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## Kabul Times (April 3, 1965, vol. 4, no. 11)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +16°C. Minimum 3°C.  
Sun sets today at 6.21 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.49 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
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Hotel; Share-Naw near  
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-  
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VOL. IV, NO. 11

KABUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1965, (HAMAL 14, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Non-Aligned Nations Present Appeal For Peace In Vietnam To Britain, Soviet Union, U.S.

LONDON, April 3, (Reuter).—A DEPUTATION representing 17 non-aligned nations called at the Foreign Office Thursday to deliver an urgent appeal for negotiations to halt the Vietnam conflict.

Similar appeals were handed over to Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kossygin and U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

The statement, which followed the recent non-aligned conference in Belgrade, was handed to George Thomson, Minister of State, by the Indian High Commissioner, Dr. Jivrai Mehta, the Acting High Commissioner of Ghana, and the Syrian Charge d'Affaires.

### URGE NEGOTIATIONS

The appeal said: "We are firmly convinced that irrespective of possible differences in appraising various elements in the existing situation in Vietnam, the only way leading to the termination of the conflict consists of seeking a peaceful solution through negotiations."

The countries urgently appealed "to the parties concerned" to open up such negotiations as soon as possible without preconditions, and invited other governments to associate themselves with the appeal.

It was made on behalf of the following countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Kenya, Nepal, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Uganda.

The 17 countries said: "We express our conviction that recourse to force and pressure in various forms is contrary to the right of the people of Vietnam to peace and freedom and independence, and can only lead to the aggravation of the conflict in the area, and to its transformation into more generalised war, with catastrophic consequences."

### DEEP CONCERN

"We are deeply concerned at the aggravation of the situation in Vietnam and are convinced that it is the consequence of foreign intervention and that this military intervention impedes the implementation of the Geneva Agreement on Vietnam."

In London, the British government called Friday for the views of 11 powers on ways of ending the war in Vietnam.

A Foreign Office announcement said that Britain, in her capacity as a co-chairman of the 1954 Indo-Chinese peace conference, has addressed messages to all the countries concerned.

The countries concerned the Foreign Office said, have been asked "to furnish a statement of their views on the situation in Vietnam and in particular on the circumstances in which they consider a peaceful settlement could be reached."

### EIGHT COUNTRIES

The message went to the governments of the United States, the USSR, France, the People's Republic of China, Cambodia, Laos and North and South Vietnam. These were the countries which took part in the 1954 Geneva conference which ended the civil war in Indo-China.

In addition messages were also sent to India, Poland and Canada, which make up the International Control Commission that is supposed to supervise the working of the peace agreement.

In the message, Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart expressed the hope that Patrick Gordon Walker will have a chance for more detailed discussions with some of the governments concerned when he shortly makes a trip to Southeast Asia.

Gordon Walker, a former Foreign Secretary is due to leave in about

two weeks for the area as Stewart's special representative to make soundings for the prospects of peace talks.

## U.S. To Reinforce Troops In Vietnam In Coming Months

WASHINGTON, April 3, (AP).—Several thousand more U.S. military personnel will be sent to South Vietnam over the coming months, US officials said Friday night.

This was disclosed as Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor concluded a weeks strategy review with President Lyndon Johnson and other administration leaders and told reporters he sees scant chance of Soviet or Chinese intervention in the lingering guerrilla war.

Taylor said some more men and equipment would be added to the American force of about 28,000 now in the Southeast Asia country, "though I am not anticipating a large increase."

The Ambassador, who is returning to Saigon Saturday, also reported plans for an increase by 160,000 in South Vietnamese forces, which now total about 530,000.

These two increases in personnel are the major items in a long list of steps approved in an effort to increase the effectiveness of the campaign against Viet Cong guerrillas.

Taylor explained the general objective in assigning further US personnel as making better use of the equipment available in the campaign against the guerrillas. Other US officials said dispatch of division-size American ground forces to South Vietnam is not intended.

## Kabul Library To Become Separate, Enlarged Institute

KABUL, April 3.—The Ministry of Education has decided to make the Kabul Public Library a separate and independent institute to serve the people. The move is expected to help the library to expand. From now on the library will function under the supervision of a high-powered committee within the framework of the Ministry of Education.

Ahmad Farid, Director General of the library, said that considerable changes will be made in the specialised duties of the library to increase its utility to the public. The library will stock a large number of both original books and translated works.

The library, he said, will encourage and guide children through more effective methods and will expand school libraries. It will try to raise the academic standard of students and the intellectual level of those using the library.

