief and 29 Basotho nominated members, was constituted in 1910. From 1957, 42 seats in the Council were filled by elected members. A new constitution brought into force on March 1960. This provided for an

Executive Council with an elected element and an 80-member legislative body—the Basutoland National Council—of which half the members were elected.

A constitutional conference which met in London in April and May 1964 agreed on a new constitution based on proposals submitted by a Basutoland constitutional commission representing both the Chieftainship and the political parties.

This pre-independence constitution came into effect on May 1, 1965, after a general election on 29th April, at which the Basutoland National Party (led by the present Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan) won 31 of the 60 seats in the National Assembly. The Basutoland Congress Party (led by Ntsu Mokhele) obtained 25 seats and the Basutoland People's Party (led by Dr. S.P. Makotoke) 4 seats.

The present constitution provides for a Basutoland Parliament comprising a National Assembly of 60 members and a Senate consisting of 22 principal chiefs and seven other persons nominated by the Paramount Chief (now styled Molelehi).

At the April 1964 constitutional conference, the British Government formally undertook to give effect to a request for independence from the people of Basutoland.

(Contd. on page 4)

France - USSR: Inexhaustible Possibilities

The following are excerpts from an article written by Sergei Romanovsky, and published in a recent issue of Moscow's *Pravda*.

Cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and France has been developing fruitfully both for them and for international progress, as is evident from even a cursory glance at the past and present of Europe.

The long-standing traditions behind the economic, political, cultural and intellectual ties between the two countries are not accidental, but are the result of the historical process. The French and Soviet peoples have been working together for centuries, and the other side of the coin is the fact that the French and Soviet peoples have been working together for centuries, and the other side of the coin is the fact that the French and Soviet peoples have been working together for centuries.

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Their works are read not only in translations but in the original too, for the French language is extensively studied here. On the other hand, we are well aware of the interest in the Russian language in France and of the successes achieved in studying it.

Soviet-French medical ties are also very important. Both Soviet and French doctors conduct a broad exchange of experience, take part in international and national congresses, do joint research on 'urgent problems that concern all mankind—oncology, leukaemia, radiation sickness and psychopharmacology.

Soviet-French exchanges in science and engineering will increase by about 50 per cent each year as against 1965, a year which was outstanding for their scope and useful results. Joint work is being done in many fields of science and engineering.

Quite recently we ourselves were able to see how promising was this cooperation. The Soviet-French television TV screen, transmitted via the Soviet 'Molnii-1' communications satellite, was the first 'French-Soviet' colour TV screen.

Our peoples attach great importance to contacts in the field of the arts. Advertisements for French films at our cinemas and of our films in France are quite usual. Our people are still remembering the great interest in the culture of France—a country which has made a tremendous contribution to civilisation. Soviet-French writers, Jules Verne and Romain Rolland and other French writers of both past and present are probably the

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More Investment Needed In Field Of Insurance

With all the publicity that we are giving to insurance in Afghanistan, it is more than one way it is crystal clear that the field is too wide, that the 'developed' countries need to contribute more in investing in insurance and that insurance as a means of luring foreign capital be expanded.

Unfortunately, in Afghanistan so far there is only one insurance company. This company if one goes through its activities carefully, is limited in its scope and is mainly concerned with providing insurance on merchandise in transport and some fire insurance. In the field of insurance, it is first and foremost in need of a state insurance corporation. This corporation, if it is to be an advantage, it will, by offering an insurance bond to the public, take the savings of the people and invest them in development projects. It will also provide people with the opportunity to invest in something and earn a bit of money for their families.

A state insurance bond with a premium of say 20 years sold for 30,000 afghanis should secure an investor at least 50,000 afghanis by the termination of the premium.

This is how the big state corporations in some of the developing countries operate.

The offering of such premiums will also serve as a good security measure. The X should be given a chance by the state insurance corporation to purchase an insurance policy for his life. The state insurance policy for his life.

The country has suffered a great deal in the way of financial loss from fire-destruction of state-owned buildings. The best remedy is for the government to make a law by which all the state-owned buildings must be insured.

Similarly, some of our markets in some of the congested areas of the cities must, by municipal regulation, be insured. This will, in addition to protecting the interests of the owners of the markets, insure the 'standard' safety of the shop owners in the markets and stalls.

We do not know how far it is possible, but the government could study whether some of the major state enterprises could also be insured.

It is certain that the insurance company is ready to handle the insurance of hydroelectric dams and big factories owned and run by the state. The 'Soviet' Life Insurance has not yet come to this country. There are some Afghans who are interested in insuring their own lives against accidents, fires and unexpected deaths.

Investment is not a field in which the government alone should and can invest, some of our businessmen ought to come forward and invest in insurance. It is interesting to note that most of the insurance companies themselves are insured by insurance companies in England.

The insurance companies established by the private sector could be insured by the bigger companies and thus the danger of losing one's invested capital in one big deal will not exist any longer.

Afghan Woolen Mill To Produce Pieces From Camel Hair

KABUL, June 21, (Bakhtar)—The Afghan Woolen Textiles Ltd. is planning to produce piece-goods from camel hair. It is also planning to increase its production of wool yarns for carpet weaving.

An official of the factory has said that on the basis of agreements with the Ministry of Mines and Industries investment in the factory will increase by another 50 million afghanis. 'As camel hair does not need any processing or dyeing it will be economical,' said the official.

The number of employees has also increased from 300 to 550. A substantial increase has occurred in the number of sales-shops both in Kabul and the provinces.

Chapter 3: Procedures Involved in 'Trial in Absentia' of a Felon Article 330: If an accused be committed for trial in the felony court, by the Provincial Court's referral order, and he, notwithstanding the summons being personally submitted to him, fails to attend the specified session, he is legally considered as present, and the Court can try him in absentia. The Court, likewise, bears the authority to postpone the criminal prosecution and reissue a summons or an arrest order obligating him for the second time to attend an allotted session.

Article 328: If the conditions call for delaying the criminal prosecution, the adjourned session shall be held after eight days in the on-going session or during the next term.

Article 324: Only the defense lawyers who represent the accused before the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and the Provincial Courts are allowed to defend the accused in a Court of Felony.

Article 325: The defense counsel is duty bound to present the accused in person or by sending a substitute therefor unless he has a sanctioned excuse. In the advent of his failure, the lawyer may be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand afghanis. This provision does not preclude the possibility of reprimanding the defense lawyers. And the court may

exempt him from the forfeiture if it is appropriate.

H.D. Jay Believes Company's Success Is Assured

H. D. Jay, the General Manager and President of Afghan Insurance Company, has been engaged in the insurance industry for 38 years, in the course of which, he has served in the U.K., Africa, and the Far East.

He arrived in Kabul in January, 1964 in order to take up his present appointment and was responsible for the formation and development of Afghan Insurance Company.

As General Manager he is of the opinion that the Afghan Insurance Company is making a direct contribution to the economic development of Afghanistan and there are strong indications that this development, together with increased industrialization will lead to the services of Afghan Insurance Company being in great demand, and that the success of the Afghan Insurance Company is assured.

Abdullah Anvari (Vice-Chairman) President of Government Employees Pension Fund; H. D. Jay, General Manager and President of Afghan Insurance Company.

Start of Operations Thus on March 21, 1964 (Hamal 1, 1343), Afghanistan's first insurance company was established and met with immediate support from many important sectors of the business community.

Before the Afghan Insurance Company existed, insurances effected on property in Afghanistan, export from and on imports into Afghanistan were either placed with

the few foreign insurance companies represented by agencies in Kabul, or direct with insurers abroad. This constituted a drain on this country's foreign exchange resources, but this has been substantially reduced as increasing numbers of their insurances with Afghanistan's own national insurance company.

Aims of the Company The Afghan Insurance Company aims at providing its customers with

a complete, up-to-date and efficient insurance service. The measure of its success in this respect is indicated by the fact that in the first year of operation it accepted gross premiums of approximately Af. 14,000,000, in the second year this figure was increased by 75 per cent to Af. 24,000,000.

From the outset it offered insurance against the risks of fire, earthquake, explosions, riot and theft on various classes of property and materials. 'ALL RISKS' insurance is available in respect of transit risk (i.e. insurance of exports and imports, generally known as 'Marine Insurance'). In the field of 'Aviation Insurance' the Company has the major share of all the insurances effected by Afghanistan's national airline, Ariana, including the insurance of the aircraft, the passengers, the crew and the cargo.

Motor insurance providing compensation for damage to cars and trucks and for liabilities to third parties is widely transacted; as is also the insurance of goods in transit. Compensation, fidelity, personal accident and public liability risks.

Whilst the Afghan Insurance Company is not yet in a position to expand into the field of Life Assurance, it is hoped that the population statistics which the Government is compiling will provide the necessary data to enable suitable life insurance to be arranged. It may, therefore, be possible for the Company to engage in Life Assurance within the next decade, or so.

Reinsurance It may be wondered how an insurance company with a relatively small capital of Af. 15,000,000 can accept the insurance of risk which may involve the company in very heavy liabilities.

To meet this situation, the Afghan Insurance Company has arranged that the Guardian Assurance Company Ltd. of London, the Swiss Reinsurance Company of Zurich and other reinsurers shall accept part of the liabilities underwritten by the Afghan Insurance Company. In this way, the Company avoids over-commitment under any of the policies of insurance which it issues. The insuring public need have no doubt as to the capacity of the Afghan Insurance Company to accept insurances of any magnitude nor of its ability to meet its commitments. It has behind it the vast resources of the London reinsurance market, which is the world's major centre for reinsurance transactions.

It is of interest to note that of the claims settled by the Afghan Insurance Company a considerable proportion is contributed by the

Company's reinsurers. As these contributions are made in hard currencies they represent a direct gain to this country's foreign exchange position.

World-Wide Organisation The Afghan Insurance Company has at its disposal the world-wide organisation of the Guardian Assurance Company Limited which enables it to deal promptly and effectively with claims arising abroad under Marine (transportation) policy, personal accident policies, etc.

As the majority of Afghanistan's exports are to Hamburg, London and New York, special attention has been given to the arrangements for surveys and claims settlements in those cities.

Various parts of the world to arrange insurance of their exports to Afghanistan, by giving brief details to the Afghan Insurance Company's representatives in the countries of origin.

Insurance Premiums The Afghan Insurance Company aims at being competitive, subject to the prime consideration of rates of premium charged are economic. It has for its guidance the rates of premium charged in countries where conditions are similar to those in Afghanistan. When the Company has been in existence longer, it will compile its own statistics, which will then be the basis for its premium structure.

It will be appreciated that many factors are taken into consideration when fixing the premium for the various classes of insurance. For example, it is less costly to insure a concrete building against fire than it is to insure one built of wood or unburnt brick. Because of its geographical position, Afghanistan's exports and imports suffer greatly in transit which effect the rates for 'Marine' insurance. The Afghan Insurance Company is trying to persuade importers and exporters to improve packing methods. This is especially necessary for carpets, many of which arrive at their destination damaged by water, loading hooks, etc., and heavy losses fall to be met by the Company. Improved packing may result in lower rates of premiums and would enable the carpets to reach world markets in better condition, thus attracting higher prices.

Future Developments At the moment the 'Company' is managed by trained insurance officials on secondment from the 'Guardian'. Amongst their activities, the training of the Afghan staff in the principles and practice of insurance forms an important part. It is fortunate that the company's staff is composed of Afghans.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Afghan Insurance Co. Provides Customers Effective Service

By A. Staff Writer

As a step towards further economic development in Afghanistan, the Afghan Government decided in 1961, to explore the possibility of forming a national insurance company. To this end, discussion took place in London in 1962, and in 1963 insurance cover was visited Afghanistan for an on-the-spot survey. The outcome of these negotiations was the formation of the Afghan Insurance Company, as an Afghan-British joint venture with a capital of Af. 15,000,000, 51 per cent of which is subscribed by Afghan institutions, corporations and individuals; the remaining 49 per cent being contributed by the Guardian Assurance Company Ltd. of London. The share-holders have appointed the following Board of Directors:

Junaid Khan Ghawal (Chairman) President of Pashtany Tarjaty Bank; Abdurrahman Anvari (Vice-Chairman) President of Government Employees Pension Fund; H. D. Jay, General Manager and President of Afghan Insurance Company.

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Cargo being loaded on an 'Ariana' plane. The Afghan Insurance Company is the insurer of exports from Afghanistan and of the 'Ariana' Fleet.

Company's reinsurers. As these contributions are



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

Friendship is a union of spirits, a marriage of hearts, and the bond of virtue.

—William Penn

De Gaulle In Moscow

The man who is often portrayed by cartoonists as the gate-keeper of Europe with a long bat in his hand looking for the Americans is now in Moscow hoping to break down barriers between East and West and to consolidate the chances of peace in Europe. The French President General de Gaulle's visit to the USSR takes place at a crucial moment when the kind of crisis which the western alliance which is in reality far reaching and profound without showing much on the surface. He has declared the French withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and also the withdrawal of the NATO headquarters from Paris. He goes to Moscow with the following credit card proving beyond any doubt that he means what he says and aspires what he means:

1. The seven year Algerian war ended, by signing the Evian agreements mainly through de Gaulle's fairness and initiative.
2. The French constitution which was amended at his recommendation gives him a stronger mandate from the people.
3. He was the one who extended official recognition to the People's Republic of China and France has now full diplomatic representation in Peking as the only major western power.
4. He was the man to say no to British entry into the Common Market, by doing so avoided the possible rivalry to French leadership in Western Europe.
5. Banking on the vast experience France has in dealing with problems in Southeast Asia and banking on the lessons of Dien Bien Phu,

It was General de Gaulle who proposed that Southeast Asia should become neutral which has implied the withdrawal of the American forces from the area.

6. Determined to make his country stand on an equal footing with other nuclear powers, de Gaulle refused to send any representative to the 15-nation disarmament committee in Geneva. The French seat is still vacant and consequently the committee has never lived up to its name and has always remained a 14-member body.

7. To undermine the status of the dollar and the pound as means of setting international financial gold standard, General de Gaulle recommended the gold standard after working for several years to boost French gold reserves.

8. Guided by his ideal of national sovereignty and an independent French voice, he refused to sign the historic Moscow test ban treaty making France about the only major Western power to continue testing nuclear weapons.

9. He has already made known his intention that he is for greater cooperation with eastern European countries.

Although it is too early to pass any judgement on the outcome of his Moscow visit, one thing is almost certain: he is not likely to let any opportunity slip through his fingers for keeping Europe strictly for the Europeans.

His endeavours may well lead to the easing of tensions in Europe, thus paving the way for the ultimate solution of long-standing problems, among which is the problem of German reunification as the central issue in European security.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Health Caravan". Public is one of the problems the solution of which requires both individual as well as collective responsibility, said the editorial. Fortunately this responsibility is being met both by the people and the authorities concerned in a progressive manner.

There are, however, certain shortcomings which prohibit the proper treatment of patients in certain parts of the country.

Outlining these shortcomings the editorial mentioned irregular system of public transport, financial difficulties, lack of medical staff, and the inadequate means of diagnosing diseases. These problems are not so acute in the capital. People have complaints as far as the high prices of drugs are concerned.

Pointing out some of the public health problems even in the capital the editorial said the health insurance scheme for government officials is not at all satisfactory; the functioning of pharmacies and other medical facilities is rather negligible when compared to the light of per unit area or population; there are a large number of quacks operating in various parts of the city and pharmacy staff and dispensers are ill-equipped to do their jobs properly.

In most cases the dispenser cannot read and understand prescriptions and there is a danger of dispensing the wrong drug.

The ministry of public health, the editorial went on, being fully aware of these shortcomings is doing what ever possible to improve the situation. Public health becomes more complicated as one moves away from the capital. The provincial people are facing greater difficulties as regards the lack of doctors, hospitals and other medical facilities.

The few hospitals and doctors or pharmacies that are available in the provincial capitals or districts can in no way meet the present demand for improved medical services, the editorial asserted.

In some of the remote provincial districts the old-fashioned quack medicine is still being applied with all its hazards. That is why the ministry of public health resorted to sending mobile medical units to the provinces.

The first public health caravan which has been made available through the co-operation of the CARE-MEDICO institute and which is fully equipped to cope with any emergency has been sent to the remote districts of Farah and Hazarajat. It is hoped the editorial said that the step would

be of immediate help to the suffering patients of these areas.

It is expected that this sort of activity will not remain confined to only a few places and will be carried in all parts of the country needing urgent modern medical assistance.

Today's Anis carries an editorial on the translation seminar. After stressing

the importance and need for translation in the transfer of knowledge and experience from the advanced countries to the developing nations, the editorial expresses the hope that good use is made of the opportunity provided by the seminar in pinpointing out translation difficulties and working out practical solutions for them.

Indians would rejoice at the departure from the Pakistan political scene of Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the *Guardian* newspaper said in a 21 editorial.

