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Bakhtar News Agency

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Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +17°C. Minimum +1°C.
Sun sets today at 6:01 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:11 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy.

THE KABUL TIMES

The Kabul Times is available at:
Zarnegar in Malik Azghar;
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel;
Share-Nai near Park Cinema;
Kabul International Airport

VOL. V, NO. 5.

KABUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1966, (HAMAL 7, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Maiwandwal Returns Here From Week Long Inspection Tour Of Northern Provinces

Kabul, March 27.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal returned here by plane Saturday afternoon after a week long visit to northern provinces of Balkh, Jozjan, Faryab and Kunduz. He flew to Kabul from Kunduz.

Before leaving Kunduz, Maiwandwal received the officials and dignitaries of the province.

He also received highway engineers and heard their reports on the progress of work.

In the afternoon, the engineers working on the Puli Khumri-Sheberghan highway and the Survey Project of Panj and Amu reported to Maiwandwal on their respective projects.

When the Prime Minister received

Kunduz dignitaries, they expressed their appreciation for the reception of a primary school to high school.

The people have volunteered to pay the cost of running the school for one year. This will amount to more than 1.5 million afghanis.

The major portion of the expenses incurred on the building has been borne by the people.

The school, founded 33 years ago has 32 classes and more than 1,900 students are enrolled in it.

Chief of Kunduz Education Department explained to the Prime Minister that the people of the province have donated about 200,000 afghanis for the establishment of a

branch of Women Society in their province.

The Spinzar Company has made available a building to house it, and Mrs. Nashir, the wife of the owner of the company and Mrs. Alefi, the wife of Kunduz governor have volunteered to teach in the newly opened society.

On the progress of work on Doshi-Sher Khan port highway the Prime Minister was told that 192 kilometres has already been asphalted and the remaining 25 kilometres will be completed this year.

The chief of Puli Khumri-Sheberghan highway reported to Maiwandwal on the construction work of the highway.

HM, Premier Get Congratulations

KABUL, March 27.—His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal have received congratulatory telegrams from heads of states and governments of friendly nations on the occasion of Afghan New Year, the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

HM Congratulates Greece On National Day

KABUL, March 27.—A congratulatory telegram has been dispatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to King Constantine of Greece on the occasion of the country's National Day.

Malaria Eradication Dept. Puts 9.5.m. Under Surveillance

KABUL, March 27.—An additional 1,200,000 people will be placed under surveillance by the Malaria Eradication Department in the next 12 months, Mohammad Yonus, administrative vice-president of the Department announced Saturday. This will bring the total under surveillance to 9,500,000.

To accomplish this task three new units will be established, each staffed with 250 personnel. Each unit will cover two provinces. Their designated areas include Maidan and Logar, Ghor and Badghis, and Kapisa and Parwan.

The regional director for malaria eradication and a WHO expert are now in Logar to set up the first new unit.

The 19 units already in action have under surveillance a total of 8,300,000 people including 2,500,000 kochis. The field staffs of these units include 20,000 people. There are also 2,000 other personnel involved in the malaria eradication programme. Of these, 800 are testing blood samples for malaria.

Jirgah Rules Out Twelve Petitions

KABUL, March 27.—The Wolesi Jirgah in a plenary session Saturday rejected 12 complaints made in petitions by defeated candidates during last year's general elections.

The petitions were studied last year by a Wolesi Jirgah commission and the Jirgah rejected the complaints on the basis of a report prepared by the commission.

The Jirgah met yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Jirgah.

University Forms Dept. For Students

KABUL, March 27.—The head of Afghan Cultural Bureau in Beirut, Ghulam Ali Karimi has been appointed as the Head of the Department for Student Affairs, Kabul University announced Friday.

The department has been recently set up to cope with student affairs. It is entrusted with the duties formerly executed by the departments of education, cultural relations and dormitory affairs.

Two Young Girls Killed By Two Cars

Kabul, March 27.—Two young girls died in two separate traffic accidents here last Thursday.