### Ayub Leaves For USSR

KARACHI, April 3.—The president of Pakistan Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan emplaned here for Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet government.

At the airport President Ayub Khan was seen off by members of the government and heads of diplomatic mission.

## Over 300 Guerillas Die Wednesday In Da Nang Battle

SAIGON, April 3, (Reuter).—Well over 300 Viet Cong guerrillas were estimated yesterday to have died in Wednesday night's fierce battle 35 miles South of Da Nang, American air and missile base.

U.S. military sources reported that a body count of guerrillas after the clash stood at 140. There were additional reports of 200 more killed by fire from the air.

Some 32 south Vietnamese paratroopers were killed in the fighting and 104 wounded. Three U.S. helicopters flying in South Vietnamese troops were shot down and two Americans were killed and 17 wounded.

At one stage in the fighting, bloodiest in Vietnam for some weeks, guerrillas were reported to have stood shoulder-to-shoulder firing at the helicopters and paratroopers.

Four more American helicopter men were killed and six wounded when they landed South Vietnamese troops under heavy guerrilla fire, 20 miles west of Saigon. Thursday, a U.S. military spokesman said yesterday. First reports said five South Vietnamese were killed and 20 wounded. Viet Cong losses were put at 29 dead.

Reports coming in today of sharp clashes between government forces and the guerrillas confirmed that the lull of the past three weeks is over.

Late reports reaching Saigon last night said a two-day search-and-destroy operation in the northern province of Quang Ngai by South Vietnamese troops ended with two Viet Cong killed and 12 captured.

Other reports said 12 Viet Cong died and five more were captured in clashes in Binh Duong province about 65 miles north of Saigon.

In air strikes against the guerrillas yesterday, U.S. Canberras attacked a suspected concentration of Viet Cong huts in the forest areas of Kontum in the central highlands some 260 miles north of Saigon.

Police have arrested a second Viet Cong guerrilla in connection with Tuesday's bombing of the U.S. Embassy here in which 22 people died and 190 were wounded.

Armed police are maintaining a round-the-clock guard at hospital bedside of 33-year-old Nguyen Van Hai, a self-confessed guerrilla, still in a serious condition with bullet wounds after being arrested at the scene of the blast.

## U Thant Rejects Request By Turks To Dismiss Plaza As UN Mediator For Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, April 3, (AP).—SECRETARY-General U Thant rejected yesterday Turkish declaration that Galo Plaza should be dismissed as U.N. mediator for Cyprus.

Thant was replying to a Turkish charge that Plaza, former President of Ecuador, had exceeded his authority in making recommendations for a Cyprus settlement in a report issued by him last Monday.

Thant told Orhan Eralp, Turkish Ambassador to the United Nations, in a letter that "I would like to inform you that I do not consider that any action by me at this juncture affecting the status of the mediator is called for."

## Cypriot Minister Sees No Reason To Remove Mediator

UNITED NATIONS, April 3, (AP).—Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou said Friday after talks with UN Secretary-General U Thant, "there's no question of removing the mediator" for Cyprus, Galo Plaza.

Kyprianou said his government's reaction to Plaza's report would come out of Nicosia. But as to Plaza's recommendation for talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, he said:

"Our position has always been in regard to the rights of the Turkish minority, that we are willing to discuss it with their leaders...but the Turkish government will not let them talk...that's why we're having trouble in Cyprus."

## University Enrolls Over 700 Freshmen

KABUL, April 3.—More than 700 high school graduates were registered in the University of Kabul during the last ten days and a programme of orientation for the freshmen has been going on. About 800 students are expected to enrol this year, said Rajab Ali Karim, the registrar of the university.

Students are admitted in the various colleges on the basis of their past record, the result of the examination held by the Institute of Education and the student's own choice. The country's need for specialised personnel is also taken into consideration.

Describing Orientation Week activities, Karim said the freshmen are taken to various colleges and departments of the university to meet the teachers and inspect laboratories in order to give them an idea of the work in every college.

## Four Vegetable Oil Plants To Be Built In Three Years

KABUL, APRIL 3  
A VEGETABLE oil producing plant with a capacity of over 21 tons per day is expected to be set up near the Spinzar oil extracting plant in Kunduz. Two other oil extracting plants, each with a capacity of 75 tons per day, will be set up in Hazrat Imam and Khawja-i-Ghar. A fourth plant with a capacity of 54 tons per day will be set up in the Archi desert.