President Ayub might desire to conduct the dispute with India in a more general manner, and to come to terms on a number of minor matters in which cooperation would produce positive benefits.

"To that extent Mr. Bhutto's departure is welcome," the paper said. However, there did not seem to be the slightest likelihood that President Ayub would abandon the fundamentals of his government's policy towards Kashmir.

The *New York Times* reported today that the United States Air Force is developing a new generation of giant missiles "designed to penetrate into Soviet defence."

The *Times* quoted Pentagon sources as saying the new solid-fuel missiles were being prepared "in the face of mounting evidence that the Russians have started to employ a far-flung missile defence."

In a June 20 editorial the *Washington Post* said, "As anguishing as the price of war in South Vietnam may be, in the lives of Americans and in the lives of the soldiers of the countries allied with us, it is difficult to see any alternative that would not exchange present for future danger, inspire new aggression elsewhere and confirm in all aggressors renewed faith in force as an instrument of policy."

The *Washington Evening Star* said that the United States must continue to raise the cost of aggression at its source.

Noting that limited results in Vietnam, the *Star* concludes: "If the President finally has concluded that what needs to be done, there should be no quailing at the prospect. He ought to have, and we believe he will have, the support of the great majority of Americans."

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Atom Free Zone For Central Europe

Submitted in consultation with the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which contains detailed proposals. Should the main points of this memorandum be approved by our committee, the way to concrete discussions to establish an atom-free zone in Central Europe. The same idea is asserting itself in Northern Europe.

The urgency of the idea of atom-free zones has also been reflected in the general discussion in our Committee. It was raised by the delegates of Brazil, Burma, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic, Rumania, Sweden and the Soviet Union.

The proposals for atom-free zones in various parts of the world are aimed at the same goal of strengthening the security of members of the United Nations. We think the danger of a nuclear world war.

While submitting concrete proposals for the establishment of an atom-free zone in Europe and Central Europe, we have frequently declared we favour the most effective control of the fulfilment and observation of the nuclear obligation. We propose that the control and security of both states should be decided by the states concerned themselves.

The memorandum also provides for the control of the nuclear powers to respect the atom-free zone. These powers will also undertake, in the event of conflict, not to use nuclear weapons against any targets in the area of the zone.

The idea of setting up an atom-free zone in Central Europe, far from being a new idea, has in fact become a very timely one. The events of the last few years are all arguments in its favour. It would be difficult to deny that had this zone been established in the situation in Europe and probably in the world would have now improved.

In the last few years this idea has attracted new supporters throughout the world. It can be seen from the fact that today's world would object to the discussion of this problem.

Eight-Nation Effort To Harness Mekong

The Mekong, tenth among the world's great rivers, is being harnessed to serve 50 million people of the Indo-China peninsula: Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Under leadership of the United Nations, 21 industrialized countries have joined in an international undertaking to develop the lower Mekong river basin as a key to peace in southeast Asia.

Responding to an appeal by U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, eight governments in May pledged \$241 million to develop a dam and power plant on a Mekong tributary, the Nam Ngum in Laos.

The U.S. contribution of half the cost was the nation's first major commitment following President Johnson's Johns Hopkins University speech in April, 1965 in which he offered support toward a massive economic development program for southeast Asia. He called upon U Thant to take the lead in a plan for developing the area.

Other countries whose combined pledges matched the U.S. contribution for the Nam Ngum Dam are Japan, the Netherlands, Canada, Thailand, Denmark, Australia and New Zealand. The World Bank will administer the project. Japanese engineers are working on designs for the dam and power station.

The lower Mekong is more than 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) long, draining an area of 235,000 square miles (61,000 square kilometers), a land mass larger than all of France, and more than half of the world's population lives in its basin.

The Mekong rises in the Himalayas of the great Tibetan plateau. It flows through China to enter the South China Sea.

the Indo-China peninsula at the Burma-Lao border. From source to delta in South Vietnam, where it empties into the South China Sea, the entire river is 2,600 miles (4,160 kilometers) long.

In the lower Mekong basin the river runs through the jungles and mountains of Laos, a semi-arid plateau in southern Laos, and Cambodia and the South Vietnam delta. Less than three percent of land along its banks is irrigated.

This master plan includes construction or installation of dams, locks, powerhouses, generating equipment, transmission lines, irrigation canals and pumping stations, as well as improvement of navigation and control of floods. Development of farming, mineral resources and industries are essential parts of the scheme.

At present, not a single bridge crosses the mainstem. In the midst of political differences, the non-political task of developing the Mekong has gone forward.

Unified action by Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and South Vietnam is a must. Its success depends on the cooperation of the Netherlands, Canada, Thailand, Denmark, Australia and New Zealand. The World Bank will administer the project. Japanese engineers are working on designs for the dam and power station.

The international character of the undertaking has persisted since its inception. The U.N. Technical Assistance Administration in 1957 to prepare proposals. Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler (retired), for many years chief

of obligating contracts are void by the order of the law.

The provincial court in whose jurisdiction the convicted person's property is situated, based on a motion made by the Saranwall or another interested organ may assign a person to supervise his property.

The court may oblige the person who is supervising the convicted person's property to give a reasonable sufficient sureties in the form of a bond or other security to the Provincial Court.

The convicted person's established duties are paid from his property by law.

The property supervising person is bound to provide the accounts of his supervision term at the end of the term of supervision work on the instigation of the Provincial Court.

Article 337:
Orders of the court, provided for by the last paragraph of Article 336, shall be executed by the court. The court may order the convicted person to be executed by the court. The court may order the convicted person to be executed by the court.

Criminal Procedure Decree Law

PART XXV

Article 331:

Article 332:

Article 333:

Article 334:

Article 335:

Article 336:

Article 337:

Article 338:

Article 339:

Article 340:

Article 341:

Article 342:

Article 343:

Article 344:

Article 345:

Article 346:

Article 347:

Article 348:

Article 349:

Article 350:

Article 351:

Article 352:

Article 353:

Article 354:

Article 355:

Article 356:

Article 357:

Article 358:

Article 359:

Article 360:

RADIO AFGHANISTAN Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services
Western Music

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.

English Programme:

6:30-7:00 AST: 4 775 Kcs on 62

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Urdu Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.

English Programme:

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Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121
Police 20307
De Afghanistan Bank 20045
Radio Afghanistan 24282
Pashany Tejaraty Bank 22316
Airport 24731
Ariana Sales Office 22312
Bukhtar News Agency 20413
New Clinic 24272

Sihanouk Claims That, U.S. Trying To Make Cambodia Protectorate

PHNOM PENH, June 22, (AP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's king, said today that the United States and Thailand were attempting to turn Cambodia into what would amount to a protectorate.

At the same time he stressed Cambodia's ties with China.

The prince told a hastily called news conference that the Americans and Thais have the intention of "putting Sihanouk on the throne."

He said Sihanouk had been "kidnapped" by the Americans and Thais and was being held in a secret place.

Sihanouk declared "this would be like selling the skin of the bear before having killed it."

He gave no further details of the alleged U.S.-Thai intentions.

Experiments On Insects Give Clue To Man's Nervous System

Scientists are turning to lowly insects for clues to the bewildering complexity of man's central nervous system and brain.

The technique of studying the behavior of insects, which are simpler than man, is helping scientists to understand the human central nervous system with its implications for understanding human behavior.

And, it turns out, insects are not so lowly.

The brain of the insect is more remarkable for its unit of weight than a human being, said Dr. Carroll M. Williams of Harvard University.

"Miniaturization of nerve and brain parts and fewer parts make insects extremely tractable to study," he said.

Dr. Williams was chairman of a panel of recent advances in analysis of insect behavior at the 103rd annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences.

He pointed out that scientists know thoroughly the structure and workings of a single human nerve cell, but what is not known is how 10 billion of them are hooked up together to do something complicated.

Dr. Kenneth D. Roder of Tufts University is attacking the problem by studying how the common house fly evades an attack by using two "ears" consisting of only two nerve cells.

The nerve cells are perfectly tuned to the sonar echoes a bat sends out in looking for its prey. The moth picks up the sound waves (they are too high-pitched for the human ear) at a range of about 130 feet and immediately dives earthward.

The bat, though flying much faster, is at a disadvantage because he can pick up echoes from his own sonar only if it bounces off an object within 10 feet.

This evasive action by the moth compares with the 50,000 parallel pathways (neurons) from the human ear to the brain.

Dr. Roder said he hopes to define "what goes into the moth's brain" and how the moth's complex working of the human nervous system.

Dr. Vincent G. Dethier of the University of Pennsylvania described 15 years of effort to study caterpillars, flies and cockroaches in order to find out how insects

control their behavior. He said that the caterpillars, flies and cockroaches are "very much like us" in the way they control their behavior.

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Dr. Vincent G. Dethier of the University of Pennsylvania described 15 years of effort to study caterpillars, flies and cockroaches in order to find out how insects



Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidki opening a seminar on news agency reporting.
The two-month seminar, which being conducted at Bakhtar News Agency is taught by Ota Hiltmann, principal of Ceteka's International School of Journalism.

Erhard Rejects Barzel's Proposals

BONN, June 22. (DPA).—West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard made it clear here Tuesday that the Federal German government is not prepared to accept the stationing of Soviet troops in a reunified Germany.

During a stormy two-hour session of the Christian Democrats Parliamentary group Erhard said the presence of Soviet troops on German soil after German reunification would be "unimaginable."

The Bonn head of government and Christian Democratic party chairman used unusually sharp words to dissociate himself from the suggestion which his deputy in the party leadership and Christian Democrat floor leader Rainer Barzel had made in the United States on June 17.

After returning home from the United States, Barzel, the young and active Christian Democrat politician was faced with an extremely stormy discussion with his party friends which ended on Monday in such a way that the board of the parliamentary group gave him a vote of confidence as a politician without approving of his "sensational suggestions" for a solution of the German question.

When the debate on Barzel's suggestions shifted Tuesday from the board to the parliamentary group itself, it came to light very soon that the advance of the German cause had caused great unrest among Christian Democrat parliamentarians.

The three-hour-long talks opened formal discussions between the Soviet Union and other countries, which arrived here Monday saying he wanted to begin establishing new relations with East Europe and Soviet leaders.

Brezhnev, whose role as communist party chief makes him the most important Russian did most of the talking for his side as premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai M. Podgorniy sat by him in a Kremlin palace hall.

The French spokesman said the Soviet Union called the talks "a tangible manifestation of interest for consultations between our two countries."

CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Russian film with Tajiki translation
JORA

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
English film with Farsi translation,
PAYROLL

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m.
Indian film King Kong

KABUL CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m.
Indian colour film, SHAHNAEE

PAMIR CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
Indian film Sher Del

WEATHER

Weather forecast in next 24 hours generally clear skies throughout the country.

	Minimum	Maximum
Kabul	13°C	34°C
Kandahar	25°C	40°C
Herat	22°C	39°C
Mazar Sharif	24°C	42°C
Kunduz	25°C	40°C

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT
Faryabi: Sherpur, Tel. 20887
Mawand: Jodi Nadir Pashtun near the bridge, Tel. 20880
Yousfi: Shah Shaded, Tel. 21584
Asri: Second part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 24231
Zalal: Shariq near the American Embassy

WORLD BRIEFS

TOKYO, June 21. (DPA).—The Japanese Foreign Ministry Monday instructed its Jakarta Embassy to probe into the alleged arrest of Japanese in the Indonesian navy and fishermen by the Indonesian navy and to demand their immediate release.

LISBON, June 21. (Reuter).—A special Boeing airplane with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia on board Monday landed in Lisbon after a long flight from Riyadh.

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KABUL, June 22. (Bakhtar).—The Polish Ambassador in the Court of Kabul paid a courtesy call on Information and Culture Minister, Mohammad Osman Sidki, at his office Tuesday morning.

JALALABAD, June 22. (Bakhtar).—A farewell function was held in honor of the Polish Ambassador, Mohammad Osman Sidki, at his office Tuesday morning.

The delegation which is accompanied by a representative of the Ministry of Information and Culture is planning to produce a documentary film on the eastern provinces of Afghanistan.

KABUL, June 22. (Bakhtar).—The week long Soviet film festival was opened in Kabul's cinema, in accordance with an Afghan-Soviet cultural agreement.

Abdul Haq Waleji, President of Culture and Information and Culture Ministry who inaugurated the festival said that cultural relations between the two countries as two friendly neighbors were constantly expanding.

International Club
Thursday, June 23 at 8:30 Dinner dance. Informal. Guests Af. 100.
Saturday, June 25 at 8:30 Starlight dinner dance. Outdoor dancing to inaugurate our new dance floor. Formal. Black tie. Guests Af. 150.

Fasting Buddhist Flown To Saigon; Wilson Emphasizes No UK Troops To Go To Vietnam

SAIGON, June 22. (AP).—Thich Tri Quang, militant leader of the Buddhist anti-government campaign, was flown to Saigon from Hue Tuesday and taken to a heavily guarded hospital.

Police sealed off both ends of the street at the small Day Tan clinic where the fasting monk could not see them and he was "too tired."

His visitors Tuesday evening, included several Buddhist monks aligned with the moderates in the Buddhist campaign. In addition, one of his first visitors was Thich Phap Tri, an extremist monk and one of the two deputy chairmen of Saigon's Buddhist Institute.

Meanwhile, the now isolated monks within the compound of the Buddhist Institute once again raised the threat of self-immolation by fire.

Telephoning newsmen from the Viet Hoa Dao Pagoda, which has been cordoned off completely by government troops since Saturday, a Buddhist spokesman said two women had voiced their intention to burn themselves to death Wednesday morning.

The spokesman said the women wished to protest "the inhuman actions of government troops around Viet Hoa Dao."

Police had dispersed several Buddhist demonstrations around Viet Hoa Dao Pagoda in recent days but they have done so with tear gas and a minimum of force.

In London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson said Tuesday his government is opposed to sending British troops to Vietnam and added:

"These views are regularly explained to the President of the United States."

Wilson was answering a labourite question in the House of Commons pressing the Prime Minister to "urge common sense upon the Americans to end the Southeast Asian conflict."

Labourite legislator David Winnick asked Wilson: "Will you inform President Johnson that the majority of the British people have no stomach for this colonial war that the Americans are engaged in?"

Winnick recalled that the then Labourite Prime Minister Clement Attlee had gone to Washington in 1950 to appeal to the Americans for moderation in the Korean war.

Wilson replied that Attlee's trip was prompted by statements from Washington that atomic weapons might be used by the Americans in Korea. But in any case, he said, he intended to discuss S. Vietnam with Johnson next month in Washington.

The Prime Minister said in answer to another question that the training of S. Vietnamese troops by British jungle warfare experts was in no way incompatible with Britain's role as a neutral co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva conference which ended French rule in Indo-China.

In Washington, a U.S. State Department spokesman said Tuesday that the United States is "in touch" with Canada about the results of a Canadian diplomatic approach to Hanoi, he declined further comment.

The North Vietnamese army and air force Tuesday shot down seven U.S. planes and captured some of the pilots, the New China News agency said.

The report quoted a Hanoi announcement, said they were brought down over three North Vietnamese provinces.

U.S. infantrymen swooped down by helicopter a Viet Cong base camp Tuesday and seized 193 tons of rice.

They also discovered a complete Viet Cong hospital equipped with an operating room and oxygen supplies.

The Americans killed three Viet Cong in a brief fight at the base camp while suffering no casualties.

Diplomatic Wives' Organisation

Diplomatic Wives' Organisation is having a summer dance and Fun Fair on Thursday, June 23. There will be horse racing, games, raffle, and door prizes. Dance to your favourite tunes. Buy your lucky number and win a door prize. Tickets at Af. 100 available at any embassy

The fair will be held at the Press Club at 8 p.m.

KADS Presents Kiss Me Kate

KADS Auditorium June 22, 23, 25, 26, 27
Tickets at American Embassy, Astco, UN admin. office
Members Af. 50 Non-member Af. 100

Under the Sign of OP art

Come and dance with the Gay Chords at the French Club on Thursday, June 23.

For tables Phone 20547 or 23295

KABUL

SHAWAR

4

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1300 arr	PESHAWAR arr	1030 dep

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SHAPE Moving To Belgium; NATO Permanent Council Discusses World Situation

No U.S. Withdrawal From Europe

BRUSSELS, June 23, (DPA).—The Belgian upper house (Senate) Wednesday approved the proposed transfer of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE) from Paris to Belgium.

The proposed transfer is a result of France's withdrawal from the integrated military structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Belgian Senate's vote was 96 in favour, 33 against and 22 abstentions.

Both houses of the Belgian parliament have now approved the transfer of SHAPE to Belgium.

The voting was on a motion in support of the Belgian government's decision to accept a request by Belgium's NATO partners that the new site for SHAPE should be on Belgian territory.

Meanwhile the permanent NATO council began discussions Wednesday in Paris of proposals and recommendations aimed at improving east-west relations.

