

4-1-1965

Kabul Times (April 1, 1965, vol. 4, no. 10)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (April 1, 1965, vol. 4, no. 10)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 871.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/871>

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max: +11°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun sets today at 6.19 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.51 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV NO. 10

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1965, (HAMAL 12, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Rusk Agrees To Receive 16 Envoys Presenting Appeal For Negotiations In Vietnam

WASHINGTON, April 1, (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk agreed Wednesday to receive ambassadors representing 16 non-aligned governments Thursday to present an appeal for Vietnamese peace negotiations without any prior conditions.

The appeal was drafted in Belgrade, Yugoslavia at a two-day conference in mid-March. It has since been signed by 16 heads of government or Chiefs of state and is to be formally released late Thursday.

Rusk made a date Thursday to receive the ambassadors of Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Yugoslavia. Similar groups of ambassadors were scheduled to present the same appeal Thursday to the governments of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Britain, France, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Poland and Canada.

Diplomats said the appeal also would be handed to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant and to representatives of the National Liberation Front of the guerrilla forces in South Vietnam.

Poland, Canada and India form an international commission for the supervision of the Vietnamese settlement which was agreed on by the major powers in 1954. India was a member of the Belgrade conference and worked on drafting the appeal so that it is not a recipient country as Poland and Canada are.

In other Washington action, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted Wednesday to cut 19 million dollars from aid to funds for foreign military aid in the administration's foreign aid bill.

The total for this assistance, which goes into such projects as dock construction, thus was reduced to 350 million dollars of the 3.4 billion authorization measures.

Chairman J.W. Fulbright, Democrat-Arkansas, championed an amendment under which the President would be directed to make

Peking Newspaper Hails Bombing Of American Embassy

PEKING, April 1, (Reuter).—The Peking newspaper Ta Kung Pao said yesterday the more troops the United States sends into South Vietnam the more will be killed.

The newspaper's commentator hailed Tuesday's US Embassy blast in Saigon as "fitting punishment" and said it proved again "US imperialism is a paper tiger", according to New China News Agency.

The commentator said the incident showed that nowhere in South Vietnam was safe "for the US aggressors".

"The more heavily guarded the place the more unsafe it is for them", he said. "The more aggressive troops they send in, the bigger their toll will be".

The commentator said the Americans bragged about their naval and air superiority, and added: "how pitiable and ridiculous of them to claim 'superiority' over this or that, when they cannot even protect themselves in Saigon".

The commentator said: "however much US imperialism may expand the war, it cannot save itself from defeat in South Vietnam. It will only accelerate its destruction".

His Majesty Visits Ajmir Canal Dam

KABUL, April 1.—His Majesty the King left Kunduz yesterday morning for Pul-i-Khumri. He was cheered by enthusiastic crowds throughout the route.

In Pul-i-Khumri His Majesty inspected the reservoir dam of the Ajmir canal and expressed happiness over the diligence of Afghan workers and the representative of FAO who is working there.

People from all walks of life extended a hearty welcome to His Majesty in Pul-i-Khumri.

His Majesty is expected to arrive in Kabul today after completing his week-long tour of the north.

Viet Cong Kill Over 50 Hit 25 Copters Near Danang Base

SAIGON, April 1, (Reuter).—VIET Cong guerrillas standing shoulder to shoulder shot down three helicopters, killed two U.S. officers and wounded 14 other Americans in an attack 35 miles South of Danang base yesterday.

Many South Vietnamese paratroopers in the operation were killed or wounded but there were no immediate figures, military sources at Danang said. An unconfirmed report said 50 or more paratroopers were mown down as they jumped from transport helicopters.

All 25 helicopters lifting Vietnamese troops to the action were hit. The casualties were the heaviest suffered by the Americans in a single helicopter operation.

U.S. Officials Deny Taylor To Resign S. Vietnam Post

WASHINGTON, April 1, (AP).—President Johnson scheduled a late afternoon conference Wednesday with his ambassador to South Vietnam, General Maxwell D. Taylor—the first since Taylor's return last Sunday from Saigon. There may be another Thursday, the White House said.

High officials denied a report that Taylor would resign by the end of the week and be succeeded by Deputy Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk told reporters: "I have been in daily contact with Taylor for the past two days and he has not taken that up with me. I am sure it's not true."

