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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max +10°C. Minimum -3°C.
Sun sets today at 5.42 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.32 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
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VOL. III, NO. 294

KABUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1965. HOOT 4, 1343 S.H.

PRICE Af 2

Algerian Head Proposes New Afro-Asian Pacts

ALGERIA, February 23, (Reuter).—

ALGERIA proposed at the Afro-Asian Economic Seminar here yesterday the creation of "continental and intercontinental pacts" covering financial, economic and political problems of Afro-Asian states.

The week-long Afro-Asian seminar was opened yesterday by President Ben Bella of Algeria who called for ever closer economic links between the two continents and between them and Latin America.

In a brief speech, the Algerian president said it was hoped the seminar organised by the Afro-Asian solidarity movement would draft the broad lines of economic co-operation between Africa and Asia, two continents which, he said, had many similar problems of under-development.

At the afternoon session the Algerian delegation suggested the seminar should set up a special committee to draft such pacts.

The Algerian suggestion was that these accords should oblige all Afro-Asian states to take up a common position in support of non-independent states, and work towards the "total liquidation of colonialism", including the elimination of foreign military bases on the two continents.

On the financial and economic planes, the pacts would "harmonise" the economies of Africa and Asia and lay down a common approach regarding the exploitation and commercialisation of natural resources such as oil, copper, rubber and other resources fundamental to national economies on the two continents.

The pacts would also deal with training schemes for technicians and skilled workers.

About 60 delegations were expected for the seminar but some had still not arrived by yesterday. They included the Ghana delegation.

Most countries have non-governmental delegations representing national Afro-Asian solidarity committees, but some nations, including China, have mixed government solidarity committee teams.

As a mark of solidarity for "our brothers fighting for their freedom", the "liberation movements" of South Africa and South Vietnam were elected to joint vice-pres-

Vietnam Could Become "Big War", Malinovsky Says

MOSCOW, Feb. 23, (Reuter).— Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, Soviet Defence Minister last night warned the United States that the war in Vietnam could expand into a "big war".

Addressing a crowd of high-ranking officers the Defence Minister attacked the US for its unheard of aggression in Vietnam.

He repeated warnings that the Kremlin would not stand idly by and would give North Vietnam the "necessary assistance".

"The fire in Vietnam may flare into the flame of a big war", he declared.

The marshal, whose address was shown live on television, was speaking in the Soviet Army Theatre on the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army.

While warning the West against underestimating Soviet power Marshal Malinovsky also took a cut at Mr. Khrushchov over his pithy assertions of the armed might at the Soviets' disposal.

"We do not shout ourselves hoarse about our military might. That is a thing of the past", he declared.

Although he did not mention the former leader by name there was no doubt here that he was referring to him.

Malinovsky said Soviet rockets were the most accurate in the world and warned: "Messrs. imperialists, watch your step. More than once you have tried to hold back our forces and every time you were beaten".

If the west started a war it would be the last, and imperialists will find their graves", he declared.

...sidency of the seminar. (Algeria has the presidency).

Premier Sees Indian Caves

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.—The Afghan Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf returned to Bombay today from Aurangabad near where he visited the famous Ajanta and Ellora caves built in the rocks during the Buddhist period.

There is a great deal of similarity between the art work in the two caves and those of Bamyan.

The Prime Minister admired the great skill of those built Ajanta and Ellora and adorned them with frescos. He said the magic in the rock carvings and paintings was unique in the world. "I hope", he added, that the Indian nation which created this marvel is capable of similar efforts in the modern world".

The exquisite work of the caves, the Prime Minister said, emphasised the old bonds between Afghanistan and India as well as their growing mutual friendship.

On his arrival in Aurangabad the Prime Minister was welcomed by the Divisional Commission and other high officials.

Dr. Yousuf is expected to visit a textile mill and the atomic energy establishment at Trombay. He will attend a reception by the Motion Picture Producers Association and a banquet given in his honour by the Governor of Maharashtra State.

Vietnamese Generals Await Next Move By Ousted Khanh

SAIGON, Feb. 23, (Reuter).—

SOUTH Vietnamese generals yesterday waited nervously, after a sleepless night, for the next move from Gen. Nguyen Khanh whom they have ousted from command of the armed forces.

Gen. Khanh, a wily tactician who has survived many power struggles, dallied outside Saigon—while steel helmeted troops remain on alert.

An ultimatum called on Gen. Khanh to turn over his command to "Little Minh" Maj. Gen. Tran Van Minh. He agreed but asked for a full meeting of the 20-member Armed Forces Council, saying only 12 were present when it was decided to replace him.

A taped communique denouncing Khanh as an ambitious schemer was sent to the radio station, but the broadcast was cancelled

at the last minute. "Little Minh" as acting commander issued his first order of the day, appealing for discipline among the forces.

Meanwhile guerrillas have stepped up their attacks three-fold.

A big action is under way near Binh Gia, 40 miles southeast of Saigon, government troops having been pulled out from there, a US adviser said. "They are here in Saigon now, sleeping and stagnating", he added.

"JEALOUS GENERALS"

In Washington Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said Monday the "jealous generals" who engineer coups in South Vietnam are making it difficult for the United States to continue aiding that country.

Mansfield praised President Johnson in a statement for acting "with great courage, firmness and restraint" in dealing with Vietnamese leaders who, he said, are more interested in personal power and prestige than in winning the war against the Viet Cong.

"We are being boxed in by our friends, or at least by the leaders through whom we have got to assist the people of Vietnam," Mansfield said. "This is an incredible situation which had to happen to be believed."