The NATO ministerial council at its spring meeting in Brussels last month recommended that the permanent council probe initiatives for

Rapacki

(Continued from page 1)

successful efforts of Afghanistan in progress in its economy, social and political development, in culture and education.

Your policy of peaceful co-existence, based upon the promise of equity, neutrality, have made Afghanistan an important factor in the stabilization and peace of this part of Asia and earned for it high prestige, particularly in the United Nations. This policy of yours meets with understanding and a friendly attitude and support on our part.

Together with our allies we conduct a consistent policy of peaceful co-existence. Poland tries to contribute to this cause with her experience, her ideas, her initiatives. This concerns especially the problems of relaxation of tension, disarmament and security in Europe.

We believe that by following this road it will become possible to substitute the division of our continent into opposing military blocs, a division which was imposed upon us, by a system of collective security and constructive cooperation with benefits accruing not only to the nations of Europe but for peaceful development of the entire world.

This aspiration prompted our initiatives. It is our view that they have retained validity, we think also that all other proposals aimed at this goal should be considered. From this point of view the conference on European security and cooperation could serve a very useful purpose.

Etemadi

(Continued from page 1)

of progress and development on the path of progress and development. We are glad to see that Afghan-Polish relations are being developed in the economic and cultural fields.

The message Senator Kennedy thus brought to South Africa was that our official thinking was obsolete. He coined a phrase about "earthbound man, clinging to the dark and poisoning superstition that his world is bounded by the nearest hill, his common humanity confined in the tight circle of those who share his town and views, and the colour of his skin." Senator Kennedy is a real swinging Senator, but South Africa alas, is not swinging nation.

Though some of the youth to whom the Senator addressed himself repeatedly and passionately as the "only true international community," the only instrument to secure the "oneness" of the world, may have been in tune, "I know at times you must feel very alone with your problems and difficulties."

Senator Kennedy, "but each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centres of energy and daring, these ripples pluck a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression."

This phrase, particularly, must have been noted by Dr. Verwoerd, who will certainly attempt to counteract what Senator Kennedy managed to inspire. Dr. Verwoerd is not prepared to sit idly by while even a section of South Africa's youth goes swinging with the Senator.

UK Seamen Reject Wilson's Allegation Of Outside Control

LONDON, June 23, (Reuters).—Leaders of Britain's striking unionists today rejected Prime Minister Harold Wilson's indirect charge that communist agitators are responsible for prolonging the strike.

William Hogarth, Secretary of the 62,500-member National Seamen's Union said in reply to last night's statement by Wilson: "as far as I know, there is no political control over this strike."

He was practically certain there were no communists on the union's 4-man executive and he did not think any branches were dominated by communists or Trotskyites, Hogarth said. Hogarth to whom Wilson explained his House of Commons statement last night said he was a member of the ruling labour party and intended to remain one.

In his speech which angered many left-wing labour members of Parliament and the trade unionists—Wilson did not use the word "communist" but said "a tightly knit group of politically-motivated men" had exerted pressure on a select few of the executive of the union.

High government sources said Wilson was referring to Communists and Trotskyites active in some big ports. The government is believed to have a dossier on the membership and meeting places of a group.

Hogarth said he thought the executive would harden on its demand for an immediate 40-hour week and decide to continue the strike when it meets again.

Weather forecast in next 24 hours generally clear skies throughout the country.

WEATHER

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Kabul	13°C	34°C
Kandahar	25°C	34°C
Herat	22°C	39°C
Mazari Sharif	28°C	42°C
Farah	24°C	45°C
Kunduz	24°C	40°C

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT

Paras: First part of Jodi Maiwand, Tel. 24322

Zaman: Second part of Jodi Maiwand, Tel. 24322

Store: Andarabi, Tel. 24096

Pamir: Next to Pamir cinema.

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Vietnam...

(Continued from page 2)

About 60 battalions of U.S. and South Vietnamese troops, including 40,000 American troops, took part in the offensive.

The task set to them was smaller than the one in October 1965, to clear the main axis—entirely the coastal beach and secure Saigon, the South Vietnamese capital. The task was not fulfilled. The offensive, course of the big operations, the Americans succeeded only in entering some of the regions.

The main axis—entirely the coastal beach and secure Saigon, the South Vietnamese capital. The task was not fulfilled. The offensive, course of the big operations, the Americans succeeded only in entering some of the regions.

The invaders' losses increased substantially. Even according to the latest American reports, they jumped up over four times as compared to the last year.

Such are the results of the dry season. They graphically testify to the failure of General Westmoreland's attempts to swing the course of military operations in his favour.

There was no direct means of assessing the claims of the two sides, but in past campaigns the Kurds, guerrillas and regular soldiers of the "Peshmarga" army have fought the better-equipped Iraqi government forces to a

Ahmad Sukarno Defends His Past 20-Years Leadership

JAKARTA, June 23, (Reuters).—President Sukarno Wednesday emotionally defended his leadership of Indonesia during the past 20 years and appealed to the people to support his "liberal" policies.

He told a packed session of the people's consultative congress—which Tuesday confirmed him as the country's real leader—"every one has the right to serve the country."

The body can be jolted, the body can be overthrown, the body can be shot, but not the cause of freedom."

For nearly 40 years we have been linked by the Treaty of Friendship which we fill with ever-new content. We are conducting economic talks, we are looking for new possibilities of development of our friendly cooperation in this important field. We wish to continue the expansion of our scientific, technical cooperation. We are concluding a cultural agreement. Already our first meeting has demonstrated how close are the ties of friendship which link our countries and our people.

I would like to propose a toast to the health and success of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, to good results of our talks, to our friendship, to your health and well-being. Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, to the prosperity of the people of Afghanistan, to the health of our Afghan Hosts.

World Briefs

BONN, June 23, (DPA).—West German government spokesman Kurt Guehenow von Hase denied reports yesterday that Chancellor Ludwig Erhard would travel to Moscow this autumn.

ANKARA, June 23, (AP).—The Foreign Ministry Wednesday denied Turkish press reports that secret level talks between Turkey and Greece had been launched to discuss two Aegean islands populated mostly by Turkish citizens of Greek descent.

UNITED NATIONS, June 23, (AP).—Pakistan, has become the second nation to ratify the agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank.

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Deposited Kabaka Now In London

LONDON, June 23, (AP).—The Kabaka, Ntare, Uganda's largest king, arrived in London Thursday night, flying from Kampala via Brussels.

He is expected to stay in London until Thursday morning, when he will fly to Paris.

Baghdad To Negotiate Peace With Kurds In Northern Iraq

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 23, (AP).—Kurdish rebels who have fought the Iraqi army for five years have modified their demands and are under way for peace talks, according to Kurdish sources here.

The war in northern Iraq, with Kurdish ground campaigns and air attacks by the government, has strained Iraq's economy and bogged down successive governments in Baghdad since it began in 1961.

The Kurdish sources in close contact with Mullah Mustafa Barzani, who has led the Kurdish fight for self rule, said Tuesday that efforts toward negotiations were under way after the latest Iraqi military offensive failed.

While the regime of President Abdel Rahman Aref in Baghdad has claimed it was on the point of a full-scale assault by the Kurds would be allowed to maintain their own army and policy in the north were left open for negotiation, the sources said, Barzani's sources said, had also demanded that Kurdish rights be guaranteed by some international organization such as the United Nations or the Arab League.

The sources reported that fighting had stopped in the north about three weeks ago, after heavy assaults by government forces in the month of May, and that the government and Barzani to submit his demands formally.

The Baghdad government in the past few days has reported that peace discussions were under way with the Kurds. The government and the family members of late Meeran Khan Wazir.

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan the great Pakhtun leader was also reported to be in Baghdad. The government and the family members of late Meeran Khan Wazir.

Vice President Of India Visits Here

KABUL, June 23, (Bakhtar).—The Vice-President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain, will pay a friendly visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemadi.

KADS Presents Kiss Me Kate

KADS Auditorium June 22, 23, 25, 26, 27

Tickets at American Embassy, Astor, UN admin. office

Members Af. 50 Non-member Af. 100

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LONDON, June 23, (AP).—The Kabaka, Ntare, Uganda's largest king, arrived in London Thursday night, flying from Kampala via Brussels.

He is expected to stay in London until Thursday morning, when he will fly to Paris.

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VOL. NO. 76

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The action committee on American-Arab relations sent a telegram to the mayor stating that "any discourtesy against the Arab guest of America will bring the retaliation of the action committee."

The threatened action was not spelled out but the group's Secretary General, Dr. M. T. Mehdi, said in his telegram to the Mayor that Faisal is a guest of the United States, that New York is part of America, and that New York Jews are American Jews.

Faisal snubbed officially by the city of New York for his remarks about Jews, came to the United Nations Friday the honored guest of Secretary-General U Thant and a high level diplomatic luncheon.

Among the approximately 40 invited luncheon guests was U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, who is Jewish, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

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THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1966, (SARATAN 4, 1345, S.H.)

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STUDENTS GET EXAM RESULTS

KABUL, June 23, (Bakhtar).—Final exams have been given to students of 12th grade in warmer regions of Afghanistan.

Results of the examinations were announced Thursday to students of Roshan High School in Miteram, Jalandhar; students of Ahmad Shah, Mirwais, and Zarghona, in Kandahar city; Kandahar; and to students of Abu Nasr Farah in Farah.

There were 34 twelfth graders in Roshan high school this year. Fifteen students graduated; 10 were put on probation and nine failed.

From the three high schools of Kandahar city 20 boys and 16 girls graduated this year. Thirteen boys were put on probation and seven failed.

The commencement ceremonies in Abu Nasr school in Farah was a second commencement programme in the history of the school.

Abu Nasr school was promoted from second to high school level in 1962 and the first group of 15 graduated from twelfth grade last year.

This year there were 20 twelfth graders, 14 of whom graduated. Two students were put on probation and four failed to get passing grades.

Governors of Farah, Balkh, and Kandahar and students parents participated in the commencement ceremonies in the respective cities.

Ten New Lycees Opened This Year

KABUL, June 23, (Bakhtar).—Ten new lycees and 44 new



THE KABUL TIMES

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PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

We are truly heirs of all the ages; but as honest men it behooves us to learn the extent of inheritance, and as brave ones not to whimper if it should prove less than we had supposed.

—John Tyndall

Afghan - Soviet Neutrality And Non-Aggression Pact

Yesterday marked the thirty-third anniversary of the signing of a non-aggression and neutrality treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The treaty was signed in Moscow in pursuance of the friendly treaty between the two countries in 1921, signed in Kabul.

The anniversary is a significant event in the history of friendship and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries in many ways. It shows the strengthening and further expansion of cordial ties, on cultural and economic levels, between the two nations with different social systems.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have been living in peace and friendship based on the principles of coexistence. This has also been a stabilising factor in guaranteeing peace in this region of the world.

The treaty also opened up new avenues for the exchange of visits by the leaders of the two nations, which by now is a tradition in the history of good relations between the two countries.

During His Majesty the King's last year official state visit to the Soviet Union, the Afghan-Soviet Treaty of Neutrality and Non-Aggression was extended for another ten years.

The visit of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to the Soviet Union, last year, was another factor in strengthening Afghan-Soviet friendship. The talks held in Moscow between him and the Soviet leaders were concluded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and sincerity. Both sides expressed their satisfaction on the present state of Afghan-Soviet relations, which are characterised by true friendship and good-neighbourliness.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Idah* carried an editorial on the frequency of murder cases. It said crimes of this nature are committed throughout the world and are nothing peculiar or characteristic to any one country. There are, however, some determining factors and causes which, if looked into, studied and remedied may lead to minimising the frequency of murders.

The editorial mentioned illiteracy in this respect. People who are ignorant often follow the law of the jungle and resort to the use of force and violence in settling their disputes with others or take revenge against neighbours, relatives or companions.

Crimes also being committed to satisfy the criminal's desires, want and greed. The only true remedy is, of course, the popularisation of education and the complete abolition of illiteracy, the editorial stressed.

Lack of employment is another factor leading to a variety of crimes. It is to be hoped that in time, and with the implementation of various long-term development projects this factor, too, will be eliminated. The editorial suggested that the Ministry of Justice might set up special courts to deal with the murder cases which have been pending for years and months. The system of administration in a way as to deal with cases which may be brought to courts in the future quickly and with efficiency.

Friday's *Idah* carried an editorial on the translation seminar in Kabul which is about to end. The only sure road to progress and prosperity, it said, is through science and knowledge. It so happens that modern science and technology has developed the most in Europe and the western hemisphere. The only way developing nations can make use of this knowledge is by learning foreign languages or translating into their own languages. The later course of action is indispensable for the propagation and popularisation of science and technology.

That is why the holding of the translation seminar is significant for the countries from this region which are participating in it, concluded the editorial.

Thursday's *Anis* carried an editorial suggesting the establishment of an association referring the haphazard and disorganised shops to be seen anywhere in Kabul city, the editorial urged the Chamber of Commerce to look into the possibility of encouraging the people to organise their shops.

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WORLD PRESS

Two Britons, including Walter Schwarzer, the Lagos-based correspondent of the *Observer* and stringer to the BBC, have been declared prohibited immigrants and are to be deported from Nigeria at the next available opportunity.

An official statement on June 23 announcing this gave the name of the other Briton as Major Alexander David Forbes Boyle, but gave no indication of the nature of his occupation nor it gave the reasons for the government action.

The council of Pakistani newspapers adopted a resolution Tuesday "strongly deploring the arrest of Tufazul Hussain, editor of the daily *Itifak* of Dacca, and the forfeiture of his printing press under the defence of Pakistan rules."

Hussain was arrested at his office Thursday night and his press seized Friday morning, causing suspension of publication of this newspaper run by Hussain.

The resolution added: "This meeting of Pakistani editors feels that the action of the East Pakistan government strikes a severe blow to the freedom of the press in Pakistan."

The International Press Telecommunications Committee (IPTC) announced Tuesday it will cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to promote the use of communications satellites.

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
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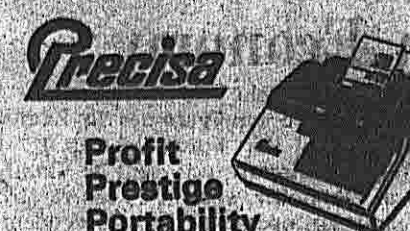
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Urdu Programme: 10:30-11:00 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. on 62 m.b.
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Home News in Brief

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar)—Mir Habibullah, teacher at Ghazi high school, left Kabul Thursday for Oslo for further studies in physics under a scholarship from Norwegian government.

HERAT, June 25, (Bakhtar)—The border police intercepted a smuggler trying to cross the border with 118 sheep. The smuggler, caught on the Islam Qala border at night, was handed over to Herat customs house. The smuggler, Ramadan, is from the Ghorian woleswali.

JALALABAD, June 25, (Bakhtar)—This year 24 students graduated from Nangarhar lycees. The new graduates were introduced to the governor of Nangarhar by the chief of the provincial education department Thursday.

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar)—Mohammad Moosa Shafiq, an adviser to the Foreign Minister, left Kabul Thursday for the United States to attend a seminar. The seminar on international affairs which is organized by Harvard University will begin on July 4 and continues for one and a half months.

TALOQAN, June 25, (Bakhtar)—The floods in the river Panj damaged a mud dam in the area of Dorqand area. The forests in Dorqand area are still threatened by the floods. Dorqand island is flooded and communication with the island is difficult.

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar)—Gul Aqa Sherzai and Mohammad Mohsen, counterparts at the Teacher's Academy left Kabul Thursday for Oslo for further studies in English under a Norwegian government scholarship.

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar)—The General Assembly of the Electric Company of Kabul met Wednesday and in accordance with articles four and eight of the company's regulations declared its dissolution. A source in the Ministry of Mines and Industries said the duties of the company will henceforth be handled by the newly formed Afghanistan Electric Institute.

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar)—The big tankers put into operation by private companies to transport petroleum have proved economical, said Ghulam Ahmad Popal, chief of the government monopolies Thursday.

The state saves 30 million Afghanis annually by making use of these tankers, he added.

The tankers are operating in accordance with an agreement reached by the advisory committee of the Rural Development Department and discussed with him the ways of speeding up the transportation of equipment goods needed for public health projects of the department.

HERAT, June 25, (Bakhtar)—To improve the handling of law in Herat province, a meeting presided over by Mohammad Qadir Tarkai, President of Public Security and the High Court set up to try judges was held Thursday. The meeting was attended by the governor of the province, judicial officials, officials of the public security office, and woleswalis.

After commenting on the values of the constitution and the balance of power between the three organs of the state, Tarkai said the woleswalis must be the assistants of the judges and vice versa.

