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Kabul Times (April 29, 1965, vol. 4, no. 30)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +20°C. Minimum 8°C.
Sun sets today at 6.45 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.7 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Sbar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 30

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1965, (SAUR 9, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

British Suggest Destruction Of Nuclear Vehicles

UNITED NATIONS, April 29.—

BRITAIN'S Minister in charge of Disarmament Affairs, Lord Chalfont, declared Wednesday that the arms race is "a danger which threatens us all and which none of us dare ignore".

Labour Corps May Get Own Land In Nangarhar

KABUL, April 29.—Dr. M. N. Keshawarz, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday discussed the possibility of allotment of agricultural plots to labour Corps units in Nangarhar with B. Loudin, President of the Nangarhar Valley Development Authority.

The Minister went to Jalalabad yesterday to inspect the activities of the NVDA. He visited the sapling farm and Zahir Shahi park in Jalalabad, the Samarkhel farm and Mechanised Farm No. 3.

About the advantages of Labour Corps units having plots of their own, Dr. Keshawarz said the idea is to familiarise the Labour Corps men with modern methods of cultivation so that when they return home they can help improve agriculture in their villages. The Labour Corps is constituted of servicemen who work in its units for two years unless they like to continue as regular employees of the corps.

The plots will also be useful for growing vegetables required for consumption by members of the units.

KABUL, April 29.—A meeting was held at the Afghan Red Crescent Society yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Prof. Anwari, Secretary General of the Society. The meeting, which was attended by the President of the Afghan Scout Association and principals of the Zarghouna and Habibia High Schools and departmental heads of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, discussed the programme for International Red Crescent Day to be observed on May 8.

Addressing the 114-nation Disarmament Commission, Lord Chalfont urged early resumption of the 18-nation Disarmament Committee negotiations in Geneva.

He also urged that the Disarmament Commission, "without arid propaganda exchanges, direct our thoughts to the best way of reaching new and concrete agreements".

The first priority is to halt and reverse the direction of the present uncontrolled arms race, "particularly the mounting production of ever costlier weapons of mass destruction".

A first step toward real disarmament, he said, might come from linking President Johnson's "proposals for a freeze on the production of nuclear delivery vehicles with an agreement on the actual destruction of agreed numbers of delivery vehicles on either side".

The only other scheduled speaker Wednesday, Karoly Castorday of Hungary, repeated many of the charges made earlier by the Soviet Union against the policies of the United States and other western nations.

In a brief rejoinder for the United States, William C. Foster expressed a hope "that future speakers in this commission will not feel called upon to indulge in similar gross distortions of history or false charges about the policy of my government, the Federal Republic of Germany, or any other government".

Foster said "the subject of arms control and disarmament is too important to be buried under a heap of irrelevant propaganda charges". The commission should make it clear, he said, "that we do not intend to have our patience here abused and the purpose of this meeting frustrated".

Foster commended Lord Chalfont's statement as "pertinent, helpful and constructive".

His Majesty Receives U.S. Acting Couple



The American acting couple, Fredric March and Florence Eldridge were received in audience last night by His Majesty the King. Following the audience the pair said it was the "high point" of a U.S. State Department Cul-

tural Presentation tour which will take them to eight different countries. They will give three performances here in Kabul and then go on to Greece and Italy. Mr. and Mrs. March were accompanied

to the palace by the American Ambassador John M. Steeves, (right), H. E. Attallah Nasser-Zia, Chief of Protocol for the Foreign Ministry, (left) was also present at the audience.

India Ready For Talks If Pakistan Agrees To Ceasefire

NEW DELHI, April 29, (Reuter).—

PRIME Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri said here yesterday it depends on Pakistan's attitude whether the fighting in the Rann of Kutch "escalates into war."

Shastri said that if Pakistan agreed to a ceasefire and restoration of the status quo, India would be prepared to attend talks. The Prime Minister, closing a

debate in the Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament), said: "If Pakistan still sticks to its present attitude, well, there is a limit to patience and we will certainly have to meet the situation as firmly and effectively as possible."

The Lok Sabha, following the debate, expressed the "firm resolve of the Indian people to drive the aggressor from the sacred soil of India."

Shastri warned that the Indian army will choose its own battleground unless Pakistani attacks in the Rann of Kutch cease.

He said the Pakistanis were in an advantageous position on the high ground in the Rann and that Indian forces might have to withdraw soon when the monsoon rains inundated the Indian-held part of the area.

The commander of Pakistani troops in the disputed Rann of Kutch said Wednesday 350 Indian troops had been killed in heavy fighting between the two nations over the barren desert wastelands since April 9, according to an AP correspondent with Pakistani forces in the Rann of Kutch.

