

5-8-1965

## Kabul Times (May 8, 1965, vol. 4, no. 37)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +18°C. Minimum 7°C.  
Sun sets today at 6:52 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:59 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 37

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1965, (SAUR 18, 1344, S.H.)

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PRICE Af. 2

## Caamano Says His Govt. Not Consulted About Bringing OAS Troops To Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 8, (AP).—  
COLONEL Francisco Caamano Deno said Friday the rebel go-  
vernment he heads was not consulted about bringing an in-  
ter-American police force to supervise the ceasefire.

## Transit Company Ships 39,977 Tons To Other Countries

KABUL, May 8.—The Afghan Transit Company has shipped over 39,977 tons of goods to foreign countries through Shair Khan and Tashkuzar ports during the last 13 months. It has imported 4,078 tons of merchandise belonging to private and public traders during the same period. Cotton, grain, raisins, hides, carpets, machinery, textile goods, kerosene oil, matches, wires and so forth constituted the items imported and exported by the Afghan Transit Company.

The Afghan Transit Company was established two years ago with a capital of four million afghanis with the objective of providing transport facilities to the traders.

During the last 13 months the company has earned Af. 1,783,000 out of which Af. 1,840,000 constitutes the net profit of the company.

Asked whether an effort would be made to extend the rebel movement outside the Dominican capital, the colonel said business in the interior would not open their

"We would prefer no interventionist forces of any kind. The young, balding colonel told a jammed news conference.

Caamano did not say, however, what official position his regime would take if the force, organized by the Organisation of American States, came to Santo Domingo.

The insurgent chieftain made these points while gunfire—which seemed to perturb no one in the crowded room—crackled in the distance several times during the conference.

For the most part the day was quiet, with only the occasional round of a sniper's rifle breaking the calm that settled over Santo Domingo. Both the rebels and the rival military junta appeared to be observing the ceasefire agreed upon Wednesday.

Caamano said his brother, Alvaro Sigfrido Caamano, was being held a prisoner at the national police headquarters inside the security zone controlled by U.S. forces.

He said after two U.S. marines were taken prisoners Thursday an attempt was made to include Caamano's brother in a prisoner exchange deal.

Asked whether an effort would be made to extend the rebel movement outside the Dominican capital, the colonel said business in the interior would not open their

(Contd on page 4)

## Johnson Warns Insider Tries To Break Up Atlantic Alliance

WASHINGTON, May 8, (Reuter).—

U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson yesterday warned that there were efforts to break up the Atlantic Alliance from within.

Without specifically referring to French President Charles de Gaulle, he said in a television address that "there are some efforts today to replace partnership with suspicion and the drive towards unity with a policy of division."

He warned that narrow nationalism "which would...destroy the dream of European unity and Atlantic partnership is in the true interests of no free nation on earth."

Johnson called for differences among the Western allies to be solved "through reason founded on respect."

"The United States and Europe had to continue the task they had begun" unmoved by anyone who seeks to turn us aside. We will all go together if we can. But if one of us cannot join in a common venture, it will not stand in the way of the rest.

In his address, on the eve of the twentieth anniversary of the end of world war two in Europe, Johnson listed some of the western alliances unfinished and urgent business.

The first was to hasten the erosion of the iron curtain by building bridges between the Eastern

European nations and the West. Johnson said he intended to recommend measures to the U.S. Congress to increase the flow of peaceful trade between Eastern Europe and the U.S.

The second, he said, was the reunification of Germany. Johnson emphasised the responsibilities of the four victorious World War Two powers—the U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union—for divided Germany and Berlin.

"The shame of the Eastern zone (East Germany) must be ended. It serves the interest of none," Johnson said.

"We must set the Germans free while still meeting the history-laden concern that all understand. The United States is ready to play its full part in such arrangements."

Earlier in his speech, Johnson had recalled that twenty years ago the Western powers had learned from the mistakes of the past.

Instead of revenge they had sought reconciliation. "The result is that western Germany, Italy and Japan are today trusted and flourishing members of the community of free nations," the President said.

## Royal Audience

KABUL, May 8.—The Department of Royal Protocol announced that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending May 5.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health; Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, Minister of Justice; Dr. Mohammad Anas, Minister of Education; Abdullah Yaftali, Minister of Planning; Mohammad Hussain Masa, Minister of Mines and Industries; Gul Pacha Ulfat, President of the Tribal Affairs; Lt. General Ghulam Farouq, Chief of the General Staff; Dr. Mohammad Rasool Tarakey, the Governor of Kabul; Lt. General Mohammad Shirin, Military Commander of Shindand; Colonel Khawzak Khan, Chief of Western Unit; Abdul Wahab Malikyar, President of Rural Development Department; and Mohammad Ashraf, Chief of the Silo and Vice-President of Grains Department.

## Thirty Million Animals Raised On Pastures Here

KABUL, May 8.—Pastures, which are one of the important natural resources of Afghanistan, cover eight million acres constituting five per cent of the total area of the country.

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture said that about seven billion afghanis of the national income comes from the products of these animals.

As pastures are of prime importance to our farmers and livestock breeders it is necessary that further attention should be directed to their preservation, the official said.

In Afghanistan pastures are destroyed either by natural calamities or through carelessness of the people, he added.

Generally speaking pastures in Afghanistan are classified into three groups winter, spring and summer pastures.

