

3-16-1966

## Kabul Times (March 16, 1966, vol. 4, no. 293)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (March 16, 1966, vol. 4, no. 293)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1175.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1175>

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# WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature  
 Max. +16 C. Minimum +10 C.  
 Sun sets today at 6:01 p.m.  
 Sun rises tomorrow at 6:11 a.m.  
 Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy.



# KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
 Zarnegar in Malik Arghar,  
 Khyber Restaurant; Kabul  
 Hotel; Share-e-Nau near Park  
 Cinema; Kabul International  
 Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 293

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1966, (HOOT 25, 1344, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

## Maiwandwal Encourages Use Of Handicrafts From Pakthia

KABUL, March 16.—AFTER his return from a trip to Pakthia province, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal instructed the Ministry of Mines and Industries to arrange for the sale of a quantity of Pakthia handicrafts in Kabul, as a step towards improving the economic conditions of Pakthia people.

Since handicrafts are not now produced for commercial purposes,

es, the Ministry will place orders with producers of these handicrafts in Pakthia province. Right now the Ministry is considering placing an order for a number of chamkanis (short overcoat with sewn patterns on them). These will soon be available in Kabul shops for tourists and enthusiasts of national dresses.

The Prime Minister has requested all the enlightened persons to make use of these chamkanis in order to help bolster economy of the people of Pakthia.

A Bakhtar report quotes the Prime Minister as saying that economic conditions of the people in Pakthia is such as to deserve every assistance. He expressed the hope that Pakthia development project would prove effective in promoting the people's economy in the province.

He said efforts will be made to encourage private investors also to take part in the region's economic development.

## No Proof Cyprus Bombing Involved UN, U Thant Says

UNITED NATIONS, New York, March 16, (AP).—United Nations Secretary General U Thant yesterday complained to the ambassador of Cyprus, Zenon Rossides, about a Cypriot government statement accusing two members of the United Nations peace keeping force on Cyprus of complicity in a bombing incident in Nicosia.

U Thant told the ambassador that investigation were still continuing and that the Cypriot accusations were premature.

He said the only fact established so far was that the two soldiers had been near site of the incident.

The Cypriot statement said that the two UN soldiers were the "tools" of Turkish extremists and had been paid by a Turkish organisation for their part in the incident.

## Afghan Embassy In Pak Moved To Islamabad

KABUL, March 16.—The offices of the Afghan Embassy have been moved from Karachi to Islamabad, the new capital of Pakistan, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

One branch of the embassy and the commercial counsellor are, however, still open in Karachi, the Ministry said.

UNITED NATIONS, March 16, (Reuters).—The United Nations Human Rights Commission, now in the second week of its four week session, has an item on racial discrimination, segregation and apartheid on its agenda.

## UK Uses Malagasy Installations To Enforce Embargo

LONDON, March 16, (DPA).—The government of Malagasy has permitted Britain to use airfields and other air force installations on the island off the African coast for refueling and maintenance of planes.

Britain had asked for this permission to make control over sea lanes leading to the port of Beira in Portuguese Mozambique more effective.

British aircraft carriers, frigates and planes are controlling the sea plants leading to Beira to prevent oil tankers from leaving Beira. The action is part of the British oil embargo against Rhodesia.

## Liu Shao-Chi To Pay Official Visit To Afghanistan

KABUL, March 16.—President Liu Shao-Chi of the Chinese People's Republic will pay an official visit to Afghanistan early in April at the invitation of His Majesty the King, who visited China in 1964.

The Foreign Ministry announcement this morning said:

"Upon the invitation of His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, Chairman Liu Shao-Chi of the People's Republic of China and Madame Liu Shao-Chi will pay a friendly visit to Afghanistan."

"Accompanying them in the visit will be Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Chen Yi and Madame and other personnel."

## British Make Loan To Cover Purchase Of Bedford Trucks

KABUL, March 16.—An agreement covering a loan of 200,000 pounds sterling for the purchase of Bedford trucks was signed this morning by Finance Minister Abdullah Yaffali and the British ambassador Sir Gordon Whitteridge.

This loan is repayable over 20 years. No repayments will be made during the first two years. For the next five years repayments will be graduated and full payments will not commence until the eighth year. The loan will be interest free.

In June, 1965, the British Minister of Overseas Development announced that interest free loans would be made available to certain countries, and Afghanistan was one of the first countries to be offered this type of loan.

The vehicles, imported under this agreement, may be sold by the Afghan Government and the proceeds devoted towards Government-sponsored development projects, not necessarily in this instance projects financed by the United Kingdom Government.

Proper servicing and spare parts facilities will be provided through the Government Monopolies Department who are the authorised distributors of Bedford trucks in Afghanistan.

## Basketball Tournament

KABUL, March 16.—The top four teams in the winter basketball league will meet in playoff games Thursday and Saturday nights at Kabul University Gymnasium.

The games begin at 6:30. Contenders are Kabul University, Celtics, Kabul Clowns, and the U.S. Marines.



## Stambolic To Arrive Here For 3-Day Visit Tomorrow

KABUL, March 16.—It is expected that during the three-day visit of Petar Stambolic, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, here, the two sides will exchange views on world issues and hold talks on the role of non-aligned nations in strengthening world peace, authoritative sources in the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The Yugoslav guest will arrive here tomorrow at the invitation of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

Afghanistan and Yugoslavia both took active parts in the conferences of the head of states or governments of non-aligned nations held in Belgrade in 1961 and in Cairo in 1964.