Major-General Tikka Khan gave the casualty figures while briefing newsmen who made a flying trip to a desert base near the combat zone.

A Foreign Office official present concurred in releasing Pakistan's version of the total losses for the first time since the hostile neighbouring nations came to the brim of a full-scale war over the Kutch early this month.

Khan said only about 20 Pakistani soldiers had been killed in fighting over the disputed frontier region near the Arabian Sea.

(Contd on page 4)

Tunisia Faces Split With Arab States

TUNIS, April 29, (Reuter).—Tunisia yesterday faced an open split with other Arab nations over its proposals for recognising Israel.

The tension erupted into violence Tuesday in the streets of Tunis, where thousands of Tunisians reacted with criticism of President Habib Bourguiba by stoning the embassies of the UAR, Iraq and Syria.

Twenty-seven people were injured in clashes between police and demonstrators.

The UAR promptly withdrew its ambassador in Tunis because of the "disgraceful attitude" of the Tunisian authorities.

At the same time authoritative sources said the Tunisian ambassador to Iraq and the charge d'affaires in Damascus, Syria, had been told to leave their posts. It was not immediately clear whether this was a policy decision or a temporary move.

President Bourguiba's controversial proposals included recognition by the Arab states of Israel and its borders as drawn by the United Nations in return for Israel ceding a piece of territory for Palestine Arab refugees.

UAR Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad Tuesday night accused President Bourguiba of "stabbing the Arab world in the back".

In Cairo yesterday demonstrators set fire to the house of the

Tunisian ambassador as he sought a meeting with President Nasser over Tunisia's controversial proposal to recognise Israel.

Mohammad Badra was seeking to deliver a message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba while about 3,000 demonstrators shouted "death to Bourguiba" and "traitors to the gallows" outside his home.

The demonstrations, organised from Cairo University and drawing out hundreds of extra police, coincided with the scheduled opening of a meeting of Arab representatives to pave the way for an Arab Premier's summit in May.

The Iraqi cabinet decided to withdraw the Iraqi ambassador in Tunis, Baghdad Radio reported yesterday.

In Tunis guards were placed around the UAR, Iraqi and Syrian embassies but the capital was quiet.

L'Action, official newspaper of the governing socialist Destour Party, said the demonstrations were against "the treachery and cowardice of Nasser and his acolytes".

President Bourguiba has charged his ambassador to Algiers, Ahmed Nestiri, with taking a personal message to President Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria when he returns there today.

Som 40 Arab University students shouting "down with Bour-

guiba" stormed the Tunisian embassy in Madrid yesterday and broke furniture until police took them away and detained them.

In Damascus, Al-Baath, newspaper of Syria's ruling Baath Party, urged Arabs "not to confine themselves to words" in opposing Bourguiba's suggestions.

A DPA despatch from Cairo said the President of the "Arab Committee for the Liberation of Palestine" today urged exclusion of Tunisia from future Arab summit meetings.

Ahmed Shukeiri made the request at the conference of personal representatives of Arab Kings and heads of state here Tuesday night.

Shukeiri also urged calling a special session of the Arab League Council to expel the Tunisian government from that organisation and from its defence committee.

He asked that the sanctions be directed against Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, "who has betrayed the Arab cause", and not against the Tunisian people.

KABUL, April 29.—Prof. Nitein of Lyons University, France, arrived in Kabul yesterday under a technical cooperation agreement between Lyons University and Kabul University. He will teach at the College of Pharmacy.

KABUL, April 29.—"I was apprehensive about speaking French with a sovereign for the first time", actress Florence Eldridge told a press conference at the American Ambassador's residence this morning in recounting the audience she and her husband Fredric March had with His Majesty the King last night.

"I wasn't as worried about the grammar as about making a mistake in protocol because I didn't know all the right words," she said.

The American acting couple, who arrived here yesterday to give three performances as part of the cultural presentation programme of the U.S. State Department, found His Majesty extremely gracious. "Our countries are bound together because we are both people of independence we decided," Mrs. March said.

The Marches presented His Majesty with a recording of readings they had done in memory of President John F. Kennedy which had been especially made for Senator Robert F. Kennedy to give as Christmas gifts to members of the Kennedy family.

March, quoting his wife, characterised their present tour of the Middle East as exhausting but rewarding. Living out of suitcase and playing on unfamiliar stages is difficult, he noted, but meeting the people in many countries is extremely rewarding. Mrs. March commented that it was frustrating to be so close to Bamiyan and not have time to go and see the Buddhas.