"Despite the intense efforts of three Presidents of the United States for more than a decade to help the people of Vietnam establish and maintain their freedom, the President of the United States, today is placed in the unenviable position of trying to find a way out of a labyrinth which becomes more tortuous and more complicated with each passing day."

"The leaders should realise that in the present situation, it is their country, not ours, their war, not ours, and their future, not ours, which lies in the balance."

EFTA Welcomes UK Surcharge Cut

GENEVA, Feb. 23, (Reuter).— Britain's EFTA partners yesterday welcomed her decision to cut her 15 per cent import surcharge by five per cent.

George Brown, British Economic Affairs Minister, gave the news of the cut to a closed meeting of the EFTA, European Free Trade Association Ministerial Council as the move was being announced in the House of Commons in London.

Gunnar Lange, Swedish Commerce Minister, said that the move showed the strength of the British economy, an EFTA spokesman said.

Hans Schaffner, Head (minister) of the Swiss Public Economy Department, said he was happy the way was clear for EFTA to go forward. He hoped a way had been found for everybody to act together once more.

DECISION WELCOMED

An official EFTA communique welcomed the reduction "as a basis of increasingly close cooperation in EFTA and as a sign of confidence in the fundamental strength of the British economy". The communique said the next

EFTA meeting at ministerial level will take place in Vienna on May 24-25.

The official communique said the Council, after reviewing Britain's economic position and the measures taken and planned by the British government, noted the improvement in the economic position of the United Kingdom and in the strength of the sterling since November.

The Council also noted "the determination of the government to stabilize the gains made, and to foster further improvement".

In London Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) James Callaghan, in two statements to the House of Commons, revealed:

1. Reduction of the 15 per cent surcharge on industrial imports to 10 per cent on April 27, after it has been in effect for six months.

2. Plans to keep increases in public spending over the next five years down to an annual average of 4 per cent, so that it is pegged to the expected yearly rise in national productivity

NO MORE UNCERTAINTY

Callaghan stressed: "The government believes that this notice of a reduction next April will remove uncertainty and will confirm that it is not our policy to rely on the charge as a permanent feature of our economic arrangements."

Callaghan told questioners that the government thought that giving advance notice of its plans would cause only a little change in the general trend of imports.

The move was immediately welcomed by leading industrialists many of whom called for early changes in the remaining 10 per cent levy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement of new long-term planning to control public spending came in a key pre-budget statement revealing that total civil and defence estimates for the coming financial year will reach 7, 134 million sterling, 585 million sterling higher than for the current year.

This includes an increase in defence spending to 2,120 million sterling.

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KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 23, 1965

World Population Explosion

One of the inconspicuous but real dangers threatening mankind is the rate at which the human family has been growing. It is astonishing to note that while it took one million years for the world to boast of a population of one billion, it reached the second billion in only one hundred years and in another fifty years world population crossed the three billion mark. If this rate continues, there will be another three billion mouths to be fed before the turn of the century.

Can our planet meet this threat? The answer is yes provided we prepare to meet the challenge on a universal scale. The problem of the population explosion has to be tackled on two fronts. These are birth control and finding new sources of food. Neither of these strategies would be successful if resorted to in a disorganized and haphazard manner. We think that the problem should be tackled in its broader perspective by all countries of the world irrespective of their ideological and political differences.

A strong and vigorous birth control agency should be established. The agency should endeavour to perfect birth control techniques and to work out means of disseminating appropriate knowledge and distributing means of birth control on a worldwide scale.

Similarly a supranational agency should be established for the development of new sources of food. Deserts and ocean beds have to be cultivated if the human race is to survive.

It is not uncommon for even enemies to unite in the face of a bigger danger and a greater common threat. This was proved during World War II when the United States and the Soviet Union put aside their ideological differences to combat Nazism. The population explosion constitutes a much greater threat which requires more than a conciliation of ideological differences to be overcome.

Common Market And Afghanistan

BY MAIWAND

Progressive and fair-minded people all over the world feel that advanced countries should evolve a viable economic system between themselves and the developing nations. But we fear this may never come about unless the issues of world trade development are sufficiently disentangled from policies aimed at exploitation.

With nations, or economic communities and blocs pursuing policies to push their own interests the result is an economic jungle. Strained and overcommitted economies are hamstrung by crises and tensions caused by the pillaging by other nations, through economic manoeuvres calculated to divert attention from their own internal stagnation and unemployment.

Preoccupation with urgent short-term action tends to mislead policy makers about the consequences of economic disequilibrium between nations of the cleavage between the socialist and capitalist systems the inadequacies of the present liquidity arrangements for promoting world trade.

It was in December 1961 that the General Assembly of the United Nations designated the sixties as the Decade to mobilise and sustain support for measures required for economic growth of individual nations and their social advancement.

Broadly speaking, the Development Decade ushered in a new phase in international dealings to make full use of modern technical knowledge for the benefit of developing countries, which would entail streamlining, and intensifying, in a climate of co-operation, development planning, mobilisation of national resources, industrial and community development, improvement of housing, development financing and the orientation of science and technology to the

problems of emergent nations.

Willingness on the part of developed nations to accept basic changes in the pattern of world trade was not the only change which the world trade conference in Geneva intended to bring about.

We cannot achieve much by paying lip-service to new ideas. The developed countries must decide to do something tangible. Willingness alone does not produce solutions. It must be supported by action.

The phrase Kennedy Round originated in honour of John F. Kennedy, whose Trade Expansion Act gave impetus to the "Round", which is only one in a series of trade talks that have taken place with the six of the European Common Market.