During the Kabul talks the two sides will exchange views on matters related to the United Nations and on all issues of interest to both countries, the source added.

Both countries are staunch supporters of strengthening the United Nations.

Afghanistan and Yugoslavia have backed the resolutions passed on raising the living standard of peoples in developing countries in various international gatherings. As members of a group of developing countries, called the

77, the two have closely cooperated in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development organised by the world body.

Afghanistan and Yugoslavia have exerted similar efforts in rejecting foreign domination on (Contd on page 4)

## WOMEN'S DELEGATION MEETS LIU SHAO-CHI

PEKING, March 16, (Hsinhua).—Liu Shao-Chi, chairman of the People's Republic of China, and his wife Wang Kuang-Mei received and had a cordial and friendly conversation here yesterday afternoon with the members of Afghan Women's delegation headed by Saleha Farouq Etemadi, President of the Afghanistan Women's Society. Shen Tzu-Chiu, member of the presidium of the National Women's Federation of China, was present.

## Cabinet Approves Proposal On Taxation Of Karakul Sales

KABUL, March 16.—The cabinet, at its latest session, approved a Commerce Ministry's proposal that during the coming Afghan year taxation on karakul sales in foreign markets be in accordance with the recommendations forwarded by a commission.

The commission had recommended, and the cabinet has approved, that so long as the average sale price of karakul does not exceed \$8.24 in London and New York, the exporting merchants should receive Af. 45 in return to each dollar. This means that the karakul sold upto this price is not taxed by the government.

According to the decision, when the sale of price of karakul goes above \$8.24, tax will be levied in dollars in accordance with a chart which is as follows:

Average auction price in dollars:	dollars price as the result of tax levied in Afghans:
8.25	44.30
8.50	43.60
8.75	42.90
9.00	42.20
9.25	41.50
9.50	40.80
9.75	40.10
10.00	39.40
10.25	38.70
10.50	38.00
More than \$10.50	38.00

It was also decided that if, as the result of karakul sales a fraction is created in the process of converting dollars into afghans, if the fraction is less than 25 cents the average auction price will be calculated on the basis of the next lower and if it is more than 25 cents, on the basis of next higher price given in the chart.

The commission was composed of the Ministers of Finance, Planning, the President of Da Afghanistan Bank, Deputy Minister of Planning and chief of treasury in the Finance Ministry.

## Dr. Sukarno's Palace Heavily Guarded; New Cabinet Planned; Subandrio Arrested

JAKARTA, March 16, (Reuters).—President Sukarno had a four-hour meeting with armed forces chiefs at his heavily guarded fortress palace at Bogor 65 kms from the capital Monday, it was announced Tuesday.

But one top man was missing—army chief, lieutenant general Suharto, who took over state power from the President last Saturday did not attend the meeting for health reasons. General Suharto was ill—apparently with an attack of flu.

News of the meeting was the first definite word of President Sukarno's activities since he relinquished the reins of power to the army.

Armed guards flung four miles wide "security circle" round the palace, barring both press and public.

Garrison commander Brigadier General Ami Machmud said stringent protective measures were needed to maintain President Sukarno's leadership in the face of mounting

subversion by the neocolism (neocolonialists, colonialists and imperialists).

No details were available of the meeting, but informed sources said President Sukarno was presented with the armed forces proposal for forming a new government with only 25 ministers to succeed his mammoth 100 man cabinet.

Newspaper Djawa Proklamasi said Monday military officers and civilians would share the portfolios in the government, still formed under the name of the President.

At yesterday's meeting were the new Indonesian Minister Coordinator for Defence, Major General Sarbini, Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Muljati, Air Minister, Air Vice-Marshal Muljono Herlaobang and police commander sutjipto Judosihardjo.

They flew in and out of the closely guarded palace by helicopter, the official Antara news agency reported.

General Suharto Monday night decreed all members of the banned Indonesian Communist (PKI) and affiliated organisations should report to military authorities by the end of the month.

He also ordered political parties and organisations not to accept former PKI member into their ranks.

Action would be taken against any group violating these decrees, he warned.

Thousands of slogan-shouting students, workers and government employees crowded Jakarta's main square yesterday declaring support for the new regime. They chanted "send Subandrio to the people's court".

President Sukarno's leftwing foreign minister Dr. Subandrio, is reported under detention along with other leftist political figures, at Bogor.

## KABUL TIMES

Published By:  
THE KABUL TIMES  
PUBLISHING AGENCY  
Editor-in-Chief  
S. Khalil  
Editor:  
Shafie S. Rahel

Address:—  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
Telegraphic Address:—  
"Times, Kabul"

Telephones:  
Editor: 24047  
For other numbers first  
dial switchboard number  
24026, 24028, or 23043.  
Circulation and Advertising:  
Ex. 89.  
Editorial: Ex. 24, 88

**Subscription Rates**  
Yearly Af. 1000  
Half yearly Af. 600  
Quarterly Af. 300  
**FOREIGN**  
Yearly \$ 40  
Half yearly \$ 25  
Quarterly \$ 15  
Subscription from abroad  
will be accepted by cheques  
or local currency at the  
official dollar exchange  
rate.