This tour is different from performances done to entertain U.S. troops during the war because we are not just performing for Americans, March said.

Asked which medium he preferred, March replied he liked films best now because they were done in six to twelve weeks while a Broadway play if it were a success involved doing the same performance right after night. O'Neill's Long Day's Journey Into Night ran 69 weeks, for instance.

(Contd on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

APRIL 29, 1965

Disarm Talks

The prospects for disarmament may not be as bleak as they seem if the countries directly concerned maintain an atmosphere of sincerity in the talks presently taking place in New York yesterday.

Lord Chalfont mentioned the possibility of linking an American proposal for a freeze on the production of nuclear delivery vehicles with an agreement on the actual destruction of agreed numbers of delivery vehicles on either side. Such a suggestion, if taken seriously, could be a first concrete step towards real disarmament.

Another step could be the signing of yet another agreement to stop atomic tests, including underground tests, and to set up inspection machinery in countries possessing nuclear weapons to prevent the possibility of secret tests. If concerted efforts are made by the two main nuclear powers production of nuclear weapons in other countries can be stopped.

The world at large abhors the idea of every country becoming a nuclear power. If this danger is not averted, there can be no guarantee at all that one day the whole of mankind will not perish. We have reached a point when the reduction of conventional weapons and arms and cuts in defence budgets do not have much effect. The actual threat is from nuclear weapons and an earnest effort is required to remove it.

It is to be hoped that the 14-nation Disarmament Commission or a smaller group chosen by it will make workable proposals in the near future. Lord Chalfont's suggestion merits further consideration. There are countries which would greatly benefit if some of the nuclear delivery vehicles, instead of being destroyed, were transferred to them for use as freight craft. Here is an excellent opportunity of helping the developing countries of the world while helping the whole to get rid of vehicles that deliver weapons of mass destruction.

RISE AND FALL OF THE EXCHANGE RATE

To understand how the money supply affects exchange rates it is necessary to know (1) why the money supply has increased and (2) what happens in the economy when it does.

The money supply has increased because the government has borrowed from the state bank. The government has borrowed from the bank to finance national development activities. This borrowing is called deficit financing. The funds borrowed by the government are spent on development projects. This spending increases employment and wages and results in more money being injected into the economy.

When the money supply increases, consumers have more money to spend. Their demands for goods and services rise. Because Afghan industry is underdeveloped, the domestic production of consumer goods is not capable of being increased to meet the rising demand. Basically, the supply of goods is limited. Demand in excess of supply forces prices upward (a rise in prices is called inflation). Merchants respond to the increased demand and the prospect of more sales and profits by importing more goods. To buy goods from foreign markets they must have foreign currencies. But the bank has an acutely limited supply of foreign currency which it must allocate (1) to government agencies for development purposes and (2) to a few importers of essential goods. Consequently those who cannot obtain foreign exchange from the bank procure it on the free market.

The demand of importers for foreign currency forces the free market rate up. For example, the supply of dollars is limited, but the supply of afghanis is increasing. Increased demand for dollars forces their price up. Buyers are able and willing to pay more for

PART II BY MOHAMMAD SAEWAR the dollar because their income (afghanis) increases as the money supply increases. Thus, the free (or black) market exchange rate can, and does, change from day to day because it automatically responds to changes in the forces of supply and demand. And the high demand of importers recently has been pushing the rate up.

The official rate and the bank rate of exchange are determined by the forces of supply and demand. But these rates do not rise and fall automatically like the free market rate. They are controlled by the government and change only when a governmental decision is made to raise or lower them.

When the central bank has foreign currency that it can sell to importers who are permitted to import essential commodities, the bank rate or cost to importers is raised. This happens because the bank logically raises the price (exchange rate) to bring it closer to the existing free market rate. In other words, it receives a fair price in terms of free market price conditions for the currency that it sells. Raising the bank rate (selling currency at a higher price) also serves to drain off the excess supply of afghanis and to cut demand. This helps to hold the free market rate down and to decrease the inflationary pressures in the economy. Thus if the bank is able to sell dollars, and the difference between the free market and bank rates is large, the bank (government) will raise the bank rate to obtain a higher price for its foreign currency and to drain off the excess supply of afghanis.