White House Press Secretary George E. Reedy told newsmen he didn't want to leave the impression that Taylor was going to stay out there forever. But, he said, no resignation has been submitted, none is in sight, and there is no problem of a successor because none is being considered.

Asked about reports of political differences between Taylor and the administration arising from Taylor's desire for a tougher line, Reedy said he knew of no such differences. Asked whether Taylor's views are completely in line with those of the administration, he answered: "I know of no divergences".

The latest report that Taylor was resigning came in a broadcast Wednesday by the National Broadcasting Company's State Department correspondent. It said no policy conferences were involved and the resignation was the result of an understanding Taylor had with President Johnson when he took the job last summer.

of fast-moving developments in the Vietnam crisis.

More than 100 US and South Vietnamese aircraft blasted six radar installations in the biggest number of air attacks made against North Vietnam in one day.

More than 70 US and South Vietnamese planes dropped large quantities of incendiaries—including an advanced form of Napalm called Incendigeri—on a 50 square area unusable as a Viet Cong base.

The helicopters lifting Vietnamese troops into action ran into a barrage of fire from an estimated two Viet Cong companies armed with mortars and recoilless rifles.

One pilot said he saw about 100 guerrillas standing shoulder to shoulder firing at the helicopters as they came down in the landing area, a swampy paddy field.

The Viet Cong held their fire until the last minute. An American Marine said several of the helicopters—apart from the three shot down—were badly hit.

A US spokesman said yesterday's attacks on North Vietnamese radar stations were all pre-planned and were not a reaction to the bomb attack on the US Embassy here Tuesday.

Karakul Pelts Sold For Nearly \$2 Million In N. Y.

KABUL, April 1.—At last week's karakul auction in New York 228,276 afghan pelts were sold from a stock of 411,698. The pelts were sold for over one and three quarters of a million dollars, according to A.G. Reja, Director of the Department of Foreign Trade of D'Afghanistan Bank.

The Teker pelts fetched the highest price 11.89 dollars per pelt. White and black pelts followed with prices between eight and 6.52 dollars.

Kashmir Passes Bill Amending Constitution

SRINAGAR, Kashmir, April 1.—The Kashmir Legislative Assembly on Tuesday passed a bill amending the state's constitution with a unanimous vote.

Under the bill's provisions the head of state of Kashmir will be called Governor instead of Sadar-i-Riyasat and the Prime Minister will be known as Chief Minister in keeping with the practice in the other states of the Indian Union.

Fedorenko Urges Convening Of Disarmament Commission Of All UN Members In April

NEW YORK, April 1, (Tass).—NIKOLAI Fedorenko, the Permanent Representative of the USSR at the United Nations, met with the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, yesterday.

At a press conference, held immediately after the meeting, Fedorenko said that he had handed U Thant a proposal of the Soviet government on the convening of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, on which all member states of the United Nations are represented, in the first half of April.

The letter says: "The lengthy consideration of the disarmament questions in the Committee of 18 on Disarmament, as has been recognised in the committee's report to the Disarmament Commission and to the 19th Session of the General Assembly, has not brought any concrete agreement either on the problem of general and complete disarmament or on the measures aimed at the lessening of international tension. Before recessing the committee decided to resume its meetings as soon as possible after the termination of the consideration of disarmament at the 19th session on a date to be decided by the two co-chairmen after consultation with the members of the committee. However, for the reasons known it was not brought to discussion at the 19th session. "Meanwhile the course of international events demands the adoption of measures to prevent a new world war."

"The problem of disarmament," the letter goes on to say, "concerns the vital interests of all the states. The peoples have every right to expect of the United Nations to consider thoroughly the alarming state of negotiations on disarmament in the Committee of 18 and to help in working out concrete ways and methods which would encourage progress in these negotiations. Since such a discus-

sion did not take place at the United Nations General Assembly, the Soviet government deems it necessary to convene the United Nations Disarmament Commission in which all the United Nations member states are represented.

Traffic Officer Cites Difficulties Of Enforcing Law

CHARIKAR, April 1.—Traffic accidents and violation of the law by drivers outside cities and towns can only be checked if traffic offices are expanded and better facilities are provided to them, according to Mohammad Nadir, Traffic Officer of Chari-

kar. "We are doing everything we can in Parwan to prevent violation of the law and carrying of passengers in trucks loaded with cargo, but lack of adequate means of transportation and trained policemen and the restricted nature of our organisation greatly hinder our work", Nadir said.