Printed at:—  
Govt. Printing House

MARCH 16, 1966

## Future Of Films In Afghanistan

The film processing laboratory department of the Ministry of Information and Culture will start operating shortly.

An announcement made this week explained the department's plans for the preparation of documentary films. As is customary in advanced countries, this department will produce newsreels on local events and distribute them to cinemas at home and also exchange them with similar films from other countries.

The building for this laboratory, which is beside Radio Afghanistan on the road to Kabul International Airport, is nearing completion. As soon as the laboratory starts functioning, one of the cherished desires of the Ministry of Information and Culture will be realised.

It is not that we have not already produced films in the country. In addition to several documentaries which have been shot, prepared and then distributed outside Afghanistan for exhibition particularly through our diplomatic representatives in foreign countries, two feature films have been made here—Eshgo Doosti (Love and Friendship) and Oqab (Eagle). But it should, regrettably, be admitted that neither feature film was successful and the expense hardly seemed justified.

The movie department, which plans to produce some feature films also, can help develop stars for the cinema. With its long experience in theatre art, the Kabul Art Theatre could open a school to train boys and girls to become young actors and actresses for the cinemas. Almost every country has its own film industry, with its heroes and heroines.

The Afghan Film can also help make commercial films. Some advertisers might like to prepare films for publicity purposes in the Afghan Film's studios. This could be a regular, though small at the beginning, source of income.

It is also time all the mobile cinema units of all the ministries are centralised. The Afghan Film might be made responsible for organising a library of all kinds of films used by these units, too. This would put an end to duplication of work and extra expenditure.

## When, For How Long Should Shura Meet?

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

According to Article 59 of the Constitution during the recess period of Parliament an extraordinary session may be summoned by H. M. the King or on a request by the government, the President of one of the Houses, or by one fifth of its members.

Interestingly enough, the conditions for breaking a parliamentary recess and holding an extraordinary meeting are not outlined in the Constitution. But, as a matter of constitutional interpretation, it may be said that the "time-requirement" determines when an emergency session should be called.

This provision safeguards against frequent meetings of Loya Jirgah which are to be held in times of national emergencies.

One point which is not yet clear is whether the committees of the House, can, if they so wish, continue with their deliberations even when the House itself is in recess. Some of these committees which are formed to consider government proposals for urgent decisions may find it necessary to continue their meetings.

In developed democracies of the

world the House has a right to remain in session as long as it wishes. The House of Commons in both world wars continued with its meetings beyond its usual limit of working days. A part of Article 59 of the Afghan Constitution reads: "The working period of each House of Parliament is seven months per year. This period may be extended by each House according to the requirements of its business".

Here, it may be asked, can we say that the parliament is in session when just its committees are meeting.

It should also be considered whether it is really justified for Parliament to go into recess for months. It is the house of the nation. Article 41 of the Constitution says "Parliament manifests the will of the people and represents the whole of the nation". People of the country, through this machinery, participate in the political life of the nation. Parliament's time is the time of the nation.

Within the seven-month limit set by the Constitution, when Parliament convenes, for how long it goes into recess and for how many hours

a day it works, are questions related to the Internal Procedure Law of the House.

The length of its sessions should be determined by the volume of legislation facing it.

During my recent visit to the House of Commons, Mrs. Margaret MacKay, a Labour MP in the House, told me that continuously for nine months the members had to work from ten in the morning to four in the morning. Members had no alternative but to sleep in the lobbies for a few hours.

Coming to the causes of absence of the members of the Wolosi Jirgah during the present week—and thus resulting in postponement of official meetings—one may say that there are two main causes.

First, Id al-Adha is nearing. Some members may have preferred not to come from the remote parts of the country to attend the meetings for a few days and then go all the way back, in this rainy season, to their homes to join their families for a few days.

Second, there have been no roll calls as yet in the Parliament.

(To be Continued)

## News Analysis:

### W. Germans Explain Development Aid Policy

West Germany's future development aid policy will benefit from observations made in six countries by West German President Heinrich Lübke and his entourage during the current visit to the African continent.

Lübke's party included, during the four state visits to Malagasy, Cameroon, Togo and Mali and the private one to Kenya, Walter Scheel, Minister for Economic Cooperation (Development Aid).

The West German visitors, experiences and observations may be summed up in their preference for such projects as training institutes, agricultural experimental stations, well drillings, and water pipe-systems, over not-so-urgent road building, oversize ports, and other ambitious plans.

As a way of providing efficient help they mentioned the granting of credits to various development banks to be distributed to various minor recipients after study and approval by West German advisers.

In the opinion of the West German visitors, Kenya, visited un-

officially at the beginning of the African tour, had set a laudable example by channeling development aid mainly to small-scale agricultural projects, with the prior clearance by the 22 West German advisers to the Kenya Agriculture Ministry.

Many members of Lübke's party gathered from what they saw that Kenya's sound and straight forward development planning by far outstripped anything achieved in the four countries visited officially.

Without questioning in any way the dire need for aid existing in the countries seen, the West German visitors thought that in several instances better use could be made of assistance hitherto granted.

They pointed to a number of projects which were rather a disappointment to them.