The conversion of pastures into arable lands has led to a decrease in the pasture area in the country.

Shortage of water constitutes one of the problems facing our cattle owners. Most of the flocks have to drink water from streams, rivers and wells far away from the pastures where they graze he said.

## Mrs. dela Mare Conducts Flower Course

KABUL, May 8.—The Women's Welfare Society has begun a course in flower arrangement in which 20 girls working in Clubs, restaurants and hotels have been enrolled. The course is being conducted by Mrs. dela Mare, wife of the British Ambassador in Kabul.

## UK Council Sees Britain Held By Soviet Union

MOSCOW, May 8, (Reuter).—The British Consul in Moscow, Miss Agnes Wood, went to the Soviet Supreme Court building shortly before midday yesterday to see Gerald Brooke, the London College languages lecturer, held communicado since his arrival in a Moscow apartment April 25, by the Soviets on unspecified charges.

Yesterday's meeting with the Consul was arranged after repeated British requests to allow Miss Wood to see Brooke.

## Smith's Rhodesian Front Gets Two-Thirds Votes In Election

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 8, (Reuter).—

PRIME Minister Ian Smith's government won the two-thirds victory he wanted in the Rhodesia general elections last night, sweeping all 50 seats on the mostly white "A" roll.

His Rhodesian Front was assured of a two-thirds majority in the 65-seat parliament. The election results appeared to have greatly strengthened Smith's hand in his demand for independence for this British colony.

All but a few of the colony's four million Africans boycotted the elections, and the Rhodesian Front did not contest any of the 15 lower "B" roll seats mainly elected by Africans.

There was a 30 per cent swing by the mainly white electorate towards the Rhodesian Front in the first eight election results.

Smith—who was returned unopposed—was confined to his bed with flu today and the announcement of the government's victory was made by the deputy prime minister, Clifford DuPont.

## Well-equipped Teams To Combat Malaria In Southwest areas

KABUL, May 8.—Eight well-equipped groups were sent to the Urozgan province on Thursday by the Directorate-General of Malaria Eradication of the Ministry of Public Health to combat malaria. Another eight teams were sent to...

## Violence In Southeast Asia

EAST BERLIN, May 8, (Reuter).—

SOVIET Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin said here yesterday that the Vietnamese people had friends who would not let them down and warned America she would have to bear that in mind sooner or later.

He was speaking at a ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Nazi surrender in World War II.

The Soviet leader accused the United States of having turned to what he called "raw violence" in Vietnam.

According to Tass, Kosygin said unity of the international communist movement, of all the anti-imperialist forces, is a most vital task now that American imperialism is appearing as the international gendarme. The ruling circles of the U.S. are trying to do the impossible to halt the advance of history, to stangle the liberation struggle which, all their efforts notwithstanding, is spreading and enveloping more and more areas of the globe. It is they who, together with Belgian and British colonialists, would like to destroy the fighters for the independence of the Congo. It is they who, having defied the most elementary norms of international law, landed troops to suppress the sovereign rights of the people of the Dominican Republic and imposed their stooges upon them.

The U.S. wrecked the realisation of the Geneva agreements on Vietnam and is engaged in direct military intervention against the people of that country. From mass terror and brigandage in South Vietnam, it has moved to barbarous bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. All this shows that American imperialists have adopted a policy of military dictate and of imposing their will by brute force.

"The Vietnamese people," Alexei Kosygin said, "have their own

## New Type Of Bees Popularised Here

KABUL, May 8.—The Ministry of Agriculture, which has been conducting studies on different types of bees, has decided to popularise Caucasian and Italian bees in the country. So far it has sent 50 families of these bees to stations set up in the provinces. Every station has acquired 20 families of bees. If they are properly looked after the stations' honey will bring some af. 90,000.

K. A. Raouf, a bee expert in the Ministry of Agriculture, said bee-keeping is an easy and profitable profession provided improved breeds are kept.

About the advantages of the Italian and Caucasian breeds over the local breeds of bees, Raouf said these bees are more productive and do not fly away when food becomes scarce. He said one family produces at least 28 kilograms of honey in a year. The expert said at the centre in Kabul as well as in...

## Smallpox Vaccinators To Start Mass Campaign In Ghazni Province

KABUL, May 8.—A training course started 20 days ago by the Ministry of Health has trained 75 smallpox vaccinators.

The newly trained vaccinators are due to leave for Ghazni, accompanied by a physician, to start mass vaccination in the province.

Afghanistan has launched a four-year smallpox eradication campaign under which vaccinating units will work round the year, according to Dr. Mortaza Saidi, Director-General of the Department in charge of control of communicable diseases.

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"Our units in Kandahar have almost completed their work and they will start operations by the end of the month in Zabul and Wardak provinces," he said.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 8, 1965

## Red Cross Day

On the occasion of Red Cross Day observed all over the world today it is of interest to note that our own Red Crescent Society has made commendable progress. The Red Cross, Red Crescent or Red Sun and Lion, as the organisation is called in various countries, was originally responsible for care of the sick, the wounded and prisoners in times of war. But since 1919 the movement has shown a world-wide tendency to regard the prevention and alleviation of all human suffering as within its purview.