One of the greatest difficulties is long distances. He lets them off and he goes through the city just as an innocent, law-abiding driver would do. We can deal with such people only if we are more mobile."

In Parwan, he said, "all we have are 20 policemen who have not even had a course in traffic control not to mention attending a school, one motorcycle and one clerk to take care of the traffic."

The only thing I can do is to ask the people to cooperate and not to travel in cargo carrying vehicles."

Wilson, Bottomley Consult On Move By Rhodesian Govt

LONDON, April 1, (Reuter).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Commonwealth Relations Secretary Arthur Bottomley yesterday consulted on the surprise move by the Rhodesian Government to hold a general election.

A Commonwealth Relations Office spokesman said the announcement from Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith "introduced new factors into the situation which the Commonwealth Secretary is seeking to clarify".

He added: Smith said publicly yesterday that negotiations continue between the two governments. The Prime Minister remains in confidential contact with Smith.

Earlier, the spokesman had said the dissolution of the Rhodesian Parliament and the plans for a general election on May 7, "have come as a surprise".

Informed quarters here considered that the dissolution and general election decision was not necessarily connected with the confidential message received Tuesday by Smith from Wilson.

Smith's statement yesterday that his government did not contemplate any unilateral declaration of independence while negotiations continued was welcomed in official circles.

Afghan Receives Medal For Saving Child In Rhine

KABUL, April 1.—Nasruddin Hamidzou, an Afghan student in the Federal Republic of Germany, received a Medal of Safety from the Prime Minister of the State of Rhine.

Hamidzou, who is attending a police academy there, rescued a German child who had fallen in the Rhine canal. The German press praised the bravery of the Afghan student.

The medal was presented to Hamidzou by Franz Meyer, Prime Minister of Northern Rhine, at a function where the First Secretary of the Afghan Embassy in Bonn was also present.

Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Afghan Ambassador in Bonn, has sent a letter to Hamidzou commending his action.

Red Crescent Sends Telegram To Chilean Red Cross On Quake

KABUL, April 1.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society yesterday sent a message of sympathy to the Chilean Red Cross Society on the loss of many lives in the recent earthquake in the country.

KABUL TIMES

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Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
Telephone:
"Times, Kabul"
21494 [Extns. 03
22851] 145 and 6.
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates:
Yearly Afs. 500
Half yearly Afs. 300
Quarterly Afs. 200

FOREIGN
Quarterly \$ 9
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the
official dollar exchange
rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

APRIL 1, 1965

Ian Smith's New Move

Though a surprise move, the Southern Rhodesian government's decision to dissolve parliament and call for a general election is understandable. The racist regime has stubbornly been clinging to its plan for a minority government ruling the country. It wants to declare independence under the same conditions so that, like the government of South Africa, it may pursue its segregationist policies without outside interference.

So far as elections are concerned, it will make no difference if Mr. Ian Smith's party secures a majority. No elections can reflect the will of the majority since under the existing constitution all Africans do not have the right to vote. Africans thus cannot be expected to support the demand for "independence at any price" under the present conditions.

The elections will only be a vain attempt on the part of Smith to deceive the world. The world, however, is well aware that independence without a prior amendment of Southern Rhodesia's constitution will mean disaster for the Africans.

After assuming power last October the Labour government of Harold Wilson made it clear that it will not tolerate a unilateral declaration of independence on the part of the Rhodesian government. The final responsibility for Rhodesian affairs lies with London. To allow the Salisbury government to go its own way will mean allowing injustice to prevail. It is for Britain and the justice-loving peoples of the world to ensure that the rights of the defenceless Africans of Rhodesia are not denied.

Whatever the results of the so-called general election in Rhodesia, the issue involved there is clear. Conditions must be created in which a government based on the will of the majority can be formed.

Administrative Malaise Or Economic Crisis?

BUDGETARY PROCEDURES

BY MAIWAND

PART V

A cursory glance at the theory of discretionary fiscal policy will convince us that the objectives of fiscal policies are to incur deficits or surplus—the former to regulate recessions and the latter to cushion inflations.

Generally speaking, there are three prevailing government budget policies. The most conservative, not to say reactionary, policy is that which advocates an annually balanced budget. As the opposite pole lies functional finance which is the most liberal view. This policy gives secondary priority to balancing government budgets annually or over any other period. Tucked in between these two concepts is the idea of a cyclically balanced budget, according to which government budgets should balance over the course of the business cycle rather than annually.