The West German party listed as some such projects a road in Malagasy, under construction with West German development aid, which was only half complete while it had swallowed up all funds and must now be readi-

ed with further aid from Bonn, although its use will be very limited.

Likewise, a road in Cameroon, which was to link the Atlantic coast with Lake Chad, will not be built full-length after preparatory work has already used up most of Bonn's credits.

In Mali, plans for the construction of a second oil mill were dropped while there are not even sufficient quantities of groundnuts to keep one mill going.

As a sad example for over-ambitiousness the visitors regarded the future port of Lome, Togo, which is to compete with the neighbouring Tema in Ghana and Cotonou in Dahomey.

With a quay already 1,100 metres long, construction of which consumed 53 million marks, Togolese want another 28 million marks to make it even longer.

Scheel, however, made it clear that no additional aid would be granted for this plan, pointing out that the efficiency of modern port facilities did not depend on the length of the quay. (DPA)

## UN Convention Bans Racial Discrimination

The Soviet Union and a number of other countries were among the first to sign recently the international convention banning all forms of racial discrimination, adopted by the 20th session of the UN General Assembly.

Writing in Pravda Monday, Viktor Chikhvadze, corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, says that the discussion of the draft convention at the General Assembly was marked by tough political struggle.

The delegations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as many Afro-Asian states wanted the convention to be a politically consistent and legal document of the United Nations that would help abolish finally any forms of racial discrimination.

But the will of the peoples and their pressure for the final abolition of colonialism and racism, prevailed, the author stresses. He says that western delegations suffered their first major setback over articles defining racial discrimination. The United States delegates and their allies wanted the convention not to extend to differences, exclusions or restrictions on grounds of nationality or national origin. "This would leave racial discrimination, so widespread in the United States and some other western countries, outside the sphere of the convention," the article says.

A text directly banning discrimination, specifically that on national ground, was carried by an overwhelming majority. Thereby

the convention made a step forward as compared with the declaration abolishing all forms of racial discrimination which does not mention discrimination on national grounds.

Chikhvadze writes further that the assembly repulsed a diplomatic attack from the American delegation which argued against the inclusion of an article banning fascist and nazi organisations.

There was also an overwhelming vote for an article condemning any propaganda and any organisations based on the theories and ideas of racial superiority.

The article says that the adoption of the international convention abolishing all forms of racial discrimination is a new fiasco for the imperialist powers. (Tass)

## CENTO's Economic Committee Begins Annual Meeting

LONDON, March 16.—

THE Central Treaty Organisation's (CENTO's) economic committee—the top-economic authority of the organisation—has begun its annual meeting in London.

Opening the session at London's historic Lancaster House, CENTO's Deputy Secretary-General, James Hartley, said the assembled delegates would primary committee's recommendation will organisation's economic activities in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. The committee's recommendations will be presented to the ministerial council meeting of CENTO in Ankara next month.

The chairman of the meeting, Sir Andrew Cohen, permanent secretary of the British Ministry of Overseas Development, told the delegates, "our first, and indeed our major, task at this meeting will be to consider and I hope approve the guidelines for the next stage of CENTO's economic development." Sir Andrew said the need for a decision on the future of CENTO's scientific ac-

tivities is urgent and he reaffirmed his government's pledge to continue at its present level Britain's support for CENTO's economic programme.

The chief delegate from Iran, M. Majidi, told the meeting, "our record in CENTO is a testimony to what can be done in the way of cooperation and achievement of mutually beneficial aims." Dr. Majidi said, "I feel it is up to us here today to work out areas of agreement for future economic cooperation."

S. Shahnawaz, leading the Pakistani delegation, said it is his government's belief that the forthcoming recommendations of the economic committee, particularly the one on guidelines for future economic activities, "will open up new vistas for economic

(Contd. on page 4)

PRESS

At a  
Glance

The development and progress of the country and the fulfilling of the wishes and aspirations of the people, guaranteed in the Constitution, requires great efforts by people from all walks of society, said Tuesday's *Islah* in its editorial discussing the links between the people and the government.

Some people do not have a sense of responsibility and believe that everything should be done by the government because it has the power and the resources. Some other people feel that the government is just concerned with maintaining power and that any work being done in the country is done by the people.

These beliefs are both wrong because neither the government nor the people can do anything alone. They must work together, stressed the paper. In a democratic society the people and the government must be brought closer together and the feeling created among the people that the government has emerged from them and works for them, the paper pointed out.

In Afghanistan efforts are being made to achieve a better life and these attempts will bring fruitful results when the people and government establish sincere and closer relations for the betterment of the country, said the editorial.

It is a matter of pleasure that every day the spirit of cooperation between the people and government is growing and particularly that the Prime Minister and members of his cabinet are in close contact with the people.

People in the provinces want to meet the leaders of the country and get first-hand information about the views of the government and its development projects which have been launched or are being launched. Likewise, through contact with ministers people find the opportunity to frankly present their difficulties.

The people's effective participation in carrying out the educational and social schemes illustrates their sincere willingness to cooperate with the government. The money raised to help the government open schools especially shows this desire of the people, said the paper.

The opening of a national fund encouraged the people to take an active role in promoting their own welfare. For instance, the people of Haibak have expressed their willingness to finance a high school. The people of Haibak have prepared the ground for higher education for their sons by helping the Ministry of Education establish a high school.