The official exchange rate of 45 afghanis per dollar represents the price paid to exporters for the foreign currency that they earn. When they sell their products in foreign markets, they are paid in

foreign currency. However they must turn this currency over to the state bank. The bank then purchases this currency at the official rate. If this rate is below the free market rate, it means that producers and exporters are paid less for their foreign currency earnings than otherwise could be obtained in the free market. The value in afghanis of their exports decreases. At a certain point it is no longer profitable for them to produce for export. The producer then decides either (1) not to produce or (2) to smuggle his products out of the country and thus avoid being paid at the discriminatory official rate. In either case, the government loses its major supply of foreign currency which it so desperately needs to finance economic development and to repay its debts. The one solution is to pay producers and exporters more which means that the official rate of exchange must be increased.

Raising this rate encourages production for export again, which in turn promises new foreign exchange earnings. But the problem is not that easily rectified. The government must now pay a higher price for the dollars that it buys because the rate is higher. This means that it must borrow more money, thereby increasing the deficit, and the money supply. The increase in the money supply brings the cycle full swing, and back to the conditions that first precipitated the rise in exchange rates.

To stem the rising exchange rates and inflation, the excess money supply must be drained off to lower consumer demand. New taxes, import restrictions, and the development of local industries are the means now being utilised by the government to solve a problem that is not quite as mysterious as it has sometimes appeared.

PRESS At a Office

Anis yesterday carried the last installment of the article by Sharif Perwanta discussing the country's construction problems. Our greatest difficulty in practical terms, it said, is the lack of trained personnel. This shortage is felt all the way down from architects to draftsmen, masons, carpenters, painters and ordinary workers and construction machine operators.

Perwanta emphasised that while we have great building projects ahead of us we have not taken the question of finding qualified personnel very seriously. At present anyone who can use a paint brush is accepted and paid as a painter and anyone familiar with the use of a hand saw as a carpenter. There is no way of distinguishing between a first class carpenter and an ordinary one. Many have suffered because of this state of affairs.

It is therefore necessary for the authorities concerned to introduce courses in all fields of construction and to insist that all those who engage in construction work obtain a licence. The licence should be issued after the applicants have been tested by competent bodies. There should be various grades of construction workers who should be paid according to their skill.

Another serious difficulty is the absence of rules regulating construction work. The duties and responsibilities of construction authorities have not been properly defined. The supply of building material is not properly organised. Locally available material has not been standardised. Imported material too is not subject to any specifications. The natural inclination of people importing building material is of course to buy the cheapest so that they can be sure of making a handsome profit. But in the long run cheap material proves to be very expensive.

Since wages of workers material needed for building purposes are fluctuating efforts should be made to stabilise them. Obligations of those undertaking construction projects are not properly defined. A glaring example is the fact that people have been building new houses close to riversides. The result is that the recent floods did greater damage than they would have if the houses had been built elsewhere. The article suggested the establishment of a research institute with a view to improving the quality of building materials produced locally.

Yesterday's Anis also carried a letter urging the Chamber of Commerce to take great care in issuing trade licences to people. Past experience shows, said the letter by Abdullah Baghdar, that many traders having trade licences under false name and using seals instead of signatures have succeeded in evading payment of taxes. After the licence expires at the end of two years, they safely carry on their business under an assumed name using another seal for signature.

The letter suggested that all trader should be obliged to pay a certain amount of money as a deposit so that taxes could be deducted from this sum at the end of the year.

Turk Volunteers Ready, Turkish Cypriot Asserts

ANKARA, April 29, (DPA).—One hundred thousand Turkish volunteer troops would flood into Cyprus if the Turkish government permitted it.

That was the claim last night of Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş during an interview here.

He said he hoped that Cypriot President Makarios and the Greek Government would give up their "adventurous policy since Turkish-Cypriots preferred death to life as slaves."

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 4 m band. Arabic Programme: 9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 28 m band. German Programme: 10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9085 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-0630 Kabul-Tehran-Esirut Departure-1100 Kabul-Khost Departure-1100

SATURDAY Beirut, Tehran-Kabul Arrival-1230 Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1315 Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar Departure-0645 Kabul-Kandahar Departure-1330

INDIAN AIRLINES New Delhi-Kabul Arrival-1210 Kabul-New Delhi Departure-1300 FIA Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050 Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fira Brigade 20121-20122 Police 20507-211 22 Traffic 20159-24041 Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732 Radio Afghanistan 24585 New Clinic 24272 D'Afghanistan Bank 20445 Pashany Tejaraty Bank 22092 20703 20502 Bakhtar News Agency 20413 Afghan National Bank 21771 Airport 22818

Pharmacies

Pesarlay Phone No. 22810 Parsa Phone No. 24232 Zaman Phone No. 20531 Stor Phone No. 20496 Mirwais Baba Phone No. 20583 Zeneth Phone No. 24544 Asri Phone No. 24231 Sardar M. Hashim Khan 22860 FRAIDAY Shakiri Phone No. 24470 Ariana Phone No. 20627 Faryabi Phone No. 20887 Shari Now Phone No. 26679

Afghan Ambassador Confers With U.S. Diplomat



After delivering President Johnson's reply, Acting Secretary of State George Ball (left) chats in Washington earlier this month with key representatives from the 17 non-aligned nations who submitted an appeal for peace negotiations in Vietnam. Shown with Secretary Ball are Ambassador Majid of Afghanistan and (centre) Ambassador Velko Muncunovic of Yugoslavia.