The 1930's which plunged nearly the whole world into the Great Depression, badly shook the confidence created by the notion of balanced budgets. An incorrect identification of private and public finance and widespread belief in the classical theory of employment also furthered the acceptance of balanced budgets.

Close scrutiny, however, shows clearly that annually balanced fiscal activity as a countercyclical force. Worse yet it actually aggravates the business cycle.

To take an example, we suppose that the Afghan economy is facing a malaise of unemployment and falling income (which is the opposite of what is happening now). Under such circumstances, tax receipts will automatically decrease. If the Afghan government sought to balance its

budget by either (1) increasing tax rates, (2) reducing government expenditure, or (3) using a combination of these two, there is no doubt that all these policies would prove deflationary because each one of them further dampens rather than stimulates the level of aggregate demand.

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

BUSINESS CYCLE

Many factors, including the Great Depression, the general acceptance of the Keynesian employment theory, and the recognition that public and private finances are not comparable, contributed to the development of the concept of a cyclically balanced budget. As there is no sanctity about twelve months or one fiscal year as an accounting period, so the budget, according to this school of thought, should be regulated over the course of the business cycle.

There is no doubt that the rationale of this kind of budgetary philosophy is clear, simple, plausible and appealing. In order to offset depression, the government should lower taxes and increase expenditure, thereby purposely incurring a deficit. To ward off the inflation upswing, taxes should be boosted and government expenditure slashed. The resulting

surplus could then be used to retire public debt. In this method budgets are regulated over the course of the business cycle.

FUNCTIONAL FINANCE

The history of economic thought demonstrates that the concept of annually balanced budgets has given ground to the cyclically balanced budgets and, more recently, to the idea of functional finance. According to this school of thought, the question of a balanced budget either annually or cyclically is of secondary importance. The prime purpose of a government finance policy is to keep the economy in good health. If the attainment of this objective entails either persistent surplus or a large and growing public debt, so be it, the real issue being that problems which involve government surpluses and deficits are relatively minor compared with the extremely unsavory alternatives of prolonged depression and severe inflation.

In Afghanistan where built-in flexibility does not exist and still more the nature of built-in flexibility itself is inadequate to cope with serious economic fluctuations, discretionary actions become all the more important in the economic structure of public policy.

Generally speaking, there are three instruments through which discretionary fiscal policy works. Expansionary or deflationary impact of government finance depends upon:

(a) The absolute size of the deficit or surplus incurred by a government.
(b) The method by which a deficit is financed or a surplus disposed of and
(c) The types of taxes and expenditures employed.

PRESS

At a Glance

Referring to the current efforts of the Afghan and Yugoslav delegations to select suitable sites in the provinces for setting up small industries, yesterday's Anis said editorially it is important that these industries are located in areas which guarantee a smooth and easy supply of the necessary raw materials.

The editorial approved of the sites of the Baghlan sugar factory and the Kunduz oil expelling plant. Since Baghlan produces sugar beets in abundance and Kunduz has cotton in plenty the supply and transport of raw materials needed for these plants do not present any problems.

The paper, however, said that although the Gulbahar Textile Mill is the biggest industrial concern in the country, from the viewpoint of supply of raw material it is not ideally situated. Had it been located in Kunduz or some other convenient place in the north where most of our cotton is produced it would have been more economical to run. At the same time the people of the area would have had a greater incentive to produce more and better quality cotton.

The present site of the Gulbahar Textile Mill, added the editorial, would have been most suitable for fruit processing factories since the area as a whole is reputed for the quality of its fruits.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by M.I. Masroor Najimi on "Our Expectations From the Radio". It is only too obvious, it said, that many improvements have to be brought about in radio programmes, but there are certain essential problems which must be tackled first.

Among other things the article expressed concern over recitation of poems. Some Radio Afghanistan artists, it said, have the art of completely spoiling the beauty of a good poem by reciting it incorrectly. These artists should either be educated or else kept off the air.

No matter what reforms are introduced in radio programmes they will cost money. The article suggested a reduction in the administrative staff of Radio Afghanistan to cut expenditure.

The paper published a letter to the editor by Mohammad Yakub asking whether it was in our national interest to allow the import of coca cola. Last year, it said, the government decided to ban the import of some 29 luxury items which included sweets and confectioneries. However these things are still available in most city shops. Now coca cola is also being imported.