CINEMA
ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Russian film with Farsi translation.
ZULFIA MAAN

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
American film FANNY

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m.
Indian film King Kong

KABUL CINEMA:
At 2, 5 and 7:30 p.m.
Indian colour film SHAHNAZ
KABUL NENDARA (Jeshan Ground)
At 2, 5 and 8 p.m.
Indian colour film AT THE FOOT OF THE HIMALAYAS

WEATHER
Weather forecast in next 24 hours generally clear skies throughout the country.

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT
Parvati First part of Jidi Mawand, Tel. 24232
Zaman: Second part of Jidi Mawand, Tel. 24232
Store: Andarabi, Tel. 20496
Pamir, Next to Pamir cinema.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malawand gave a reception in honor of visiting Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki in Paghman on Thursday. Foreign Minister and First Deputy Prime Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi was also present at the reception.

De Gaulle To See USSR Launching Site Today

NOVOSIBIRSK, Siberia, June 25, (Reuters)—President de Gaulle Friday visited the new nerve center of Siberian forests and today was likely to see the launching site Baikonur.

At Akademgorodok—he was to be received by academician Mikhail Lavrentiev, its director and one of its top researchers, who was in at the birth of the centre in 1957.

The French President flew in here from Moscow Thursday after two days of political talks with Kremlin leaders, to a welcome generally agreed to be warmer than his arrival in Moscow on Monday to begin his historical 12-day Soviet tour.

Almost all the one million inhabitants on Novosibirsk and many people from the surrounding agricultural area, appeared to be on the streets. The General told his aides he was "extremely impressed with the spontaneity and warmth of the reception."

The French leader's visit to this rapidly developing city and its science settlement is seen as a symbol of the increasing scientific and technical cooperation between France and the Soviet Union. Siberia is being turned into a massive industrial area and the Russians believe that within a generation it will become the centre of the Soviet Union's economic power.

Novosibirsk itself, once a backwoods settlement barred to foreign tourists, today boasts an up-to-date nuclear research centre, and is bidding for the title of capital of Asian Russia.

Geneva Disarm Conference Resumes
GENEVA, June 25, (DPA)—The 17-nation Geneva disarmament conference resumed its plenary sessions here Thursday.

U.S. chief-delegate Alexei Roshchin declared as his predecessor Semyon Tsarapkin had done before, that Soviet Union could not accept the American draft for a nuclear non-proliferation treaty as a basis for negotiations, since the draft contained several gaps.

For instance, if legalised the passing on of nuclear weapons within military alliance.

In contrast, Roshchin said, the Soviet draft had neither gaps nor did it offer any way out.

It was not understandable that the United States did not want to accept it as a negotiating basis.

In reply, Italian delegation chief Francesco Cavalletti said the conference had been blocked by the Soviet delegates. U.S. chief-delegate William C. Foster, too turned down the Soviet reproaches. "Although, he said, he had not wanted to speak at Thursday's session, he had to state now that the Soviet state accused the Americans of advocating the proliferation of atomic weapons that the USSR was the only state tending a hand in proliferation and that it had become guilty of having helped China to become an atomic power. Roshchin, speaking once more, called Foster's remark unfair."

Iraqi Army Halts Anti-Kurd Action

BEIRUT, June 25, (DPA)—All Iraqi army actions against the Kurds in northern Iraq have come to a halt following the direct contact between Kurdish leader Mullah Mustapha Barzani and the Iraqi government, reliable sources said here last night.

Radio Baghdad announced Thursday that Barzani had sent a conciliatory message to Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Arif, the first contact since 1964. The former Iraqi President in 1964, Kurdish sources in Beirut said Barzani had sent the Baghdad government a catalogue of demands for greater Kurdish autonomy. It is not known whether Barzani is still asking for retention of the Kurdish volunteer army.

The Iraqi government's rejection of this point which halted the earlier peace negotiations.

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What Briefs

WASHINGTON, June 25, (Reuters)—A new method of treating malaria has cut the disease by half in field tests among American troops in South Vietnam, U.S. army medical researchers reported Friday.

Moscow, June 25, (Reuters)—Soviet soldiers who contracted the disease in spite of taking the drug recovered 50 per cent faster than normal.

The drug is Diamino-Diphenyl sulfoxide (D.D.S.), used for many years as the treatment of leprosy.

FRANKFURT, June 25, (AP)—Heavyweight champion Cassius Clay will meet West Germany's Karl Mildenberger Sept. 10 in a world title fight at Frankfurt, 75,000-seat soccer stadium, Mildenberger's manager disclosed Friday night.

STOCKHOLM, June 25, (DPA)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin cancelled his visit to Sweden scheduled to start on July 1.

NEW DELHI, June 25, (Reuters)—India has sent 127 protest notes to Pakistan alleging violations of borders or air space since the Tashkent ceasefire declaration was signed by the two countries in January, an official spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry here said Friday.

WARSAW, June 25, (DPA)—Poland is to play host for the first time, to the "Pugwash" conference of scientists to be held at the Baltic Sea resort of Sopot from September 11 to 16, "PAP" Polish news agency reported last night.

KIEL, W. Germany, June 25, (DPA)—President Heinrich Lübke of West Germany Friday received Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth of England, at his Kiel residence and took him on a trip to nearby Lübeck.

KADS Presents
Kiss Me Kate
KADS Auditorium
June 22, 23, 25, 26, 27
Tickets at American Embassy, Astor, UN admin. office
Members Af. 50 Non-member Af. 100

Beirut - Athens
Istanbul - Rome

These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)!

There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!

Shah Of Iran Ends 12-Day Morocco Visit
RABAT, June 25, (Tass)—A joint Moroccan-Iranian communiqué has been issued here on the talks between King Hassan II and the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who was in Morocco on an official visit from June 11 to 22 this year.

The heads of the two states, the communiqué says, discussed questions pertaining to the relations between the two countries, the situation in the Middle East and the international situation.

The heads of the two states reaffirmed their allegiance to the principles and purposes of the United Nations charter and expressed their resolve actively to support the organization. Both statements denounced the policy of racial discrimination and stressed the necessity of abolishing colonialism in all its shapes.

Other terms such as "kiloton" and "megaton" also tend to obscure from the ordinary citizen the great destructive potential of weapons. Noel-Baker points out that a 2-megaton warhead, which has nearly double the explosive power of all the bombs dropped on Germany in six years of war, may now be referred to as a "low-yield thermonuclear device."

Besides jargon phrases like "megacorpse" (a million dead bodies) or "bonus kills" (death not from immediate bomb effect but from fall-out), he mentions "counter-value strategy" which means directing the first strategic nuclear attack not on military targets but on centres of population and industry.

The invention of the phrase "counter-value" to describe the murder of a nation will rank with historians of the future as a classic example of the militarist thinking of 1965.

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RAPACKI LEAVES AFTER FIVE-DAY VISIT

KABUL, June 26, (Bakhtar)—The Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki left Kabul this morning for Warsaw. First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi, who arrived at the airport with his guest at 9:15, together with some officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Polish Ambassador in Kabul accompanied Adam Rapacki to his plane.

High-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry, some heads of diplomatic missions stationed in Kabul, and Polish nationals living in Kabul were also at the airport to see the Polish guest off. Before embarking Adam Rapacki said good-bye to those present at the airport and inspected a guard of honour.

During his stay here he was received by His Majesty the King and met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malawand and some other officials.

At a reception held at the Polish Embassy, Saturday evening Malawand, Etemadi, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior Abdul Sar, Shalizi, president of both the houses of the Parliament, some members of the cabinet, heads of the diplomatic missions in Kabul, and high-ranking officials were present.

Saturday noon a luncheon was given in honour of Rapacki at the Baghe Bala restaurant by the Minister of Education Dr. Osman Anwari.

The Polish Foreign Minister visited the Kabul Museum, Saturday morning where he was welcomed by the President of the Historical Society and director of the museum.

A joint communiqué will be released simultaneously tonight in Kabul and Warsaw. Radio Afghanistan will broadcast the communiqué at 8 p.m. tonight. Rapacki's plane took off at 9:45 a.m. from Kabul airport.

Indian Premier To Visit UAR, USSR, And Yugoslavia
NEW DELHI, June 26, (Reuters)—Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi will visit both Cairo and Belgrade on her way to Moscow next month it was officially stated here Saturday.

She will spend two days in Cairo on July 2-3 for talks with UAR President Nasser then fly on to Belgrade on July 10 to join President Tito of Yugoslavia for talks on the island of Brioni.

She will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Swarn Singh. On July 12 she will fly to Moscow to meet Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Official sources said she talks in the three capitals would cover all world problems as there would be no fixed agenda.

Leading subjects for discussion would be:
1. The Vietnam situation and prospects of peace moves.
2. Developments in Africa particularly over Rhodesia and Ghana.
3. Changes in Asia following the ending of Indonesian-Malaysian confrontation.
4. Problems of disarmament and non-proliferation of atomic weapons.
5. China and explosion of atomic bombs.
6. The Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan.

Village School Teachers Attend Mazar Seminar
MAZARI SHARIF, June 26, (Bakhtar)—A seminar for teachers of village schools was opened here Thursday.

Sixty-five village school teachers from different parts of Balkh province are participating in the seminar. The two-week seminar is being conducted by teachers of Mazar Sharif schools.

Inaugurating the seminar, Balkh's director general of education, Abdul Shakur Babak Khan, said the seminar provides the opportunity for teachers of village schools to learn about new teaching methods.

Afternoon in Athens
Evening in Prague
Direct Flight to Europe
Kabul - Athens - Prague
New schedule effective June 9th.
Arriving Kabul 7:00 AM, departing Kabul 8:00 AM (EVERY THURSDAY)
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SPINZAR HOTEL
TE 21022

Afternoon in Athens
Evening in Prague
Direct Flight to Europe
Kabul - Athens - Prague
New schedule effective June 9th.
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RAPACKI LEAVES AFTER FIVE-DAY VISIT

KABUL, June 26, (Bakhtar)—The Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki left Kabul this morning for Warsaw. First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi, who arrived at the airport with his guest at 9:15, together with some officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Polish Ambassador in Kabul accompanied Adam Rapacki to his plane.

High-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry, some heads of diplomatic missions stationed in Kabul, and Polish nationals living in Kabul were also at the airport to see the Polish guest off. Before embarking Adam Rapacki said good-bye to those present at the airport and inspected a guard of honour.

During his stay here he was received by His Majesty the King and met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malawand and some other officials.

At a reception held at the Polish Embassy, Saturday evening Malawand, Etemadi, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior Abdul Sar, Shalizi, president of both the houses of the Parliament, some members of the cabinet, heads of the diplomatic missions in Kabul, and high-ranking officials were present.

Saturday noon a luncheon was given in honour of Rapacki at the Baghe Bala restaurant by the Minister of Education Dr. Osman Anwari.

The Polish Foreign Minister visited the Kabul Museum, Saturday morning where he was welcomed by the President of the Historical Society and director of the museum.

A joint communiqué will be released simultaneously tonight in Kabul and Warsaw. Radio Afghanistan will broadcast the communiqué at 8 p.m. tonight. Rapacki's plane took off at 9:45 a.m. from Kabul airport.

Indian Premier To Visit UAR, USSR, And Yugoslavia
NEW DELHI, June 26, (Reuters)—Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi will visit both Cairo and Belgrade on her way to Moscow next month it was officially stated here Saturday.

She will spend two days in Cairo on July 2-3 for talks with UAR President Nasser then fly on to Belgrade on July 10 to join President Tito of Yugoslavia for talks on the island of Brioni.

She will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Swarn Singh. On July 12 she will fly to Moscow to meet Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Official sources said she talks in the three capitals would cover all world problems as there would be no fixed agenda.

Leading subjects for discussion would be:
1. The Vietnam situation and prospects of peace moves.
2. Developments in Africa particularly over Rhodesia and Ghana.
3. Changes in Asia following the ending of Indonesian-Malaysian confrontation.
4. Problems of disarmament and non-proliferation of atomic weapons.
5. China and explosion of atomic bombs.
6. The Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan.

Village School Teachers Attend Mazar Seminar
MAZARI SHARIF, June 26, (Bakhtar)—A seminar for teachers of village schools was opened here Thursday.

Sixty-five village school teachers from different parts of Balkh province are participating in the seminar. The two-week seminar is being conducted by teachers of Mazar Sharif schools.

Inaugurating the seminar, Balkh's director general of education, Abdul Shakur Babak Khan, said the seminar provides the opportunity for teachers of village schools to learn about new teaching methods.

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PM Meets With Translators Future Seminars To Be Held

KABUL, June 26, (Bakhtar)—The Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malawand held a reception in honour of the participants of the translation seminar.

The reception held in the Chel Seton, garden was attended by Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Abdul Satar Shalizi, members of the cabinet, officials of the Ministries of Education, Information and Culture and Foreign Affairs, and Ambassadors of participating countries.

The Prime Minister thanked the delegates from the friendly countries of the region for participating in the seminar and hoped its results would be valuable and fruitful for their countries.

Meanwhile, the seminar in its last meeting held Saturday decided to establish a centre for the exchange of information on the languages, vocabulary, and slang words of authors, and translation of scientific, technical, and literary works of the region.

The seminar also adopted the proposal of Dr. Anwari, Minister of Education, that seminars on the study of languages be held in the future.

The seminar also recommended that member countries establish centres for studying languages presented in the seminar, and that institutes of learning establish departments for the study of these languages.

The present seminar also decided that press exchanges between the two countries be augmented and that prizes be given for good translations.

Saturday's meeting, presided over by the USSR delegate discussed translation of poetry, need for translation, and the provision of reading material for youngsters.

Before the seminar's ending was announced, the participants thanked the cultural and educational circles of Afghanistan for their hospitality and warm reception.

On Saturday evening, attiqullah Pashwak, President of Franklin Book Programme, gave a reception in honour of the participants.

Jirgah Members Discuss Forming Literacy Corps

Precisa
Profit
Prestige
Portability

VOL. V, NO. 78

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1966 (SARATAN-6, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Arms Cut Concerns Bonn; Norstad Scores U.S. Policy

General Lauris Norstad rejected Thursday the idea of a reduction of U.S. forces in Europe in exchange for withdrawal of some Soviet forces from East Germany, testifying before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He said without guarantees to make sure the communists did not renege their force level, that kind of exchange would be dangerous. Norstad, once supreme allied commander in Europe, said the Soviet Union could restore its troops overnight while the United States could not because of the distance involved and because once withdrawn they would not be sent back.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara told a Senate government operations subcommittee Tuesday that if the Russians withdrew some of their forces from East Germany, the United States would reduce its troop commitments in Western Europe.

Norstad said that would be risky without an arms control system which could detect troop movements 400 to 500 miles (640-804 kms) into Eastern Europe.

Norstad said in his judgment, nothing had occurred which would justify and U.S. withdrawal. He said the threat of confrontation with the communists "is not so imminent," but it remains.

He also took issue with McNamara's statement that the

flaming helicopter crash apparently caused by enemy fire.

The dead included the pilot, co-pilot, gunner and crew chief of the helicopter and two infantrymen.

Four other infantrymen lost out in the landing zone.

Meanwhile nearly 1,000 more U.S. paratroopers arrived Saturday to bring buildup of American forces there in S. Vietnam to about 276,000.

North Korea Saturday renewed efforts to send volunteers to Vietnam if needed.

The pledge was made by North Korean Ambassador to North Vietnam, Ma Dong San, at a mass rally held in Hanoi Saturday night.

His speech broadcast internationally by Hanoi's N. Vietnamese news agency said.

"The government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic has solemnly declared that it will give support to S. Vietnam under diversified forms including the sending of volunteers whenever needed by the Vietnamese people."

Among Saigon and American officials this weekend optimism was evident to a degree unparalleled in recent years.

There was a reflection of this in remarks by U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge to newsmen Saturday at the dedication of a Saigon dormitory for war orphans.

"On the military side, the government is going particularly well," Lodge said and had scored a "solid political victory in the recent situation here."

The optimism is based on several factors.

Premier Nguyen Cao Ky has strengthened his hand, reducing the Buddhist opposition largely to meaningless gestures of protest.

At the same time, Ky has worked with moderate Buddhists in an effort to rally them to his programme.

The Viet Cong have exploited the spring political turmoil to any great extent and drew no visible profit from the Buddhist dissidence in the northern provinces.

American officials said: "we were still stunned by the enemy's failure to cash in on that situation."

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China, Pakistan Sign Protocol

RAWALPINDI, June 26. (Hina).—A protocol for the building of a heavy machinery complex with Chinese assistance was signed between China and Pakistan in Karachi Saturday.

Under the protocol, China will provide the machinery and technical know-how for the building of the project which will manufacture whole sets of equipment for cement works and sugar refineries, low pressure boilers, road building machines, cranes and railway materials, etc.

The construction of the project will be carried out with interest-free loan provided by China.

Ting Kuo-Yu, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, and Osman Ali, Secretary of the Economic Affairs division of the Pakistan President's Secretariat, signed the protocol on behalf of the two governments.