In Afghanistan the Red Crescent Society has achieved much success since it has been headed by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the eldest son of His Majesty the King. During the last few years it has been busy strengthening its financial position and now one can say that the Society is in a position to achieve its aims and purposes to a great extent and to deal effectively with various social problems faced by our people. An important section of the organisation is the Junior Red Cross Bureau. The Society, we feel, would do well to concentrate its efforts on developing this section. Our young boys and girls, just as they are active in the scouts movement, should also be trained to help the needy.

There is much that a society like the Red Crescent can do in a country like Afghanistan. HRH Prince Ahmad Shah has been taking great interest in the poor house where a number of destitutes are maintained and trained for useful work and thus prevented from resorting to begging. This is one of the most important parts of the Society's activities.

The scope for work however is unlimited. For instance, the Society could launch small industrial and agricultural projects. By doing so it would not only provide work and a source of income to a neglected section of the people but would also help the development of the country.

## POLITICAL PARTIES—A ROUND-UP

This is the last article in the series on political parties. To some readers the entire series was a useless attempt to describe the obvious, something which everyone knows. To others, it was too academic to be treated in a series of newspaper articles. Few, however, thought it was interesting and should be continued. These are some of the general impressions I have gathered from people who have read the articles.

But my idea of writing the whole series was something altogether different. I intended to write the series with a view to providing the Afghan public with a guide book on political parties. Parallel to that the intention of mine was to acquaint the people with conditions prevailing in the country and with experience gathered by western democracies during long years of experience with political parties.

Political parties are not only a public school but something more. They are a platform for the expression of the general will, for the exposure of corruption by different organs of the government, for modernisation and progress of society and, finally, for the welfare and unity of the people.

In the series three main lines were pursued. First was a general view of the nature of political parties. In this, we discussed the definition, needs and prospects, of political parties. Included in this section were such topics as mass psychology and public opinion.

Secondly, a bird's eye view of the conditions prevailing in Afghanistan was presented and the possibility of forming political parties in the country was discussed. In this context, such topics as the communication problem

and the conflict between (or among) the laws.

No institution exists forever. A look at human history reveals that humanity, as a whole, has been undergoing many changes which, at times, are abrupt, but on the whole, are evolutionary.

Due to certain historical incidents, the timing of progress differs in different parts of the world. However, the human omniscience, if collectively employed in a constructive manner, can make up for the lost social - historical opportunities. Hence coincidence of the historical forces in use, plus a conscious realisation of social dynamism and the will to "get ahead" have been required for the adoption of socially beneficial changes.

In relative term the enactment of the new constitution in Afghanistan could also be regarded as moving into a new historical phase in terms of social progress and the realisation of social dynamism and the will to "get ahead" have been required for the adoption of socially beneficial changes.

Democratisation of the State's structure with some emphasis on the political side of it necessitates codification of the system in toto. How to achieve this goal, in principle, is the legislator's job. Nevertheless, in pursuance of the tradition developed by modern countries, and especially as a result of technical complexity of the matter, a specific instrumentality has been created by the law to look after pre-legislation affairs by merit of its expertise. Therefore, the Legal Counsel and Le-

We are sure that under the wise and active guidance of Prince Ahmad Shah and His Majesty the King himself the Society will continue to play a progressively useful role in the country's social life.

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

geographic situation and economic considerations were considered.

Thirdly, the need for and the nature of a code of ethics for political parties was detailed. In this, we wanted our political parties to make a clean and convincing start. What they do is for the public, and thus what the public thinks of them is highly important. In the field of politics, as in nature, "the survival of the fittest is the law", as Spencer puts it. Fitness means strength. Political parties are strong only if and when they have sufficient public backing.

The articles dealt with several subjects: public opinion, mass psychology, majority and minority problems, formation and organisation of political parties, the spoils system, gerrymandering, scapegoatism.

Each one of these topics requires a complete survey. What I wrote was only a brief account. My purpose was to introduce the subject. Readers who are interested to know more about any particular topic can look up different sources for further knowledge.

The series on political parties is over, but several questions, which are of practical value remain unsolved. Admittedly, I have not been able to make a mention of them in my articles. For instance, I never said when the first political parties will be formed in Afghanistan. I have not given an answer to the question whether there are any political parties in the country at the moment? Similarly, I have failed in my account or survey precisely to name those who are likely to form political parties in the country. And so on.

Although I realised the drawbacks in the series, I did not at-

## LEGAL COUNSEL AND LEGISLATION

BY ZHWAND

legislation Department have been established in the Justice Ministry. The department, although part of the executive organ of the State, works as an auxiliary to the legislative power thus facilitating the codification process as well as interconnecting the two. Furthermore, the Legal Counsel's office of the department renders legal advice in relation to problems which are basically "administrative interpretation" of laws. Following is an exposition of the Act Relating to the Management of Legal Counsel and Legislation.

## 1. Functions

The Department of Legal Counsel and Legislation performs the following duties:

## 1. Office of Legal Counsel

(a) Preparation of the formal opinion of the Ministry of Justice and rendering legal advice to the various governmental bodies.

(b) Expressing the formal opinion of the Ministry of Justice and revision as to form and legality of commitments made by the State concerning the exploitation of Public Resources and domain, and natural wealth.

## 2. Legislation Office

(a) Preparing and projecting draft laws that the government submits to the Shura (Parliament).

(b) Drafting the ordinances which the Cabinet Council, in pursuance of the Article 85 of the Constitution, is supposed to issue.