Six-year-old Torpaikai of Nakhas area died when she was run over by a car going in reverse near her house.

The other, seven-year-old Shenakai of Perwan Maina died when hit by a car near the British Embassy. The driver of the second car escaped. Police are looking for him.

Afghan Envoy In Belgium

KABUL, March 27.—Zalmi Mahmoud Ghazi, the Afghan Ambassador in Paris who has also been appointed as Minister plenipotentiary in Belgium presented his credentials to King Baudouin recently, the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry said here Saturday.

Turkish Parliament Likely To Elect New President; Gursel Still In Coma

ANKARA, March 27, (DPA).—The Turkish Parliament will most likely convene Monday to elect a president to replace critically ill Cemal Gursel, chairman of the chamber of Deputies of Bozbeyli told newsmen here Saturday.

After a ninety-minute ministerial council meeting, the government submitted to Parliament a certificate drafted by 37 Turkish doctors confirming the incurable condition of President Gursel. The constitution demands such a certificate before a new president can be elected.

Bozbeyli said that within the meaning of the Constitution, the republic's presidency was de facto vacant.

STOP PRESS

TAMPICO, Mexico, March 27, (AP).—Alarm spread over neighboring Panuco when it was learned that a powerful radioactive capsule had been stolen from the Pemex Installations. The capsule was being carried in a station wagon by a Pemex official when it was stolen from the station wagon in Panuco while the official was out of the car.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal addresses a large gathering in Maimana, Faryab Province, during his recent visit to the northern provinces.

Moscovites Discuss Draft Directives Of CPSU Congress

MOSCOW, March 27, (Tass).—Hundreds of thousands of Moscovites took an active part in discussing the draft directives of the 23rd CPSU Congress which opens in the Kremlin palace of congresses on March 29.

Pravda writes today that numerous proposals made by Moscovites are aimed at the further development of the country.

The newspaper carries interviews with some of the leaders of the 720,000 strong army of Moscow communists. One of the capital's districts, named for Andrei Zhdanov, which was a suburb not so long ago, now occupies an area exceeding that of the whole of Paris, and with a population exceeding that of Oslo. The products of many of the district's enterprises are known in dozens of countries. 150,000 residents of Zhdanov district took part in the discussion of the draft directives.

Over 700 party and workers' meetings have been held in another Moscow district, Proletarsky. They were attended by over 100,000 people.

Under the new five-year plan the district is to increase its output by 40 per cent and produce much more than in the preceding seven years.

A Reuter despatch from Moscow adds: A top-level North Vietnamese delegation arrived here

yesterday, to attend the Soviet communist Party Congress.

Hanoi is keeping faithfully to a three-month-old promise to attend the meeting. Le Duan, first secretary of the North Vietnamese Communist Party, is expected to be one of the first foreign delegates to address the Congress which opens on Tuesday.

Japanese and Albanian communists have boycotted the Moscow meeting but the position of North Korea was still unclear.

Britain May Ask UN To Ban Oil Shipments To Rhodesia

LONDON, March 27, (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart said that Britain may have to ask the United Nations for a mandatory resolution banning oil shipments to Rhodesia.

Stewart had been asked in an election meeting Saturday night in his Fulham constituency what Britain proposed to do to make the oil embargo more effective.

He replied: If the oil leak reaches really serious proportions we shall ask the United Nations for a clear mandatory resolution instructing nations that oil must not be sent to Rhodesia.

In Salisbury Rhodesia Premier Ian Smith said Saturday that his government had waited

in vain for the British government to consult it following its seizure of independence.

"On many occasions I have repeated that we were prepared to consult with the British government in an effort to try to produce safeguards which would be mutually acceptable. In other words the door was always open, he said in a statement.

"However, as you all know, for more than four months we have waited in vain. Now we must get on with the work ourselves."