At another point in his appearance before the group Norstad proposed a European weapons inspection plan as a first step toward a wider disarmament agreement.

Norstad said any disarmament proposal "if it is to be cold war tensions should appeal to the public everywhere, to the man in the street, as a reasonable first step."

"It should be developed so that if it proves workable in practice, it would establish a foundation both practically and psychologically for greater understanding and for further action in the disarmament field."

To meet these guidelines, Norstad suggested a system of mobile inspection, ground and aerial, visual, photographic and electronic.

He said the inspection area would have to be deep enough to permit warning and defence against a surprise attack small enough to be manageable.

"An area of practicable limits could extend in Europe from the Urals to the Bay of Biscay—from mid-Russia to the Atlantic," Norstad said. "In addition, some area of the United States could be involved if it were matched by a Soviet area of relatively equal size and importance."

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World Briefs

CAIRO, June 26. (AP)—Sixty-two swimmers and sunbathers lost consciousness and 33 of them were taken to the hospital Friday when a gas pump playing a Cairo swimming pool with chlorine exploded.

The explosion was due to the old, worn condition of the pipes.

NEW YORK, June 26. (AP)—King Faial of Saudi Arabia was expected to spend his second full day in New York Saturday resting in his suite at the Waldorf tower and seeing visitors.

PRAGUE, June 26. (AP)—The drug LSD is being used in Czechoslovakia with official approval for the treatment of psychiatric cases, the New Agency CTI reported Saturday.

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Wilson Receives Reports On Talks Held In Salisbury

LONDON, June 26. (DPA).—British embassy, Oliver Wright last night reported to Prime Minister Harold Wilson on the talks he and other British officials had in Salisbury to try to discover a basis for negotiations with the break-away Rhodesian regime.

Wright, who has played a key role in the search for a way for Rhodesian talks, went straight to Number 10 Downing Street after the talks.

Parrot Scores Things LONDON, June 26. (Hina).—Seven-year-old Bill, the parrot, roared three things when he was taken to the south London home of his sisters aged 74 and 64.

The sisters fought back, but the parrot was not to be tamed. He roared three things when he was taken to the south London home of his sisters aged 74 and 64.

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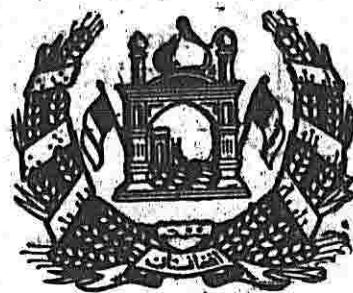
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THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Food For Thought

Humility is the altar upon which God wishes us to offer him sacrifices.

—La Rochefoucauld.

Recommendations Of Translation Seminar

The translation seminar has made a number of highly valuable recommendations. Unless these recommendations are carried out, the regional translation seminar will have failed to accomplish its purpose.

The recommendations touch upon a variety of subjects. Not only were the need, importance and methods of translating verse and poetry discussed by the participants but also the common characteristics of the languages of the region were debated.

One of the most important recommendations of the seminar is the establishment of a centre for the exchange of information on the growing vocabulary and slang of languages and on the translation of scientific, technical, and literary works published in the region.

The establishment of such a centre will provide the countries of the region with an opportunity to keep track of the books published in each of the countries of the area and will enable the translators in each country to judge for themselves the worth of the translations done. If a book is translated from English into Urdu, for instance, a translator in Kabul realises its significance, he too might take the initiative to translate the book.

The centre will also enable the higher institutes of learning, particularly the universities, to profit by each other's experience and translate good textbooks for the use of students. Since some of the countries of the region are already ahead of Afghanistan in this field, it is time Kabul University establishes closer contacts with them and tries to find out the most important books translated for university students.

It would also be useful if the centre were established in Afghanistan due to its central

geographical position in the region. Once the centre comes into existence, a date may be fixed for periodic meetings and consultations of the professors and scholars on translation. Such meetings held intermittently would refresh the minds of the translators and also offer an opportunity for the exchange of views on the translations of the latest works in foreign languages.

The recommendation of the seminar on establishing centres of learning for the languages of the region is another good idea which would lead to better comprehension of different languages. Some years ago the College of Languages, Kabul University had a department for such languages as Sanskrit, but due to lack of teaching personnel it was closed.

The other recommendations of the seminar can be fulfilled only after the above mentioned centre is established. The offering of prizes for good translations and the increase of press exchanges among the countries of the region are some of these undertakings which the centre can be entrusted to shoulder.

The seminar on at least one point did not issue a categorical recommendation: should translators try to find equivalent words in their own languages? Or should they not be translated but be explained in footnotes. This will have at least one advantage. Those who read the book will have less difficulty should they decide to read the original. The latter would keep those translators away from books on subjects with which they are unfamiliar.

We hope that the recommendations of the seminar will be implemented and that more exchanges of views will take place between the countries of the region on this subject.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Ishq* editorially welcomes the joint Afghan-Polish communique issued at the end of the five-day official visit to this country by the Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki. It says, while extremely useful in the further strengthening of relations between the two countries, emphasis is placed on the fact that Afghanistan is friendly with Poland like other countries to our mutual benefit.

The editorial also mentioned the cultural agreement which was signed by the authorized representatives of the two countries during Rapacki's stay in Afghanistan. The agreement, said the editorial, will bring the two peoples closer together.

Yesterday's *Ain* carried an editorial entitled "Appreciation of the Position of Teachers." The editorial was prompted to choose this theme after the Ministry of Education announced its decision not to withhold the promotion of deserving teachers even though they may be no room for their promotion within the framework of the institution in which they work.

The Ministry explained that the extra money which will be given to them from the overall budget of the Ministry. Such a decision, said the editorial, is really wise and will provide more incentive to teachers.

It praised the government's efforts to provide extra comfort for teachers in terms of higher salary for equal ranks and the fact that teachers' day is being celebrated each year in the capital and the provinces. The Ministry's decision should provide consolation to a number of teachers who have spent their lives in educating the country's youth without getting promoted at the right time.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to editor signed by a group of the *Wais* Madaid students suggesting the installation of a telephone receiver at the local post office in the area. A large number of people live in the area, built up with a few telephones of their own.

In cases of emergency, it is difficult for them to contact a doctor, the fire department, or the police. Installing a public telephone at the post office will provide a temporary and practical solution to the problem. The letter urged

the Communication Ministry authorities to give serious consideration to the suggestion.

Another letter in the same issue of the paper signed Zahir Fayezal Marzani urged the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to look into the possibilities of finding irrigation water for the Khulm. About 761 years ago there was a great canal flowing through the area and most of the land there was being cultivated. Now there are only faint signs of its existence but these should be enough to prompt the authorities to rebuild the canal in the interest of the people in the area.

The paper carried letters of the article written on translation problems and prospects by members of the just concluded translation seminar held here under the supervision of the Franklin Book Programme.

WORLD PRESS

Mention of Fidel Castro has been strangely missing lately in broadcasts over the government-controlled radio in Cuba. The *Washington Post* notes that Havana Radio. They have not heard the Cuban Prime Minister mentioned throughout this week. They recalled only was reported inspecting hurricane Alma's damage June 8.

This contrasts sharply with former daily mentions of Castro in news and other reports. It also coincides with widespread speculation as to Castro's status in the country. The USSR Defence Minister, declares in a June 22 article in *Izvestia* that Germany's war against the USSR was prepared for a long time and very carefully through the joint efforts of world reaction.

It praised the alliance with the German monopolies, provided Hitler with aggressive weapons. The so-called policy of "appeasement" created a favourable political and strategic climate in the country.

The article, devoted to the 25th anniversary of the outbreak of war, stresses that the USSR waged a consistent struggle against the threat of the world war, but its attempts to rally together the peace-loving countries were thwarted by governments of many European countries.

Pravda carries the comments in a June 22 article by its London correspondent on the results of the recent meeting of the Parliamentary Labour group.

The correspondent recalls that the group was convened on the insistence of many Labour deputies who demanded in their resolution the discussion of the government's "policy to the East of the Suez" policy, sharp reduction of Britain's military spend-

ing, closing of military bases and withdrawal of British forces from the countries of Asia.

Prime Minister Wilson, he says, has decided to accept the challenge of the "multinationals," expecting that most of Labour MPs will not dare inflict a defeat upon his Cabinet. Appropriate court steps were taken before the meeting and, presently, extensive work was carried out among the rank and file deputies to keep them from voting against the government.

The paper concludes that "the old colonialist policy of defending Britain's huge capital investments in the 'interests' of the countries of Asia will be continued also under the present Labour Government."

Commenting on Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-Lai's visit to Bucharest the Munich *Die Zeitung* said editorially on June 24 that the fact of becoming isolated obviously dominates the Chinese leadership.

"The Chinese leaders are beset by the fear that Washington, Moscow and New Delhi are secret allies against Peking. Now, Prime Minister Chou En-Lai obviously is making a last effort to break this isolation with visits to Rumania, Egypt and Pakistan."

The paper said Chou's visit to Bucharest was aimed at preventing the Soviet Union from further deepening the split with China. He had chosen Rumania as his mouthpiece at the next meeting of the Eastern bloc.

The paper also commented, the settlement which prevented a strike in the West German coal industry cannot be solved by subsidies or by strikes. What happened now is a political solution at the expense of the taxpayer, and with this we cannot agree.

Radar To See U.S. Through Viet Monsoons

The Americans have introduced a new radar system which they hope will enable them to see through the monsoons of the protection from airstrikes they have had in past seasons.

The Marines, for example, claim they can fly "blind" air support strikes with 100 yards of friendly ground troops. The Air Force is equipped to do the same thing.

The Viet Cong usually mount their major assaults on outposts, bases and towns during the rainy season because the weather supply curtails the use of air power. And the value of air power was never better demonstrated than last autumn, when the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, assisted by the Pleim Special Force camp, in the central highlands. Had it not been for close air support, the camp would have fallen and the subsequent allied victory in the Ia Drang Valley might never have developed.

A contrast was provided when the Air Force Special Forces camp, 25 miles west of Hue in the north-east, was overrun in March. Pilots were not able to get in under the cloud layer to provide support and helicopters could not land because of the weather.

The Americans now think the problem is solved by "air support radar," or "sky spot" as pilots call it. The system is also being installed in helicopters.

Forward air controllers in light observation planes do a good job already in guiding strike planes on to enemy targets during daylight hours. At night they can drop flares on spots from which enemy fire is coming. But at night the enemy is tipped off that he has been detected.

Not so, under the new system. The air controller will be with the ground troops, carrying a portable radar set. Once he gets a "skin paint" of approaching aircraft on his set or picks up a radar beacon from the aircraft, he gives the pilots the precise map coordinates of enemy positions. As the aircraft come nearer, the controller corrects their direction and speed, and then when they are on target gives the order to fire.

The controller can begin guiding an aircraft from 40 miles away if the aircraft is equipped with a radar beacon, as some are, and all eventually will be. Without the beacon the maximum range is 20 miles.

A major problem for the Americans is giving troops confidence in the system. This is a little problem, because the Marines, because they are trained to work with their own air wings, and are accustomed to closer

balance of payments forecast for the year to mid 1967 which is rather better than the one it made in February, to reassure a short-lived seamen's strike, the institute thinks there is a good chance that we would achieve a rough balance in our external accounts over the next 12 months.

At a guess, the Treasury's own forecast would not be quite so optimistic; but it can hardly be so different as to justify the talk of crisis-measures. The present gloom, not shared by all, is a temporary moratorium of further wage increases would slow down the rise in British costs and exports prices. It would thus be able to share out the present competitive position and even to improve it if wages in other manufacturing countries continue their

present slide. The impact on the balance of payments is bound to be severe. It will come through the immediate loss of exports, through cancellation of orders and some of the year's exports ought to be ordered now, and through the drop in shipping earnings.

There are the secondary effects, such as the threat of heavy power cuts next winter. A quick settlement is unlikely, except on terms that would spell the ruin of the incomes policy. There is no sign that either the employers or

the Government are prepared to go as far as that to meet the seamen's demands. But if they were, the consequences of such a flagrantly inflationary breach of the incomes policy be to unleash a new run on sterling.

The possibility, therefore, that the seamen's strike may lead to serious trouble is real. The foreign bankers, if they are forced to make a loan to help, will demand drastic action. And if the Government still rules out devaluation it will have to be prepared to give in on the rest of this year.

It is not surprising, in these circumstances, that the Treasury is again canvassing the idea of a wages freeze. The idea is to slow down the rate of inflation to the slow growth of productivity. A temporary moratorium of further wage increases would slow down the rise in British costs and exports prices. It would thus be able to share out the present competitive position and even to improve it if wages in other manufacturing countries continue their

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Continued on page 4

Criminal Procedure Decree Law

PART XXX

Article 375: The adjudicating court is not permitted to contradict the Supreme Court orders in case its sentence on accepting a legal defence, yet delaying the trial process, was protested thereof and the Supreme Court ordered its review.

Article 376: The reviewing court is not authorised to contradict decisions adopted by the general sessions of the Criminal Collegiums of the Supreme Court.

Article 377: When the protest is rejected in respect of its object, the protesting party is not then allowed to put forward protests on other grounds.

Article 378: A person sentenced to deprivation of liberty who fails to attend the related organs for execution of the sentence is not permitted to make protest in the Supreme Court. The Court may bail him out if he met the conditions outlined and forwarded a ground-of-protest.

Article 379: In accordance with the rules embodied in this part, the Attorney General's Office shall be required to prepare a petition for review of the court sentence to the Attorney General's Office.

Article 380: The review of court sentences by way of revision is permitted in cases of felony and misdemeanour under the following terms:

(a) If the person for whose murder the accused is convicted is found alive.

(b) If a person is convicted of a crime for whose commission someone else is also convicted before and the two sentences contradict each other in the sense that proves the sentence of one.

Article 381: Only the Loai-Saranwal has the authority to petition for reviewing a sentence on the basis of the provisions made by the fifth section of the foreign Article. The demand can be made on his own initiative or on the motion of the defence party. If the Attorney General decided to protest the sentence and de-

mand its revision, he prepares a review petition and submits it along the investigating committee on the matter to a committee combined of Supreme Court Justice, and also two appellate judges who have been assigned to the Court's presidium for consideration of the case. In his review petition, the Attorney General should state the reasons for his motivation. The committee, after a thorough study of the records and the case, may make a decision thereon. And in the event of approving the petition, it shall be forwarded to the President of the Court for his approval or disapproval of the review petition made by the Attorney General or the suit committee is not subject to protest of any sort.

Article 382: Saranwal is duty bound to inform the contesting parties at least three days before the Supreme Court holds a session for consideration of the review petition.

Article 383: The Supreme Court shall make a decision in the matter after hearing the opinions expressed by the Loai-Saranwal, and the contesting parties. The review petition may itself consider the case if it wants to.

In the event the court approves the review petition, it annuls the sentence and acquits the convicted person if his innocence is obvious; if not, the case shall be dispatched to the adjudicating court to be reconsidered by other judges. However, the Supreme Court may itself consider the case if it wants to.

The review petition, by it initiated by the Saranwal or by others, shall be forwarded to the Supreme Court by the Attorney General with a report wherein he gives his opinion on the matter as well as the investigation conducted attached therewith. The Saranwal is duty bound to forward the review petition within three months after its initiation thereat.

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Diplomatic Wives Raise More Funds To Purchase Orthopedic Equipment

The Diplomatic Wives Organisation held their seventh successful campaign to help crippled children at a party held Thursday night, June 23.

The organisation, provided the orthopedic department of Wazir Akbar Hospital with medical equipment and 42 pairs of special elastic shoes. The shoes are for the correction of crippling malformation of the feet. During the past seven months it has also supplied the hospital with similar orthopedic devices, and three galvanofarad machines to make special braces to fit shoes.

Altogether the efforts have added up to Af. 119,000 in contributions to the hospital fund.

Dr. Aziz Seral, the President of the Medical and Health Services in the Ministry of Public Health thanked and praised the Organisation for its efforts.

He said that the crippled children in Wazir Akbar Hospital have been very pleased for the provisions of medical equipment and elastic shoes. The growing need of the orthopedic clinic was met by this medical equipment donated to Wazir Akbar Hospital.

The President also told the guests at the party of future plans to construct, in cooperation with India, a children's wing to hold 100 beds. He also discussed his intention of forming a special committee to study means of the correction of the blind in braille, knitting, handicrafts, and other useful trades.

"It is hoped," he said, "that the concern for the welfare of humanity will be strengthened daily in order to enable us to render much more helpful services to unfortunate children."

Dr. Seral also thanked the wife of the departing American Ambassador for her activities in conjunction with the Mahjaba Herat Nursery. Mrs. Steeves has also been responsible for completely equipping four other nurseries.

The evening's festivities included refreshments and games both of which were aimed at increasing the hospital fund.