The letter said that questioned about it a government official replied: "The customs charges are two afghanis per bottle. This means a considerable income for the government." But asked the writer, is buying coca cola the best way to spend over hard-earned foreign currency. Considering everything, it is really to our national interest to import coca cola?

Yesterday's Islah carried a special page for women. It carried special features, columns of advice and profiles of some famous women. "How to Sleep Well" was one of the features. "How to Look After Your Teeth" was another. Under the heading "Famous Women" the paper presented a profile of the former Ceylonese Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike.

Heyward yesterday commented on the recent decision of the Bus Company to raise city fares. The reason for taking this step given by the company is that private buses operate during the peak hours thus depriving the company of revenue which would compensate for its overall operation. This, said the paper, shows that the company wants to monopolise city transport.

(Contd. on page 3)

(Contd. on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Arabic Programme:
9:00-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band.

German Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.

Russian Programme:
19 to 19:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

WESTERN MUSIC

Sunday-9:00-10:30 p.m. AST classical and light music alternating. Friday-1:00 to 1:45 p.m. popular tunes. From 5 to 5:30 p.m. daily except Fridays popular music. Besides these daily except Fridays 8:00-9:00 a.m. programme contains international tunes including western light music.

Air Services

FRIDAY

AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1000

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1050

Khost-Kabul

Arrival-1300

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-0830

Kabul-Tehran-Beirut

Departure-1100

T M A

Beirut-Kabul

Departure-1100

SATURDAY

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-1230

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1315

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar

Departure-0845

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1050

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1130

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-211 421
Traffic 20159-24441
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 24585
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank 22092

20703
20502
20413
22171
22718

Pharmacies

Lemar Phone No. 20568
Faryabi Phone No. 20887
Watan Phone No. 21026
Roshan Phone No. 27649
Pashtoonistan Phone No. 20528

SATURDAY

Jahid Phone No. 20534
Afghan Phone No. 22719
KABUL Phone No. 20663
Rona Phone No. 20637
Carte-Char Phone No. 23821



New Year's Speech

Prime Minister States Government Policies On Planning, Investment, Agriculture

2-In order to develop the national economy, the Government

prepares short-term and long-term plus long-range plans with which to organize and guide public and private enterprises. The main purpose of the Government's economic plans is to promote a rapid and balanced development of industry, agriculture and public services.

3-Private enterprise in the field of industry will be encouraged and supported by the Government. Suitable facilities for private investment in industries will be provided under an appropriate law and local industries during the preliminary stages will be protected against foreign competition. Foreign investment in industries will be accepted and encouraged by the law. In the agreements concerning foreign investment, provisions will be made to ensure that at the expiry of a reasonable period the share of foreign investors may be transferred to the Government or Afghan nationals against payment of fair compensation. In all cases in which the national economic objectives may demand, the sale prices of industrial products will be fixed by the Government with due regard to a reasonable rate of profit.

4-The Government will devote careful attention to the development of agriculture by developing irrigation facilities and reclaiming arable lands. Similarly, the Government will guide farmers in modern methods of cultivation and animal husbandry and will take steps to demonstrate practical methods of increasing agricultural production by establishing modern agricultural and cattle farms.

The price of agricultural and animal products needed for export and domestic industries will, if necessary, be fixed by the Government. As far as prices of foodstuffs for public use are concerned, the Government will pursue a policy which, on the one hand, will maintain a fair balance between the producers and consumers and on the other will encourage the maximum level of production. Relations between the landlords and tenants and lessees will be established according to the law in such a manner that the workers may enjoy a fair amount of the produce, their jobs may be preserved and their interest in obtaining maximum yields may be aroused. The establishment of agricultural co-operatives will be encouraged, strengthened and sup-

PART V

ported by the Government in accordance with the idea of agreement and co-operation between the founders and guidance under the law. The Government will help, as far as possible, enterprises that are designed to improve and modernize agriculture. Necessary studies for the better utilization of private and public lands will be made and legal measures will be adopted according to the results of such studies.

5-Foreign trade will be organized in such a manner that larger amounts of Afghan products may be exported abroad. In the case of imports, priority will be given to capital goods followed by essential goods for public use; im-

Erhard Opposes Making Loans To Eastern Bloc

DUESSELDORF, April, (AP).—Chancellor Ludwig Erhard said Wednesday the western powers are only fooling themselves if they believe the Soviets have given up all plans for world revolution.