Smith said if British Prime Minister Harold Wilson "tries to come in now he will find that he is too late. That we have dealt with this problem and moved on to the next."

Smith said his government may be forced "reluctantly" into considering making Rhodesia a republic.

"We are now making out plans: Probably some type of commission (we are still considering the precise mechanism) which will take evidence, consider and advise," he said.

In Pretoria Dr. Hilgard Muller, South Africa's Foreign Minister, has said he hopes Britain will keep the initiative in the Rhodesian crisis.

Addressing an election meeting in Pretoria Saturday night, Dr. Muller said the opposition united party, by calling for South Africa intervention on the side of Rhodesia, were making the problem more difficult and embarrassing for all the parties concerned.

Afghan Envoy Honoured With International Award

BERKELEY, California, March 27.—"For his significant contributions to the health and educational systems of Afghanistan as Minister of Health and Rector of the University of Kabul, and Minister of Education, and for his respected and effective diplomatic leadership of Afghanistan ambassador to Japan and to the United States."

The University of California on Friday thus cited Abdul Majid, Afghan Ambassador to the United States, in awarding him the first annual Elise and Walter A. Haas International Award.

The award recognizes "a distinguished contribution to his own nation and the international community" by a former foreign student of the university.

Doctor Majid holds a doctorate in bacteriology from the University of California at Berkeley where he studied from 1936 to 1940.

The award includes a 500-dollar prize made possible by an endowment presented to the university last year by the children of Walter and

Elise Haas of San Francisco in honour of their parent's 50th Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Haas are graduates and patrons of the university and social and civil leaders in San Francisco.

Doctor Majid was selected as first Recipient of the award from among some 24 former University of California Alumni nominated by their own Governments, by University of California Alumni Organizations around the world and by the university's faculty.

The University Alumni Committee which recommended Dr. Majid Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Director of the

Pakistan Welcomes Chairman Liu Shao-Chi

Rawalpindi, March 27 (Hsinhua).—Liu Shao-Chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China and his wife Wang Kuang-Mei arrived in Rawalpindi, interim capital of Pakistan, by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to Pakistan at the invitation of President Ayub Khan.

They were given a splendid and warm welcome by President Mohammad Ayub Khan and government officials of Pakistan as well as huge crowds of local people.

Almost the whole population of 400,000 of the city and many people from nearby districts turned out to greet the state leader of their friendly neighbouring country.

Schools, factories and government

offices were given holiday to enable people of all walks of life to greet the distinguished Chinese guests.

The special plane carrying Chairman Liu Shao-Chi and his party landed in Chaklala airport of Rawalpindi at ten a.m. President Ayub Khan was the first to greet chairman and madame Liu Shao-Chi after they alighted from the plane and walked on the red carpet spread at the airport.

Chairman Liu Shao-Chi warmly shook hands with President Ayub Khan by the side of the plane. Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister Chen Yi and his wife Chang Tsien as well as vice foreign minister Chang Han-Fu and other members of chair-

man Liu Shao-Chi's party were also given a warm welcome.

Speaker of the Pakistan National assembly Abdul Jabbar Khan, foreign minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Begum Bhutto went near the plane to greet the Chinese guests.

A twenty one gun salute heralded the solemn welcoming ceremony at the airport which was bedecked with the national flags of the two countries. After the playing of the national anthems of China and Pakistan by the band, Chairman Liu Shao-Chi, accompanied by president Ayub Khan, reviewed a guard of honour composed of the three armed services of Pakistan.

Farmers' Day Held In Mahmood Raqi

MAHMOOD RAQI, Kapisa, March 27.—Farmers' Day was held Friday in a special ceremony in which after many years two Buzkashi teams of the province played against each other.

The teams are from Panjsher and Kohistan. The Panjsher team won.

After the game, was played in pouring rain, the governor of the Province, Dr. Mahmood Habibi, distributed prizes among the players and hoped the two teams will qualify soon to enter national Buzkashi matches.

