

4-22-1965

## Kabul Times (April 22, 1965, vol. 4, no. 24)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +17°C. Minimum 5°C.  
Sun sets today at 6:38 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:32 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy, Rain

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. IV, NO. 24

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1965. (SAUR 2, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

## Dr. Yousuf Warmly Received By Soviet Leaders As He Arrives For Official Visit

MOSCOW, April 22.—

PRIME Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf was given a rousing welcome at the airport in Moscow when he arrived here Wednesday for an official visit.

Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, Deputy Prime Minister Dmitri Polyansky, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other Soviet leaders, Afghan Ambassador in Moscow, General Mohammad Aref, heads of diplomatic missions and Afghan students studying in Moscow were waiting at the airport decorated with Soviet and Afghan flags to welcome the Prime Minister whose special plane landed after a six hour non-stop flight from Kabul at 4:30 AST.

Kosygin told Dr. Yousuf he and the Soviet government and people were happy to welcome the head of the government of friendly and neighbouring Afghanistan.

Yousuf conveyed greetings of His Majesty the King to Soviet leaders and people and said he is sure his visit will further strengthen friendly bonds between the neighbouring peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

A boy and a girl presented flowers to the Prime Minister. National anthems of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were then played and the Prime Minister along with Kosygin inspected a guard of honour which was in red and blue uniform.

Afterwards Yousuf met other Soviet leaders and heads of diplomatic missions.

Afghan students and many Soviet nationals holding Afghan and Soviet flags cheered the Prime Minister when he passed them. Yousuf told students he was happy that they were studying in a country whose people were very friendly to Afghanistan.

Prime Minister later called on Kosygin at the Kremlin and later he was to call on President of the Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet Mikoyan. He is staying at Leninskiy Gory, the governmental guest house.

Moscow streets are decorated with Afghan and Soviet flags in honour of Dr. Yousuf and at many places there are banners welcoming the Prime Minister in Pakhtu and Russian.

### Today's Programme

Prime Minister Yousuf's itinerary during his four-day visit in Moscow is as follows:—

This morning he laid a wreath

## Chinese Reject 17-Nation Appeal

TOKYO, April 22, (AP).—The People's Republic of China Thursday rejected a 17-nation appeal to negotiate settlement of the South Vietnam war without preconditions.

The People's Daily said: "Since the 17-nation appeal has purposely evaded the fundamental fact of the U.S. intervention and aggression in Vietnam and distorted the truth about the tension there, it cannot put forth any correct suggestion for the Vietnam question. That appeal calls for the parties concerned to start negotiations as soon as possible without posing any preconditions."

The editorial said: "The Vietnamese people will never agree to negotiations without any preconditions. They have on more than one occasion made clear their stand."

at the tomb of Lenin. This afternoon the Afghan and Soviet delegations held talks. In the evening Dr. Yousuf is to attend a reception held on the occasion of the 95th birth anniversary of Lenin.

Tomorrow Dr. Yousuf is to visit the Institute of Atomic Energy and a watch manufacturing factory. At a meeting arranged by workers of the factory the Premier will deliver a speech honouring Afghan-Soviet friendship.

## Cabinet Studies Draft Of Land Law

KABUL, April 22.—The cabinet which met yesterday morning under the chairmanship of acting Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Zahir studied the draft law on land surveying and statistics.

The draft which was drawn up by the Ministry of Finance has been approved by the Ministry of Justice.

Following the approval of the draft law, all land holdings will be registered and a land survey, which provides for division of land into different categories according to its productivity will be conducted.

The draft has eight chapters and 68 articles. The first four chapters were considered yesterday, and the remaining chapters will be reviewed in subsequent meetings.

## At Least 12 Die During Floods In Eastern Provinces

JALALABAD, April 22.—Floods resulting from heavy rains of early this week have caused at least 12 deaths and considerable damage in the eastern provinces.

Reports received so far say 12 are dead and four injured in Nangarhar, Konar and Laghman provinces. About 65 houses have been destroyed by floodwaters.

In Asmar three houses were washed away. Bodies of the ten were recovered far from the former location of the houses.

In Kous Kunar a 14 year girl was swept away by flood waters rushing down the Darae Nour.

In Alishing, Laghman, 23 houses and in Kalai Nau, Surkhrood 32 houses, were washed away. The residents had been evacuated.

In Kalacha, Laghman a house collapsed killing a ten year old boy and injuring his mother and sister.

Several bridges, many telephone poles, and some water-mills have also been destroyed.

## Three Prehistoric Mammoths Found In North France

ABBEVILLE, Northern France, April 22, (Reuter).—The massive curved tusks, teeth and bones of at least three prehistoric mammoths, believed to be 50,000 or 60,000 years old, have been found at the channel resort of Ault near here.