(c) Drafting the amendments of the laws and ordinances, on behalf of the Ministries and other public organizations, to be submitted to the Parliament or to the Cabinet Council.

(d) Regular study of the laws in order to prepare timely draft amendments to the laws or to re-

tempt to remedy the situation. I have my reasons. First, as long as the election law is not made public one can not tell what the nature of our political parties will be. Every election law sets in motion political parties can come into existence and function.

Secondly, according to the new election law, the country will be divided into different constituencies. No doubt the division according to which elections were held still exists. But since the Ministry of the Interior has divided the country into a larger number of provinces it is but natural that the constituencies will not remain the same. In this case again it was not possible to talk with precision.

Thirdly, the new parliament will ratify the political parties law and one does not know how far the draft of the law will be amended by it.

All this means that the formation of political parties will take a definite shape after the new Afghan parliament has ratified the law. It also means that new political parties may not have their representatives in parliament. Some may say that this will be a long time. Why should they may ask, the formation of political parties in the country be postponed for such a long period? But we feel that four years is not much in the life of a nation. Probably, within these four years we shall have a much higher rate of literacy, more Afghans will travel abroad and learn about democracies, will finally, the economy, make a speedy recovery. What ever happens now more than at any other time in the history of Afghanistan, the chances of forming political parties are bright and hopeful.

Thursday's Islah editorially commented on the situation in Rhodesia now being debated in the United Nations Security Council. After giving some background information the editorial said the present government in Rhodesia, representing only three million whites in that country, has always tried to deny the rights of the indigenous population. Ignoring the rights of this indigenous population the government of Ian Smith is trying unilaterally to declare the independence of Rhodesia.

Ian Smith is prepared for possible economic pressure that may be brought to bear against Rhodesia by Britain in case of unilateral declaration of independence. He will expel the half million Zambian and Malawi workers employed in Rhodesia. In the general election scheduled for May 9 the white minority is sure of a landslide victory because the constitution in force at present does not provide for Africans' proper representation. This means that an illegal government will be returned and therefore any decision as regards independence will not have any validity and as such will be met with general opposition all over the world.

Yesterday's Islah in its editorial urged all parents to see that their children are taught proper manners. They should realise that a parent's responsibility is not merely to provide material comforts for their offspring but also to cultivate their minds.

Thursday's Amis carried an article by Mohammad Ali Chohan urging the agricultural authorities to take the necessary steps in eradicating weeds in the wheat fields.

Although the farms in this country are very colourful, it said, since some of the weeds that grew in them are wild flowers it is these flowers that use the valuable minerals in the soil and crowd out the wheat. The article said it is possible that with proper organisation these weeds may be eradicated and in that case the wheat production in the country would be increased ten fold if not more. Only then would we be able to become self-sufficient in this essential food commodity.

HERAT, May 8—A man was killed when lightning struck him in the village of Nausan. An old tree was also destroyed during the thunderstorm.

SANTO DOMINGO, May 8, (Reuters)—Colonel Francisco Camano, Provisional President of the Dominican Republic, said yesterday that his government expected recognition from France with 24 hours and from other friendly countries in a very short time.

## PRESS At a Glance

The latest issue of the weekly magazine Zhwandon carries an editorial on control of prices of essential foodstuffs. This problem is not so serious in advanced countries where shopkeepers are aware of their responsibilities towards the citizens and the consumers too are not prepared to pay more than the market price. One of the ways suggested by the editorial to control prices is for the government to assist the Municipal Corporation in the marketing of essential food items at reasonable prices. This method was resorted to last winter with satisfactory results.

The editorial also said that efforts should be made to check speculation. In other countries municipalities have a special staff for this purpose. If speculators have hoarded any commodity and it is found, the municipality sells the stock at standard prices. Zhwandon suggested that the fines on shopkeepers violating the municipal price lists should be increased considerably. A fine of 500 or 1,000 afghanis does not deter a defaulter from repeating his crime.

The magazine carried interesting articles, poems, cartoons, stories and translations from foreign sources.

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## 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.

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

SUNDAY

## AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul  
Arrival-1115

Herat, Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1545  
Kabul-Kandahar, Herat  
Departure-0815  
Kabul-Khost  
Departure-0945