To mark the Farmers' Day, Habibi read the Royal Firman issued on the occasion of the New Year.

Engineer Salim Inspects Kunduz Industrial Plants

KUNDUZ, March 27.—Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, the Minister of Mines and Industries Saturday visited the edible oil extracting plant and ceramic factory in Kunduz.

Engineer Salim also inspected the newly established cotton gin in Anam Saheb Woleswali and also inspected the port at Sher Khan.

The Kunduz edible oil extracting plant produces ten, tons of solid oil and 18 tons crude oil.

The cotton gin and press in Imam Saheb, which will be opened shortly, has a capacity of 10,000 tons annually.

West German Parliament Rejects Motion Aimed At Toppling Defence Head

BONN, March 27, (DPA).—After long debate the West German parliament last week rejected a Social Democratic opposition motion of non-confidence aimed at defence minister von Hassel.

The opposition accused the defence minister of being responsible for the series of crashes which has hit the West German air force super-sonic "Starfighter F 104".

In the debate Defence Minister von Hassel stressed that the Starfighter would continue to be the basic weapon of West Germany's air defence system.

Necessary measures to improve the safety of the plane were already underway or in the planning stage, Hassel added.

The opposition Social Democrats sharply attacked Hassel for his inactivity and demanded that he resign.

Defence experts of the ruling Christian Democrat and the Free Democratic parties insisted, however, that the Starfighter was a basically safe and sound plane and that all had been done to prevent crashes.

Losing Fight Would End Career, Clay Promises

TORONTO, March 27, (Reuters).—World heavyweight champion Cassius Clay has promised to retire from the ring if he loses his controversial fight here Tuesday against Canadian titleholder George Chuvalo.

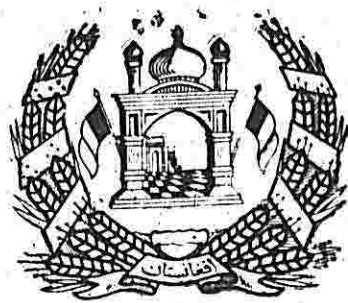
"I'd have to retire, once I lose, that's it," the champion told reporters at the training camp where he is racing to get into shape for the 15-round fight which officials here sternly protest is not for the world title.

Clay worked nine rounds with three sparring partners Friday bringing his weight down to 117.

This is 10 to 12 pounds over his usual fighting weight, but he hopes to take another five pounds off before fight time.

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Improving Postal System

Although our postal system has recently been improving, many steps still need to be taken to raise the standard of delivery service. The main problem in the distribution of the post in the country in general and in the populated areas in particular is not only the fault of the Ministry of Communications but also of the municipalities and local administrations.

In a city like Kabul, which is the capital of the country, some of our streets still have no names. Some of our roads and lanes, at the other extreme, have two names. Most of the streets have no signs.

Though it is the responsibility of the municipalities throughout the country to name the streets, even the Ministry of Communications is not pushing the matter. Perhaps the Ministry should prepare its own maps of the cities to help distribute the mail. These maps could be given to the postman as a guide.

Our postmen should also be equipped with better means of transportation. In a world of speed bicycles are often not fast enough. In some cases motorcycles may have to be provided.

We hope the Ministry of Communications will be able, in cooperation with the municipalities, to speed up the delivery of the mail and telegrams, the delay of which cannot be measured in terms of money.

ECAFE TAKES BASIC STEP

The annual session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far

East ended in New Delhi yesterday. The conference attended by delegates from Asian countries, including Afghanistan, discussed the economic and social development of the continent and the causes which hinder progress of the Asian countries.

ECAFE has already helped many of its members in various fields of development. A number of Afghans have attended seminars by ECAFE on various subjects.

The ECAFE members met at a time when many Asian countries face a severe shortage of food and also fear inflationary trends, which although not yet extremely serious can create serious financial troubles for members. The problem of food, as Dr. Sen, the FAO director General has pointed out, is especially serious in India. Provision of food for at least one hundred million people in India is necessary, he has said.