Roger Agache, Regional Director of Antiquities, spotted the remains lodged on a sandbar during an exceptionally low tide.

## His Majesty Receives Congress Participants At Kariz Mir

KABUL, April 22.—

HIS Majesty the King received in audience the members of the Farmers' Congress in Kariz Mir yesterday afternoon.

Speaking to the farmers' representatives His Majesty advised them to make every effort to co-operate sincerely in implementing the government plans to bring about a higher standard of living for the people.

His Majesty expressed pleasure over the convening of the Farmers' Congress held for the first time in the country, and hoped

that it would yield fruitful results.

The Afghan nation, His Majesty said, had always offered the fullest co-operation in meeting all difficulties facing the people in implementing the country's development.

His Majesty urged the farmers' representatives to increase agricultural production. He prayed to the Almighty to bring success to the Afghan government and people in their efforts for the country's progress.

On behalf of their colleagues the representatives of Bamian, Jouzjan, Herat, Pakhtia and Kunars provinces thanked His Majesty for the attention he is paying to raising the people's living standard and development of agriculture.

Expressing complete confidence in the government of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, they said they were ready to do all they can to implement the development plans. They expressed their profound gratitude to His Majesty for having given them the opportunity to discuss ways of increasing agricultural production in the country.

Those taking part in the Farmers' Congress yesterday also visited the artificial insemination laboratory and vegetable experimental farms in Kabul and the fish breeding centre and engineering and irrigation offices in Karzha. At each place technicians and officials were on hand to furnish the necessary details on their centre's work.

The artificial insemination centre, which has a number of choice animals, has branches in several other places, including Parwan, Bagram and Logar.

The experimental farm for vegetables conducts experiments on new varieties of vegetables and decorative plants.

The chief of the fish breeding centre, Mir Ahmad Nazari, said it was the first such centre in Afghanistan. It was set up last year in an area covering a little over one hectare.

The centre proposes to expand its facilities and build a pool to breed some imported varieties of fish. The pool will have a capacity for 500,000 fish.

He said in Afghanistan the Kajaki, Dala, Sarobi and Karzha dams and many other places are suitable for fish breeding.

In Paghman the farmers' representatives inspected a tree nursery which spreads over 16 hectares of land. The nursery supplies saplings for use in different parts of the country and is an experimentation centre for students of the Forestry School.

The participants showed great interest in some of the trees, vegetables and plants which are not available in their area. They wanted saplings to carry back home and the officials promised to give them the varieties they were interested in.

LONDON, April 22, (Reuter).—Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, left yesterday for talks in Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand on issues facing the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference here in June.

## Hungary To Give Equipment For Radio-Therapy

KABUL, April 22.—The Hungarian government has gifted radio-therapy equipment to Afghanistan through the International Institute of Atomic Energy. It is expected that the equipment will be handed over by the Hungarian government to the Afghan government by April 1966.

Prof. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar, the Dean of the College of Science, Kabul University, who returned to Kabul from Budapest yesterday told Bakhtar at the Kabul International Airport that the experts needed to run the equipment will be sent to Afghanistan by the Institute of Atomic Energy.

Prof. Kakar had gone to the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of Bonn University. He visited scientific centres and delivered a number of lectures there.

After his visit to Bonn Prof. Kakar went to Vienna to visit the headquarters of the Institute of Atomic Energy. On his way home he also visited Budapest, the capital of Hungary.

## South Vietnam To Increase Forces

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary of Defence McNamara said Wednesday that the Republic of Vietnam plans to boost its military forces by up 160,000 men to combat sharply increased infiltration of guerrillas from North Vietnam.

McNamara told an impromptu news conference at the White House that the Johnson administration will ask the U.S. Congress for a heavy increase in military aid to South Vietnam.

The administration will seek an additional 123 million dollars over the 207 million dollars now budgeted for the year ending June 30, he said. The increased sum will be targeted to provide logistical support for the additional South Vietnamese forces.

McNamara met with newsmen after he and Secretary of State Rusk had conferred with President Johnson following McNamara's return from Honolulu. The Defence Secretary met there with U.S. military and diplomatic officials who are engaged in assisting the Saigon government.

The bombing of North Vietnamese supply routes has slowed the infiltration of guerrillas and material, but has not halted the flow, the Secretary reported.

The United States has "ways and means of taking care" of any Soviet anti-aircraft missiles which may be installed in North Vietnam, McNamara also said.

He would not comment on the possibility that missiles are already there.

McNamara, just back from a high-level American strategy session in Honolulu, was speaking here to reporters.

McNamara, when asked about the possibility that Soviet surface to air missiles had already been installed in North Vietnam as defences against U.S. Air raids there, said: "I have nothing to comment on, other than to say we must assume that at some point such systems will be introduced in North Vietnam and we have ways and means of taking care of them if they are there."