## IRAN AIRLINES

Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-1000

Kabul-Tehran  
Departure-1100

AEROFLOT  
Moscow, Tashkent-Kabul  
Arrival-0955

C S A  
Prague, Sofia, Athens, Kabul  
Arrival-1040

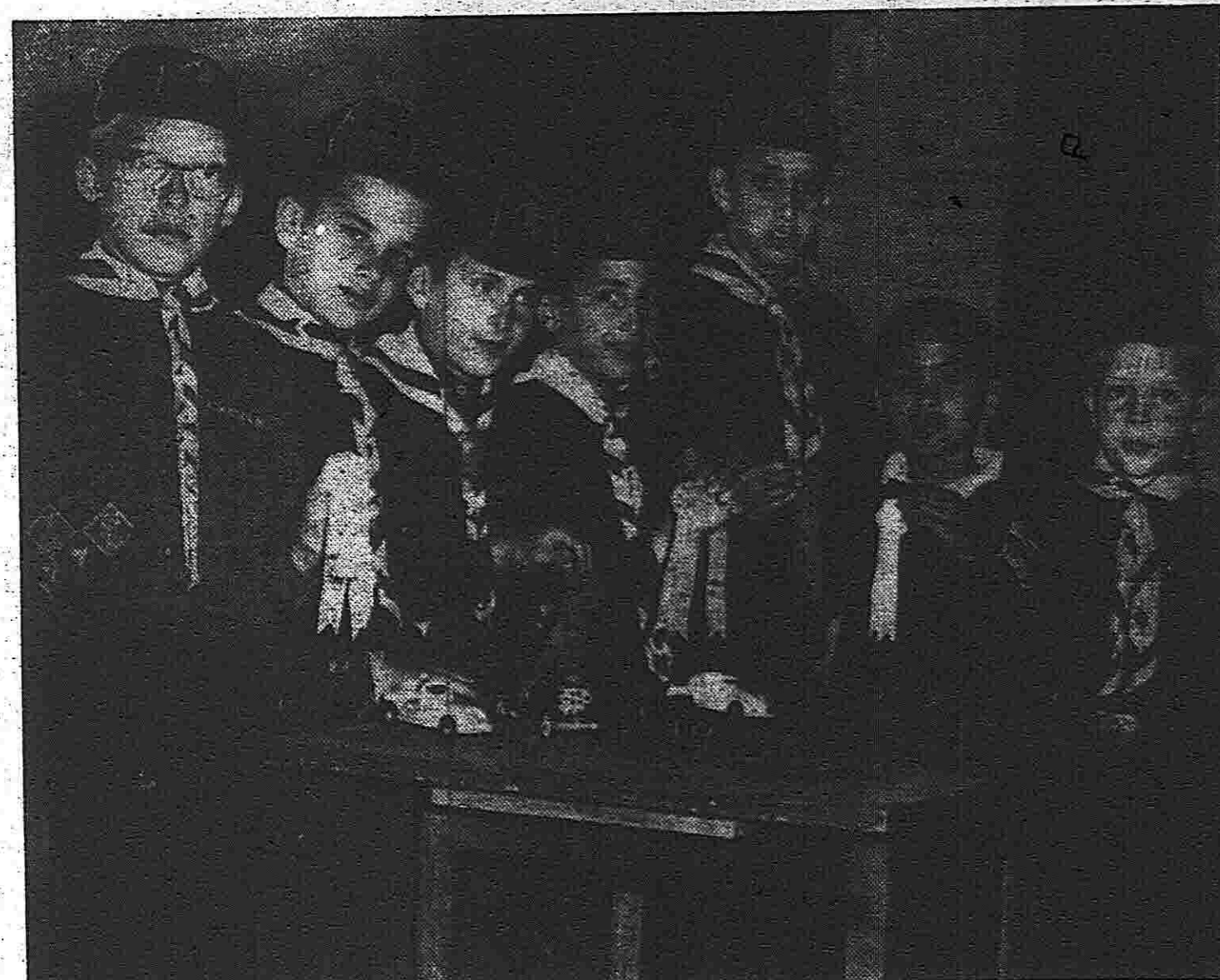
Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20125
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan	24553
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	22045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22083
	20703
	20502
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318

## Pharmacies

Jahid	Phone No. 20634
Rona	Phone No. 20563
Shakari	Phone No. 24470
Kabul	Phone No. 20563
Karte-Char	Phone No. 28229

## INTERNATIONAL RACING CHAMPIONS



Winners of the "Pinewood Derby" are shown here following the recent competition among members of Cub Scout Pack of Kabul. Boys from many lands belong to the or-

ganisation and they took part in the annual competition in which Cubs and their fathers made midgeet racing cars out of pine and four wheels. Prizes for both speed and

beauty were distributed to the winners. Afghanistan, India, the Philippines, Italy, the U.S. and Canada are just a few of the countries represented in the Cub Scout group.

## Specialist Describes Diseases, Methods Which Keep Wheat Production Low Here

The factors which have adverse effect on the wheat harvest are smut and rust, lack of proper tools for deep tilling, use of unimproved seeds lack of control of weeds, explained a wheat expert working at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Although wheat is attacked by numerous diseases the two chronic wheat diseases are wheat rust and wheat smut, he said. Controlling smut through use of chemicals is not economical as the chemicals used are expensive. The only way to overcome this disease, which keeps the production of wheat law, is to grow rust resistant varieties of wheat.

Using improved seeds is one of the important factors which contributes to boosting production per acre. The seeds used in a certain region must be of the variety which react most favourably to the local environmental and climatic conditions.

As natural condition vary in different regions of a given country, added the expert, seeds must be experimented with for several seasons so that its reaction to local conditions is known and its resistance to diseases and output can be taken into consideration when a decision is made on what kind of a seed should be used in a given locality.

When a variety, which appears to be favourable from every point of view, is developed then it should be grown under strict scrutiny and it should be distributed to farmers for sowing.

Giving more information on wheat rust, he said, this disease has many traces and affects the harvest differently in different locations. The trace which has been threatening and attacking wheat in Afghanistan is called trace no. 12. Attempts are continuing to develop wheat which can resist this disease in several experimental farms throughout the country.

Results of experimentation in different farms around Kabul show that two varieties of wheat which are of foreign origin and are called volofen and kenya mantana have the most resistance against the disease. Propagation of these varieties is underway so that enough of it is produced for

the purpose of distribution to farmers. But controlling and eradication smut is possible by use of chemicals, he said. Smut occurs in two kinds. The first kind is called loose smut. To prevent the occurrence of loose smut the seeds must be disinfected. The wheat can only resist the second type if it has strong stocks.