Similarly, many other Asian countries are badly in need of food for their overpopulated countries.

One of the achievements of the ECAFE meeting is the call by its six members for the setting up of an international institute to train statisticians to gather basic data on economic growth and cooperation.

The collection of data for the preparation of development plans of the ECAFE members is an essential step.

We hope that the statistics institute will be established in one of the ECAFE countries which has no branch of the organisation and that it will gather scientific data and statistics needed for the implementation of projects to help overcome the shortage of food and danger of inflation.

Erhard's Proposals For Peace Treaties

By A. H. Walleh

Dr. Ludwig Erhard, the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, has very recently sent a number of identical notes to a number of governments.

In these notes he deals with two main topics, namely, the abrogation of the 1938 Munich Treaty and the prevention of the spread of nuclear arms.

The abrogation of the Munich Treaty is considered a gesture toward Czechoslovakia which has been alarmed of late by the prospects of West Germany getting nuclear weapons in the near future, either from NATO or the Pentagon.

According to this treaty, which was of course signed under duress, the Czechoslovak government had ceded to the Third Reich the Sudeteland. Now Dr. Erhard has made it clear that his country harbours no terri-

torial demands whatsoever and this forced cession, which has already become ineffective, is null and void.

Further, West Germany is ready to sign peace treaties and non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union and all East European countries in order to allay their alleged fears of the growing might of Bonn, both economic and military. The response from Moscow has been rather cool so far. But Washington has been thrilled and comments are highly favourable.

The proposal regarding the non-proliferation of nuclear arms is more significant taking into consideration the current disarmament talks between Lord Chalfont of Britain and Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

The question of disarmament has been a burning issue for the

last 11 years. The fact that the conflict in Vietnam disrupted the efforts of both the United States and the Soviet Union to make cuts in their annual military expenditures is something deplorable.

The alarming scare of certain countries imagining West German hands on the nuclear trigger is clearly understandable recalling the horrors of the two World Wars and considering the mass destruction of another. All countries clamouring against this possibility suffered heavily under the Nazi panzers and have every right to do something to forestall the reoccurrence of another such war.

The possibility of another world conflagration starting from the heart of Europe may be ruled out if Dr. Erhard's proposals are given due consideration.

Regulating Academic Ranks At University

Following is the second part of Dr. A. Nourzai's proposed regulations to govern the granting of academic ranks at Kabul University.

12. If a faculty member of the University fails to get his academic promotion according to the requirements of these regulations, the University will dismiss him or introduce him to the administrative section or some other employer.

13. Acceptance or non-acceptance of the candidates will be announced within the first month following the termination of the academic year.

14. Pohanlais are not allowed to teach independently in any university in Afghanistan.

I. Pohanlai.

1. A candidate for a position as pohanlai must work for one year on a trial basis before appointment as pohanlai.

2. Each candidate for a pohanlai position must have at least a bachelor's degree.

3. Bachelor's degrees from home universities and foreign universities should be considered of equal worth.

4. The candidate's ability to understand and analyse scientific problems and his skill in making use of various resources will be considered.

5. No pohanlai can remain more than two years in the same rank. These two years should be a period during which the pohanlai earns a higher degree under the guidance of a local or foreign professor.

6. The professor is required to present his view as to the ability and aptitude of the pohanlai to the council of the faculty of the college. If the professor's impression of the

pohanlai is favourable, he will be given a scholarship for further education abroad, if not, he will be dropped from the faculty.

7. The head of the institution will also submit a comprehensive report on the activities of the candidate to the faculty council.

8. Agreement of the head of the institution and the Council of Faculty is required for acceptance of a candidate as pohanlai.

II. Pohanmal.

Pohanlai can be promoted to pohanmal rank after, according to provisions of these regulations, acquiring a Ph.D. in a foreign university. That university should be an internationally accredited one.