INTEGRATION OF THE SIX The proposed Kennedy talks, linking the reduction of tariffs for industrial products with the removal of other than customs obstacles in trade and the liberalisation of the import of agricultural produce, must substantially contribute to the expansion of trade in general, not only to the expansion of trade in industrial products, as has been the case so far. The Kennedy Round not only rejected the principle of demanding reciprocity from developing countries, but it also introduced a significant novelty to sustain the interest of the developing nations and help in the creation of conditions necessary for their greater participation in international trade.

The myriad forms of restrictions in trade between nations which were imposed after the world economic crises of the thirties followed by World War II are still a major obstacle to the development of international commodity exchange and to the normalisation of general conditions in world

trade. The USA officially had its Kennedy talks with the G.A.T.T. Ministerial Conference from May 4 to 6, 1964. The fundamental issues of disparities and agricultural produce were, however, not solved. The Kennedy Round aims at solving these emotionally charged problems. Although the industrial countries are primarily and directly interested in both these

economy and trade.

The processes of integration of the six European countries under the name of Common Market multiply the obstacles which not only hamper the further development of international trade but also threaten to lead both to appreciable changes in the direction of this trade and to smaller of greater disturbances in the present planned structure of production of the "third" countries. These lopsided conditions have been aggravated even more by the uneven development of the world economy and their influence on it. They have become entirely different now than when they were independent factors.

The integration of the "six" in the Common Market has made the need for broad and comprehensive trade negotiations indispensable. Even countries like the United States and Britain have faced new problems as a result of finding the doors of the Common Market closed to their exports. That is why the United States became the pioneer in advocating negotiations with this threatening trade giant. The degree to which the interest of industrialised countries will be taken into account during the talks if even held will determine not only the interests of developing countries but also the importance of the Kennedy Round for the liberalisation of international trade and for its expansion in general.

PROBLEM OF TARIFFS The USA officially had its Kennedy talks with the G.A.T.T. Ministerial Conference from May 4 to 6, 1964. The fundamental issues of disparities and agricultural produce were, however, not solved. The Kennedy Round aims at solving these emotionally charged problems. Although the industrial countries are primarily and directly interested in both these

However, the editorial said, planting trees is only the first step towards the development of forestry in the country. Newly planted saplings need care and attention. It would be better, the paper suggested for the Governors to compete in reporting about how many saplings they have saved at the end of summer, because many of them dry up due to the intense heat.



Yesterday's Ishak carried an article by Sabahuddin Kuskhaki on the problems of creating independent newspapers. Kuskhaki stressed the need of newspapers which are neither under the influence of political parties nor that of the government. However, he has no objection to political parties and the government having their own organs.

The only way independent newspapers can operate and improve is by having ample and independent sources of revenue. The best source, he maintains, is advertising. Therefore the authorities concerned should consider ways of ensuring a sound financial basis for newspapers which is necessary before the ideal of a free press and democracy can be attained, said Kuskhaki.

The paper in its editorial discussed tree planting. The spring season is nearing and one of the usual activities associated with the season is tree planting. There seems to be a competition between Governors in various provinces to get the news of their activities in this connection published in the press.

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The editorial also called on the authorities in the Agricultural Ministry to create greater facilities for people wanting to buy young trees grown in the Ministry's nurseries.

Commenting on the recommendation of the acting Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health yesterday's Anis said in its editorial that one of the immediate problems now facing the country is the inadequacy of health services in the provinces.

It added there is only one assistant physician to serve one hundred thousand people of Takhar province. There have been many complaints from other provinces about the lack of medical facilities. Although the Ministry of Public Health has successfully carried out campaigns against various diseases, there are many others to be overcome. The editorial cited leprosy and syphilis.

It is true, the editorial said, that financial limitations do not permit the immediate solution of all these problems; but even so people are looking to the Ministry of Public Health to see what improvements can be made in spite of financial shortcomings.

The drafting and implementation of medical laws should create conditions under which people in all provinces receive medical attention on an equal basis. Hospitals and clinics should be expanded on a planned basis and in accordance with regional requirements.

Yesterday's Anis also carried a note from the Afghan Textile Company explaining that retailers selling textiles produced at the company's plants were in no way under the jurisdiction of the Textile Company and any complaints in this connection should be directed to the Ministry of Commerce. Earlier the paper had published a note from Perry, a student of the College of Economics complaining that products of the Textile Company were selling in the black market.

When there were no buses in Kabul people had to do without them. But when buses began to run people began to depend on them, particularly because the old means of transport, horse carriages, disappeared. Their absence from the scene did not matter because during most of the day and in the evenings buses were available. But it is astonishing to see that just after a few years the bus services have begun to deteriorate. Last year buses were available until 7.30 p.m. It was bad enough that people should be expected to finish their business by that time, but nowadays buses run only up to 6.30 p.m. denying large members of people the only means of transport they have.

K.N. Chasman

Erhard Explains West Germany's Policy In Near East In Speech To Bundestag

Following is Chancellor Erhard's explanation of German policy in the Near East as explained to the Bundestag on Feb. 17.

There are three facts which German policy cannot afford to ignore—specifically in the Near East.

Our relations with Israel, and the entire Jewish world are still overshadowed by the fact of a tragic and as yet unforgetten past. Then there is the division of our native country which is being misused by Soviet policy to make its satrap regime at Pankov politically acceptable to the bloc-free world. In addition we have the increasing disruption of the world into a multitude of antagonistic forces, which confronts German policy with tasks even more difficult than those of the past.