All these plants are expected to start production in about three years. A British concern has been asked to install these plants by the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Mohammad Akbar Anwar, President of Mines in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, said that by the end of the second five-year plan cotton production in the Kunduz and Takhar provinces will rise to 90,000 tons per annum. In view of this increased supply of cotton and cottonseeds the Spinzar Company approached the Ministry of Mines and Industries for machinery to process cotton and extract oil. The company's initiative is partly a response to the wide-

spread demand for vegetable oil in the country.  
The Ministry of Mines and Industries contacted several foreign firms in a bid to buy the machinery on favourable terms. Offers of two companies from West Germany and Britain were accepted, Anwar said. As a result of negotiations the British company of Roasdan offered to set up the plants with considerable concessions. A credit of 840,000 pounds sterling will be extended by the firm for a five-year term. The loan will bear 6 per cent interest. The company will also train personnel to operate and maintain the plants.

Thant said that his appeal did not apply in any way to the attitude of the Turkish government toward the substance of Plaza's report.

Plaza had recommended that negotiations take place between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots as a first step toward reaching a solution. Turkey made clear it put priority on talks between Turkey and Greece.

In Nicosia the Turkish-Cypriot leadership also rejected Friday a suggestion by the U.N. Cyprus mediator Galo Plaza that a solution to the Cyprus problem should be sought along the lines of establishment of a really independent state where the majority would rule and minority rights would be safeguarded.

Thant said that he wanted to "appeal most earnestly to your government not to insist on the extreme position that the services of the mediator have come to an end."

"I take this liberty only because I fear that this might well mean the end, for all practical purposes, of the mediation effort itself, thus greatly diminishing hopes for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem."

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The rejection contained in a statement issued by the Turkish-Cypriots' office in Nicosia was the first official Turkish Cypriot reaction to last Tuesday's report by the mediator.

The statement echoed Turkish government criticism of the mediator, stating he had "transgressed the limits of his mandate" by committing himself to a stand on a final political settlement to the dispute which was not accepted by all parties.

The Turkish Cypriot statement said Plaza's suggestions were his personal opinions and "could not have any legal effect as a mediation function or form the basis of any negotiations on the dispute."

STATEMENT  
The statement said the mediator's report gave the impression "it was not aimed at finding ways and means of bringing agreement in the serious dispute but at indicating the course that two parties to the dispute, namely Greece and the Greek Cypriot community, could take towards the materialisation of their objectives without causing an international upheaval."

The statement added the mediator's report did not take into consideration the "legal rights" of the Turkish Cypriot community and Turkey. "It is open to the interpretation that the mediator is recommending to the Greeks to shelve their demand for enosis (union with Greece) only for so long as the risk of opposition from the Turkish Cypriot community continues", it said.

Referring to the mediator's suggestions for the provision of adequate guarantees through the appointment of a U.N. commissioner in a fully independent status the Turkish-Cypriot statement said this was unacceptable.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 3, 1965

Right Approach To  
Vietnam Problem

While a virtual war is raging in Vietnam, it is heartening to find that constructive moves are being made outside the country to bring about a peaceful settlement of the problem. France has for some time been suggesting a political solution and now Britain has announced its decision to take the initiative in finding one. But perhaps more important is the move made by 17 non-aligned countries, including Afghanistan, to end the conflict.

In accordance with their resolution adopted at Belgrade recently, the 17 non-aligned nations have appealed to the governments of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the United States, Britain, France, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Poland and Canada for a peaceful solution through negotiations, even if there are possible differences in appraising the various elements in the existing situation in Vietnam. If nothing more than common sense is applied the Vietnamese problem can be solved without much difficulty. In other words, if there is no foreign intervention in Vietnam the crisis will soon be over.

This is what the appeal made by the 17 non-aligned nations boils down to. Their move is based on their firm faith in striving for peaceful solutions to problems between the East and the West. Thus their appeal is aimed at saving the world from a major catastrophe. Their proposal for negotiations to solve the problem deserves earnest consideration. It is clear that they are not placing the blame on one side or the other. All they urge is that foreign intervention should end. If the powers concerned heed their appeal and decide to seek peace through negotiations it should not take long to restore normal conditions in Vietnam.

Administrative Malaise Or Economic Crisis?  
The Main CulpritsBY MAIWAND  
PART VI

This article is a brief summary of the previous five articles shedding light on some problems confronting our economy.

We have noticed that money incomes in our country have been jacked up at a substantially higher rate than the economy could produce goods and services. The budget deficit was and is the root cause of excess-demand inflation.