Speaking before the final session of his Christian Democratic Union's 13th Congress, Erhard said this faith in Moscow's supposed good intentions is so entrenched that some western nations are "competing with each other to give the east long term credits without getting any political concessions in return."

"Such loans," the Chancellor continued, "not only strengthen the economic power of communism, but also bolster its political power."

Erhard did not name countries that are making such loans or in which, like West Germany, there are growing demands to give them.

He said, however, that the loaners as well as the potential loaners have been seduced by an apparent "monetary" Soviet readiness for compromise into thinking that Moscow has cast aside all plans for revolutionary conquest.

"But it would lead to bitter disappointment if this I am convinced for Europeans and Americans to decide on the basis of Soviet tactical behavior that the Soviets have swung over to a new, constructive line."

Erhard said the Soviets' "monetary" readiness for compromise

Ice block at right is more than half gone while block at left has barely begun to melt in test of P-Zero, a new insulating material developed in the United States. Both blocks were of equal size when electric irons on top of them were switched on. Iron at right is separated from ice by half-inch-thick (13-millimeter thick) slab of asbestos board. Iron at left rests on P-Zero, which is more than 10 times as effective as conventional insulation materials.

Since the turn of the century, one of the most efficient types of insulated container has been the Dewar flask, or vacuum bottle. Invented by Sir James Dewar, noted chemist who awarded an insulated vessel to hold liquid oxygen; the flask has glass walls separated by a vacuum space that eliminates heat flow by conduction and convection. Heat loss through radiation is minimized by reflective, silvered surfaces on the glass walls.

However, the vacuum between the glass walls reduces the bottle's strength. To prevent its walls from collapsing under the normal pressure of the atmosphere, a Dewar flask must be cylindrical or spherical. Even then, the glass cannot withstand much pressure.

Rectangular containers can make maximum use of storage space. But the traditional obstacle to "squaring the vacuum bottle" has been the lack of a filler material that would prevent the walls from collapsing and yet not transmit much heat.

Scientists solved this problem with a thin metal envelope enclosing a specially compacted pad of glass fiber. The envelope is hermetically sealed, and air pressure in it is reduced to that existing at an altitude about 35 miles (56 kilometres) above the earth.

This high vacuum, which approaches "pressure zero," is the source of the material's odd name. Although P-Zero was developed especially for use in flat panels or square or rectangular containers, tests show its performance in spherical and cylindrical applications is equal to or better than the performance of other insulating systems.

P-Zero is expected to be useful in the food industry and in the manufacture, storage, and transportation of ultra-cold materials such as liquefied gases and cryogenic rocket fuels.

(To be continued)

Sudanese Premier Fills Vacancies In Cabinet

KHARTOUM, April 1, (Reuters).—The Sudanese Prime Minister, Serr El-Khatim Khalifa, yesterday brought in three left-wingers and one Communist to fill vacancies in his cabinet, turning it into an all-party coalition.

The new ministers came from the left-wing People's Democrats and the Communist Party.

Portfolios vacant since Serr El-Khatim formed his right-wing majority cabinet last month include agriculture, health, education, and commerce and industry. The Supreme Court yesterday gave the coalition a mandate to rule until elections are held and a new government appointed.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

No system of monopoly is good, the paper asserted. Healthy competition is necessary. If the company provides more frequent services at cheaper rates than the private buses it is sure to win in this competition, concluded the editorial.

has been prompted, among other things, by the east-west nuclear balance of power.

This stalemate, he continued, also has "forced" the western European nations into taking certain independent actions.

Although Erhard insisted that this rebirth of European independence does not mean the disintegration of the western alliance, it does point to the fact "that we have not achieved goals necessary for Europe and in Europe's relations with the United States."

Vacuum Bottles May Change Shape Due To P-Zero

The familiar round vacuum bottle, unchanged in shape since it was invented more than 70 years ago, may become square or rectangular thanks to a new insulating material developed in the United States.

The new material's major advantages over existing insulation are space saving, greater strength and better heat containment. The material, called "P-Zero," also lends itself to the manufacture of flat insulating panels more than 10 times as efficient as heat containers as similar panels made from conventional insulating materials.