The tension between the UAR and ourselves did not develop because West Germany supplied arms to Israel, but because the government in Cairo—which managed to obtain a tremendous amount of arms by the help of the communists—invited Ulbricht to visit UAR.

CAUSE OF DIFFICULTY It is well known that Israel has been supplied with military equipment from many sides. Difficulties have now developed because part of our help consisted of this—help which we granted in an exceptional situation and one in which we were in agreement with our allies.

You are acquainted with the statement made by Mr. Eschkol, the Israeli Premier, before the Knesseth, the Federal Chancellor went on to say, "We certainly have an understanding for Israel's position and will continue with our efforts to achieve good relations with this country and with the Jewish people. Nobody can, however, deny that we have rendered exceptional services as a result of this feeling of deep mo-

ral obligation.

The Federal government has at the same time tried to normalise its relations with the "Near East." Our relations with the Arab states are based on a long tradition of unclouded friendship. Our relations with Israel, on the other hand, were most severely strained. Germany bore—and still bears—the guilt imposed on it by the Third Reich. It would have rendered good services to peace had the Arab states—the proud history of which displays many examples of greatness and magnanimity—shown more understanding of the German nation's debt of honour vis-à-vis the Jews, and not constantly obstructed payment of this debt by the Federal Republic.

DISAPPOINTING REACTION We owe nobody an explanation for the support we have given Israel in its fight for existence. But neither do we owe anybody the sacrifice of the life of our nation. Our sympathy with our former Jewish co-citizens is based on a centuries-old community of fate. Reparation of what was done during 12 years of national socialist rule is something which we Germans estimate highly for the sake of our own peace, irrespective of political conditions.

I will not deny that I am disappointed at the Israeli government's reaction to our offer. We have tried to take into consideration the anxiety felt by the Arab world at German supplies of arms to Israel, while observing our agreements with Israel. It appears however, that the United Arab Republic intends to disregard questions of vital concern to us. Orderly relations between two nations presuppose mutual consideration.

Our deeds are always shown how much we are concerned with preserving a long-standing friendship. Therefore we are now entitled to ask what about some proof of UAR friendship? Anyone

who treats Ulbricht as the head of a sovereign nation is coming to terms with those who divide the German people. That is a hostile act. For anyone who approves of the division of Germany cannot be a friend of us. The Federal Government has declared repeatedly that there are two things it will not accept: The tyranny in the zone and the unnatural division of Germany. Whoever refuses to acknowledge the German nation's right to self-determination, and expressly sanctions the illegal and inhuman conditions by closer political relations with this tyrannical rule, must expect the Federal Republic to draw economic—and possibly also political—conclusions therefrom.

Letter to the Editor

Sir, It is true that our planners are all the time attempting to facilitate the life of the people and extend new services to them. But provision of new facilities is one thing and their maintenance is another.

When there were no buses in Kabul people had to do without them. But when buses began to run people began to depend on them, particularly because the old means of transport, horse carriages, disappeared. Their absence from the scene did not matter because during most of the day and in the evenings buses were available.

But it is astonishing to see that just after a few years the bus services have begun to deteriorate. Last year buses were available until 7.30 p.m. It was bad enough that people should be expected to finish their business by that time, but nowadays buses run only up to 6.30 p.m. denying large members of people the only means of transport they have.

K.N. Chasman

Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES Beirut-Tehran-Kabul Arrival-1230 Karachi, Kandahar, Kabul Arrival-1900 Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1640

Habul-Kunduz Departure-1850 Habul-Kandahar Departure-1650

AEROFLOT

Moscow, Tashkent, Kabul Arrival-0955 Kabul-Tashkent, Moscow Departure-1210

Pharmacies

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122 Police 20507-211 22 Traffic 20159-24041 Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732 Radio Afghanistan 20452 New Clinic 24272 D'Afghanistan Bank 20045 Bakhtar News Agency 20413 Afghan National Bank 21771 Airport 22318