Farmers Issue Report On First Congress

Editor's Note: Following is the second part of the report issued by participants in the Farmer's Congress.

PART II

ACCELERATION

As the country's resources are based on agriculture and some 85 per cent of the population is engaged in farming and livestock raising and farming and animal husbandry practices have remained primitive, the representatives of the farmers and animal breeders and the participants in the first National Farmers' Congress earnestly request the government to allocate more resources in the third development plan of the country for increasing agricultural productivity.

PASTURES

As the country's expanding population is in need of animal products and import such material from abroad is difficult and even impossible and as animal products, especially sheep products, constitute one of the biggest sources of foreign currency we consider their production in sufficient quantities inside the country vitally important. Hence the government, according to provisions 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 of the Act regarding statistics and registration of land holdings, should pay greater attention to protection of pasture lands.

FORESTS

Existence of forests, apart from providing timber for construction purposes and fuel, serves to increase water resources, prevent erosion, clarify air and adorn the face of the country. It also provides an export commodity. Protection of forests as a national asset is the duty of each individual and orders should be issued to governors reiterating their responsibilities for the protection and propagation of forests.

REPAIR OF CANAL AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM

At present one-third of the irrigated lands receives an inadequate supply of water and certain unjust practices prevail in distribution methods. Lands near the headworks use more water than those at a distance.

Floods destroy many canals' headworks year after year which are rebuilt at great cost, not to mention the loss of crops resulting from lack of water in the canals. To prevent such losses repair of canals and strengthening of headworks and distribution channels are highly important. Surveying and mapping of all the canals in the country requires so much expenditure of time and ef-

fort which the Agriculture Ministry cannot afford that the only way to solve the problem is for the people who want their canals mapped and surveyed should immediately organise irrigation cooperatives to raise the money for the purpose. The Ministry of Agriculture should cooperate in employing experts for surveying, mapping and construction work the cost of which should be provided by cooperatives.

PROTECTION OF PLANTS

Since around 30 per cent of the harvests are annually destroyed by diseases and pests the Ministry of Agriculture should mobilize its pest and diseases fighting units.

The landowners who want to use the services of the unit must pay for them. The Ministry of Agriculture should take the necessary measures in establishing such units in every region.

FILLING COTTON QUOTAS

Considering the neglect on the part of the farmers in filling their cotton quotas and for the purpose of encouraging the farmers and producers and strengthening their financial position we propose the following:

A. Those who have failed to fill their quotas should pay the fines according to the provisions of the protocols they have signed. B. We earnestly request the government overlook the fines due from those who did cultivate but whose crops failed as a result of natural conditions beyond their control.

LAND TAXES ARE REVISABLE

We representatives of farmers and livestock breeders are conscious of the financial problems faced by the government and know our responsibility in respect to it. In order to help implement the country's development schemes we agree that land taxes which have remained the same for many years should be raised to the extent deemed necessary.

But in order not to expose agricultural producers to difficulties we propose that the increase must not exceed 200 per cent.

ORGANISING AGRICULTURAL CONGRESSES IN THE FUTURE

The participants propose that for solving farmers' and livestock breeders problems and for direct discussions between them and the government so that they know one another's point of view and

difficulties agricultural congresses should be organised once a year in each of the provinces and every three years in the capital of the country.

Magazine Says

UK Parties Don't

Want Non-Whites

NEW YORK, April 29, (Reuter).—The non-white in Britain is convinced he is a political nuisance to both the Conservative and the Labour Party. The Reporter magazine said yesterday.

Neither British political party has shown much enthusiasm for taking legislative steps which would officially make racism disreputable, it said.

An article by Russel Warren Howe compared British racial attitudes with those in America, and found that the British non-white had further to go before attaining equality.

"In the United States", Howe wrote in the fortnightly publication of comment on international affairs, "the Negro knows that federal authority is on his side."