## U.S. Planes Bomb Viet Cong In Attack In Quant Tin Area

SAIGON, April 22, (Reuter).—

AMERICAN F-100 Super-Sabre jets yesterday rained bombs, rockets and cannon fire on massed Viet Cong forces in one of the toughest battles in South Vietnam for several months.

The aircraft attacked as South Vietnamese marines moved in on the Viet Cong in an attempt to wrest from their control a key area of Quant Tin province, 358 miles north-east of Saigon.

It was the third day of air strikes in the region. Reports from the battle area estimated Viet Cong dead at 300 and placed latest South Vietnamese losses at 23 dead, 45 wounded and 32 missing.

Meanwhile U.S. Navy "Skyhawk" jet fighter bombers yesterday fired 20 mm cannon and rockets on truck convoys on the North Vietnam main coastal highway in armed reconnaissance flights, a military spokesman announced.

Later South Vietnamese and "Skyrider" bombers flew two sorties on bridge and military barracks targets on the southern part of the highway, about 20 miles

north of the demilitarised zone dividing the two Vietnams, an official source said.

North Vietnam Wednesday claimed an American aircraft manned by a South Vietnamese Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Vietnamese Army, was shot down by North Vietnam armed forces Monday.

The New China News Agency in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo identified the Lieutenant-colonel as Pham Phuc Quoc, wing commander of the South Vietnam army at Bien Hoa airport in South Vietnam.

Reports from Saigon quoting reliable sources Monday said Pham Phuc Quoc, one of South Vietnam's best known fighter pilots, was shot down over North Vietnam Sunday and was presumed killed.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 22

## Valuable Link

As might have been expected the first gathering of the country's landowners, farmers and livestock breeders, providing direct contacts between them and representatives of the government, has been an eye-opener to both.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the speeches delivered and the answers to questions given by the Prime Minister and other Ministers and responsible officials have had a profound effect on the farmers. They have expressed satisfaction with the plans to bring land under irrigation, construct canals and viaducts, supply fertilisers and modern agricultural equipment, including tractors, on easy terms and expand the experimental farm services in the country. Some of these plans are already being implemented. Inadequacies, however, may be noticed in the Agriculture Ministry's development services. These have been due mainly to the shortage of personnel and financial means at its disposal. These are difficulties the government has long been trying to overcome. Concrete measures have been proposed and the farm producers have been assured of early action.

The producers on their part must have realised that they have been rather slow in improving their farming methods. They have not always been willing to adopt techniques used on experimental farms which have been proved to be beneficial. The use of chemical fertilisers has not become popular even though it is being imported and supplied by the government. Useful mechanical equipment and modern appliances have not found ready acceptance by farmers all over the country. It has only recently been realised by some of our farmers that time as well as labour can be saved by using tractors.

All this has slowly been emerging from the give-and-take currently being enjoyed by the participants in the Congress. Its practical value will be properly assessed when the next Congress meets perhaps a year from now. But we can expect a

## USE OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Editor's Note: Following is the second part of British government Prof. H. V. Wiseman's article on administration in developing countries.

It is an obvious point that every country must work with the talent which is available except to the extent that it can be supplemented by overseas aid. This does not mean that the executive should not plan ahead to produce more and more skilled human resources of the right kind. This is a question of educational programming. Here I shall make only one or two points.

First, it is essential that provision be made both for the supply of educated and skilled personnel and for raising the general standard of literacy. Economists disagree about which is more relevant to modernisation. I am certain that neglect of either is a grave mistake.

Secondly, we must realise that administration requires more than able "generalists" like the Administrative Grade in the British Civil Service, and more than lawyers who tend to dominate administration in France. Professional, scientific, and technical skills are needed.

Thirdly, although the ultimate aim is to reach the highest standards on any criterion, we must never "let the best be the enemy of the good". By which I mean that many jobs can be broken down into less complex operations and be performed by mid-level grades, so as to free the top-level professional men for the tasks of management and supervision. Too many first rate people spend too much time on routine operations for which they can ill be spared.

On the civil service itself, there are a number of important general points which I would make. Firstly, there should be a high-level central department concerned with all matters of machinery of government, training, personnel selection, organisation and methods, job analysis, and promotion principles. Probably this should be attached to the Prime Minister's or the President's office, though there might be a Minister in charge. This department should have high prestige in government circles, as high as that of the Finance Ministry.

I would not advise the British pattern whereby these tasks are assigned to the Treasury. Finance should be the handmaid of admin-

istration, not its master. And just as the Treasury may have finance officers in every department so as to make them conscious of the importance of good budgeting and estimating, so should there be a representative of the Machinery and Personnel Department in every other department, to make them conscious of the importance of such questions.