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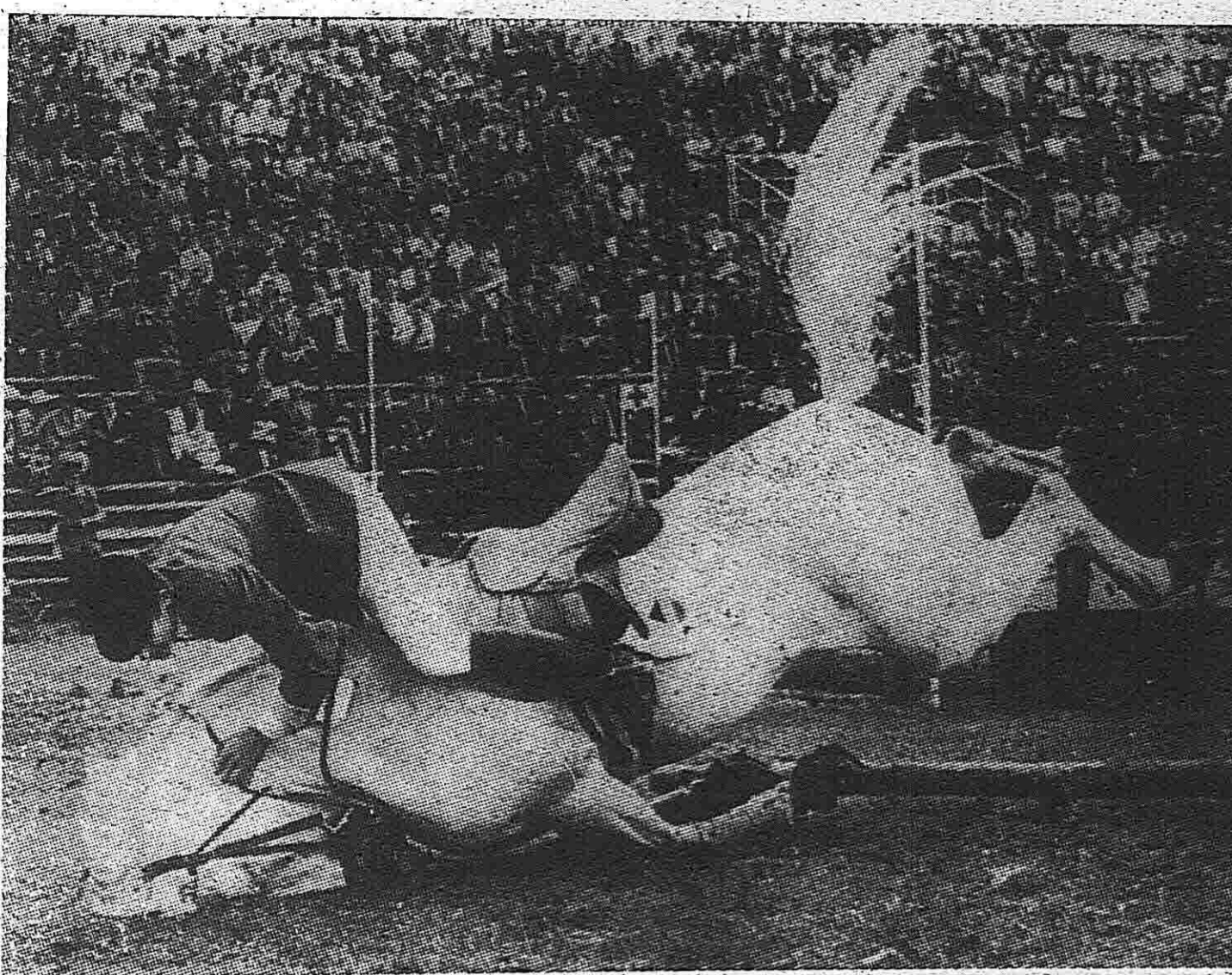
Nawi Hashimi Phone No. 24137

Watan Phone No. 21026

Ahmad Shah Baba Ph. No. 20507

Sardar Mohd. Hashim Khan 28860

Catching Just The Right Moment



German press photographer Peyer from the north German port city of Hamburg. In the international World Press Photo Competition in The Hague, he was awarded second

prize for photo-reporting. The choice was made by the jury from more than 2200 pictures from 50 different countries. Peyer "shot" this ex-

cellent scene as the Belgian Peyer from the north German port city of Hamburg. In the international World Press Photo Competition in The Hague, he was awarded second

Hafizullah Wardak Describes Year As AFS Exchange Student In Northeastern U.S.

Friendship and increased understanding among fellow men have been the aims of the American Field Service (AFS) since 1915, when it was founded as a volunteer service with the French Army. Under the leadership of A. Piatt Andrew, one of the early volunteers, nearly 2500 unpaid men operated 1220 donated ambulances serving 66 French divisions on practically every important front in France.

The Volunteers who served in France felt that they had gained a far greater understanding of the French nation by working side by side with its people and the two countries should increase their cooperation. And so the AFS Fellowships for French universities were initiated to give American scholars an appreciation of France, her culture and people.

My family was not paid. Whatever it cost them to have me in their homes was their contribution to the ideals and purpose of AFS. My American family was my own family. I lived in the home like my American family. I shared in the pleasures of the home, and shared in the work and responsibilities of it too.

My family gave me more help than anyone. Our friendly and loving relationship will continue forever. The family father, Herbert H. Eager was an Engineer in Armstrong Cork Company. The mother, Jean Eager didn't have any special paid job, but she was a Red Cross Volunteer at a hospital once a week.

I was the only AFS'er at my high school. High schools are run by the town or city, they are located in, and the people determine what the school is like. At school I had an advisor. His whole job was just advising students. I met him before school began, and he advised me what courses to take. AFS wants all AFS'ers, if possible, to be in the 12th grade so that they can graduate at the end of the year.

I found the first few weeks of school very confusing, but I didn't let that trouble me. Very quickly I learned my way around and what to do. I remember in my first days of school entering many wrong classrooms. When students were going to the cafeteria for lunch, I was at the end of file, and for a few days I didn't eat at all, but after a while I was in the

first of the line. I had difficulty understanding my teacher. The first, most important thing I did was to ask for help right away from my teachers. I surely helped me a lot. Also, I sometimes asked help from my friends.

From the first of September through the first of June, I got a check for 14 dollars each month from AFS. That was for my personal spending, postage stamps, cokes, movies, occasionally treating my U.S. friends, and also paying for haircuts.

There is no rule requiring AFS'ers to work, because they come to the U.S. to learn about the U.S., not to work to earn money. Describing Afghanistan I met many people who didn't know anything about Afghanistan. A man asked me one day in a supermarket, "Where are you from?"

"He said 'I think Afghanistan is in Africa', I told him no, it is not in Africa, it is in the heart of Asia. He shook his head and returned to his work.

At the end of the school year all AFS'ers have a bus trip, which lasts about three weeks. My bus started from Philadelphia and toured Long Island, Rochester, Northeast Pennsylvania, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Washington, D. C., and New York. In these three weeks I lived with several American families. In this way I learned a lot about them, and they learned a lot about my country.