2. A pohanmal can only receive the bonus salary for pohanmal if he teaches or engages in research in an Afghan University.

3. No pohanmal can remain at the same rank longer than four years.

4. Each pohanmal is required, apart from teaching, to translate five scientific works in his field on the basis of selections made by the institution where he works.

5. When the pohanmal fulfills the above requirements the institution is obliged to arrange for post doctorate education of the pohanmal.

6. Opportunities for post doctorate education for the pohanmal must be approved by the Council of the Faculty and the University Senate. Comment: Hard work and achievement of recognition and fame in the field of instruction can bring this period down to three years. At the end of three years, if the Council of the Faculty and the University

Senate approve, post doctorate education for the pohanmal will be provided.

7. Each pohanmal must have the title of doctor but every doctor cannot be called a pohanmal.

III. Pohanual.

1. Pohanmal can be promoted to pohanual rank after fulfilling the requirements of these regulations and receiving post doctorate education.

2. He can receive his bonus salary only if he teaches or conducts research at the university.

3. A pohanual is required to teach for ten years. In the first five years he must translate five important scientific works and write one standard work.

4. After his fifth year, if he has fulfilled the requirements, he may be considered for promotion to a pohanand position.

IV. Pohanand.

1. A pohanand can hold the position of pohanand after completing the requirements of article 3.

2. Promotion to the position of pohanand has no requirements other than gaining recognition in the university environment, and earning a reputation in a field in local, national and international institutions.

The granting of the position of pohanand requires approval of the University Senate and the Ministry of Education.

4. Pohanand is the highest and final academic rank in the country.

(In applying and revising these regulations permission of the author is required.)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's Anis in its editorial stressed the need of an orchestra specialising in playing folk music.

It is true that Radio Afghanistan, during the past several years, has been trying to collect and record local songs. The people's desire to hear such songs has been partly met but still there are a great number of folk songs which have been overlooked, said the paper.

Anis suggested that Municipalities, with the cooperation of the Directorates of the Information and Culture Ministry in the provinces form troupes of folk singers to give concerts from time to time. These authorities should also see that locally made musical instruments are used by these folk singers, added the paper.

If the folk singers are encouraged and properly organised they will not only be a source of entertainment for the people of their respective provinces but arrangements can be also be made for them to travel frequently to various parts of the country and entertain the people, suggested the paper. Each provincial troupe should wear its own local costumes, the editorial suggested.

The paper expressed the hope that Radio Afghanistan with the cooperation of the Afghan Art Theatre carry out this suggestion to enrich music in the country.

In the same issue of Anis a letter to the editor discussed the question of beggars in the country.

Basic and constructive measures have been adopted to help the have-nots by establishing welfare institutes, said the writer. Still we see a number of men, women, and small girls and boys, some disabled and some sick and old, as well as some greedy ones on the streets begging for help, pointed out the writer, Mohammad Hesan Barjasta.

When you are around Puli-Khesti you see some bare foot children in poor clothes making disgusting scenes and at the end of the day the same children are seen in cafes and cinemas, asserted the writer.

Long ago, the government established a House of Destitutes where the poor, disabled and old people are housed, clothed, fed and taught crafts, said the writer. He expressed

the hope the house of Destitutes would see that all the beggars were taken there.

Saturday's Islah editorially welcomed the proposal of the Ministry of Justice to establish a reform house.

After giving a short list of the advantages of a reform house where the juvenile delinquents are taught, the paper said if the proposal of the Ministry of Justice is put into practice it will be a great step forward in helping a number of children who for one reason or another commit criminal acts.

In the same issue of Islah a letter writer said that the Rural Development Department should pay more attention to areas which are at a distance from provincial centres.

Nejrab is one of the populous, fertile and important woleswalis of Kapisa Province. In this area most of the people are engaged in farming, said the writer Mohammad Ayub from Nejrab. But as far as health and education are concerned

this area has remained in an underdeveloped stage. The great majority of the people are illiterate and they lack the essential means to stay in good health.