"In Britain, the non-white is convinced he is a political nuisance to both parties. Both wish prejudice would go away, but clearly neither has exhibited much enthusiasm for taking the legislative steps which would officially make racism disreputable."

The article said the Labour government's recently introduced Race Relations Bill, ignored child apprenticeship, job and promotion discrimination "a concession to the lily white unions who are Labour's strongest support".

Murrow, Former USIS Head, Dies

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Johnson, during his press conference Tuesday afternoon, said all Americans feel "a deep sense of loss" at the death of Edward R. Murrow, former Director of the U.S. Information Agency, who died Tuesday. The President described Murrow as "a gallant fighter who dedicated his life as a newsmen and a public official to the unrelenting search for truth."

Machine Learns From Own Errors

A machine that learns from its own mistakes is being developed to cope with unexpected and unknown flight conditions met by satellites and high performance aircraft, the U.S. air force announced this week.

The machine is being incorporated in a "self-organising flight controller". But only a demonstration model has been made so far and the application to satellites and aircraft is not expected for from five to ten years, the announcement said.

At present most flight control systems are based on computers which must be programmed in advance to meet expected conditions.

But future systems will have to have other abilities, including that of adapting themselves automatically to meet unexpected conditions.

The air force laboratory had already developed an experimental device which emulated a frog's vision and another able to learn to find its way through a maze.

Now they have created the function of a nerve cell in a device called an Arton, or "artificial neuron", the announcement said.

Vast networks of these artons wired together in an electric circuit could achieve memory and problem-solving ability. They responded to punishment and reward by learning desired behaviour and capitalised on their own mistakes.

They made decisions and actively sought new and better ways of doing a given job. If some of the network's tools for performing a task are destroyed, it will "dream up" a new approach for accomplishing it, the air force said.

Researchers said that even with 70 per cent electronic failure, the new apparatus could still find a solution.

If enough artons were put together they began to organise themselves. This ability could be vital in solving the flight-control problems of high performance aircraft and satellites, the announcement said.

Paris Talks Useful, Gromyko Reports

PARIS, April 29, (Tass).—Andrei Gromyko and Couve de Murville exchanged short speeches at a luncheon arranged by the Soviet Ambassador to France V. A. Zorin in honour of the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

"Our talks," Andrei Gromyko said, "are of interest to both sides. We have every reason to state that our stay was not only useful but pleasant. We are striving to make the best contribution we can to the cause of universal peace and relaxation of international tension."

"We express the hope that France and the USSR will act in this direction. The improvement of our relations harms nobody."

We are interested, just as you are, in maintaining peace and security, and this is the main thing."

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 29.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Table with columns for Buying and Selling rates for various currencies including US dollar, pound sterling, German Mark, Swiss Franc, and French Franc.

Dr. Yousuf Talks To Uzbek Leaders In Tashkent

TASHKENT, April 29, (Tass).—Shortly after his arrival in Tashkent Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf called on the President of the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet, Yadgar Nassridinova and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic Rakhmankul Kurbanov.

A warm and friendly talk took place during the meeting.

Nassridinova and Kurbanov told Dr. Yousuf about the changes that have taken place in Uzbekistan during the years of Soviet power, with prospects for the development of the republic's national economy and culture.

"We follow your progress as good neighbours and rejoice at your successes, Dr. Yousuf said. These successes show that you are advancing in the friendly family of Soviet peoples," he added.

Then Dr. Yousuf and his party went to the Uzbek opera and ballet theater named after Navoi where a concert was given by noted artists.

Late in the evening the head of the Afghan government left Tashkent for Samarkand.

Masood Tribe Clashes With Paks

KABUL, April 29.—Three nationalists were killed and 12 injured in a clash between the nationalists of the Masood tribe and a Pakistani force. The Pakistani force suffered larger casualties.

A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that the clash followed a number of jirgas held by the Masood tribe under the chairmanship of Nour Jamal Khan Faqir, a resident of Kaleshi.

The report added that the nationalists damaged several Pakistani military installations.

N. Korean Migs Attack U.S. Plane

WASHINGTON, April 29, (Reuter).—Two North Korean Mig 17 fighters attacked and damaged a U.S. RB-47 reconnaissance plane over the Sea of Japan, the Pentagon announced yesterday.

The Defence Department announcement added that the American plane was able to land safely at Yokota Air Base in Japan. Its crew was not hurt.

The announcement said: "The aircraft was flying more than 50 miles from the Korean mainland, parallel to the coast, at the time of the attack".

Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 29.—A delegation composed of Afghan and foreign experts left for Nangarhar province yesterday.