A look at the bank figures convinces us that the depreciation of the exchange rate (the illegitimate child of a deficit budget) over the last nine months has come about in spite of the fact that Da Afghanistan Bank fed the free foreign exchange market quite heavily during the period. In 1962, a surplus of official exchange transactions in dollars of about \$3 million coupled with net sales of round-about \$9 million on the free market saddled us with a net loss of convertible exchange to the tune of \$6 million. In other words, this loss was equivalent to a little more than what was borrowed from IMF in the first month of 1962. The first five months of 1963 indicate that sales to the free market have been intensified by the Central Bank with the result that the total net losses of foreign exchange on official as well as on free market transactions came to a little more than what Afghanistan had borrowed (over \$6 million) from the IMF in the second round of negotiations. In August the IMF lent us \$5 million to tide us over our difficulties. We lost more than that amount in less than six months. Under present circumstances, it is wasteful for Da Afghanistan Bank to feed scarce foreign exchange resources into the free market with a view to forcing down the exchange rate or keeping it from rising. The free market rate is held down compared to what it otherwise would be when the Central Bank pumps foreign exchange into the market (although nothing further is gained by selling at a low rate rather than the prevailing market rate). As long as the underlying conditions of large budget deficit and inflationary money supply in-

crease continue, it would be better for the Bank to limit its free market sales to such an amount of foreign exchange as it earns through official transactions. As it is, a lower exchange rate only accelerates the loss of foreign exchange by encouraging imports and discouraging exports.

A higher exchange rate, on the other hand, generates forces which help curb the disequilibrium in the economy by encouraging exports and discouraging imports.

A mounting budget deficit and the loss of foreign exchange are the most important items of business confronting the administration at the present time. Further foreign exchange loss and exchange rate depreciation will quickly boost up the cost of living and will eventually increase development project costs also. I am confident that this trend in the economy can have serious adverse political as well as economic consequences.

It scarcely requires exhaustive documentation to demonstrate the fact that there is a considerable drain of foreign exchange that cannot be accounted for by commodity imports.

Transactions in gold coupled with smuggling are suspected by some experts to have been responsible to some degree for adverse influences on the exchange rate. However, smuggling and gold transactions influence both the supply and demand of foreign exchange, and the question of net loss does not arise in this regard unless these traders later send their profits and incomes abroad for safekeeping. Moreover, available statistics indicate that net losses on these accounts are recently no higher than they have been for many years, and that recent foreign exchange losses can be largely explained by the trend of visible items of exports, imports, debt service, and karakul sales. It remains true, however, that there is a significant volume of foreign exchange transactions in Kabul which are not coming under the scope of official scru-

tiny, and which in the future could be the source of foreign exchange difficulties. The Government should try to plug the leaking pipes by discreet probing or using other shrewd informal methods.

Many of our plans are executed without envisaging the implications of these plans as a whole or complete entity. I quote only one example here. The Sardar Dam at Ghazni was supposed to have been completed in 1964 (1949) but the work on the preparation and levelling of land and also the creation of distributary network from the main canal has not been started yet. This work will be taken in hand at a time when the Dam itself will need further repair work. There are also arrears of work on the preparation of land in the Nangarhar irrigation project. I can go on explaining loopholes in the planning machinery which are the legitimate children of ill-co-ordinated budget procedures.

Neither the Ministries of Planning nor Finance has reviewed agencies' programmes and activities, nor have the agencies themselves done the essential pre-requisites which are so necessary if we are to make sense out of budgetary procedures and planning.

In such cases the agencies will be forced to cut back in a random and crude method—more likely jeopardizing important development activities—or the Ministry of Finance will have to swallow the bitter pill of allowing higher expenditures than the budget had envisaged. The chaos created by this method can be imagined.

Deficit finance and ill-co-ordination in budgetary procedures which spring mainly from administrative malaise bring into being all the other evils. We should not, in my opinion, forget smuggling, foreign exchange rackets, illegal gold transactions, and graft. In the last article of this series I will suggest ways to combat these pernicious influences (such as corruption, which is also the protege of administrative malaise) and how to inject blood into our wobbly economy.

## Political Parties ... How Many?

BY IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

What our leaders desire—and rightly so—is that Afghanistan should have two political parties of whom one may occupy the opposition benches in the parliament. The idea is quite appealing in its basic concept, but it is possible to prevent a proliferation of political parties in our society and under current social and political conditions. The first consideration—a mathematical one—which cannot be lost sight of, is that once a unit is divided into two, then it can be sub-divided ad infinitum. In plainer words, what guarantee have we that only two political parties would function in the country? If the government then in power would resort to the arbitrary and generally ineffectual method of "recognising" only two parties and banning or ignoring others, even then the problem of dissenters inside and outside the parliament may well hamper, if not paralyze the political and administrative machinery in the country.