Recruitment should always, as far as possible, be on the basis of merit; the qualities of candidates should be measured in relation to the jobs which they will be asked to undertake, not in relation to their family, social, or regional background. This is not always easy in many developing countries. All I would say on this is that if certain sections, regions, castes, religious groups must be given a share of the civil service jobs available, let people be selected from each group but on the basis of merit and the appropriate skills. This is, perhaps, the best compromise that can be suggested.

There is another problem connected with recruitment. It may be essential to divide the civil service into appropriate grades—like the British Administrative, Executive and Clerical Classes—and to recruit into each grade from the appropriate educational levels. University graduates, for example, in Britain, normally go directly into the Administrative Grade. But it is essential, both for the sake of morale and of opportunity, and in the interests of the service, that there should be ample chance of promotion from one grade to another. For example, in Britain today, the Executive Grade can take special limited promotion examinations which enable them to advance into the Administrative Grade. In fact, 40 per cent of the Administrative Grade now come up by promotion instead by direct entry after graduation.

Another essential point is that although university instruction in public administration and allied subjects is of great value, it cannot, by itself, make a good administrator. For this, experience is essential. I say, therefore, first of all, to university graduates please do not imagine that you have from courses, books and papers. As Catherine the Great once wrote to Voltaire, "you only work

on paper, and that will stand for anything!"

But I say also to the higher civil servants who receive new recruits into their departments, please understand that your new recruits need to be guided and trained. They ought not immediately to be rushed into full-time work without opportunity for further reading and broader experience. If only the service were not everywhere overstrained I would argue that for at least a year, a new recruit ought to be doing an actual job for more than half-time—provided, of course, he spends the other half working hard in a more general way.

I can say only a little about the details of training. First, every new recruit, at whatever level should take part at once in an induction course. This should introduce him to his department and to the various tasks which it has to perform. But it should also give him a picture of the department in the total machinery of government—its relation to other departments and to field agencies, its responsibility to the political executive and to the citizens who are to be administered.

Next, as part of his general training, he must acquire the art of reading reports and documents so as to extract their essential meaning in the quickest possible time; the art of writing reports which are clear yet comprehensive; the art of taking part in committee work. Above all, he must be given some degree of responsibility, some opportunity of exercising his judgment, some chance to take decisions at however low a level. This is the only remedy for excessive red tape, for delay, for unwillingness to act in his discretion without always "passing the buck" as the Americans put it.

Thirdly, there must be provision for refresher courses—ideally, I would say, every three years, though this may not be possible. Every civil servant needs, for a few weeks, to be able to sit back and think about his job or to acquire new skills and new knowledge, because the art and techniques of public administration are constantly changing. This is true, even at the highest levels and wherever possible top-ranking civil servants should have the opportunity of benefiting from courses either at Institutes of Administration in their own country or even abroad.

## PRESS

In an article published in yesterday's *Islah Akhtar* Nazif suggested the establishment of a new department to check the quality and control the prices of imported goods.

For a country like Afghanistan, said the writer, it was not proper to import more than it exports, specially when the imported goods are mostly luxury items of clothing and cosmetics. Since it appears as if such imports are inevitable, every effort should be made to see that the goods are not shop-soiled or of inferior quality. Many shops in the capital have goods on sale which are claimed to be made in Germany or the United States, but in fact they are from some other country and are of poor quality.

Mentioning shirts as an example the article said some years ago nylon and perlon shirts manufactured in Germany were being imported. They were good and people got accustomed to using them as they were both smart-looking and easy to wash. But nowadays shirts in the market, though carrying the same markings, are inferior have to be thrown away after a few weeks of wear. The same is true of material for suits. Though profitable for businessmen such a practice should not be tolerated by consumers.

Another thing that deserves attention, continued the article, is the variation in prices. Shopkeepers charge whatever they like. No two customers pay the same price for the same article, and no one can hope to buy the same article at the same price in two different shops. This is a pathetic state of affairs. It is therefore obvious that a separate department is needed to control the prices of imported goods and keep a check on their quality. Such a department should have the power to take disciplinary measures against defaulters.

The same issue of the paper carried an editorial on scholarships. With the expansion of cultural relations between Afghanistan and other countries the number of scholarships and fellowships is bound to increase. Many colleges of Kabul University are affiliated through separate agreements with institutions abroad. Most of these agreements provide for exchange of students. Although the government does not bear much of the cost involved in the travel and training of those who make use of these scholarships, it does have to spend some money. In the case of government officials, the government has to pay their salaries while they are studying abroad. It is therefore important, said the editorial, that only those persons should be chosen to make use of these scholarships who are qualified and can benefit the country on their return.

of procedure, but one of such essential importance as to make the entire concept of international cooperation directly dependent upon its solution.