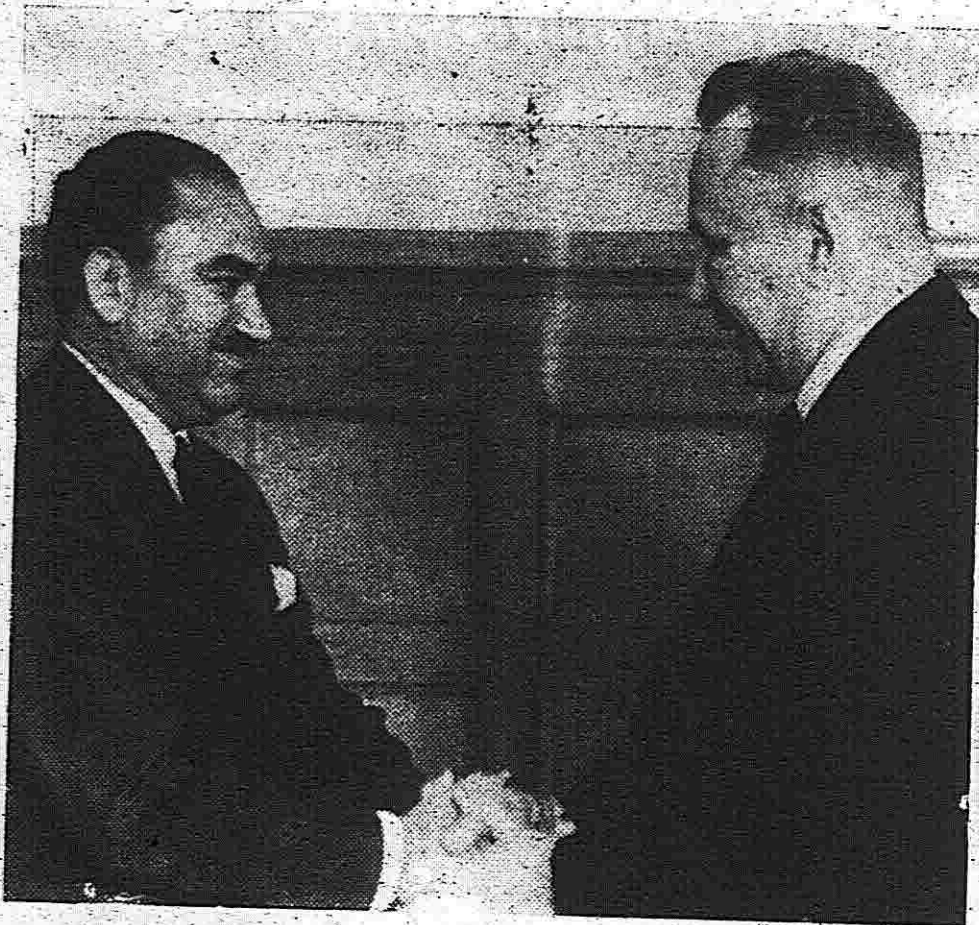
Headed by Mohammad Shoaib Dawar, Director of Human Resources in the Ministry of Planning, the delegation will study and survey the employment market, the labour force and the system of payment in the province and will submit its findings to the Ministry of Planning.

The delegation will make a similar study in other provinces of the country.

KABUL, April 29.—A message has been sent by His Majesty the King to Emperor Hirohito of Japan facilitating him on his birthday.

KUNDUZ, April 29.—One hundred tons of cotton seeds arrived in Kunduz province through Shair Khan Port on Tuesday and were distributed by the agricultural officials to the cotton cultivators of Saydarak district.

An official of the agricultural directorate said the extension programme for the supply of new seeds had already been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture



Afghanistan's Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf shaking hands with A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, when he called on the Soviet leader in Moscow on April 21.

French Only Send Observer To SEATO Military Council

LONDON, April 29, (Reuter).—

MILITARY advisors of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation meet here today to grapple with the twin threats of a spread of the Vietnam war and French withdrawal from the eight-nation pact.

The opening of their two-day conference—prelude to a full-scale meeting of SEATO foreign ministers next week—marks the end of the first decade of the western defence alliance in the Far East.

The military council will meet behind closed doors to wrestle with the problem of co-ordinating military plans without French assistance.

President de Gaulle—determined to avoid responsibility for United States actions in Vietnam—has downgraded France's representation to observer status.

Only seven of the military advisors of the eight members countries—Australia, Britain, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States—will take part in the meeting. An army colonel will represent France merely as an observer and will take no part in the discussions.

France will also be represented

by an observer—her ambassador to Thailand, Achille Clarac, instead of her Foreign Minister, Maurice Couve de Murville—at next week's ministerial meeting.