What was the purpose of the AFS programme? What did AFS hope for when it awarded this scholarship? I hoped that we would bring an understanding of our own country—its people and customs and ideals and beliefs—to people in the United States.

And it was hoped that we would gain an understanding of the US, and that we would pass this understanding on to our family and friends at home.

And that it not the purpose of AFS? Its purpose is not to turn students into Americans. Fundamentally, we should stay what we are.

Dog Survives Leg

Transplant Well,

Soviet Doctor Says

MOSCOW, Feb. 23.—A dog with a transplanted leg has come into the limelight here with the news from a Moscow laboratory that the animal has just entered the second year of a major experiment in good health.

It was over a year ago that the dog, called Bratik (little brother), had the leg of another dog grafted onto his body. Now Dr. Anastasy Lapchinsky, head of the laboratory of transplantation of organs of the Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics, has told a Soviet reporter that Bratik is in excellent condition.

The transplanted limb, although completely hairless, works like the other three legs. Its muscles can contract and its skin is sensitive.

This success, Dr. Lapchinsky explained, was achieved by long preparation to overcome the normal rejection of one body of tissue from another.

In 1963, when Bratik was only six days old, all the blood of the puppy was replaced by blood from the dog which was to give a leg to the little brother.

Even then Bratik's system did not remain indifferent to the transplantation, and 90 days after the operation a severe rash appeared on the puppy. This was successfully treated, although Bratik had to undergo several blood transfusions and some skin grafting.

But thanks to the original blood transfusion from the donor dog, Bratik's system did not finally reject the transplanted limb.

Dr. Lapchinsky said he was quite satisfied with the progress of his experiment, and added: "We have practically proved the possibility of transplanting a limb from one organism to another under conditions of appropriate preparations."

"But it is a long way from the experiment with animals to transplanting limbs of human beings. The example of Bratik, however, shows that the achievement of compatibility (between two separate organic systems) is quite possible.

"Such experiments open up the road for the surgery of the future."

Soviets Protest

Actions By U.S.

MOSCOW, Feb. 23. (Reuter).—The USSR yesterday protested against what it called dangerous U.S. warships and planes towards Soviet ships on the high seas, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

Tass said a Soviet Foreign Ministry protest note to this effect was handed to the American embassy yesterday.

The note said: "The Soviet government expects the US government to take the earliest steps to prevent any such actions in future.

"The government of the USSR deems it necessary to warn that the American side will bear all the responsibility for the possible consequences of such actions."

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank KABUL, Feb. 23.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency. Buying Selling Af. 65 (per US dollar) Af. 68.59 Af. 182 (per one pound sterling) Af. 180.20 Af. 1265 (per hundred German Mark) Af. 1267.46 Af. 1513.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc) Af. 1525.63 Af. 1315.79 (per hundred French Franc) Af. 1305.92

Johnson Urges Aid To All Mankind

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, Feb. 23.—Declaring that Americans had to work for the development of the whole of mankind, President Johnson said in a speech at a University of Kentucky convocation yesterday that the U.S. democracy "has proven the most powerful secular idea in the history of man."

Quoting George Washington's statement that "the destiny of the republican model of government is justly considered...as deeply, as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American People", President Johnson added: "in the years since he spoke the great experiment has prospered. Where we once stood alone, today the sun never sets on free men, or on men struggling to be free. Even where dictators rule, they often find it necessary to use the language of free elections and the rights of man. For our democracy has proven the most powerful secular idea in the history of man."

"But the record of success does not mean we will continue to be successful. The spread of freedom does not guarantee freedom will continue to flourish. The fact we have grown does not mean we will continue to grow."

"As it has come to every generation of Americans, to your hands to your willingness to work and sacrifice and dare will be entrusted the fate of the American experiment."

"Though the responsibility, is the same, your task is different and more difficult than any that have gone before"

President Johnson said that the American people had inherited a world with the greatest danger, the largest difficulties and the most promising destiny in history. "No longer can we ignore the hopes of the poor and oppressed. And for the first time we have the power to fulfill those hopes. You may witness a rebirth of hope or the ruin of civilization the defeat of misery or the destruction of man. These are the choices which you, too, are called upon to make"

"As an American citizen today, you are also a citizen of the world. Your cause is truly the cause of all mankind"

President Johnson continued: "Our struggle against colonial rule is still reshaping continents. Our achievements have lifted the hopes and ambitions of men everywhere for a better life. Our political ideas have helped make "freedom" a rallying cry in every corner of the world."

"And if the consequences of these forces sometimes cause us difficulty or create danger, let us not be dismayed. For this is what America is all about to show the way to the liberation of man from every form of tyranny over his mind and body and spirit."

"We cannot, and will not, withdraw from this world. We are too rich, too powerful, and too important. And we are too concerned"

He said he did not speak of the grave and immediate issues of foreign policy although they concerned them constantly. "I speak of the great transcendent issues which affect the life of nearly every human being on this planet"

After calling upon Americans (need for volunteers) to work for the Great Society President Johnson said: "Thousands of volunteers are needed for the peace corps—to bring hope and the ideals of freedom to the villages and towns of more than half the world. Thirteen thousand young Americans have already accepted this responsibility in 46 countries. In the next four years we hope to double the size of this effort"

He mentioned other spheres for voluntary work and added:

"I intend to continue to search for new ways to give you a chance to serve. And I hope to move toward the day when every young American will have the opportunity and feel the obligation to give a few years of his life to the service of others in this nation and in the world"

Malaria Mission Tests Blood Of Kandahar Citizens

KANDAHAR, Feb. 23.—During the last ten months 55,463 persons' blood was tested in Kandahar by a mission of the Malaria Eradication Department. Only 368 cases of malaria were discovered.