If we want to reduce the existing discrepancies and contradictions in international economic and trade relations to the bare facts, we must begin by stating that we are confronted here with the same demand for sovereignty, equity and independence which characterises developments in the entire modern civilisation.

The state of affairs in the world economy is threatening to annul the advances made in world political affairs. The world economy, in effect, is subject to the effect of the same principles which prevailed in world politics before the foundation of the UNO and which twice in our lifetime have led us to a world-wide catastrophe. The division of the world into an affluent society and a poor periphery (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.

## Russian Programme:

9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.

## Arabic Programme:

9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band.

## German Programme:

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

The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and western music.

## WESTERN MUSIC

Daily except Friday 1:05 p.m.—1:30 p.m.

Friday 12:30 p.m.—1:00 p.m. On short wave 41 m band.

## Air Services

FRIDAY

## AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1000

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1050

Khost-Kabul

Arrival-1330

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-0830

Kabul-Tehran-Beirut

Departure-1100

Kabul-Khost

Departure-1100

SATURDAY

Beirut, Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-1230

Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1315

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar

Departure-0845

Kabul-Kandahar

Departure-1330

INDIAN AIRLINES

New Delhi-Kabul

Arrival-1210

Kabul-New Delhi

Departure-1300

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1050

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1145

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20507-211 22  
Traffic 20159-24041

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 24585

New Clinic 24272

D'Afghanistan Bank 20405

Pashatany Tejaraty Bank 22092

20703

Bakhtar News Agency 20502

Afghan National Bank 21771

Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Praserlai Phone No. 24232  
Zeneth Phone No. 24544  
Sardar M. Hashim No. 22860  
Parsa Phone No. 24232

SATURDAY

Maiwand Phone No. 20580

Yousufi Phone No. 21592

Asri Phone No. 24231

Carte-Char Phone No. 23829



M.S. Farhang, Deputy Minister of Planning, is shown with New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister J.R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall and Dong Wan Lee, Korea's Ambassador to New Zealand at a reception given by Commonwealth countries during the meeting in Wellington of the Economic Commission for Asia the Far East.

## Farmers Learn To Cooperate With Ministry Projects, To Help Themselves At Congress

The Ministry of Agriculture is going out of its way to make the Farmers' Congress a success.

The Secretariat and the executive committee of the Congress have made special arrangements to put the participants at ease. For most of them the experience of participating in such a large gathering is novel. With their background of quiet rural life they have had little contact with strangers.

The participants are given ample time to get to know one another at different times of the day. The official and experts of the Ministry of Agriculture, including the Minister, spend time with them as friends.

Some of the participants who are advanced in years are helped by the Ministry officials when they go in and out or want to go to the platform to express their views on agricultural questions.

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf called on the participants at the Press Club building where they are staying. From the Prime Minister down to the experts all have been encouraging the 300 farmers, land and stock owners to speak freely on problems they and the people of their provinces face.

The delegates as a result have been speaking freely and with no reservation. A representative from Nangarhar said he was happy that he had pointed out all the difficulties of agriculture and animal breeding in his area. He was Malik S. Mohammad Khan of Shinwar.

Abu Almakarem from Shiva, Nangarhar, said, "We are also learning how and to what extent we can help ourselves and how we can effectively cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing small projects such as developing and improving our agricultural tools and reforming our farming and forestry methods."

Particular attention has been paid to the problem of communication in the Congress sessions. All the experts and officials who deliver speeches, be it on agricultural development plans, forestry, irrigation methods and problems, poultry raising, dairying and

## BY OUR STAFF REPORTER

meat production, speak in a simple language easily understandable by the participants even if they cannot read or write.

The secretariat of the Congress has made arrangements for memorizing speeches and demonstrating lectures for distribution among the participants so that they can refer to them later or their friends whom they represent can use them.

The extent to which the participants respond to the lectures is considerable as is clear from the fact that they are the topic of conversation among them.

Habibullah, a participant from Ghazni, said "In addition to every-

thing else I have had an opportunity to know and learn about my counterparts in other provinces of the country. Never before have I met so many people involved in agricultural production from the various provinces of the country at one place.

"We have had talks on varying problems facing the farmers in different parts of the country. There is a scarcity of water in some places and overabundance in others. We have learned more about the way of life and the production of commodities in different projects. We are learning from one another how the people have been going about solving their local problems."

## NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

(Contd. from page 2)

It is the final decisions which the General Assembly will adopt on this fundamental problem that will determine what judgement will be passed by history on the initial steps taken in Geneva in the direction of a new international policy in trade and development. Unless an appropriate mechanism is set up to implement and promote the principles and recommendations formulated in Geneva, the entire undertaking may remain a dead letter. There is, of course, no ground for such pessimism. The Geneva Conference itself, and even more so the subsequent Cairo Conference, have shown that the idea of industrialisation as the road towards economic emancipation has gained such extensive ground in the modern world that it is now absolutely impossible to oppose it on any grounds whatsoever.

However, a major issue—upon which the development of international relations, as a whole, largely depends—is whether the world will grasp the fateful difference between "closed" and "open" industrialisation or not. We learn from history that every process of industrialisation has brought changes in the balance of power in the international field, changes which ended in conflicts unless the process itself evolved in the sense of dovetailing of the na-

tional economies into the international division of labour, on the one hand, and changing relationships in the international division of labour itself on the other. The developing countries are aware of the fact that "open" industrialisation in impossible without radical changes being effected in the structure of the international division of labour. These peaceful changes are exactly what the policy of co-existence is striving to achieve. "Live and let live" is the basic principle upon which new relationships can be developed.

It is obvious today that the world will not change overnight. But the process of change has started. Alas, for the moment the world only realises the need of finding concrete solutions to the problems, but not its urgent character. To make people grasp the latter element as well is the major task facing the "77-Nation Club" at the UN General Assembly session.

## Nuclear-Powered Vessel To Explore Depths Of Oceans

AUSTIN, Texas, April 22.—A revolutionary underwater research vehicle, powered by nuclear energy and capable of probing wide areas of the ocean floor, is under development by the United States.

President Johnson, announcing this Sunday at his Texas ranch, said the vehicle would increase greatly man's capability to explore and exploit vast oceanic resources.

"It will permit man to cover first hand an extensive part of the earth's water-covered surface in the search for new sources of raw materials."

"It will permit direct and extended accumulation of commercially useful information on the habits of marine life along ocean floors."

The U.S. Navy's present bathyscaphe, the Trieste, is limited in its potential as a vehicle for exploring ocean depths. For example, it can operate on the ocean floor for a maximum of six hours at a speed of one knot (1.65 miles per hour). Thus it is like an elevator in its ability to move vertically, but it has little ability to move along the ocean floor.

With nuclear power propelling an underwater research vehicle, its potential is vastly increased over present bathyscaphes. Mr. Johnson said the projected vehicle would be capable of operating at deeper levels and over thousands of miles of ocean floor.

The President assigned development of the vessel to the U.S. Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).

## Rhodesia Must Sever Ties With UK, Smith Asserts

RHODESIA, April 22. (Reuters).—Rhodesians will not be able to settle the future of their country until the final ties with Britain have been severed, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said Tuesday night.

He was speaking at a public meeting at which he opened his campaign for the May 7 general election.

BOST, April 22.—The repair work on the second unit of hydro-electric power station done by the Afghan Construction Unit of Helmand Valley Authority was completed Tuesday and production of electricity began. The work was carried on under technical supervision of an American engineering company. Foreign exchange expenditure was provided by USAID.

Several months have passed since the UN Conference on Trade and Development was held in Geneva. During this period, the accomplishments of the Conference have been carefully analysed and appraised in various parts of the world.

Every body is agreed that the unity of the "77-Nation Club" constitutes the most outstanding accomplishment of the Geneva Conference and the best guarantee that the recommendations it approved will be implemented in practice.

The practical recommendations passed by the Geneva Conference do not satisfy the elementary needs of the developing countries. Those who harboured optimistic expectations that the Conference itself would reach satisfactory solutions regarding the principal and most pressing problems of considerable amount of rethinking as a result of the proceedings of the present Congress both among officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and the country's farmers.



## Turkish Senator Asks Premier To Expel Patriarch

ANKARA, Turkey, April 22, (AP).—A Turkish politician called on the government of Prime Minister Suii Hayri Uygulu Wednesday to expel the Eastern Orthodox patriarchate in Istanbul within 24 hours.

Senator Söki Ulay, head of the small Turkish Social Democrat Party, made the proposal in the Turkish Senate.

The Cyprus crisis emerged the number one topic in the government and in parliament which reconvened earlier this week after a ten day recess.

There have been stepped up verbal attacks in both the government and the Turkish press against the patriarchate for refusing inspection of its books by Turkish government auditors.

Ulay, who was a member of the former military junta which toppled the government of executed premier Menderes in an army coup five years ago, also called on Uygulu's administration to:

—Immediately oust Greek nationals living in Turkey. The Minister of the Interior said after a lengthy cabinet meeting last Monday all Greek nationals will be deported "without exception."

—Sever all trade and economic relations with Greece.