It is hoped that other provinces will exhibit such a spirit of cooperation and further help the government to expand education throughout the country.

In the same issue of *Islah* a letter to the editor said the road near the central silo is too narrow for the heavy traffic. Besides this at least 40 lorries bringing wheat for the silo are parked there. The writer, Mohammad Ibrahim Habib Zai, said this situation has really created a danger. The writer urged that the central silo to build a parking lot across the road for the lorries.

Another letter writer also complained some of the roads in the city are very narrow and that this has created a danger to people's life.

The writer, Mohammad Asif Marmuz, said that before this problem becomes more acute, something has to be done about widening the roads and enforcing strict traffic regulations.

In Tuesday's *Anis* a letter writer said that plots of lands should also be distributed to people living in the outskirts of Kabul city and in the suburbs.

At first the residents of the suburbs were assured of receiving plots but unfortunately the Municipality has so far not fulfilled its promises, noted Mohammad Rasul Raheen.

The writer urged the authorities concerned to see that the suburbs residents also get plots.

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

### Western Music

### Foreign Services

**Arabic Programme:**  
9:30-7:00 AST & 770 Kcs on 62 m band.  
**English Programme:**

8:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.  
**Russian Programme:**  
on 62 m band.

Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

## Air Services

THURSDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-0830  
Herat-Mazar-Kabul  
Arrival-1600  
New Delhi-Kabul  
Arrival-1615  
Kabul-New Delhi  
Departure-0800  
Iranian Airways  
Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-0915  
Kabul-Tehran  
Departure-1010

P I A:

Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1045  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1120

**AEROFLOT**  
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow  
Departure-1030

FRIDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1605  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Khost  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut  
Departure-1030  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1330

SATURDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-1030  
Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Departure-0830

## Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-210122  
Police 20507-21122  
D'Afghanistan Bank 20043  
Traffic 20159-24041

Radio Afghanistan 24503  
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank 22092  
Airmail 22316  
Ariana Sales Office 24731-24792

Bakhtar News Agency 20413  
New Clinic 24272  
Afghan National Bank 21771

## Land Transport From London To Kabul

By A Staff Writer

Eurasia expeditions, a travel and transportation company set up in London, has opened a bus service between London and Kabul under which four times a year passengers are brought from England and other European countries to Afghanistan and other passengers are taken from here to Europe.

The company's first expedition arrived in Kabul last November in two buses with 18 passengers.

The second time around they brought four passengers and used a landrover for the trip. This time it was more a study trip, said Ken Smallcombe, a partner in the company who is driving the 12-seater vehicle. He said, "I think we will stick to landrovers because in some parts of the middle east the roads are bad and buses and other cars can't stand the trip without breaking down."

The trips on the Afghan highways however have given him no trouble at all and he had some nice words to say about them.

The trip, Smallcombe says, takes seven weeks and it is a leisurely one including sight seeing and stops at points of interest. Most of the time the passengers camp along the way, he said,

and the transportation costs them only \$150, the cheapest fare there is for a trip from Kabul to London or vice versa.

The company was established in 1964. For the first year it operated only in Europe organising trips around Europe. In 1964 they also included Asia within their sphere of operation. They now operate a landrover on London-India line, the one which passes through Afghanistan, three buses in Europe and two within Great Britain itself.

Smallcombe said he will be here in three months time to pick up the next batch of passengers for Europe.

In Europe the company has special arrangements with the governmental authorities concerned to allow them to operate in various countries and they pay certain fees for the right to operate.

In Afghanistan however so far he has not paid any taxes, nor has made any arrangements with anyone. Nobody has approached him to collect any tax or issue a licence to operate here.

For the last three weeks Smallcombe with his landrover has made several trips from Kabul

to various provinces and to Peshawar.

It is all very well that a less costly way of traveling has been created between here and Europe but as it is a business and as other air and surface transportation companies pay taxes, there is no reason why this company should not be taxed, too.

If Eurasia expeditions operates within Afghanistan, or between Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, as it has done in the past three weeks, and pays no tax it competes unfairly with other transportation companies, like Kabul Bus Company and other private transport companies which run regular services on these lines.

However, this should not be interpreted as opposition to establishment of surface transport between Afghanistan and Europe. The fare of \$150 per person charged by the Eurasia Expeditions per passenger shows it is much cheaper than any other means of transportation.

When for the first time two years ago cargo was brought here from London by large trailers, which proved to be cheaper and safer than marine transport, we hoped that a regular cargo service would be established between Afghanistan and Europe.

But apart from a few trailers which brought linotype machines from London and some others which brought machinery and equipment from West Germany, a regular service was not established.

It would be worthwhile if the Ministry of Commerce and other sources involved with transportation look into this matter and see that such a service is established on a regular basis.

In an interview with the Kabul Times an official of the Afghan Insurance Company last year favoured such a service because it will bring down the cost of insurance premiums as goods will be handled only in loading at the factory and unloading at the destination, rather than the several times involved in marine transportation not to mention the dangers of water soaking the cargo.

## UNESCO Meeting Considers Evaluating Literacy Projects

Evaluating the effects of an experimental literacy project, such as the first three to be undertaken in Algeria, Iran and Mali with help from the UN Development Programme, is obviously a key part of any such project. These three campaigns are part of UNESCO's new world literacy programme.