The evening's president of the Organisation, thanked the Ministry of Information and Culture, the International Club, and the Kabul Times and all the women who worked for the success of the campaign.

The course will last seven months and take them to Norway, and Austria, Washington and New York.

The future voice of emergent Africa would have a feminine touch. Miss Golego is one of 22 budding diplomats, mostly from Africa, who have arrived in Geneva to take part in the United Nations training programme for foreign service officers from newly-independent countries.

It is not surprising, in these circumstances, that the Treasury is again canvassing the idea of a wages freeze. The idea is to slow down the rate of inflation to the slow growth of productivity. A temporary moratorium of further wage increases would slow down the rise in British costs and exports prices. It would thus be able to share out the present competitive position and even to improve it if wages in other manufacturing countries continue their

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There are the secondary effects, such as the threat of heavy power cuts next winter. A quick settlement is unlikely, except on terms that would spell the ruin of the incomes policy. There is no sign that either the employers or

the Government are prepared to go as far as that to meet the seamen's demands. But if they were, the consequences of such a flagrantly inflationary breach of the incomes policy be to unleash a new run on sterling.

The possibility, therefore, that the seamen's strike may lead to serious trouble is real. The foreign bankers, if they are forced to make a loan to help, will demand drastic action. And if the Government still rules out devaluation it will have to be prepared to give in on the rest of this year.

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Nurses Get In-Service-Training At Akbar Khan Hospital

Graduates of women and maternity nursing schools are currently working in different health institutions throughout the country.

A number of nurses, who were trained in the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital, are now working in different health institutions throughout the country.

The graduates of the department of surgery and Zaki Azimi in charge of the internal department of the hospital, conduct all the nursing programmes and courses conducted there.

Every department has a head nurse who supervises the activities of the nurses and registers patients. They accompany the doctors in their morning rounds and give the patients proper medicine and diet prescribed by the doctor. The head nurses help the auxiliary nurses in the laboratory and each method of using instruments and caring for patients.

Graduates of the maternity nursing school has the laboratory and the department of X-ray. These nurses have had a three year course in nursing after finishing their secondary school. They perform all laboratory tests and are in charge of electro cardiogram, dia therm, rehabilitation and treatment sections. They operate the most modern equipment some of which has been bought with funds raised by the Diplomatic Wives Organisation.

Presently the hospital has nine auxiliary nurses who are being trained by the staff of the hospital. These nurses attend regular classes every day from 2 to 4.30 in the afternoon. They study anatomy, first-aid, nursing, and English. Morning sessions are devoted to practical experience and handling equipment and laboratory tests.

After finishing one year they serve as assistants to head nurses. Mrs. Fazila Jalal head of the educational programme and a number of Afghan doctors teach the different subjects. Two Peace Corps volunteers assist in conducting the programme.

Dr. Abdul Hussain Wahdat, assistant President of the hospital, said that they are satisfied with the services of the women nurses. "We are trying to train more nurses in order to staff the entire hospitals."

Women, he said, make better nurses than men. They have a kinder attitude toward patients and pay closer attention to sanitation.

All nurses have to wear uniforms. They are given an extra allowance for night shifts and a one day holiday afterwards.

Scholarships are also offered to the nurses for further training. One has returned after higher studies in Czechoslovakia, where she will be going to France for further studies. Hanifa an outstanding student of the nursing school, has been working there for the past year.

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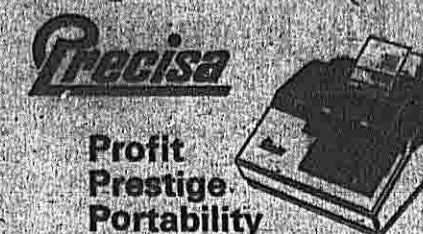
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Afghan - Polish Communiqué

Continued from page 1

affirmed the fact that preservation and consolidation of relations are in conformity with the sincere desires of both nations and serve the interest of peace.

Both ministers believe that Afghanistan and Poland have broad prospects for further mutually advantageous development of economic and cultural cooperation and commercial relations. It was agreed that both sides will investigate the possibilities of further economic cooperation which may lead to a contribution of Poland to the execution of certain development projects in Afghanistan's third five-year plan (1967-1972). The Polish side has invited an Afghan Economic Delegation to visit Poland in the near future, in view of conducting talks on this subject.

Both Ministers exchanged views on major international problems and stated that they would strengthen their efforts to strengthen peace and international security.

Both Ministers stated that the

Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar)—The Asia Foundation presented six typewriters to the Ministry of Health. The typewriters will be used in a typing course at the Ministry.

Nothing was found.

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar)—A French radio-television team which came here a few months ago to shoot a movie about Afghanistan, left Kabul this morning for Paris. The team has prepared a 20 minute feature about Afghanistan with the cooperation of the Afghan film institute. The feature will be televised in France at the end of July.

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar)—D'Amato, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, will play a series of games in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

The 13-member team is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Federation of Volleyball. Nur Muhammad Gardad, an official of the Afghan Olympic Association, is accompanying the team on its visit.

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar)—The Iranian and Indian delegates to the seminar on translation held in Kabul left here Saturday for their respective countries. The seminar, which was attended by representatives of Afghanistan, Iran, India, Pakistan and Soviet Tajikistan ended Saturday.

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar)—The Bulgarian delegation which arrived in Kabul two weeks ago left here Sunday.

During its stay here the delegation discussed trade relations between Afghanistan and Bulgaria with Commerce Ministry officials.

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar)—Opening of a kindergarten in Karte Waj was discussed at a meeting yesterday at the Kindergarten Association.

At the meeting which was presided over by Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim, Deputy Minister of Public Health, provision of equipment, location of the kindergarten, its name, and opening day were talked over. Heads of various kindergarten and deputy President of the Association attended the meeting.

CINEMA
ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7, 30 and 9:30 p.m.
American film with Farsi translation—FANNY.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5, 30, and 10 p.m.
Lebanese film—LEBANES DANCER.

KABUL CINEMA:
Indians films—AT THE FOOT OF THE HIMALAYA and SHANAE.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7, 30 p.m.
Indian film—ESHARA.

PAMIR CINEMA:
At 2, 5, and 7:30 p.m.
Indian film—SHERLOCK.

WEATHER
Weather forecast in next 24 hours generally clear skies throughout the country.

	Minimum	Maximum
Kabul	15°C	35°C
Kandahar	15°C	39°C
Herat	21°C	34°C
Zazari Sharif	21°C	34°C
Fargi	23°C	39°C
Kunduz	23°C	39°C
Bamyan	7°C	27°C

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT
Ahmad Shah Bab: Near Main Post Office, Tel. 20507.
Bari: Shah Shabaz near Kabul Cinema, Tel. 20523.
Afghan: First part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 22734.
Rus: Shah Mahmood Ghazi Watt near Education Ministry, Tel. 20573.
Nadir Pashtun: Second part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 23262.

African Common Market Discussed By Three Leaders

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 27, (AP).—The Presidents of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania ended Sunday a three-day meeting called to discuss the future of the East-African Common Market and reported they had made "considerable progress."

The three heads of state said in a brief communiqué that they would continue their discussions in Dar-es-Salaam at a date to be announced later.

Presidents Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Milton Obote of Uganda discussed the report and recommendations of the Philipps Commission, which made a six-month study of East Africa's Common Market and Common Services Organisation.

Both ministers believe that it is necessary to continue efforts aimed at reaching an agreement on a complete and complete disarmament and complete disarmament, particularly the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form whatsoever.

They reiterate their support for the UN resolution on supervening a world disarmament conference and express the hope that such a conference will be held by the end of the year.

Both ministers are firmly convinced that the establishment of peace zones would be in the interest of all nations.

Both ministers express their great concern over the conflict in Vietnam, which poses a grave threat to international peace. Both sides expounded their positions on the Vietnam problem and agreed to continue their discussions on the basis of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, so that the people of Vietnam would receive an opportunity to settle their destiny by themselves, without foreign intervention.

Both sides expressed their indignation over the inhuman and inhuman treatment of the people of South Vietnam as an equal partner in the negotiations.

The Foreign Minister of Poland expressed his confidence of his government's participation in the convening of a conference on the subject of Europe which remains a major problem of the world peace.

The two ministers stressed that the United Nations remains the most suitable forum for settling disputes, both large and small, and joint efforts aimed at the establishment of equitable relations among states and at safeguarding peace.

Both ministers believe that the People's Republic must occupy the place of the United Nations as the sole representative of the Chinese people.

Both sides agree that the visit of the Foreign Minister of Poland to Afghanistan and the change of views that has taken place will promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

His Excellency Adam Rapacki extended an invitation to His Excellency Nur Muhammad Gardad, to pay an official and friendly visit to Poland. This invitation has been gratefully accepted.

Pompidou Says Opposition At Sixes And Sevens

POTTERS, June 27, (DPA).—In the House of Commons, Mr. Pompidou said that the French Government does not mean disarming, but rather means to disarm the world, and that the French Government is not going to disarm, but rather means to disarm the world.

The building of Europe must not lead France to abandon her own sovereignty, he added. He said that the French Government is not going to disarm, but rather means to disarm the world.

Addressing 700 delegates at a two-day meeting of the party's second-highest policy-making body, the Premier, in a speech, said that the French Government is not going to disarm, but rather means to disarm the world.

The opposition, he said, was so much at sixes and at sevens that one could almost speak of it in the plural, and that the French Government is not going to disarm, but rather means to disarm the world.

It was highly unlikely that the two new opposition blocs, the "Fédération de la gauche" and the "Union de la gauche," would achieve a synthesis of all the best traditions of the French left and right.

In contrast to the divided opposition, the Gaullists and their partisans presented a solid and efficient majority and government.

UN Publishes World-Wide Economic Survey

UNITED NATIONS, June 27, (DPA).—Industrial nations still outpace developing countries in their economic growth despite last year's slowdown, according to a world-wide economic survey published by the United Nations today.

The combined output of developed market-economy countries was about five per cent above the 1964 level, a slightly lower pace of growth than that of 1963 and 1964.

While North America in its fifth year of continuous economic expansion showed a six per cent increase in the gross national product, 1965 production in western Europe expanded by about three per cent, half the rate of the previous year.

In Japan, the growth rate was also stated to be three per cent in 1965, in the year of the trade field, the value of exports from Japan to other countries expanded "but at a markedly slower rate" than in 1964.

This had narrowed the gap between export earnings and import expenditures but with the result that the developing countries reduced their purchases of capital equipment needed for development projects.

In an outlook for 1966, the report said that ways of developing countries were better placed to face the future than they were a year ago. Three years of external price stability had enabled most countries to raise their foreign exchange reserves, and internally some success had been made in reducing demand for imports.

But the report also noted that the gap between the rapid expansion of population and the slower rise of food production represented a most disturbing factor.

BRUSSELS, June 27, (DPA).—Belgium's "Sahana" airline resumed normal services Sunday following an agreement with striking flight personnel on new negotiations.

NEW DELHI, June 27, (DPA).—India Minister for planning and Social Welfare Asoka Mehta will leave for Moscow on June 28 to discuss Soviet aid.

BONN, June 27, (DPA).—The French and West German Justice Ministers are to meet for regular consultations in Bonn and Paris, the Bonn justice ministry announced Sunday. The meetings were agreed on by West German Justice Minister Richard Jaeger and his French counterpart Jean Foyer in talks here on Friday and Saturday.

CALCUTTA, June 27, (DPA).—British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lord Walton flew to Kathmandu, capital of Nepal, yesterday to continue his current study tour of Asian countries.

He arrived here by air Saturday night and before that had visited South Vietnam.

After visiting Nepal, Lord Walton will fly to New Delhi, he set out from London earlier this month.

MOSCOW, June 27, (Tass).—A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko, will visit the First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left here for Canada by air Sunday.

The delegation is paying a return visit at the invitation of the Canadian Parliament.

LONDON, June 27, (DPA).—Indian Finance Minister Sachin Chaudhury arrived here Sunday, midway through a European tour, for talks with the British government on India's economic problems.

Foreign Minister Eusebio Shina, whose reappointment was once doubted, is now regarded sure to stay on.

Earlier this month, Fujiyama openly criticized Japan's China policy and deplored the current trend within the LDP in which anyone earnestly tackling the China problem is labeled as communist.

FRANKFURT, June 27, (DPA).—Heavyweight champion Karl Mildenberger, 70, in a world title fight at Frankfurt's 70,000-seat soccer stadium, Mildenberger's manager disclosed Friday night.

Upper House Hears Petitions; Resolution On Provincial Bodies Passed By Lower House

KABUL, June 28, (Bakhtar).—The Meshroo Jirga's committee on hearing complaints considered 11 petitions yesterday and Prof. Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul, provided explanations on matters related to some of the petitions.

The resolution was passed due to the fact that the law governing election of provincial councils is still under debate.

The Jirga also debated yesterday the question now held by the House. Under the Wolesi Jirga's internal procedure, regulations questioning the House are held Tuesday afternoon.

Last Tuesday afternoon, as a result of the difference of opinion which arose among the deputies in the morning session no afternoon session was held.

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World Briefs

NEW DELHI, June 27, (DPA).—Five thousand Indian families who have been displaced from their homes in the Jammu and Kashmir area have been ordered to leave, although the area was set aside for Asians by the Parliament of the old Transvaal Republic in 1985.

They are to be transferred to Lesotho, 20 miles from Johannesburg, which has been officially proclaimed an "Indian group area." Some Indian leaders reportedly described Lesotho as "a ghetto."

CAIRO, June 27, (DPA).—Representatives of Arab kings and heads of state were due to meet here today for a future Arab summit meeting and for the first time since 1965. The meeting is being held in the city of Mecca.

Some of the officials of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who have been in the city of Mecca, are expected to attend the summit meeting.

A resolution was passed in the Wolesi Jirga yesterday under which election of member of the provincial Jirga is to be made in accordance with the provisions of the election law governing election of the deputies for the Meshroo Jirga.

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500,000 Trout Put In Waters At Kargha Dam

KABUL, June 28, (Bakhtar).—Some 500,000 trout fingerlings have been put into the Kargha dam waters under the Ministry of Agriculture's fish propagation programme.

The fingerlings were products of the 1,000,000 fish eggs presented last year to the Ministry by the Bulgarian government.

The eggs produced some 750,000 fingerlings. A technician working on the programme said in the past few months the fingerlings will have grown to one pound trout.

Kargha dam can accommodate over one million trout, he said. This year also one million fish eggs were raised in incubators. The fingerlings are kept and fed for a period of four to five months in fish ponds built in Kargha.

In the Salang River, 230,000 fingerlings were released. Experts working on the propagating programme are optimistic about the results of the project.

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KPU Defeated In Kenyan Voting

NAIROBI, June 28, (DPA).—Prime Minister Kenyan Vice-President Odinga Odinga and his opposition Kenya Peoples Union (KPU)—lost a crushing defeat by the government party of the President Jomo Kenyatta in the "little general elections."

Only nine of Odinga's followers were returned to parliament. Among those left out were former Information Minister Achong Ouko and Vice-President of Odinga's party Bill Dada Kaggia.

The ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) secured 21 of the 30 parliamentary seats due to be vacated by a bill passed by parliament on June 27.

The seats had formerly been occupied by followers of the Vice-President Odinga, who broke away from the ruling party over differences on general political lines with Kenyatta.

By-elections, which had been staged over the past three weeks, were called to give Odinga and his followers a chance to move back into parliament on his own opposition ticket.

Announcing the final results, Tom Mboya, Minister for Economic Development, said Monday night "it is a bitter pill for the country has rejected the KPU."

He warned Odinga against trying to form a satellite in his stronghold of central Nyanza province. "If he thinks he can be a Kabaka (King Freddie of Buganda) or a Premier (Congolese Premier Moise Tshombe) he would be well advised to ponder on what happened to such people in other places," Mboya said.

Hinting at Odinga's alleged support from foreign countries, the Minister said that the KPU defeat should be a lesson to foreign countries not to interfere in the country's internal affairs.

It was the first real test of the Kenyan government's policy since before independence in 1963. The voting appeared to have closely followed tribal loyalties.

The U.S. delegation at the Geneva disarmament talks had no intention of bringing the subject of an uncontrolled moratorium up for discussion.

It would however be willing to search, together with the Soviet Union, for possible progress in disarmament, the spokesman said.

U. Thant To Leave On Tour Of Italy, USSR Wednesday

UNITED NATIONS, June 28.—Secretary-General U. Thant will visit Moscow July 25 to 28, the UN announced Tuesday.

Except in saying that the visit is on the Soviet Union's progress in disarmament, the announcement gave no other details.

A UN spokesman last Tuesday made known that Thant's intention to accept the Soviet invitation to the Moscow trip will be the second one planned by the Secretary-General in the next few weeks.

He is scheduled to leave Wednesday for Turin, Italy, to attend a June 30 meeting of resident representatives of the UN's disarmament programme and then go to Geneva for sessions of the UN's administrative committee on coordination.