—Destroy what he described as "exploitation nests" of smugglers and Greek minority institutions on the Turkish held islands of Imroz (Imbros) and Bozcaada (Tenedos) off the Dardanelles straits.

—Initiate immediate talks with Italy and Britain with a view to reestablishing the "balance in the Mediterranean."

Ulay apparently referred to the Dodecanese Islands which were transferred from Italian to Greek rule after World War Two. Turkey lost the Dodecanese after the First World War.

## Provincial Centres For Medical Care To Be Expanded

KABUL, April 22.—WHO and UNICEF will provide the apparatus and equipment needed by the mother and child care centres in Herat, Kandahar, Mazar and Nangarhar provinces.

A report from Rosantoon (Kindergarten Association) says that the Ministry of Public Health has established mother and child care centres in the above provinces. In addition in these centres courses to train midwives and nurses have been opened.

Dr. Gate a WHO adviser who had come to Afghanistan to inspect mother and child care centres says that experts will arrive to Afghanistan this year and next year to help the centres.

A number of nurses from the Peace Corps may help carry out nursing programmes in the training centres opened in the provinces.

According to its development plans the Ministry of Public Health expects to open maternity hospitals and other mother and child care centres in various provinces of the country, the report said.

LONDON, April 22, (AP).—Queen Elizabeth II spent her 39th birthday Wednesday at Windsor Castle with her 44-year-old husband, Prince Philip, and their four children, Prince Charles, 16, Princess Anne, 14, Prince Andrew, 5, and Prince Edward, 13 months. He mother, the widowed Queen Elizabeth, joined the party.

## 'Aid-to-India' Group Pledges \$1,027 Million For Next Year

WASHINGTON, April 22, (Reuter).—

INDIA has won pledges of 1,027 million dollars aid in foreign assistance for the final year of its current five-year development plan.

A consortium of ten industrialised countries and the World Bank gave the pledges of assistance, with the United States promising 435 million dollars of the total.

The World Bank made the announcement at the conclusion of yesterday's pledging session of the "aid to India club." A bank spokesman said an important feature was that two-thirds of the promised assistance would be in the form of grants and of low-interest loans for periods of 25 years or more.

When India began the current five-year plan, it estimated its total requirement of external assistance at 5,460 million dollars.

The amount pledged yesterday brought the total of the aid given or earmarked by the consortium over the five-year period to 5,472 million dollars.

A bank spokesman explained that India had upgraded its requirements since the plan was initiated.

The announcement said the new undertaking to provide 1,027 million dollars in 1965-66 "is predicated on the assumption that continued progress will be made with respect to India's key development problems, and subjects as appropriate to legislative action or other necessary authorisations and to availability of suitable programmes and projects for financing."

The pledges announced today were (in U.S. dollars or equivalent): Austria, five million; Belgium, four million; Britain, 84 million; Canada, 41 million; France, 20 million; West Germany, 86 million; Italy, 36 million; Japan, 60 million; Netherlands, 11 million; United States, 435 million; World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association, 245 million.

"Members of the consortium considered it important that a substantial part of the aid to be extended to India during the coming year should be in the form of non-project aid which could be

used to finance imports required for the maintenance of the Indian economy," the announcement said. "Up to one-half of the aid pledged at the meeting may be in this form."

## El-Kony To Preside Over U.N. Debates On Disarmament

UNITED NATIONS, April 22, (AP).—Ambassador Mohammad Fawad el-Kony of the United Arab Republic was elected unanimously Wednesday as the new chairman of the U.N. Disarmament Commission, succeeding Padilla Nervo of Mexico.

Election of a new chairman was necessary because Padilla Nervo has become a member of the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

El-Kony, who is the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic at the United Nations, immediately took over the committee chairmanship.

He paid tribute to the work of Padilla Nervo, and expressed hope that the commission's deliberations would be "fruitful and constructive."

After the election of the chairman, the commission adjourned until Monday, when the United States, the Soviet Union, and Italy are listed to speak.

The commission had not met since 1960. Meanwhile, the 18-nation disarmament negotiating committee, meeting in Geneva, has been sitting periodically and for long periods since March 1962. It recessed last September 17 after holding 60 meetings in 1964.

In his opening remarks, Secretary-General U Thant said his belief that "no time should be lost" in pursuing the problems of disarmament "with new energy and determination." Such efforts, he said, would "assist the improvement of the general international situation."

"There is evidence," U Thant said, "that we may be approaching yet another crucial point in the nuclear arms race. On the one hand, the arms race and the development and stockpiling of weapons continue unabated. On the other hand, a growing number of states capable of nuclear weapons development may be faced with difficult decisions involving crucial alternatives. It is generally agreed that we are at a moment when political courage and wise restraint can make possible a decisive turn towards a safer world."