A distinguished friend some days ago asked me to say what political party I would join when the time came to do so. I replied of course jokingly that I will have no part of any political party since I will be a party unto myself. This may be considered an insipid joke, but the problem is real and must be taken into account. The most difficult part of keeping a political party intact and disciplined is the nature of the political platform around which the party leaders can mus-

ter adherents and also the party programme and its mass appeal. Even in far-advanced countries one may see old an well-established political parties suffering from internal dissensions and rivalries. It is, therefore, a moot point whether our society in its present state can be held together in two well-defined groups following two different political programmes. I may be called a pessimist and even worse, but I am rather skeptical of the outcome of such a plan because of fear that in a House of 150-odd Deputies we should probably wind up with the same number of political parties each one of which may try to go its own way, or worse still, change sides umpteen times a day. I hope, and so do all patriotic Afghans, that such a situation will not arise, but I cannot abstain from suggesting that this aspect of the problem must be kept in view if we are to escape from confusion and chaos in the future.

Brezhnev Confers With  
Raul Castro In Moscow

MOSCOW, April 3. (Tass).—Leonid Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, received Raul Castro, Second Secretary of the National Leadership of the United Party of Socialist Revolution and Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Cuba, and had a warm friendly conversation with him.

## PRESS At a Glance

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on the need to ban or restrict the import of luxury goods. One of the useful decisions taken by the government last year, it said, was to restrict the import of a number of items that were considered not essential. But implementation of any such decision depends to a great extent on the co-operation of the people.

Referring to the fact that as soon as such restrictions are imposed smuggling activities are intensified, the editorial appealed to the people not to purchase banned items. This will discourage smugglers since they will not find a ready market or any great demand for luxury goods.

There are other items, the editorial went on, which, even though included the list of luxury must be imported to meet the needs of the growing foreign community in the country. To meet this need the editorial suggested that the government itself should import these items and open its own sales shops.

The same issue of the paper carried an article on "What Do We Expect From the Radio?" by Gulam Jalil Shams. The writer criticised Radio Afghanistan for not being able to attract new musical talent. Efforts, he said, should be made to provide attractive terms for vocalists, instrumentalists and composers. Tape recording units should visit various provinces and record folk music. Radio Afghanistan should also try to invite groups of folk musicians and singers from the provinces to the capital. Moreover, to be able to pay its artists reasonable salaries Radio Afghanistan should organise regular concerts at its own studios.

The article said stories and dialogues should aim not only at providing entertainment but should be instructive and informative. On newscasting, it said, we do not have very many newscasters who can avoid mistakes. These mistakes are at times so serious that the whole news item becomes incomprehensible. This should stop. Radio Afghanistan should train newscasters very carefully and also employ fulltime newscasters at attractive salaries. Referring to radio advertisements, it said not everyone is interested in them. The bulk of classified advertisements should appear in newspapers. Radio advertisements should be interspersed with interesting musical items. As to radio interviews, they should become a regular feature. Views of officials in key positions may well prove useful in gaining support for government programmes besides arousing listeners' interest.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Dr. Frozan on bribery analysed from social and psychological points of view. After answering questions such as "What is meant by bribery?" "Why does a man take a bribe?" and "Why do people tempt officials to accept bribes?" The writer suggested the establishment of a strong central office for dealing with cases of corruption.

Frozan said that the least penalty for those who accept a bribe should be 20 years in prison and confiscation of his entire property. Hamid Watanary in a letter to the editor published in Thursday's Anis drew the Ministry of Education's attention to the fact that many spiv type students wait time shadow their favourite girls all the way to their homes. To stop this trend Watanary suggested that boys' schools should close half an hour later than girls' schools.