How this evaluation, can best be the paper declares. The experts decided, too, that it is essential in each literacy project to discover the most effective approaches, methods and media for achieving literacy. It is important also to decide which of these approaches, methods and media, and to what degree, are best suited to link literacy to overall development through technical training and continuing education.

An evaluation of the administration, organisation and co-ordination of experimental literacy projects is another essential, the meeting decided. (Contd. on page 4)

In the case of a literacy project in industry, for example, the experts suggested evaluation should include an initial study of the extent of illiteracy in the factory; the opinions and attitudes of the management regarding the need for literacy among the workers; the attitude and motivations of the workers themselves towards literacy; the output, productivity etc. of the factory as well as of literate and illiterate workers separately, loss of time due to machinery remaining idle for repairs, ignorance of operation and other reasons; and loss of time due to absences, strikes and other causes.

With regard to motivation of illiterates wishing to learn to read and write, the experts suggested that studies should be made to show how much the prime motivation was economic, i.e. the desire to earn more money and improve an individual's position, also what political, social, cultural and even religious factors were involved.

## Press Cites Importance Of Iran-USSR Agreement

TEHRAN, March 16, (Tass).—Iranian newspaper "Reihan", describes as the most important event in the economic life of Iran this year the signing of Soviet-Iranian agreements on economic and technical cooperation including the agreements on the construction of an iron and steel works, other industrial plants and also a gas pipeline. These agreements, the paper goes on, started Iran on the road of industrialisation and rapid economic growth.

Further, the paper notes that an iron and steel works was the dream of the Iranian people and that the Soviet Union is supplying such a plant to Iran on the easiest of terms.

There is no question but that the realisation of this great plan will bring about an industrial revolution,

## Reactor In U.S. Built With West German Help

WASHINGTON, March 16, (DPA).—The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission last week decided that an experimental reactor to develop a "rapid breeder" can be constructed with West German participation.

With this decision the commission rejected an objection of the security committee dated Jan. 7, 1966 and issued a fresh construction permit.

The West German nuclear research society is participating in the \$10.5 million project with \$5 million.

The security committee had referred to the American atomic energy law, according to which the control of atomic research projects by foreign companies or governments is forbidden as contrary to U.S. security regulations.

A few days earlier already the Atomic Energy Commission had approved provisional resumption of construction work in Fayetteville, Arkansas state.

In the final decision published last week the commission comes to the conclusion that West German participation does not amount to "domination or control of the project" by the foreign partners.

In Karlsruhe, West Germany would in Karlsruhe West Germany would not obtain control over the applied and produced material or over the research programme, the commission said.

The U.S. State Department had also objected to the security committee decision and demanded that it be reviewed.

With this green light construction on the experimental reactor, in which the European Atomic Energy Commission is also participating, can proceed unhindered.

## Nkrumah Claims He Is Still Legal Head Of Ghana

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, March 16, (Reuters).—Ghana's deposed President Kwame Nkrumah has appealed to his countrymen to revolt against the military regime established after the Feb. 24 coup.

In a 15-minute radio broadcast Sunday night from Guinea, where he has taken refuge, Dr. Nkrumah claimed he was still Ghana's constitutional head.

His conventional People's Party was still "the vanguard of the people's political movement", he declared.

He called for firmness "in this hour of trial" from the farmers' council cooperatives, the National Council of Ghana Women, the Ghana Workers' brigade, the young pioneer movement (disbanded by the new regime), chiefs and citizens of Ghana's nine regions.

They should "resist all falsehood and oppression and prepare to revolt against the clique of oppressive and deceiving adventurers".

"I call upon those loyal sections of my armed forces and police officers to identify themselves with the masses and prepare the way to destroy rebellious traitors and stooges of colonialism", Dr. Nkrumah declared.

He claimed the Ghanaian people were still behind him, hence "the vicious propaganda and vilifications" carried out against the C.C.P. and members of the old government.

I know you will rise up in your mass strength to overthrow these irresponsible army and police traitors who already regret the folly of their actions", he said.

WASHINGTON, March 16, (Reuters).—A slight improvement in the condition of President Cemal Gursel of Turkey was reported Monday in medical bulletins issued by the Walter Reed Army hospital and the Turkish embassy.

Both said the 70-year-old president no longer required treatment to maintain his blood pressure, and the administration of oxygen was no longer necessary.

The President was still in a coma, however, and his condition remained serious.



Pictured here is an artist's impression of a suggested three unit spacecraft which could be landed back on earth after a journey into space. The system would be 20 to 30 times cheaper than those at present in use and would incorporate a rocket booster that could be used repeatedly.

After launching, with all three motors burning, the two booster units would transfer fuel to replenish the third unit and would then separate at 150,000-200,000 feet to return individually to base under turbo-jet power. The third unit, after separation, would re-light its main motor and continue into orbit. On completion of its mission the transporter would re-enter the earth's atmosphere and carry out a normal aircraft-type landing.

## Hindu, Sikh Fighting Enters Its Fifth Day; Mrs. Gandhi Extends U.S. Visit To 6 Days

CALCUTTA, March 16, (Reuter).—

THIRTY-seven people were killed and 82 injured during police action in Calcutta and the surrounding districts in West Bengal, Chief Minister of State P.C. Sen told the State Assembly here yesterday.