According to the schedule made public Monday he will address the opening session of the Economic and Social Council's General Assembly on June 29 and hold a press conference following day. On July 7 he is to first of all visit the Soviet Union.

He is expected to return to New York on July 9.

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FRG Plans New Provisional Status For French Troops

BERLIN, June 28, (DPA).—The West German Government will give French troops in West Germany a new provisional status to allow them to remain after their withdrawal from the integrated command of the Atlantic alliance on Friday.

Chief government spokesman Karl-Guenther Von Hase told a press conference here yesterday that about 70,000 French troops stationed in southern Germany would have the status of forces of a country wishing to remain in the alliance.

The transitional status, at present being coordinated with the other NATO allies, would be given unconditionally in written form, he said.

He refused to state whether the country would contain a time limit.

(West Germany holds that a new agreement is necessary for the stationing of French troops in West Germany after they are pulled out from NATO military command. But Bonn wants France to have the status of forces of a country wishing to remain in the alliance before any such bilateral agreement.)

Talks on these issues have begun on both the bilateral and multilateral level, after some manoeuvring reflecting French reluctance.

The spokesman yesterday hinted that the temporary solution would be ratified by the Bonn government before July 1, saying "we have three days left."

He said it was "extraordinarily unlikely" that France would pull out her troops from Germany.

He said that observers saw as a gesture of goodwill the French eagerness to estimate French eagerness to keep her forces in West Germany, 15 aircraft "for technical reasons."

Earlier Monday, Rainer Barzel, the leader of the ruling Christian Democrats, said he was convinced France would also defend West Germany "with all means" in case of war.

Describing French President Charles de Gaulle as a reliable partner even if it was not easy, he said the French troops here should be given "rights comparable to those of the other NATO troops."

Barzel, who was addressing the "German society for foreign policy" here, said he could not follow de Gaulle's view that there was scarcely any danger of war in Europe.

West Germany could not do without the United States forces stationed here, he said.

FLOSY Threatens To Increase Action

CAIRO, June 28, (DPA).—The "Liberation Front of Occupied South Yemen" (FLOSY) has threatened terrorist actions throughout the British-occupied region in the South Arabian Federation.

A spokesman for the organisation, quoted by radio Cairo Monday, said "FLOSY" would in the next future expand its actions and to emphasise the peoples right of freedom and independence.

The spokesman said that the British army killed 44 British officers and men in actions in three parts of Aden, the British military base on the south western tip of the Peninsula between June 13 and 20.

His biggest kill was on June



THE KABUL TIMES

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AFGHAN - POLISH COMMUNIQUE

The joint Afghan-Polish communique throws light on all aspects of relations between the two countries and is notable for the degree of accord and similarity of views held by both governments in spite of the differences existing in the social and economic systems of the two countries.

The communique elaborates on the viewpoints of the two governments on international issues in general and that of the Vietnam situation in particular. There can be no peace in Vietnam unless the people are allowed to work out a settlement for themselves and without foreign interference. In any peace negotiations the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam has to be recognised as an equal partner and the 1954 Geneva accords on Indo-China have to be respected by all parties concerned.

The fact that both Afghanistan and Poland support the establishment of nuclear free zones is a reflection of their sincere desire for world peace and European security. There is much to be gained from the experience of our Polish friends in the process of mechanising agriculture and developing agricultural industries.

Poland is perhaps one of the few countries where agriculture has been developed side by side with the industry. There is much to be gained from the experience of our Polish friends in the process of mechanising agriculture and developing agricultural industries.

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HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an interview with Abdul Wahid Dabir, chief of the sports department of Kabul University. The general theme of the interview was: "what is the reason behind the decline of sports in this country?"

While acknowledging the usefulness of the Afghan Olympic Federation, Dabir is of the opinion that the formation of subsidiary bodies to be called sports federations will be useful in promoting physical training and sports.

At the present there are three centres, unfortunately all of them in the capital, responsible for the promotion of sports. These are the Olympic Federation, the sports department of Kabul University, and the Directorate of sports in the Ministry of Education.

Dabir is quoted as saying that in high schools and the university sports is not an end in itself but rather a means. The emphasis is on physical education so that the students remain fit and healthy. Therefore the only sports in the promotion of the word is the Afghan Olympic Federation.

Kabul, said Dabir, is not Afghanistan and sports programmes should be nationwide and in no way confined to the capital. It is for this reason that sports federations should be formed in the provinces.

Food For Thought

Just as raindrops leak into the house which is not well covered with a perfect roof, so attachment, hatred and delusion enter the mind which is averse to subjective meditation.

—The Buddha

Erhard Wants American Troops To Remain

Following is the summary of an interview held by an Associated Press correspondent with Dr. Erhard, the West German Chancellor, in Bonn on June 27.

Chancellor Ludwig Erhard strongly opposes any substantial withdrawal of U.S. forces from West Germany for any reason—even a possible reduction of U.S. troops in Europe. He explained his stand in an informal talk with the Associated Press. Erhard said his defence experts tell him: "These troops are necessary if we don't want to respond to a possible aggression of the situation."

Apart from increasing the risk of nuclear war, the Chancellor argued, U.S. troops withdrawal—which has been much discussed in Washington in recent weeks—would shake the West German people's sense of security and imperil the whole NATO "forward strategy" of defending West Germany on its eastern frontiers.

In a dash-view with U.S. Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Erhard also shared the view that the presence of West German troops in the United States with the size of American forces in West Germany. He said this gave an odour of business to what should be a partnership of allies in the defence of the west.

Without mentioning McNamara directly, Erhard said the German government does everything possible to offset the dollar drain. He said Germany must not buy arms it does not need and must be modified to allow purchase of peaceful space equipment as well as weapons.

Erhard spoke informally, covering defence and foreign policy issues during a question and answer session in his office. Virtually all that he said was aimed at clearing up without direct quotation. Some comments were authorised for quotation.

In discussing the current visit to the Soviet Union by French President de Gaulle, Erhard praised de Gaulle's argument to Soviet leaders that German reunification is essential to peace and stability in Europe, and therefore, in Russia's own security interests.

"De Gaulle in this has done us good service," Erhard said. "The Chancellor reaffirmed that he wants French troops to remain in West Germany after de Gaulle's withdrawal from NATO."

Erhard agreed there is a new appearance of political flexibility and movement in both Western Europe and Eastern Europe but warned against exaggerated hopes for early settlement of fundamental European problems like the division of Germany.

While Erhard did not mention McNamara, he did express the impression that he was deeply annoyed by what seemed to him the attachment of a dollar measure to the U.S. defence commitment. The 20,000 American fighting men here represent a dollar drain on Washington which the Erhard government is committed to offset by arms purchases in the U.S. But the W. German have fallen behind in their spending. McNamara has been prodding the Erhard regime to speed up.

The presence of American troops in West Germany, sent from this side of the world, is the guarantee of peace not only for us but for the Americans, too," he said.

The presence of American forces here, Erhard said, is protection for all Europe. In no case, he added, would he support a withdrawal of troops against the American will. In such a case, he said, a threat of their own annihilation.

Even assuming the Russians would take all their troops and weapons and withdraw them a few hundred kilometers and then say: "We expect you Americans and British and French to do the same." Even in that case the Russians would still be operating from their rear continental land-mass.

But if the Americans pull back a few hundred kilometers, they are swimming in the North Sea.

Erhard said he talked with President Johnson last December in Washington about the arrangement for W. German government purchases in the United States to offset U.S. dollar spending for defence in FRG. He summarised his view as expressed to Johnson, this way:

"The matter can be handled as if we were a couple of business men and one of us writing a letter that says: 'Upon inspection of my books I note that as of December 31 your account is charged with such and such an amount. May I ask you for a prompt settlement?'"

He said Americans could be certain the West German government is doing what it can to offset the dollar drain but it is not enough.

The latest figures available show that in May the W. German reserve bank held gold, foreign currency and U.S. dollars—total value of \$6,750,000,000. (AP)

At present most of the raw materials required for the Yousofi Labs are imported and they make use of some herbs grown in the country. For instance, glass and plastic bottles, tubes, and containers are imported. The most essential elements in the Yousofi Labs are imported.

Once we have our own petrol refined, which we hope will not be very long from now, and once we have enough home-made glass and plastic bottles, tubes, and containers, the prospect of which is very good in the country, we will overcome these shortcomings.

But as far as the manufacturing of small objects such as glass and plastic bottles and tubes are concerned, the possibilities are great to provide these within the country at least for the Yousofi Chemical Labs.

It has been some years since the glass and plastic making plants, belonging to the Ministry of Mines and Industries began production on an experimental basis producing candles and plastic goods such as vases, rulers, and ashtrays.

These plants of the Ministry of Mines and Industries might very well work out a plan to see that the products needed by the Yousofi Chemical Labs are produced here. This will not only increase the production of the plant but will also help the Yousofi Labs to obtain some needed materials cheaply within the country, and further more it will save expenditure of foreign currency.

This is not the only way that the Ministry of Mines and Industries can help the small industries and private plants such as Yousofi Chemical Labs. The Ministry can also provide technical advice and financial help through technical aid received from friendly countries particularly aimed at developing local industries.

Hayatullah Yousofi, an experienced chemist, believes that industrialists and men of different professions should join hands and get together to introduce various kinds of industries in the country. He feels the developing nations should see that their essential needs are manufactured within the country. This goal cannot be achieved.

Hayatullah Yousofi, the owner and manager of the Labs in an interview with the Kabul Times.

However, after much hard work, perseverance and patience the assets of the Labs reached 800,000 in 1960 enabling the plant to increase production and open more sales shops.

To better serve his countrymen, Yousofi last year decided to equip his Labs with the best facilities in order to increase the quantity and improve the quality of his products. On this trip he bought new equipment which makes it possible for the Labs to produce new powders and solutions. This machinery has greatly enhanced the work in the Labs, Yousofi reports.

Products of the Yousofi Labs are based on widely tested formulas. The latest developments in the field are employed.

The plant now employs 20 people including six women in its Labs and has in mind a training programme which will provide interested men and women with experience in the field. The training and material needed will be provided by the company free of charge. Referring to sales potential, Yousofi said the demand for "soil" products is very high and the supply is now 40 per cent less than the demand. This gap will be closed as soon as the expansion of the Labs is completed.

Previously there were five sales shops for the "soil" products in Kabul but the products are being sold on a commission basis in 45 shops now and the Labs run only two shops of their own. If this system does not work out, however, they will return to their previous practice of selling their own products.

"It is the sole aspiration of the Yousofi Labs to see that all cosmetic products needed by the country are provided by our Labs. This will not only be a great service to the people but will also save a great amount of foreign exchange currently spent in importing such commodities," said Yousofi.

Right now all materials needed in the Labs are being imported. He hopes possibilities for home-produced materials will be explored. Yousofi is of the opinion that although

raw materials are imported, home processing will greatly reduce costs. He wants to import plastic and glass bottles needed for containers, Yousofi added.

When Yousofi has begun his company, he did not have his own building so that the people can make use of their home made products, which are, Yousofi claims very economical and of good quality.

Since there is a great demand for the products manufactured at the Yousofi Labs, the company intends to open a few sales shops in the province, judging from the demand, use of their home made products, which are, Yousofi claims very economical and of good quality.

Some of the Yousofi Labs products such as oil for hair, skin cream and after shaving lotion are in such great demand that the demand can hardly cope with the demand.

"We look forward to a bright future, judging from the demand, use of their home made products, which are, Yousofi claims very economical and of good quality."

Compromise In Agriculture Financing; Are Accountants Running EEC?

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Food For Thought

Wisdom denotes the pursuing
of the best ends by the best
means.

—Francis Hutcheson.

FOREIGN AID—RIGHT OR RITE

June 26 marked the twenty-first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter. Twenty-one years ago Saturday the two-month San Francisco conference ended with the adoption of the United Nations Charter by the 46 nations gathered there.

The world organization, since its inception, has had many ups and downs and has had moments of bitter disappointment and uncertainty. Yet, through the determination of its members who recall the consequences that followed the collapse of the League of Nations, it has not only endured but has also managed to serve mankind in many different ways.

Although the United Nations and its affiliated organs have actively been engaged in activities to raise the standard of living in developing nations, and have channeled financial and technical assistance to them through various projects, the gap between the two worlds—developing and developed—has been widening. As the world organization's Secretary General pointed out last week.

The importance of aid to developing countries should not be underestimated. U Thant warned in a report on the consequences of insufficient help to developing countries.

UN statistics show that the just and modest target set by the 19th General Assembly of the world body regarding the flow of aid from the developed to developing countries has not been reached.

The Assembly resolved that the development capital should represent one per cent of the aggregate national income of developed countries. This was to have been a develop-

ment decade in which underdeveloped countries were to have taken major strides in technical and social progress.

The World Bank which celebrated its 12th anniversary on June 25th, and which has been of great assistance to the developing countries by financing most of the projects, regarding international loans itself has not been satisfied with the flow of capital from developed to developing countries. In its last annual report, it stated that international assistance was falling behind the absorptive capacity of developing countries.

Yet despite the warnings issued by the United Nations, developing countries must also realize that foreign aid is not a matter of right. They must fully understand that economic assistance is a temporary phenomenon, that it is only a means of attaining economic self-sufficiency.

Some have done well with the aid they have received. South Korea and Thailand have booming economies and, if the present rate of industrial expansion continues, may soon become self-sufficient enough to dispense with foreign assistance.

Developing countries must also consider and evaluate the difficulties involved in repaying these loans. The eagerness to receive more may be overdone, and the time for repayment comes when the time for development comes.

The developing nations should be alarmed enough at the present crisis confronting them as the result of the slow flow of loans and capital from developed countries to make earnest efforts to industrialize on their own as soon as possible.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's Islam has an editorial on democratic values and Democracy. Democratic values and Democracy have been introduced side by side in the country for progress and construction, the editorial says.

Democratic regimes have a two-fold obligation to promote democratic values and institutions as a service to the nation and to build the country.

Enlightening of the population is going on in a desirable manner. As an example of this attempt we can mention the Prime Minister's meet the people programme, the editorial says.

But we should bear in mind, the editorial continues, that mere contact of the people with government officials is not enough. To achieve progress all forces should be pooled and channeled for the realization of national aims. All should work responsibly for the country.

The government is aware of this and working toward it. But it is worthwhile mentioning that the government should be given the time to execute these services and draw up plans and implement them responsibly. Unfortunately there are elements in the country who are opposed to progress, and by heckling and arguing keep the members of the government busy so that important work is brought to a standstill.

Yesterday's Anis editorially commented on misuse of buildings. The editorial which is entitled "Edifices Belong to Us," says investment in buildings and apartments is not considered economically sound for underdeveloped nations. However, there is no rule against one who has the money to spend on a building which is a secure way of making a profit building one. Once this building is built we must not think of it only as belonging to the individual owner. We should look upon it as the property of the nation.

There are people from different walks of life who break chairs, write on the walls, and pick the plaster on the walls in homes, government offices, and cinemas etc. These people, by not acting as responsible citizens are damaging the national economy.

For preservation and maintenance of the buildings we must not depend on police and maintenance workers. We should all develop the attitude that

buildings should be properly made use of so that they can serve the nation for a longer period.

In yesterday's Anis, a letter from Mohammad Hamid is published which draws to the attention of the Kabul traffic office the need to prevent drivers from carrying passengers on already loaded trucks.

Hamid says there have been too many instances of loaded trucks plunging off the road and riders being killed.

The writer says the traffic office already has facilities at its disposal.

West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard said in a newspaper interview published here Saturday night that Germany was immune to all forms of political insanity.

He said the country's right and left-wing extremist groups were politically insignificant and the merging of several extreme right-wing parties gave no rise to fears of a new revival.

"I am convinced that particularly the overwhelming majority of German youth does not want to have anything to do with charlatans and Pied Pipers of this kind."

"The happy experiences the German people have had with democracy and the sad memories of the pains and sacrifices caused by past nationalist excesses make the German people immune to all types of political insanities."

Erhard had been asked to comment on what the Italian newspaper, *La Stampa* recently termed a revival of neo-fascism following electoral gains by the extreme rightwing National Democratic Party.

Professional journalists came to the defence Monday June 27 of Annette Buchanan, 20, the student editor taken to court for refusing to name her news sources in a story on marriage.

"She should not respond to the order of the court," testified Stephen Gill, managing editor of the *Oakland California Tribune*. He said any reporter who violated a confidence "would be drummed out of the business."

The magazine *U.S. News and World Report* says in its weekly editorial that Southeast Asia "is strange new order is slipping up and its chief architect is Thailand's capable Foreign Minister, Thanat Khoman."

Industry Booms As Japan Fills Supply Gap

Exports, indirectly stimulated by the S. Vietnam conflict, have proved a shot in the arm for Japanese industry, new strategies to estimate itself out of a long-drawn out slump.