Radio Afghanistan  
Programme

SATURDAY

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

SUNDAY

Khost-Kabul

Arrival-1115

Herat, Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1545

New Delhi-Kabul

Arrival-1615

Kabul-New Delhi

Departure-0800

Kabul-Kandahar, Herat

Departure-0815

Kabul-Khost

Departure-0845

IRAN AIRLINES

Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-1400

Kabul-Tehran

Departure-1100

AEROFLOT

Moscow, Tashkent-Kabul,

Arrival-0955

C S A

Prague, Sofia, Athens, Kabul

Arrival-1040

T M A

Beirut-Kabul

Arrival-1100

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20507-211 22  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Airiana Booking Office 24731-24732  
Radio Afghanistan 24585  
New Clinic 24272  
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045  
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank 22092  
20703  
20602  
Bakhtar News Agency 20413  
Afghan National Bank 21771  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Aqbal Phone No. 22143  
Inayat Phone No. 23908  
Mortaza Phone No. 20560  
Sanayi Phone No. 20539  
Nawi Phone No. 20587  
Shari-Now Phone No. 20079



Though late in Kabul, spring has already arrived in Azerbaijan in the USSR. A group at the Kirovabad Pioneer Palace is welcoming the onset of the new season with a spring dance

Canadian Expert Feels Afghanistan Has  
Made Good Start On Wheat Programme

Dr. G.B. Herrington, a Canadian wheat expert, who under instructions from his government spent a week in Afghanistan studying the research programme on wheat improvement and production, left Kabul for Pakistan on Thursday. He has been serving, as adviser on Pakistan's wheat production programme for the last 14 months before starting home Sunday. He will submit a report to his government on his tour of experimental farms here. Dr. Herrington, who has spent many years in research work, said the progress of the wheat improvement and production programme here has been good indeed. "They have made a good start but a great deal more has to be done," he said.

Dr. Herrington's visit was in response to Afghanistan's request for help from Canada in this programme under the Colombo Plan. Canada is giving aid in many fields such as agriculture, industry, power production and medicine to Colombo Plan countries.

This was not Dr. Herrington's first visit to Afghanistan. During the seven years he served as regional consultant for wheat and barley production for the Middle East in the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). He visited Afghanistan 12 times. Once he also came for a vacation here. Before his assignment with the FAO he served as a professor and chief of the department of crop production in Saskatchewan University in Western Canada.

Dr. Herrington described Afghanistan's soil and climate as very favourable for production of wheat and other cereals. The thing to do is, he said, to concentrate on finding varieties of wheat which would be most productive, disease resistant, and responsive to fertilisers. Some countries like the UAR, Turkey, Greece and Mexico have raised their production of cereals with the help of prolonged and organised research. Mexico, he said, tripled its wheat production in 17 years by increasing the acreage for wheat cultivation.

Money and effort put into agricultural research will never be wasted; in fact it will pay highly, he said.

About the wheat programme of the Ministry of Agriculture, he said the city's buildings damaged.

Some countries, he said, made the mistake of allocating more

and more land for production of cereals as foodstuffs, but later they faced difficulties because of inadequacy of pastures for their cattle. "As sheep breeding is an integral part of our economy, we must take every care to maintain sufficient pasture lands," he said.

The Ministry of Agriculture held a reception at Kabul Hotel Wednesday night in honour of Dr. Herrington.

Chile Halts Search  
For Quake Victims  
As Health Hazard

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 3. (AP).—The government halted efforts Friday to recover more bodies from the earthquake-buried mining village of El Cobre. At least 120 bodies will remain buried under the mass of earth and copper mine refuse that crashed onto the village last Sunday.

About 200 bodies had been dug out of the earth and wreckage, 11 of them discovered by a specially trained dog, when the national health service ordered the digging stopped because of a health hazard. The service already had vaccinated thousands in the quake-ravaged areas of the country.

The Ministry of Interior said it would never be known how many people died at El Cobre a village of about 400 people that sat under a dam 80 miles north of Santiago. Twenty-five persons were killed elsewhere in the country by the quake.

The government said it would make the El Cobre site a cemetery and erect a monument to those who died there when the quake broke the 230-foot-high (70m) dam above the town.

In Valparaiso, Chile's second city and biggest seaport, it was estimated that 15,000 homes were wrecked, with 90 per cent of the city's buildings damaged.

Chou En-Lai Briefs  
Pakistan Leaders  
On Algerian Visit

KARACHI, April 3. (Reuters).—Chou en-Lai, China's Prime Minister, last night briefed Pakistan's President Ayub Khan on his talks with Algeria's President Ahmed Ben Bella and President Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

Z. A. Bhutto, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, told reporters that the meeting between the two leaders covered a wide range of subjects, in particular the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference in Algiers. The Chinese Prime Minister arrived here by air earlier from Cairo after visiting Rumania, Algeria and the U.A.R. He leaves for home today via Dacca.

Bhutto said they also discussed the tense and delicate situation in South Asia, particularly Vietnam.