The writer urged the Rural Development Department particularly to see that a rural development project is launched in Nejrab so that by the establishment of more schools and health centres the people can overcome from illiteracy and diseases.

Another letter writer inquired that why the building of the Municipality has so far not been completed.

The building is located in the best part of the city and construction started a long time ago, noted the writer, Baideky.

The Municipality is interested in seeing that all buildings being constructed in the city are completed on time. But how can the Municipality fulfil this task if it is indifferent about its own building, inquired the writer.

WORLD PRESS

The USSR papers Saturday devoted their leading articles to domestic problems. Pravda writes about the tasks of the country's live-stock breeders in the period of the completion of the wintering of the cattle. Trud devotes its leading article to the forthcoming elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Pravda correspondent Ivan Shebedrov writes from Hanoi about the tense situation in Saigon and other South Vietnamese towns where students and radical-minded Buddhists are opposing the Saigon military junta and demand the creation of a national government.

Professor Y. Borisov, commentator of the newspaper *sovetkaya Rossia* on international relations, writes about the contradictions in the "Common market".

He writes that the conference of the ministerial council of the European Economic Community in Brussels failed to reach agreement on any issue.

The Washington Evening Star in its Friday issue says "Peking's insulting rejections of Russia's invi-

tation to attend the 23rd communist party congress in Moscow seems a designed effort to end relations between the two communist countries."

The New York Times seems no end in sight to the Sino-Soviet rupture while the present leaders of both nations are in power.

The Times says: "Both countries are using ideological arguments only to justify conclusions reached on grounds of national interest."

Daily Telegraph says Erhard has put forward a proposal worth praising. West Germany realises her responsibility, to the western alliance, concludes the paper.

The Kuala Lumpur Straits Times said Friday there was ground for fears that the Tashkent Peace Agreement between India and Pakistan would be shortlived.

The influential English-language daily said it was true there had been withdrawal from front line positions, agreement on reduction of forces in Kashmir, and restoration of many broken links.

Twelve-Day GATT Conference Opens In Geneva

GENEVA, March 27—Trade leaders from practically all of the 67 members of GATT opened a 12-day conference in Geneva this week to deal with world trade problems.

GATT—The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—is a multilateral, intergovernmental accord which came into operation in 1948. It seeks to liberalise trade—to lower the barriers which hinder free passage of goods from one country to another.

GATT achievements can affect the price of rice in Asia or cotton textiles in the United Kingdom, the price of a pair of boots in Baluchistan or a pot of glue in Gambia, how much profit a wheat farmer can make on a bumper crop or how much profit a retailer can expect on box of matches.

GATT's starting point lies in the Atlantic Charter and the lend-lease agreements of world war two. Its participants seek together a global trade system based on non-discrimination and aimed at higher standards of living to be achieved through fair, full and free exchange of goods and services.

A Tariff-negotiating session was held in Geneva in 1947 and concessions resulting from these talks were written into an agreement—GATT—which was signed by 23 nations and which included a set of rules to prevent the concessions from being frustrated by other protective devices.

GATT is the only international instrument of the last two decades which lays down rules for the conduct of trade and which has been accepted by a high proportion of the world's trading nations—both developed and developing.

The text of GATT, embodies reciprocal rights and obligations, and contains essentially four fundamental principles:

—Trade should be conducted, on a basis of non-discrimination. All signatories are bound by a clause which says any concession extended to another signatory must be extended to all.

—If protection is afforded to domestic producers it shall be solely through customs tariffs. Thus import quotas are ruled out.

—GATT partners consult one another to see that none suffers injury to its trading interests.

—GATT provides a framework for negotiations for reducing tariffs and other trade barriers and codifying these reductions.

There have been five major tariff-cutting conferences within GATT: In Geneva in 1947; at Annecy, France, in 1949; at Torquay, England, in 1951; and in Geneva in 1956 and 1960-61.