The virtual French boycott of the London meeting might develop into complete withdrawal from the pact if other member nations publicly swing their support next week behind the United States over its actions in Vietnam. French government sources have said they could not rule out the possibility of such a move.

The military advisors' talks this week will be dominated by the need to up-date contingency plans for concerted action in the Southeast Asian region where the guerilla war could explode almost overnight into full-scale conflict between the east and west.

Vietnam, according to reliable sources, will be the key topic, but the Malaysian-Indonesian confrontation issue will also be assessed and discussed in detail.

Pakistan, which, like France, has pulled out of next month's joint SEATO naval exercise in the South China Sea, is likely to raise its border dispute with India in the Rann of Kutch, the sources said.

Apart from Vietnam, the military advisers were expected to review the entire military situation in the former Indo-China states of Laos and Cambodia, which also fall under SEATO's "protective umbrella."

Employment Bureau Approached By 130 During Month

KABUL, April 29.—Over 130 persons approached the National Employment Bureau for employment during last month, says report issued by the Bureau. Most of them were graduates of primary schools. Only 25 of them were placed.

The unemployed boys, from 14 to 18 years old, adds the report, are quite capable of being trained for technical jobs. They are seeking jobs as economic difficulties have prevented them from continuing their education.

The report expresses concern over lack of cooperation from governmental as well as non governmental organisations in filling vacancies through the Bureau. The Bureau was not approached for many skilled workers either.

Israel Fears Armed Clash Over Use Of Jordan Waters

JERUSALEM, Israeli Sector, April 29, (Reuter).—

ISRAEL'S Foreign Minister Mrs. Golda Meir warned yesterday that an armed clash over the Arab plan to divert the headwaters of the Jordan River can be averted only if the Arabs "stop now."

Mrs. Meir, addressing the central committee of the Mapai Party in Tel Aviv, said Israel is "not prepared to wait until the Arabs complete the diversion scheme—until they start pumping water—in order to ascertain whether the amount of water actually diverted justifies action."

She acknowledged that this was a "point of disagreement with our best friends," but added: "We can't wait when it is a matter of deciding what action should be taken to protect the source of our life's blood."

The Arab plan to divert the waters of the Jordan is intended to foil an Israeli plan to pump waters from the Sea of Galilee (Lake Tiberias), into which the Jordan flows, for Negev Desert irrigation projects.

KABUL, April 29.—Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawar, Minister of Agriculture, left Kabul for Jalalabad yesterday to study the agricultural situation in Nangarhar province.

India's Readiness

(Contd from page 1)

Forty-five Indian troops had been captured, he said, including two officers.

Khan said India had suffered about 20 times more casualties than Pakistan throughout the almost daily fighting.

India claims it has lost less than a dozen men in this border flareup, one of the largest and most dangerous since the subcontinent was partitioned with independence in 1947.

India and Pakistan are believed to have moved thousands of troops into the Kutch, possibly a total of 30,000, and they reported fighting in company and battalion strength backed by tanks, artillery and automatic weapons.

According to a Washington report, the U.S. has reminded India and Pakistan that American military assistance is to be used only in legitimate self-defence, the US State Department said Wednesday.

State Department Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey said both countries have been told that US military aid was not to be used for aggressive purposes against each other.

According to a report from London, Britain is in touch with India and Pakistan over hostilities in the Rann of Kutch, Cledwyn Hughes, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, said here yesterday.

When asked what he was doing to safeguard British personnel and interests which might be endangered, he said: "We do not consider that British personnel and interests in India and Pakistan are in any danger at the moment."

80 Planes Bomb N. Vietnam Again

SAIGON, April 29, (Reuter).—More than 80 U.S. and South Vietnamese aircraft yesterday plastered North Vietnam with bombs, bullets, rockets and leaflets.

The South Vietnamese planes strafed and set fire to a large residential area, according to an announcement carried by the official (south) Vietnam News Agency. It was the first such announcement of the war.

The Agency said in a report monitored in Tokyo that the South Vietnamese aircraft opened fire after encountering hostile ground fire in Phu Yen, about 15 miles southeast of Dong Jai which is 50 miles north of the border.

While the American and South Vietnamese aircraft were smashing a variety of targets, four R-100 supersabres flew over four North Vietnamese cities and dropped one million leaflets.



PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. Iranian film MASTER OF TWENTIETH CENTURY.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 p.m. Indian film SHIKARI.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 6 p.m. American film.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m. new Indian film MATRIK RATKI.

ADVTS.

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