Entrance Exam For Law,  
Economics Students Ends

KABUL, April 3.—The examination of graduates of Kabul and provincial schools who wish to attend the Colleges of Economics and Law of Kabul University ended on Thursday.

It was supervised by the teaching bodies of the colleges and testing board of the Institute of Education.

The Dean of the College of Law said that although over 220 students had sat for the examination the college will not admit more than 120 students during the current academic year.

New Afghan Envoy  
To USSR Stresses  
Friendly Relations

MOSCOW, April 3. (Tass).—General Mohammad Aref, Ambassador of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union, presenting his credentials in the Kremlin last Wednesday to the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Anastas Mikoyan, said he was most happy to be Ambassador in a country which is Afghanistan's friend and neighbour.

He noted that the good relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union "as never before strengthen good ties and mutual understanding and also help the peoples of both countries to learn more of each other. At the same time," Mohammad Aref stressed "the importance of the contacts between the statesmen of both countries and praised the economic assistance of the Soviet Union."

The Ambassador said that in his activity he will make every effort to strengthen and extend further the good-neighbourly relations between the two friendly countries.

In his reply, President Mikoyan said that "the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are bound by traditional friendship." The foundations of this friendship were laid during the heroic times of the Soviet people's struggle for the assertion of a new life and the Afghan people's struggle for independence. "Today we see the flourishing of our friendship," President Mikoyan said.

He pointed out that "Soviet-Afghan relations are a vivid example of the co-existence of states with different social systems. The close contacts between the leaders of both states and relations of cordiality and mutual trust" contribute to the further development of our friendship," he said.

China Will Aid  
S. Vietnamese If  
Asked, Chou Says

CAIRO, April 3. (AP).—Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai Friday was quoted as saying his country will send arms and other military equipment to help the people of South Vietnam in their struggle against "American aggression." In an interview with the Middle East News Agency, Chou added: "We are ready to send our men to help the people of South Vietnam, if they ask us, to continue their great struggle to free and reunite their country."

Chou said the only solution to the Vietnam question is "the complete withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam." Any delay in the withdrawal will make the United States lose what she calls her honour.

Commenting on the Arab-West Germany crisis, Chou said the United States encouraged West Germany to send arms and establish diplomatic relations with Israel but the Arab countries took the necessary counter measures. China "supports these measures and respects the struggle of Arab countries against imperialism," Chou was quoted as saying.

Free Exchange Rates At  
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 3.—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. 65.50
Af. 182 (per one pound sterling)	Af. 183.40

Buying	Selling
Af. 1625 (per hundred German Mark)	Af. 1637.50
Af. 1513.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	Af. 1523.03
Af. 1315.79 (per hundred French Franc)	Af. 1325.92



## Eastern Part Of Mir Bacha Kot To Be Rebuilt By Plan

**KABUL, APRIL 3** The design of the eastern part of the new town of Mir Bacha Kot prepared by the Town Planning Department of the Ministry of Public Works has been handed over to the Woluswal of Kohdaman. With the implementation of this plan the old houses and the barren land will be replaced by new edifices.

The design provides for new houses, a grand mosque, public bathrooms, a hospital for women, a gas station, a girl's school, and three exhibition rooms for local products.

Demolition of the old houses of the eastern part of the town started on Wednesday after a function attended by the Kohdaman Woluswal and Mayor and dignitaries of Mir Bacha Kot.

In a speech delivered during the ceremony the Woluswal stressed importance of town planning. He praised the plans launched by the state for the welfare and prosperity of the present and future generations of people in Afghanistan.

Referring to the economic, social and cultural conditions of the country and the responsibility which our people bear for the future generations the Woluswal said. The country is the homeland of all and it is for all sections to take part sincerely in the promotion and advancement of their homeland. They should not forget the obligations they have towards their country.

Speeches were also made by the Mayor and some dignitaries of the town in which they offered full cooperation and declared their readiness to make all sacrifices to make the governments plans a success.

The Woluswal of Kohdaman said that distribution of land for new houses will start after the demolition of the old city and construction of new roads. It is expected that a great part of the construction work will be completed during the current year.

He added that the value of houses and shops affected by the demolition plan has already been assessed and the owners will be paid compensation after they are taken over by the Municipality of Kohdaman.

## Chinese Mission Returns Home

**KABUL, April 3.**—The People's Republic of China's economic delegation which was here to study agricultural and industrial projects to be financed by the Chinese loan to Afghanistan left Kabul for China on Thursday.

The delegation was headed by Hao Ting, the Chinese Ambassador in Kabul.