Another factor hindering production of wheat is weeds, he said. The plant depends for its food on soil and light.

Only those plants can grow properly which have adequate light and space. If two plants share a space they compete for food and utilisation of the available light. As a result the stronger, and the one which grows faster, will pre-

vent the growth of the second one and sometimes even causes its death.

In many fields it has been seen that the weeds grow faster and are stronger than the plants cultivated there.

In order to make the proper environment available for the plants, weeding, either by hand or through use of machinery is indispensable.

Sowing at the right time is also important. The winter wheat should be sown before the cold weather starts so that in the spring the wheat is strong enough to withstand the rains. Irrigation must also take place at the right time and the right amount, the expert concluded.

Three renowned trade promotion organisations have urged the setting up of an international committee to coordinate trade with the east.

The European Committee for Economic and Social Development (CEPES), the American Committee for Economic Development (CED), and the Japanese Keizai Doyukai, in a joint declaration published here Friday, said the economies of the communist countries in the past ten years have considerably increased in strength and vitality.

It was important to create conditions for east-west trade corresponding to the west's economic and political interests, through better consultation and the exchange of information.

The three organisations, whose membership consists of influential businessmen, bankers, and economic experts, said the international committee to be formed should be linked to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

In their "declaration," they made these additional recommendations:

1—The western countries should conclude an agreement on credit conditions in trade with the east.

While the American organisation wishes the terms for credits to be limited to five years, the two others do not lay down any specific time limit.

2—The embargo on military goods and equipment for the production of arms should be maintained. Consultations should however take place on delimitations.

3—All trade agreements with east bloc nations should contain regulations on balancing payments in freely convertible currencies.

The western countries should avoid barter agreements with east bloc states.

4—Western firms should be put in a position to sell more goods than hitherto in communist markets themselves. The east as well as the west should have the right to open permanent representations and exhibitions in other countries.

While CEPES and the Japanese committee wish to apply the recommendations to China, too, the American association is strictly opposed to any trade between the United States on the one hand and Peking and Cuba on the other.

Most remarkable of the recent achievements by Soviet space scientists was the 10-minute weightless swim "of cosmonaut Alexei Leonov in March this year.

Since then the USSR has sent up their first communications satellite Molniya which transmits television pictures from Vladivostok to Moscow.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 8.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 65 (per US dollar)	Af. 65.50
Af. 182 (per one pound sterling)	Af. 183.49
Af. 1626 (per hundred German Mark)	Af. 1637.90
Af. 1513.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	Af. 1525.03
Af. 1515.79 (per hundred French Franc)	Af. 1525.99

## Soviet Scientist Studies Habits Of People Over 80

MOSCOW, May 8, (Tass).—Soviet scientists believe that studies of the way of life of people who have passed the age of 80 are an important socio-biological problem. This is connected with the considerable aging of people in many economically developed countries. For instance, in the USSR, the number of aged people increases by more than three million every ten years.

Soviet scientists have conducted a mass selective study of 28,000 people aged over 80 (of them 7,000 are over 90). On the basis of these studies the director of the Institute of Gerontology, Prof. Dmitry Chebotaryev, concluded that old people engaged in physical labour are healthier than their coevals who were engaged in mental work.

No grave symptoms of atherosclerosis have been noted in 36 per cent of the middle aged and old people who were examined. Prof. Chebotaryev believes that the functional changes that were noted were the result of natural ageing.

Although there are more women among old people, their health is more worse than that of men. For instance, 50 per cent of men and 64 per cent of women in the group of intellectuals over 80 years old have atherosclerosis. Sixty-nine per cent old men and 75 per cent of women have sclerosis of the coronary vessels of the heart. In case of manual labourers this per cent is much lower and the difference between men and women is less pronounced.

Prof. Chebotaryev reported the results of the examination at the session of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR which is now in progress in Moscow to discuss the problems of preventing cardiac vascular diseases. He said that further study of atherosclerosis will be conducted with due consideration for these data.

## Soviet Launch Hundredth Satellite Since 1957

MOSCOW, May 8, (Reuters).—The USSR yesterday launched the 100th space shot it has announced since the first Sputnik soared into space in October 1957.

The shot put into orbit another cosmic satellite the 66th in the series of unmanned scientific space experiments.

Reports have indicated the Soviet Union has also launched some unannounced Sputniks.

However USSR officials hotly deny any manned shot have failed.

The Soviet Union has put eight manned shots into space, the first being Yuri Gagarin's historic one orbit flight in April 1961.

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## UN Expert Arrives To Start Training In Communications

KABUL, May 8.—Anatoly Ewanovic Boudin, an expert in communications, paid a courtesy call on Dr. Mohammad Haider, Minister of Communications, on Thursday.

Boudin, former president of Moscow Institute, has been employed by the United Nations under a technical assistance programme to Afghanistan. He will cooperate with the Ministry of Communications as the head of a training programme in the Ministry for three years.

A training centre has been established by the United Nations Special Fund in Kabul for a period of five years.

Thirty graduates of secondary schools are enrolled in the centre annually. After graduation they will be assigned to different departments in the Ministry.