In addition, a police officer and a constable were killed and 232 policemen injured "as a result of mob violence," he said.

Meanwhile Indian troops were rushed into riot-swept Ludhiana city in the Punjab last night as fighting between Sikh and Hindus flared again for the fifth day.

A dawn-to-dusk curfew was extended for three more days and police were ordered to shoot on sight anyone pillaging government or private property.

Seven people have died in the rioting which has spread as far south as the old city of Delhi.

Hundreds have been injured. Shops, factories and buses have been gutted by fire-raising crowds.

Police have been pelted with bricks and stones. More than 150 people have been arrested.

Another dispatch from the Indian capital said Naga leaders demanding recognition by India of Nagaland's independence have called for countries friendly to India and the Naga people to help maintain peace and mediate in negotiations between the Nagas and the Indian government.

The call came from the "Prime Minister of the Federal Government of Nagaland," Kugato Sukhai, and was handed Monday to Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi whom he met in Delhi last month.

Kugato accused the Indian army of having committed a "treacherous act" by launching a "massive surprise attack on the Naga army while an observer team decided on at recent talks much delayed by Indian government—is in the process of being formed."

Kugato said: "the crisis have reached a serious stage...it is essential that impartial overseas observers and reporters must be immediately invited to come to Nagaland to make an objective study."

Kugato called for a civilian peace keeping force to enable armed forces to withdraw.

"If there should be a total breakdown of the work initiated

by the peace mission, the only other possible course will be reference to the Security Council and peacekeeping machinery of the United Nations."

Mrs. Gandhi is extending her visit to the United States later this month to six days, according to the U.S. State Department.

Mrs. Gandhi, who will spend two days in Washington conferring with President Johnson and top officials, originally was to have spent four days in the country.

Without going into details of Mrs. Gandhi's full programme the state department Monday night issued a schedule listing her times of arrival and departure in Washington, New York and the historic colonial town of Williamsburg, Virginia.

## 50,000 Trees To Be Planted Around Kabul This Spring

KABUL, March 16.—The Department of Forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation said Tuesday that this spring it will plant about 50,000 trees and saplings in and around Kabul city.

Planting trees on Bibi Mahru hill, on the left side of the road leading to Kabul International Airport and Khairkhana Pass, on the northern outskirts of the city, is included in tree planting programme.

The chief of the department, Mohammad Hasan Kishiyar, said so far soil have been readied for the plantation of 20,000 trees on Maranj hill, Kololach Pushteh, Tangi Gharu and Badam Bagh.

Another programme — planting trees on the sides of the streets in the city—will also be implemented by the department this year, Kishiyar said.

He urged the citizens to help preserve the newly planted trees.

The department has a separate programme for tree plantation in the provinces, he said.

## De Gaulle Reportedly Works On Plan To Assure NATO Allies French Military Aid

PARIS, March 16, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT de Gaulle was Tuesday night reported working on a plan to guarantee his NATO allies prompt French military aid in the event of their being attacked.

News of his move came shortly after France's allies had criticised and questioned the legality of de Gaulle's decision to pull French forces out of the Atlantic alliance's integrated military system.

Usually well-informed Paris sources said the de Gaulle's plan would specify French readiness to

retaliation in the event of an attack on an ally—especially in West Germany's case.

But it might omit reference to attacks in north America, the sources added.

At the Western European Ministerial Council meeting in London yesterday British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart said the French wish to pull out forces contravened an undertaking by parties to the October 1954 London conference, which laid the framework for rearmament of West Germany within an integrated western defence structure.

## Ky Promises Not To Discriminate Against Buddhists

TAY NINH CITY, South Vietnam, March 16, (Reuter).—Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky, faced with new Buddhist unrest, pledged yesterday there would be no religious discrimination under his military government.

The Cao Dai, which practices a reformed Buddhism mixed with Taoism and Confucianism, once commanded a 30,000-strong army in the Mekong river delta.

The Prime Minister told Cao Dai leaders that past government had explained the religious sect and kept them disunited in order to stay in power.

Meanwhile, the central market and most shops in Da Nang were closed, and high school students boycotted classes for the second day running. Civil airline flights to Da Nang were cancelled because of an airport strike.

## Stambolic's Visit

(Contd. from page 1) their soil during their contemporary histories. Relations between the two nations were specially strengthened after His Majesty the King's visit to Yugoslavia in 1960.

Talks on economic cooperation between the two countries will also be held, it is expected.

Cultural and economic relations between the two nations are gradually expanding and various delegations are being exchanged.

The government of Yugoslavia has agreed to help Afghanistan in some small irrigation and industrial projects.

It is expected that Yugoslav experts will cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in Archi, Larkhani and Kaila Gai irrigation projects. It is also expected they will render assistance in building a tannery in Puli Khumri and a rubber footwear factory in Puli Charkhi.

The Mines and Industries Ministry said Tuesday that Yugoslav experts may have completed their studies in these projects and will take a decision on financing them.

Peter Stambolic is a national figure. His struggle in his country's fight to preserve its independence and his ability as an administrator are well known to many people.

The Afghan Prime Minister has accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia at a suitable time.

## Australian Youth Protest Against War In Vietnam

MELBOURNE, March 16, (Hsinhua).—A large crowd of Australian youth Monday held a demonstration in the city streets against the U.S. war in Vietnam and Australian participation in it, on the occasion of Melbourne's annual "Moomba" festival.