According to "Jiji Press" the social and economic procurement, namely direct procurements by the U.S. armed forces—are still a trick compared with Japan's overall exports now approaching the 10,000 million dollar mark.

Japan earned \$354 million from "special procurements" in fiscal 1965.

Then total though showing an increase of 12.4 per cent over the previous fiscal year, is less than a half per cent of the annual income of \$830 million in 1963 reported during the Korean war, which was a veritable godsend for the then depression-ridden Japanese economy.

The reason is that Washington is following the policy of procuring supplies for the Vietnam war from American manufacturers of their short del this is impossible, from developing nations in the vicinity of Vietnam, which are cooperating in the fight against the Viet Cong.

Yet the expansion of the S. Vietnam war has occasioned a dearth of various commodities not only in the United States, but also in such

Asian nations as South Korea, Formosa, and the Philippines, plus Oceania (Ryukyu), where the American military is buying heavily for S. Vietnam.

That is, the production capacity of these Asian nations is not large enough to supply the needs of the U.S. armed forces, and the quick pace of American procurements.

And Japan has now stepped into this gap of supply capability in one form of increasing exports of ordinary type to both the U.S. and the nations of the periphery of S. Vietnam.

To adduce several principal examples, the UK armaments industry has stepped up purchases of machine tools under the impetus of the S. Vietnam war.

As a result, British armament factories with massive orders, have found it necessary to lengthen delivery periods to between 12 and 18 months. This has enabled Japanese machine tool makers to wedge their way into the American market.

However, the Japanese, who are operating at full capacity, cannot take orders for the military's tremendous orders for various cotton fabrics for uniforms. As a consequence, the U.S. reportedly imported more than four times as much as its normal fabric purchases from abroad in the first quarter of this year.

As chemical products, the U.S. is said to be faced with the acute shortage of such goods as methanol, acetone, ammonia, and benzene, which catch markets with the quick pace of the Korean war.

In these circumstances, Japanese exports to the United States in the first quarter of this year soared by 28.7 per cent over the like period of last year, exceeding the 1,000 million dollar level and their share of Japan's overall exports increased one third.

Similar trends were noticeable in Japan's exports to the nations in the neighbourhood of Vietnam. For example, large quantities of cold rolled sheets have been exported mainly to South Korea for processing into galvanized iron sheets under the aid programme of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

There are reports, meanwhile, that the U.S. forces will shortly order 400,000 tons of cement from Japan, since Taiwan, though the main supplier, has run itself out of breath under the pressure of a rapid succession of massive American orders.

The reported amount corresponds to about a quarter of Japan's total cement exports last year. (DPA).

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Herat-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival—1600

New Delhi-Kabul Arrival—1615

Amirabad-Kabul Arrival—1615

Kabul-New Delhi Departure—0900

Kabul-Kandahar-Herat Departure—0830

Kabul-Mazar Departure—0900

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul Arrival—0830

Kabul-Tehran Departure—0930

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul Arrival—1050

Kabul-Peshawar Departure—1130

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow Departure—1030

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul Arrival—1030

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul Arrival—1230

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar Departure—0830

Peshawar-Kabul Arrival—1605

Kabul-Peshawar Departure—1330

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut Departure—1030

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival—1030

Kandahar-Kabul Arrival—1030

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut Departure—1030

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul Arrival—1050

Kabul-Peshawar Departure—1130

Man To Be Tried For Planning Mass Murder Of All Negroes In U.S.

LOS ANGELES, California, June 29, (AP)—A 43-year-old man was indicted Tuesday on two counts of solicitation to commit murder after being charged with plotting to kill all the Negroes in the United States.

Herman Lee Henry, a welder, was ordered to return to superior court on July 27 for a probation hearing and sentencing.

Superior judge Maurice Leader said Henry had "a diabolical plan, well preconceived, to eradicate the negro population" by sending poisoned food packages to all Negroes in the U.S.

Henry contended that a member of the greater Los Angeles citizens council first discussed the poisoning Negroes and offered him \$10,000 to kill Martin Luther King Junior, Negro leader who won the Nobel peace prize.

Henry said he was actually investigating the plot and was denied by the citizens council member and planned to reveal it to police.

Judge Leader said that the plot was the product of "a sick mind," but added he did not believe Henry was mentally unable to cooperate with counsel at his non-jury trial.

When the person convicted to deprivation of liberty is a woman who is in her sixth month of pregnancy, the deprivation of her liberty shall be stayed for two months after bearing a child. And until the passage of the child, she shall be treated as a detained person.

Should the accused be sentenced to deprivation of liberty for the commission of several crimes the time spent in custody shall be subtracted from the total punishment.

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DO WE REALLY NEED PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS?

Now that the seminar for provincial newspaper editors has concluded it is worth examining the whole issue of the provincial press.

Do we really need a provincial press? What has the provincial press done in the last several years? Has it significantly developed since its inception? Does it justify its expense? How and in what ways has it served the national interest, the people and the country?

These are some of the questions which have been asked during the seminar and the answer to these enquiries made public.

The provincial press, in general, is by no means younger than the national press. In fact one of the papers is as old as Islam and Anis. But the provincial newspapers have changed much neither in shape nor in substance during the past years. They continue to publish in the original format of four small pages.

A superficial look at the state of the provincial press seems to indicate that the major cause for their failure to develop is a lack of technical and journalistic knowledge. This is true to certain extent. Certainly, it is hoped that as the editors return to their respective posts after the end of the seminar, they will be in a better position to improve their papers.

But there is a little more to it than this. The concept of a one city newspaper seems to have created a kind of monopoly. As things stand now there is no room for competition, no area for professionalism, and no reason for their papers.

Besides, the lack of local advertising leaves papers almost always stranded with a financial drain that is charged to the national budget. Such dependency

limits the degree to which a paper can afford to expand or introduce new changes.

—The increase of literacy among the people to create a more interested reading public.

—And more important, the establishment of private industries to promote large scale advertising to finance the papers and to free them from dependency on government subsidies.

On the one hand if we could distribute one or more of our national newspapers in several centres almost simultaneously, this would serve three main purposes.

—It would foster national integration.

—It would keep the public throughout the country informed in the same language and to the same degree about the news and comments of the world.

—It would make the papers themselves popular, national, and real public servants.

In addition, since the national newspapers have better contributors, are better written, and are staffed by more experienced and perhaps even more knowledgeable journalists, they might serve the cause of public enlightenment much more thoroughly and efficiently.

On the other hand, there is a second aspect, repugnant to the first, implying "uniform imposition" which may be regarded to a certain extent as authoritarian.

While one cannot deny the usefulness of the provincial press, it is not a simple matter to expand or introduce new changes.

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By Shafie Rahel

fulness of provincial papers at least as far as they serve as exercise sheets for another journalist. At the same time, an example of a strong paper published in the capital could find daily circulation in Nangarhar, Maidan, Ghazni, Peshawar and Kapisa provinces.

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U.S. Planes Hit N. Vietnam Oil Depots For Second Day

SAIGON, June 29, (AP).—Waves of American bombers again pounded North Vietnam's fuel depots and for the first time in a month struck at the important Yen Bay rail yards, the U.S. military command announced Tuesday.

Air force planes attacked a fuel storage area 63 miles (101km) northwest of Hanoi Monday and pilot reported columns of smoke rising 2,000 feet (609 m).

Simultaneously, carrier-based navy planes hit a fuel transshipment point 12 miles south of Vinh and oil fires billowed smoke 5,000 feet upwards.

It was the second straight day of strikes at North Vietnam's oil supplies in a new offensive to cut into fuel reserves.

The air offensive completely dominated the war. For the first time in months, the official U.S. military spokesman reported "no contact with the enemy" throughout South Vietnam except for light sniper fire against U.S. marines north of Hue.

A former national chairman of American Committee for Demo-

NO TIMES TOMORROW
Kabul Times offices will be closed Thursday due to birth anniversary of the Prophet Mohammad.

W. Germany Gives S. Vietnam Loan

SAIGON, June 29, (DPA).—West German Ambassador Dr. Wiblen Kof and South Vietnamese Prime Minister Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky Tuesday signed an agreement on a West German credit of 20 million marks.

The credit will mainly be used for the construction of a slaughter house in Saigon.

Ambassador Kof stressed after the signing that the credit was not foreign aid but part of the cooperation necessary between the peoples of the two countries. West Germany was supporting the Vietnamese peoples desire for reunification and would likewise accept Vietnamese support and cooperation.

Marshal Ky replied he was very much impressed by the fact that a country so far away as West Germany was supporting the just cause of South Vietnam. He was glad that his country had so many friends in the world.

BARDOT TRAPPED IN NEW ROMANCE

MUNICH, June 29, (AP).—Munich clubs were abuzz Tuesday night with rumours of a new jet set romance as Brigitte Bardot flew into town in the company of Gunter Sachs, W. Germany's millionaire "playboy number one".

The couple, frequently seen together in the past few weeks, arrived aboard a chartered plane from Nice and immediately whisked off by car.

The 33-year-old Sachs, one time fiancé of Queen Soraya, ex-wife of the Shah of Iran, owns a luxury apartment in Munich and also has a villa at the foot of the Alps south of here.



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.
American colour cinematograph film
ESTHER AND THE KING

PARK CINEMA:

At 2.30, 5.30, 8 and 10 p.m.
American colour cinematograph film
ESTHER AND THE KING

KABUL NANDARI

At 7.30 p.m.
Indian colour film *AT THE FOOT OF THE HIMALAYAS*

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5, and 7.30 p.m.
Indian film *AT THE FOOT OF THE HIMALAYAS*

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Indian film *LOOTERA*

WEATHER

Weather forecast in next 24 hours generally clear skies throughout the country.

	Minimum	Maximum
Kabul	15°C	35°C
Kandahar	23°C	39°C
Herat	21°C	34°C
Mazari Sharif	23°C	34°C
Farah	23°C	39°C
Kunduz	23°C	37°C
Bamyan	7°C	27°C

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT

Faryabi: Shari Nau, Tel. 20887.
Maiwand: First part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun near the bridge, Tel. 20580.
Yousofi: Shah Shaed near Jashen ground, Tel. 21584.
Asri: Second part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 24231.
Zalal: Near the American Em-

World Briefs

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 29, (Reuters).—Diplomatic sources here yesterday reported clashes in Brazzaville across the river Congo between the army and elements of the ruling movement national de la revolution (M.N.R.).

BANGALORE, June 29, (Reuters).—A curfew was clamped last night on the industrial town of Davigere after a day of violent demonstrations there in a nearby Harihar in which police fired on crowds killing three people.

BOMBAY, June 29, (DPA).—Twenty-five persons were injured, eight of them seriously, when a local urban train crashed into another about seven miles from central Bombay on Tuesday. The accident took place when one train was waiting for clearance of the track and another rammed into it. According to railway officials, the accident occurred within a radius of one mile of the one of about a fortnight ago in which about seventy persons died.

BEIRUT, June 29, (DPA).—Syria has permitted East Germany to open a cultural institute in Damascus.

LONDON, June 29, (DPA).—The Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in West Germany, General Massu, was to call on his Soviet counterpart in East Germany, General Koshevoi, the French Embassy said here yesterday. He is repaying a courtesy visit by the Soviet Commander-in-Chief in May 1965.

MOSCOW, June 29, (Reuters).—Pro. Mstislav Keldysh, Russia's top scientist, has promised intensive development of manned space flights in the coming five years.

He told the Academy of Sciences, of which he is president, yesterday that the 1966-70 Soviet five-year plan would see more and more exploration of space around the earth and the sun by satellites and rockets.

More U.S. Troops Going To South Vietnam, Rusk Says

CANBERRA, June 29, (Reuters).—United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) council here Tuesday that more U.S. troops would almost certainly have to be sent to South Vietnam, U.S. sources said Tuesday night.

Rusk said the U.S. had already committed unprecedented forces to South Vietnam, but he did not indicate when and how many additional troops would be sent, according to the sources.

He had said it should now be clear that North Vietnam could not win, but he had not ruled out the danger of other nations joining it. Such a nation would face risks, Rusk told the closed session. The sources did not name any such nation, but it was assumed it was a reference to China.

British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart told the Ministers Britain would honour its regional commitments but found it difficult to accept new ones, sources reported. He said Britain would carefully reconsider the deployment of British forces after Indonesia's confrontation against Malaysia ends.

Members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) Tuesday backed up proposals for an intensified campaign against insurgents in northeast Thailand. Lieutenant-General Jesus Vargas of the Philippines, Secretary-

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



For Choice Afghan Handicrafts Visit

AFGHAN SOUVENIR SHOP

Mohammad Jan Ghazi Wat near Spinzar Hotel in Ministry of Education Building



The lucky young man shown above has just won a bicycle FREE from PRE.

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Buy PRE soap to win bicycles, radios, motorcycles, and many more prizes!

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SCIENCE

Contd. from Page 3
to work, since rates of pay are adequate and reasonable facilities are available. Students trained abroad develop international ties; they evolve a more realistic outlook on the nature of scientific endeavour.

The spectacular successes of technology in the more developed countries, and the consciousness of the need for science created by such organisations as UNESCO have had their impact in our country. There is thus a reaction against our traditional humanistic or rather rhetorical culture, in favour of a more technical age.

There have been in the past few years a number of well-attended events (such as the Meeting of Scientists, Educators and Industrialists in 1962, or the Symposium on the Engineering Science and Technology in 1965) which have had repercussions beyond the confines of scientific circles and seem to indicate that a social process favourable to science is on the move.

This may even take on aspects of open-mouthed and naive admiration for and faith in the virtues of technology, but if properly tempered, it is basically a good trend.

Towards A Common Market Of Science

There is no question that Venezuela, within its modest bounds, is on the verge of a marked scientific and technical development, which might serve as a model for other similar

areas in the future if handled properly, and the creation of a central co-ordinating body such as National Research Council would seem essential both for the stimulation of science and for its harmonious growth. A project for such a council, based on a study of the existing situation, has recently been put forward.

Many of the problems now extant are due, I feel, chiefly to two broad factors: the lack of a scientific tradition and the small size of the community. For the first, there is no remedy but time, and Latin America has shown in other areas that it can speedily make up for time lost.

For the second, there might be an early remedy, namely the cultural union of the various Latin American countries. It is one of the great tragedies of Ibero-America that our countries, with a common language, are almost hermitically sealed from each other.

Only as an example, in Venezuela we know better what goes on in New York or in Paris than in our immediate neighbourhood. A Latin-American common market of science would seem indispensable if we are to use our scientific potential fully.

(UNESCO FEATURES)

S. KOREA-INDONESIA

SEOUL, June 29, (AP).—A South Korean Foreign Ministry official will leave for Jakarta next week to make final arrangements for opening a South Korea consulate general there, a Foreign Ministry source said Tuesday.

4 Die, 6 Missing As Alva Cape Cargo Burns Again

NEW YORK, June 29, (AP).—The ill-fated British tanker Alva Cape exploded and burned again Tuesday at a Brooklyn anchorage. Less than two weeks ago she was involved in a collision that claimed 33 lives.

This time at least four men were counted dead, with six others missing.

Once again it was the Volatile Naphtha cargo aboard the 11,252-ton British ship that sent explosions and flames ripping through her fire-scarred hull, as she lay just offshore in Gravesend Bay.

A coast guard hearing into this disaster, the worst in New York harbour in six years, was interrupted in mid-afternoon by news of the new mishap. More than 11 million dollars in federal damage suits already have been filed in the wake of the collision.

The new fire occurred as a barge was pumping the remaining Naphtha from the tanks of the Alva Cape. Less than 25,000 barrels remained to be dumped out.

Flames raged less than two hours, leaving the 546-foot (160m) long ship belching steam and listing to her right.

ANSARI WORKSHOPS
Specialty in VW repairs. Located in Shari Nau near the United Nations Hostel. Tel. 24705, 22864.

AFTERNOON IN ATHENS EVENING IN PRAGUE

Direct Flight to Europe

Kabul - Athens - Prague

New schedule effective June 9th.
Arriving Kabul 7:00 AM, departing
Kabul 8:00 AM (EVERY THURSDAY)

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FARES IN US DOLLARS	Economy Class		First Class	
	One Way	Round Trip	One Way	Round Trip
From Kabul to:				
Amman/Jerusalem	203.60	386.90	284.40	540.40
Baghdad	166.50	316.40	216.30	411.00
Beirut	212.60	404.00	284.50	540.60
Athens	243.60	462.90	364.00	691.60
Amsterdam				
Vienna	319.20	606.50	520.80	989.60
Frankfurt				
Munich				
Bangkok	182.30	346.40	247.30	469.90
Hong Kong	260.70	495.40	358.40	681.00
Manilla	302.00	573.80	426.30	810.00
Singapore	249.50	474.10	348.60	662.40
Sydney	504.50	958.60	703.50	1,336.70

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