## Maris Clash With Pakistanis Again

KABUL, April 22.—A report from Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan says that fighting between Pakistani troops and nationalists continues. Over 13,000 sheep and many cows belonging to the Mari tribe were captured by the Pakistani force in a recent clash which took place between the two sides.

The cattle was auctioned in Quetta and Sibi markets. The people of these areas, condemned the Pakistani attitude towards the Baloch nationalists.

The report added that the Pakistani government has put into jail a number of Mari tribal leaders including Khairbakhsh Khan, Gousbakhsh Khan and Peezat Khan.

In a countermove the Baloch nationalists attacked trains and buses and captured a number of Pakistani soldiers.

## White House Says Shastri Visit More Fruitful Later

WASHINGTON, April 22, (AP). The White House said Wednesday it feels programmes and guidelines will be in shape so that conversations with Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India would be more fruitful in the later summer.

This statement came from presidential Press Secretary George E. Reedy when he was asked whether there was any comment on reports that Shastri is quite angry, and is not going to visit the United States at all, in reaction to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's decision to put off visits by him and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan.

Reedy said nothing more should be read into the announcement of the White House preference for a postponement than what he had said. The postponement was made because prospects were that Johnson will be very busy in coming weeks with Congress and the Vietnam war.

Some Indian officials have suggested Johnson was displeased with Ayub's relations with China, and didn't want him to come here, then deferred Shastri's visit as well.

Asked what programmes and guidelines he was referring to, Reedy said he meant all the congressional programmes and congressional guidelines.

He declined to go any further when asked whether his words should be interpreted as indicating strong hope that Shastri will come here in the late summer he said there has been no change in the situation, when asked whether the invitation to Shastri still stands.

And he said that the same considerations apply to Ayub as to Shastri.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 22.—The Chinese Embassy held a reception last night to show a film depicting scenes of Their Majesties' state visit to the People's Republic of China.

The function was attended by high ranking officials and pressmen.

KABUL, April 22.—Dr. Abdul Zahir, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health gave a reception at the Press Club last night honouring the members of the Farmers' Congress. The function was also attended by some members of the cabinet.

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## Painting Exhibition

At Studio (5th floor) of the Ministry of Press and Information, an exhibition of Paintings of the renowned Indian Artist Mr. M. F. Husain, sponsored jointly by the Royal Afghan Government and the Government of India, opens daily from Tuesday, April 20 to April 29, between 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Admission free.

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## Johnson, Moro Issue Communique On Two-Day Talks

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Johnson and Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro expressed hope Wednesday that conditions will materialize to bring peace and stability to Vietnam.

The two leaders also pledged further co-operative efforts "to foster progress of the peoples of the developing countries and to combat poverty in the world."

In a joint communique following two days of White House talks, Johnson and Moro said they had a comprehensive exchange of views "on the situation in Southeast Asia and in Vietnam in particular."

The communique reported further: "President Johnson described the objectives that the United States pursues in that part of the world, in order to ensure freedom and peace."

Prime Minister Moro, restating the Italian position as already publicly defined in parliament, expressed his full understanding for the position and responsibilities of the United States.

"Both the President and the Prime Minister expressed the hope that conditions would materialize which would permit a peaceful and stable solution in freedom, justice and security."

During their talks, attended by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani, the President and Prime Minister reviewed the goals and policies of their governments.

KHARTOUM, April 22, (Reuter).—Fourteen people were killed in the Red Sea area today when supporters of the Popular Peoples' Democrats clashed with armed police as they tried to implement their threat to prevent voting in general elections by violence.

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **DISTANT DRUMS** starring Gary Cooper and Mari Aldon.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 2, 4:30 and 7 p.m. Indian film **FARRAD**.

**ZAINEB CINEMA:**  
At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. Indian film.

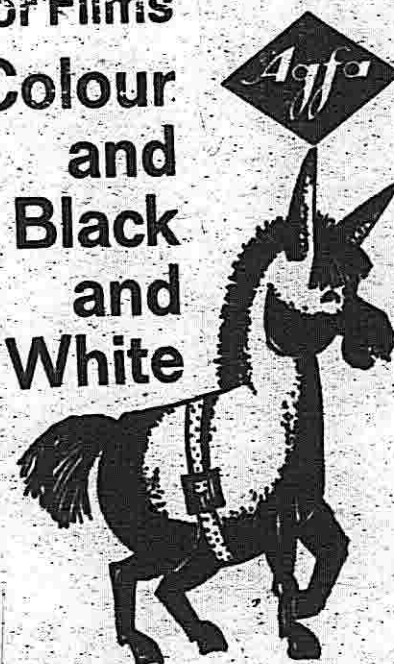
**PAMIR CINEMA:**  
At 2, 5, 7, p.m. American film.

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