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(To be continued)

Snowy Salang

(Contd. from page 2)
picnic lunch into a three-course meal by filling up the empty intestines within them with the sandwiches and delicious apple-sauce cake we had picked up from the Khyber Restaurant, at the start of our trip. A clear little rush of water tumbling down the mountainside brought about another short stop. We scrambled over the rocks to scoop up sparkling, ice-cold water for a refreshing drink that put the final punctuation mark to our "non-stop".
(To be continued)

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 1.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Buying Selling
Af. 65 (per US dollar) Af. 63.59
Af. 182 (per one pound sterling) Af. 183.40

Af. 1625 (per hundred German Mark) Af. 1637.50
Af. 1513.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc) Af. 1525.03
Af. 1315.79 (per hundred French Franc) Af. 1325.92

UN, FAO Want Permanent Status For Food Programme

ROME, April 1, (DPA).—

THE United Nations and F.A.O. (U.N. food and agriculture organisation) Wednesday advocated that the programme of multilateral use of food for economic development be placed on a permanent basis.

They said that the three-year experimental "world food programme" — started under their joint auspices in January 1963 — had proved its usefulness in opening up possibilities for a rational use of food as capital in assisting economic and social programmes in developing countries.

The programme, they suggested, should be allowed to grow with its own momentum. It should be phased with a definite target for the first three years (1966-68) and a plan target for future years established well before the end of 1968.

The joint recommendations of the heads of the two organisations were conveyed by Dr. B.R. Sen, the Director General of FAO, to the inter-governmental committee, which began a fortnight of discussions in Rome yesterday. The committee is to review the operations carried out under the programme in the past two years and to recommend its future scope and size.

Proposals emanating from the meeting will be considered by the FAO council in June and by the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in July. Actual decisions on the programme's future will be taken by the 13th session of the FAO conference next November and the United Nations' General Assembly shortly afterwards.

Yugoslav Mission Completes Survey

KABUL, April 1.—Preliminary discussions and studies on setting up two tanneries and a factory for the production of rubbershoes with technical assistance provided by Yugoslavia have been completed.

A Ministry of Mines and Industries source said yesterday the tanneries, with a total capacity to handle 500,000 hides, will be set up in Puli-Khumri and Kandahar.

The rubber shoes factory, with a capacity to produce one million pairs per year, will be set up in Kabul's industrial sector.

Chinese Delegation Leaves Kabul Today

KABUL, April 1.—Negotiations between Afghan and Chinese delegation over the agricultural and industrial projects to be financed by the long-term credit offered by China have been completed.

A number of Chinese experts are due to arrive here soon to study these projects.

The People's Republic of China has granted to Afghanistan an interest free loan of 10 million pounds sterling.

On Tuesday evening Abdul Samad, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries and chief of the Afghan delegation gave a reception in honour of the Chinese delegation which left Kabul today for home.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 1.—The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kabul, Dr. G. Moltmann, yesterday met the President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, Prince Ahmad Shah. They discussed plans for closer relationship between the German Red Cross Society and the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

KABUL, April 1.—S.A. Jabar a staff member of the Institute of Education, returned to Kabul yesterday after studies in linguistics in the United States under a USAID programme.

MOSCOW, April 1.—General Mohammad Arif, the New Afghan Ambassador to Moscow, presented his credentials to A. Mikoyan, President of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR, at the Kremlin Palace yesterday.

MITERLAM, Laghman, April 1. The driver who ran away minutes before his truck plunged down a bridge in Sarkando Baba on March 29 was arrested the next day in Kaj Aziz Khan.

In the accident, which was caused by a loose wheel, 11 persons were killed.

CORRECTION

The figure 140 million should be corrected to 240 million in the first news page 1, column 3 of yesterday's Kabul Times.


Reception Honours Credits Guarantee Officials

KABUL, April 1.—The British Ambassador gave a reception last night in honour of the members of the Middle East Association and the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Afghan officials and newspapermen also attended the reception.

Goddard Wilson, J. Allcard and W. Miller arrived in Kabul a week ago and are expected to leave today.

W. Cottrell and B. Hilton arrived here Tuesday and will stay until next Sunday.

Both parties have had discussions with Ministers of Finance and Commerce and presidents of banks here.



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Three Tribes Hold Jirga In Barhagi

KABUL, April 1.—According to reports from Kohi, northern independent Pakhtunistan, the people of Sapi, Shinwari and Khan Zadagan tribes, including the chieftains and dignitaries of the tribes, recently held a jirga in Barhagi at which decisions were taken on how to oppose the policy of Pakistan interference in northern independent Pakhtunistan.