## OAS Soldiers

(Contd. From Page 1)

doors until he told them to. Hector Aristy, Presidential Officer until he told them to, fice Minister who translated for Caamano, added that "members of the government there" said they were awaiting rebel orders.

A Dominican naval officer told the Associated Press Thursday that forces of the rival military junta controlled the interior. Caamano said an effort would be made Monday to reopen banks in the battered old quarter of the city controlled by the rebels.

He said there was no truth to U.S. government reports that the banks were looted and invited newsmen to see for themselves. From the outside, the banks looked as they always did to reporters familiar with Santo Domingo—except for some bullet damage to walls.

The rebel forces will accept no coalition government formula involving the junta he said.

"We could not do this, not after defending the constitution at the cost of nearly a thousand lives", he added.

Asked what efforts would be made to gather arms that fell in the hands of civilians, Caamano said the weapons were turned first to the Dominican arm reserves then to civilians supervised by the armed forces minister.

According to DPA the United Nations Security Council last night opened its debate on the Soviet protest against U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic.

The Soviet Union asked a condemnation of the U.S. landing of troops in the Caribbean country. Meanwhile, the Organisation of American States last night formally informed the Security Council of the formation of an inter-American force "to help restore peace and democracy in the Dominican Republic".

Bolivian Ambassador Fernando Ortiz Saenz said that Latin American demand the same special rights that other regional organisations demand for Asia and Africa.

The Dutch ambassador said he believed a study of the UN and OAS Charters should cause the UN Security Council to encourage the OAS to settle the question.

Ivory Coast ambassador Arsene Usher requested that a policy of non-intervention be followed by the different countries but stressed that this policy should be extended to cover subversive activities.

## Premier Discusses Helmand Valley With US Ambassador

KABUL, May 8.—The U.S. Ambassador in Kabul, John Milton Steeves, met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday.

A reliable Foreign Ministry source said views were exchanged on the Helmand Valley project during the meeting.

## Deputy Planning Minister Confers With U.S. Officials

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A series of conferences with officials of the U.S. State Department and Agency for International Development (AID) have marked a week-long visit here by Afghanistan's Deputy Minister of Planning.

Mir Mohammad-Sidiq Farhang said in an interview that he has met with such key officials as U.S. Ambassador-at-large W. Averell Harriman, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Philips Talbot, Deputy AID Administrator William S. Gaude and Assistant AID Administrator for the Near East and South Asia William H. McComber.

"We have exchanged views, mostly on the new application Afghanistan has made for U.S. assistance in the form of commodity or non-project assistance", he said.

Afghanistan has received some 285 million dollars in U.S. assistance since 1952. About 60 million dollars of this has been in Public Law 480 food-for-peace shipments; another 50 million dollars in loans has been for the purchase of transportation equipment including trucks, buses, and airplanes.

A large part of U.S. assistance has been in the form of project-oriented grants. AID has operated technical assistance programmes in the fields of agriculture, education, public administration and industry.

Discussing his country's economic position, Farhang noted Afghanistan for the last nine years has invested a large amount of money from foreign assistance and from its own resources, in its economy. "But our resources and our own potentiality of financing projects have not gone up at the same rate as our investment", he said.

The main reason for this, he added, is that "when we started planned development we lacked the infrastructure of economy, such as roads, transportation facilities, development of power and energy and irrigation facilities". Investment in the infrastructure, he pointed out is very heavy and give a long-term and in most cases invisible return.

"This being the situation", he said, "because of the heavy investment we have made, we have a serious inflationary pressure. Also the terms of our foreign trade have been deteriorating for the last 25 years". The selling price of karakul skins in the world market, for example, is today almost the same as it was in 1939, he said, "while the price of goods we are purchasing in the same markets has gone up 300 per cent. The result is with the same karakul export we can buy only one third of what we used to buy".

## Large Jirga Held By Tribes In Momand

KABUL, May 8.—A report from Momand, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, notes that a large national jirga, which was attended by chieftains, dignitaries and many freedom-loving people of the Gandab, Naki, Kamali and other Halimzai Momand tribes was recently held in Shekh Mandai Gandaue Sofa. The jirga considered the Pakistani government's decision to construct a road connecting Nawagai and Bajawar via Naki and Lakro Safi.

Those participating called this act an interference in the affairs of the people of Pakhtunistan and an infringement of their rights.

The jirga warned the government of Pakistan to drop its plans and unanimously decided that the tribes represented in the jirga will fight to the end to prevent Pakistan from implementing its plan.

## Johnson Says \$ 700 Million Appropriation Shows American Determination In S. Vietnam

WASHINGTON, May 8, (AP).—PRESIDENT Johnson signed Friday a special 700 million dollar appropriation to finance the war in Vietnam and said it was a message of American determination to resist aggression in southeast Asia.

Johnson signing the bill just three days after he asked Congress for the funds said: "It is not the money but the message that matters. And that message is simple—that message is clear."

"We will do whatever must be done to ensure the safety of South Vietnam from aggression. We will use our power with restraint and with all the wisdom we can command, but we will use it."

Declaring that no sound has been heard nor any signal sighted, Johnson said: "Still we wait for a response. Still we are anxious for peace."

The President said the United States wants to convince others that armed hostility is futile. "Once this is clear", he said, "it should also be clear that the path for reasonable men is the path of peaceful settlement."