The department started its campaign against malaria in Kandahar, Arozgan, Zabul, Helmand, Farah, Chakhansour, Herat and Badghis ten years ago. Homes and possessions of one and a half million inhabitants of these places have been treated with DDT every year. Dr. Hoshmand, director of the department, said:

Ten years ago almost 50 per cent of the people of the area were infected by malaria, while in 1961 the rate dropped to 2 per cent.

One hundred technicians of the malaria eradication department are working in these provinces. They visit homes, conduct blood tests and report malaria cases to the department's headquarters in Kabul.

De Murville Talks To Thant In N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, (AP).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville was host yesterday to UN Secretary-General U Thant at a private luncheon at the Park Avenue residence of Ambassador Roger Seydoux, French delegate to the United Nations.

No information on the talks was released officially, but one source said it could be assumed that French contributions to the United Nations and the Vietnam crisis were among the topics discussed.

Thant was accompanied by Philip de Seynes, UN Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. The Secretary-General will entertain Couve de Murville at a luncheon at the secretariat today.

Couve de Murville is to leave for Paris by air this evening. He came to New York after several days of meetings in Washington with top US officials, including President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Aden's People's Socialist Party Rejects UK Invitation

ADEN'S Peoples Socialist Party (P.S.P.) yesterday rejected a British government invitation to attend next weeks London constitutional conference, which will discuss the political future state and the other 16 member-states of the British protected South Arabian Federation.

In a statement yesterday, the powerful Pro-Yemeni Republic Party said it refused to attend the conference because its demands on a conference agenda had not been accepted.

The London conference has to discuss the creation of a unitary sovereign state comprising all the states of South Arabia, enjoying the same powers and responsibilities as other sovereign states. Yesterday's P.S.P. statement said that in its correspondence with the British High Commissioner here, Sir Richard Turnbull, the party had demanded the implementation of a 1963 United Nations resolution on South Arabia and the release of political detainees.

(In 1963, a U.N. special committee on colonialism called for UN supervised elections in Aden on the basis of universal adult suffrage leading to early independence for the then colony of Aden. Britain rejected the UN's right to intervene in the area).

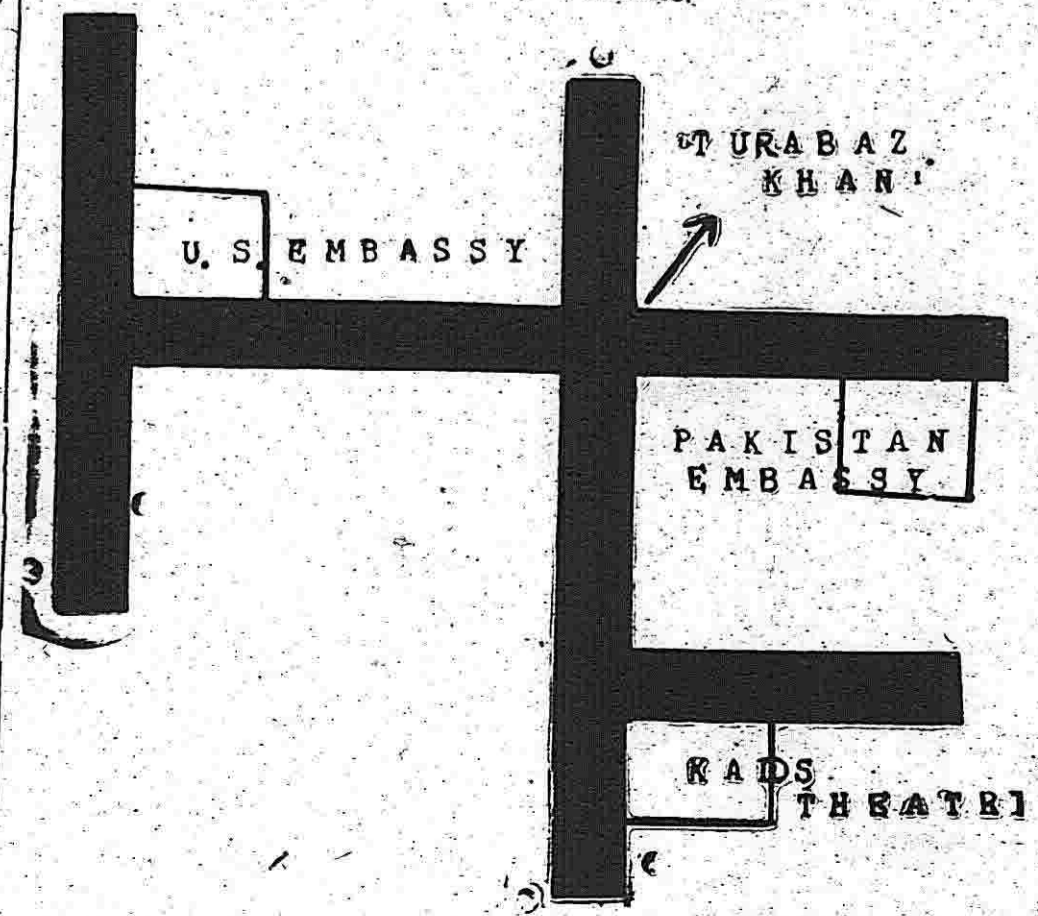
INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF AFGHANISTAN CARNIVAL DANCE-Fancy Dress
Thursday 25th Feb. - 8:30 P.M.
Non-members: Afs. 100

TO LET
A two storey marble court new modern house at Sherpur (Shari-Naw) previously occupied by an embassy and its commercial sections. The house is built according to European Architecture, equipped with all kind of modern facilities, combined with modern swimming pool filled with tested drinkable deep well water, Cinema Hall for fifty persons and electricity, central heating and telephone. Suitable for embassy, High Class Club, foreigners guest house and luxury hotel.