A report from Otmankhail says that the Otmankhail tribe recently held a national jirga in Khouna Sta which was attended by the elders of the tribe. The recent Pakistani aggression in Bajawar was condemned by the jirga and full support was expressed for the Salarzais who are engaged in an active struggle against Pakistan.

Education Minister Visits Teaching Materials Centre

KABUL, April 1.—Dr. Mohammad Anas, Minister of Education, yesterday visited Kabul University's teaching materials centre and inspected the branches dealing with printing, photography and audio-visual equipment.

The minister suggested full utilisation of the facilities at the centre and its further development.

The centre was established seven years ago. It has been printing books and other materials and supplying slides, photographs and stationery to the university's colleges.

The centre was recently equipped with facilities for developing and printing colour films and pictures.

PIA

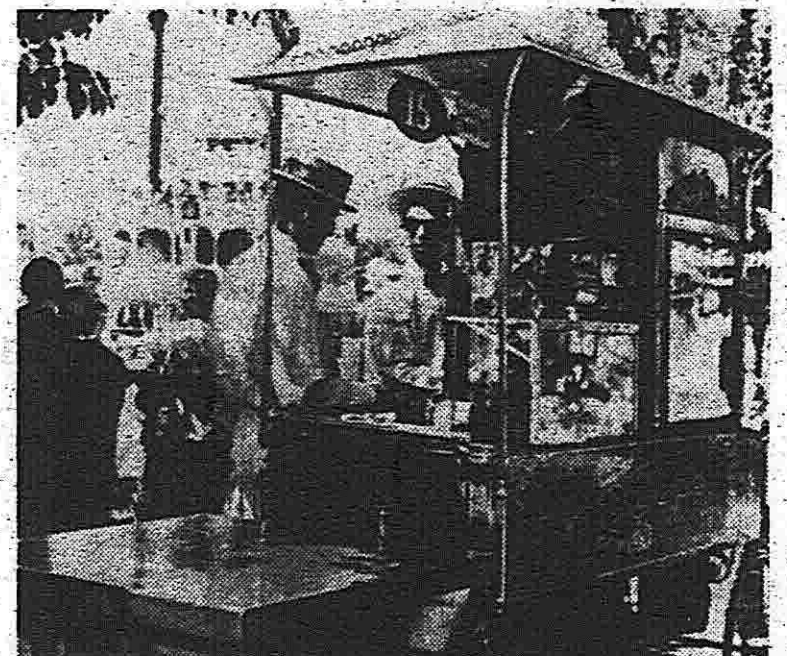
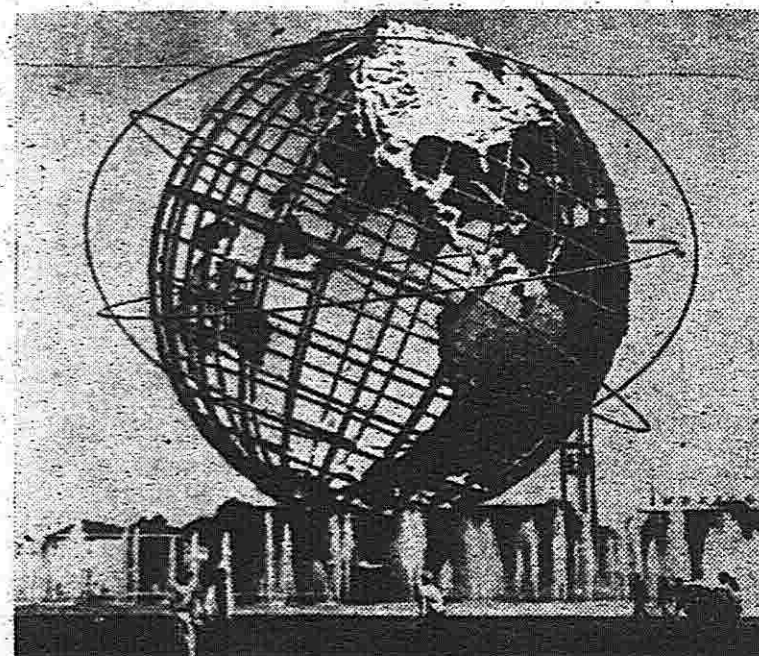
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