Johnson suggested that once American determination is clearly understood, "the men who seek conquest by force will learn to seek settlement by unconditional discussions."

KABUL, May 8.—The Chief of Staff of the Royal Afghan Army, left Kabul for the Soviet Union on Thursday heading a two-member military delegation.

The delegation is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Malinovsky to take part in Army Day celebrations on May 9.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 8.—The Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, in Kabul, Hao Ting, paid farewell calls on Thursday morning on Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, and Dr. Abdul Zahir, Deputy Prime Minister, at their offices.

KABUL, May 8.—A three-member military delegation of the Royal Afghan Army led by Lt. General Mohammad Isa, Commander of the Central Garrison, left Kabul for Washington yesterday at the invitation of the U.S. government.

During its stay the delegation will visit some U.S. military establishments.

## ADVTs.

### FLOWER'S DAY

An evening of dancing will be held in the French Club May 13th 9:30 p.m.

Tickets are available Wednesday May 12th at the French Club between 5 and 7 p.m.

### French Club

Monday, May 10, at 6:00 p.m. in the auditorium of the French Club M. Pierre Centlivres, consultant at the Kabul Museum, will present a lecture with slides in French, on the subject of

### NURISTAN

some aspects of a culture of the Hindukush.

Free Admission

### WANTED

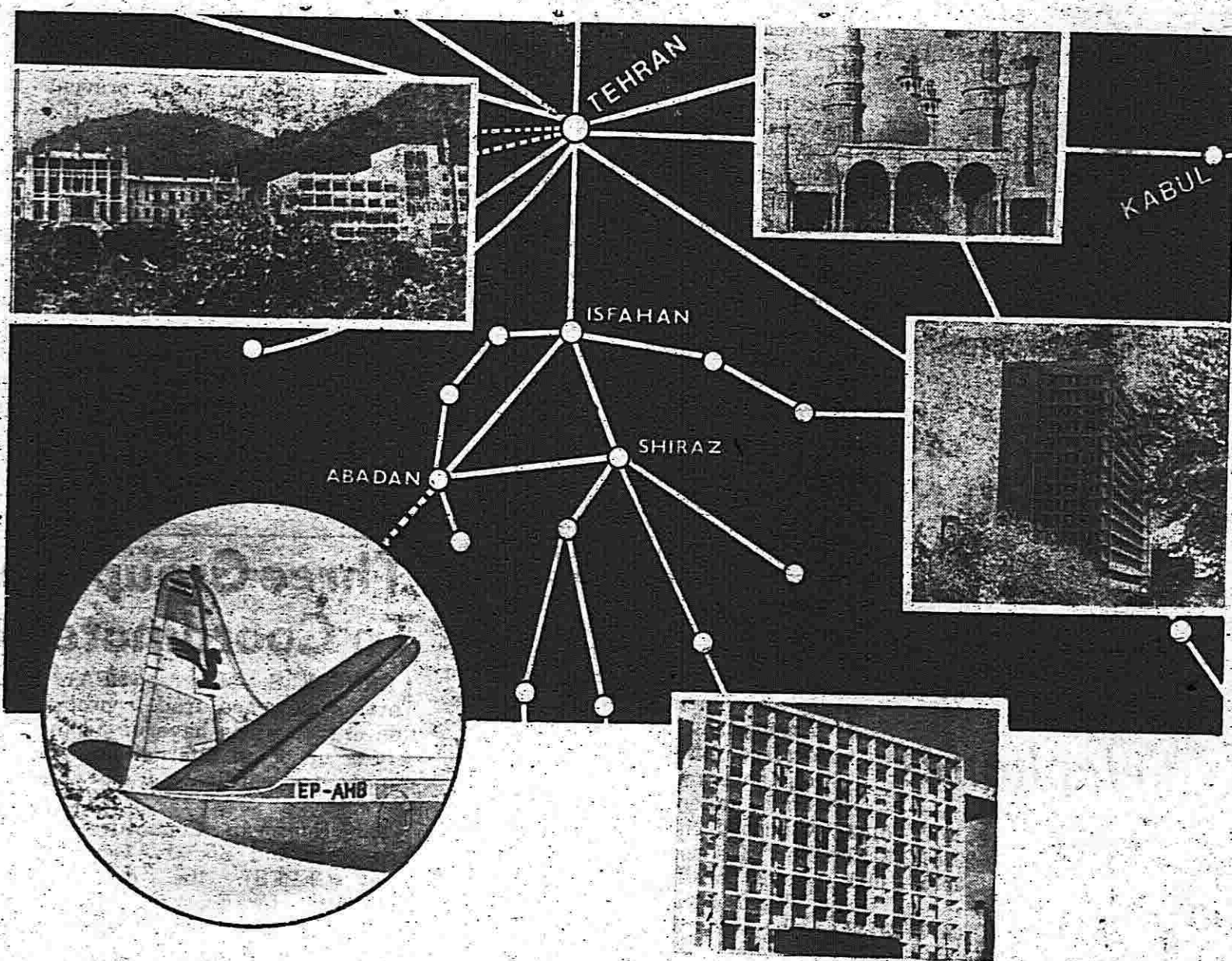
Self regulating 10 KW transformer output 220 volts. Companies or individuals interested in supplying may contact Bakhtar News Agency Tel: 20411.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. Chinese film depicting Their Majesties visit to People's Republic of China.

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