Contact: H. A. K. Hakim.
Telephone No. 20929 after 2:30 p.m. everyday.

For Ladies

Miss Nora Deane, President of the British National Council of Women, will speak on the subject of 'The Role of Women In The World Today' on Wednesday, February 24th at 4 p.m. in the 'KADS AUDITORIUM' near CHARAHI-TURABAZ KHAN in SHAR-I-NAU. (See Map). Miss Deane's talk will be translated into Dari and all ladies are welcome.



Governor Praises Karakul Cooperative In Nahr-e-Shahi

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, February, 23.—

A karakul co-operative was formed with a primary capital of Af. 4,300,000 at Nahr-e-Shahi wuluswali yesterday.

In an inaugural speech Aziz Ahmad Alkōzai, Governor of Balkh province, said that with the establishment of such co-operatives not only would breeders be able to make use of one another's experience but karakul production would also go up.

Since karakul pelts constitute an important item of our export trade and are earners of foreign exchange, directing more attention to karakul sheep breeding and improvement of the quality of pelts should be the responsibility of stock breeders, he said.

It was for the purpose of improving animal husbandary and supporting stock breeders that the Ministry of Agriculture had decided to set up co-operatives. Last year, the Ministry set up two karakul co-operatives in the Jusjan and Faryab provinces.

Since positive results were obtained and the move was welcomed by the livestock breeders, the Ministry wanted to open such co-operatives in other parts of Balkh province.

Speaking on the cooperative aims Abdul Ghafoor Abawi, Director of Co-operatives and Marketing in the Ministry of Agriculture, said that in the light of experience gained by other nations the Ministry had decided to set up co-operatives to enable their members export their products through them and to earn higher profits.

Abawi said that the Ministry has provided a number of facilities to develop and expand the co-operatives and will give all material and moral support needed.

Seven members were elected to the co-operative's board of directors. The board elected Abdul Ghafoor and Sayyed Sultan Abra-

him as president and vice-president respectively.

At present the co-operative has 520 members. It is expected that both its membership and capital will be increased in the near future.

Police Alerted After Death Of Malcolm X

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, (Reuter).

Police here and in Chicago were on the alert yesterday for any attempt to avenge Malcolm X, Black nationalist leader gunned down on Sunday in a hail of bullets before 400 people, including his pregnant wife and some of his children.

A special guard was put on the manorial home in Chicago of Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims.

In Harlem, special police patrols roamed the streets all night and early yesterday on guard against any outbreak.

A special watch was put on railway stations, airports and sea ports following rumours that members of Malcolm's splinter group were heading for Chicago to kill Elijah Muhammad.

A 22-year-old Negro, Talmage Hayer, Alias Thomas Hayer, was in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital under treatment for a bullet wound alleged to have been inflicted by one of Malcolm's bodyguards. He was charged with murder.

Rueben Francis, another Negro, was charged with felonious assault on Hayer and illegal possession of a pistol.

The head leader's lawyer and wife both told reporters that Malcolm X's enemies were planning to kill him.

Malcolm's followers were quick to accuse the Black Muslims of his murder, just as the victim himself accused them of setting fire to his house a week ago.

But Elijah's New York spokesman, James X, denied his people were responsible for either. James X was questioned by police for five hours on Sunday and then released.

Common Market

(Contd. from page 2)

questions, the way in which they will be tackled is important also for the developing nations.

In referring to high U.S. tariffs the Common Market, for example, brings down its tariffs for the given product not by 50 per cent but by 25 per cent, this would affect exports not only from the U.S. but also from other countries exporting to the Common Market nations, although they have nothing to do with disparities or may even have lower tariffs than the Common Market, and besides, export the given products in larger quantities to the Common Market than the U.S.

THE SORE POINT

The controversy on agricultural product became so stormy that it nearly led to the break-up of the Common Market itself. On October 14, 1964, President de Gaulle threatened the Common Market with consequences if the uniform grain price policy did not get through. Erhard's magnanimous behaviour in giving a concession did the trick. The Council of Ministers' decision paved the way for the enforcement of uniform grain prices on July 1, 1967.

According to the Economist of London, Germany did not only "give up its earlier demand for a guarantee that progress on the farm front should be matched by French concessions in tariff talks with America", German Minister of Economics Schumacker also went on record as saying, "we have too many achievements behind us to turn back".

Now that the major obstacle has been removed, we hope the tariff talks started by the late President Kennedy will be continued in such a way as to benefit countries producing primary agricultural material. With this sketchy background, in the next article I shall turn to the problems of Afghanistan's trade with the Common Market countries.

(Concluded)

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Feb. 23.—Gen. Mohammad Arif, Afghan Ambassador to Belgrade, who was here for consultation, left Kabul yesterday for Yugoslavia.

KABUL, Feb. 23.—Dr. Abdul Zahir, the acting Prime Minister, has sent a message to Sen. Hayri Urguplu congratulating him on becoming the Turkish Prime Minister.

KABUL, Feb. 23.—A delegation of experts of the Ministry of Planning which had gone to inspect the industrial projects of northern provinces reached Baghlan yesterday.

After meeting the provincial governor they visited the Baghlan sugar mill and then left for Kunduz.