In an interview at the Kabul airport Han Lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and a member of the delegation, said the talks between the Chinese and Afghan delegations which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, had ended successfully.

He said the friendship between Afghanistan and China is an old one and the signing of the three agreements at one time between the two neighbouring countries will further strengthen this friendship.

The Chinese delegation thanked the people and government of Afghanistan for their hospitality.

### FOR SALE

One 1960 Ford, in good running condition (taxes not forms may be collected from the USAID Executive Office, Gozargah and submitted back in sealed envelopes before 4 p.m. on Thursday, April 8. All bids are subject to US-AID and Afghan Government Monopolies approval and may be rejected. The vehicle may be inspected from 10-12 and 2-4 on Thursday and Saturday, April 1 and 3 and Monday through Thursday, April 5-8. Bidding will be opened at 10 a.m. on Friday, April 9.

Adv.

## De Gaulle Urges British-French 'Draw Together'

**PARIS, April 3 (Reuters).**—President de Gaulle said yesterday that whenever Britain and France came together great advantages followed.

Speaking at a lunch he gave for Harold Wilson, British Prime Minister, he said he welcomed their direct contact because history showed "that each time Britain and France drifted apart major inconvenience resulted and each time they drew together there were general advantages," a source at the presidency said.

The source said General de Gaulle proposed a toast to the Queen and to Anglo-French friendship. He described the atmosphere at the lunch as very relaxed.

Proposing the toast of the President at the lunch, Wilson told President de Gaulle he believed their talks would pave the way to a much more cordial relationship than had existed in the last few years.

About his talks with President de Gaulle yesterday Wilson said: "In manner, they were relaxed and friendly. In substance, they were frank, outspoken, robust and constructive."

Wilson said: "I convey as I was commanded to do at Buckingham Palace last Tuesday the warm greeting to you (President de Gaulle) of Her Majesty the Queen."

"The sun is indeed shining on our talks."

Yesterday President de Gaulle and Harold Wilson, British Prime Minister, discussed increased Anglo-French cooperation in aircraft production, an authoritative French source said here last night.

The source said he thought that this was the only field in which something concrete might come out of the two-day Anglo-French summit talks.

The question of cooperation in aircraft production is expected to be dealt with in a joint communiqué to be issued after the talks concluded Saturday.

Meanwhile it was disclosed that British and French defence and aviation ministers will meet soon to discuss future aviation projects.

## Home News In Brief

**KABUL, April 3.**—The road between the capital of Shiberghan and Khwaja-Dukoh village being built with the cooperative efforts of the Jouzjan provincial government and the people has been completed. The road is 3,300 metres long and 12 metres wide.

**KABUL, April 3.**—Lt-General Mohammad Ali Chief Commander of Security and Police Force left for the Soviet Union on Thursday at the invitation of General Zoryanov, the Chief Commander of Border Force of the Soviet Union.

**KABUL, April 3.**—The Gulbahar Textile Mill produced more than 25,200,000 metres of cotton during last year. This shows an increase of 37 per cent over the mill's production the year before last during which production was around 18,400,000 metres.

The dying department of the mill handled more than 35,000,000 metres last year, an increase of 63 per cent over the year before.

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SU-019 Arriving Kabul 9.55 ) Every Wednesday  
SU-020 Leaving Kabul for Tashkent and Moscow 10.30 ) Every Thursday

SU-057 Arriving Kabul 9.55 ) Every Sunday  
Leaving Kabul for Karachi 11.25 )

SU-058 Arriving Kabul from Karachi 11.45 ) Every Monday  
Leaving Kabul for Tashkent and Moscow 13.10 )

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City	Class	One Way	Round trip	Exc. Bag. per kg.
Moscow	F	10.487	19.930	88
	T	8.736	16.602	
Tashkent	F	3.427	6.517	29
	T	2.856	5.428	
Amsterdam	F	19.303	36.675	176
	T	14.293	27.158	
Berlin	T	14.194	26.970	142
Warsaw	F	15.824	30.066	129
	T	12.846	24.409	
London	F	20.895	39.690	191
	T	14.547	27.641	
Paris	F	19.736	37.501	180
	T	14.293	27.158	
Prague	F	17.842	33.900	144
	T	14.293	27.158	
Sofia	T	11.786	22.397	
Brussels	F	19.427	36.914	177
	T	14.293	27.158	
Vienna	F	16.870	39.057	152
	T	14.054	26.706	
Bukhara (Via Samarkand)	T	3.406	6.528	34

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