The demonstrators moved in the head of the festival parade carrying banners protesting against the U.S. war: "we are too young to die", and "no conscripts for Vietnam".

The police tried to pull the demonstrators out of the parade, but they refused to move and staged a sit-down demonstration on the spot.

## Gemini-8 Gets Go-Ahead For Linkup Attempt In Orbit



David Scott



Neil Armstrong

PROJECT officials at Cape Kennedy Tuesday gave a firm go-ahead for the launch Wednesday morning of Gemini-8 with astronauts Neil Armstrong and David Scott.

The astronauts were described at a pre-flight news conference as fit and ready to attempt the world's first linkup of vehicles in orbit.

The launches, originally set for Tuesday, were delayed by leaks in the Gemini craft's life support system and the fueling apparatus for the Atlas rocket that is to propel the Agena vehicle into orbit.

NASA said the fuel leak has been corrected and a new environmental control system pack installed in the Gemini craft.

Fair weather is forecast for the cape launching site Wednesday and cloudy but acceptable weather is forecast for the Atlantic recovery site.

If checks show no new problems

on Tuesday, the Agena will lift off atop an Atlas rocket at 1500 GMT and the astronauts will take off in pursuit atop a titan rocket at 1641 BMT.

The flight plan calls for link-up Wednesday afternoon, a one and one-half orbit space walk by astronaut Scott Thursday morning, a day devoted to scientific and medical experiments Friday, and return to earth Saturday morning.

MEETERLAM, Laghman, March 16.—A 35-year-old man died Monday after a jeep ran over him near Kaji Aziz Khan on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway.

The driver, Haq Beirdi, is in custody.

## Arab Premiers To Discuss Palestine Refugees Today

CAIRO, March 16, (Reuter).—

THE Arab Prime Ministers Conference here last night adopted a resolution to stand by the year-old decision to break diplomatic relations with West Germany, reliable conference sources said.

They also agreed on another resolution condemning United States arms supply to Israel, the sources said.

The delegates were discussing reports on Arab-West German relations and U.S. arms supply to Israel drawn up earlier by a six-man committee of Foreign Ministers from Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, and the United Arab Republic.

The meeting will resume today to discuss the Palestine refugee problem and the reduced budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) which deals with the refugee requirements, Arab League Assistant Secretary-General, Sayeed Nofa, said.

He said plans for the diversion of the waters of river Jordan would also be studied.

## Johnson Signs Bill To Spend More In Vietnam War

WASHINGTON, March 16, (Reuter).—U.S. President Johnson signed a bill Tuesday authorising an additional \$4,800 million for the Vietnam war, and said it is sad that great sums of money must be spent for bombs and planes.

"How joyous it would be if these great resources could be put instead to the service of peace", he said at a ceremony attended by high military officials and congressmen.

He said America's purpose was to demonstrate to those world leaders who did not genuinely prefer peace that there was more human profit to be had from peace than there was from war.

## Nkrumah Wanted To Send Ghanaian Army To Rhodesia

BONN, March 16, (Reuter).—The Ghanaian army deposed former President Kwame Nkrumah partly because he wanted to send them to fight in Rhodesia, Major General Kotoka, spokesman for the new Ghana regime said here Tuesday.

General Kotoka, speaking in a television interview, said discontent in the Ghanaian regular army led to the coup.

One factor was that Dr. Nkrumah had built up a private army and another was that he wanted to send the regular army to Rhodesia, he said. "He suspected Dr. Nkrumah wanted to get rid of the regular army so his private army could have full power in Ghana."

## Construction Work On Edible Oil Plant In Progress

KABUL, March 16.—Construction work of edible oil plant in Bost is progressing fast. So far 25 per cent of the work has been completed. The buildings are being constructed by the Afghan Construction Company.

The factory, built through British assistance, is composed of eleven sections. Offices, oil extraction units, raw material stores, oil filtering, refrigeration and canning units are some of its sections.

The work may be completed ahead of schedule, Chief of Afghan Construction Co. Abdul Hai Qazi said.

## CENTO

(Contd. From Page 2)

cooperation under CENTO auspices and will give it new dimensions.

Speaking for the Turkish government, Nurettin Karakoylu, said the CENTO economic guidelines he hoped would be adopted at the meeting "should ensure the continuation of those economic activities which, through the co-operation and joint efforts of all the member countries, will contribute to the economic and social well-being on Turkey, Iran and Pakistan."

The head of the United States delegation, Guy Lee, told the delegates that regional economic co-operation in the CENTO area contributes to the "strengthening of national resolve; the pace of development is accelerated; and the end product becomes a totality somewhat greater than the sum of all parts."

## Literacy Project

(Contd. from page 3)

ded. Similarly, an analysis of the costs and benefits of literacy should be made so far as the benefits affect the individual, and industry, and the entire economy of a country.

Generally, it was suggested, "before" and "after" surveys should be used as the basic method of evaluation, particularly of the socio-economic changes which have taken place in a project area, with careful attention paid to be as sure as possible which of these changes should be ascribed—directly or indirectly—to the influence of literacy. Such surveys, to be less costly, will be carried out in sample villages or factories of an experimental project.

(UNESCO FEATURES)

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