A sixth opened formally in Geneva in 1964 and is continuing. This is the "Kennedy Round," named after the late U.S. President. He proposed to congress legislation that would enable the United States to take part

for the first time in negotiations for across-the-board tariff reductions. The U.S. Congress passed the legislation, which is known as the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

The Kennedy Round is concerned with liberalising trade in both industrial and agricultural products. For factory products 50 percent was agreed as the working hypothesis for the general rate of linear reduction. For farm products the negotiations aim at significant liberalisation.

With the trade expansion act due to lapse next year, 1966 is regarded as "the year of decision" for these negotiations. The importance of the GATT trading code can be measured by the fact that it is accented and applied by nations whose foreign trade represents 80 per cent of all world trade—countries from all parts of the world and in all stages of development, united in the conviction that it is beneficial to expand world trade in an orderly way.

GATT's trade-expansion efforts have been increasingly focused on the specific trade and development problems of new nations. Of the 23 original signatories, 10 were developing countries. Today, of the 67 members, 44 are developing countries.

New articles to the General Agreement were formulated last year in an effort to ensure that less-developed countries can increasingly find the means to raise living standards and promote rapid economic development through international trade.

UK Parties Oppose Immigrant Bloc Voting

Britain's two chief political parties Friday condemned signs that the nation's one million Commonwealth immigrants are mobilising bloc voting—or abstention—in next Thursday's general election.

Organisations representing India, Pakistani and West India immigrants in Birmingham issued a joint statement Thursday night urging block action that would hurt Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government at the polls.

In protests at Labour's failure to follow up its opposition to the first

Conservative controls on Commonwealth immigration in 1962—in fact the Labour government has tightened them—the organisations urged people of their race to abstain from voting in two marginal Labour-held seats.

The two seats—one held by a 470 majority over the Conservatives and the other by a 1,125 margin—could now conceivably be lost by Labour.

The new trend is in direct contrast with the race issue in the 1964 campaign, when some Labour seats were believed lost because of right-

wing propaganda that a Labour government would ease the immigration controls. Whites swung behind the Conservatives.

In other parts of the country there are now signs that coloured vote will be organised in favour of the Labour Party.

This looks like happening at the notorious race-conscious midlands towns of Smethwick, where former Foreign Secretary Patrick Gordon Walker's defeat in the last contest

(Contd. on page 4)

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"Highway Of Conquest" Tries To Give A Factual Account Of Afghanistan's History

This topical and timely book is a welcome to the scanty supply of scholarly works on Afghanistan. Professor Arnold Fletcher deserves applause for taking pains in putting together a comprehensive, objective, and factual account of Afghanistan's history.

As a historian, he has succeeded admirably in remaining committed only to the observations and statements of facts. Fletcher's background more than qualifies him for this important study. He started research on this book about seventeen years ago when he worked for two years (1948-50) in Afghanistan on study fellowships twice more in 1956 and 1962.

During these long years, the author has maintained friendship with many Afghans whose association has provided insight into the subject and a unique opportunity for the author to absorb the Afghan's thinking. Thus, the study is not written purely from a Westerner's point of view.

The book starts with the introduction of the Afghan land, "A compact nation-state with an area of about 270,000 square miles". The anthropometric and serological discussions of Pushtoons, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Hazaras, Nuristanis and others provide a good account of major Afghan ethnic groups whose religion, Islam, as interpreted by the system of Abu Hanifah is the legal code (Ch. 11).

"By nature the Afghans are a hospitable and friendly people willing to accept any sort of behaviour from a foreigner, however much it may clash with Afghan customs or religious beliefs." (P. 22) Ancient Afghanistan is traced from the Paleolithic period to modern Afghanistan (1747) including the Archaemenial rulers, Alexander of Macedon, the Ephthalites, Kushans, Sultan Muhammad, the Ghoris, Genghis Khan, the Moghul dynasty and other famous Asian rulers who entered Afghanistan. At one time or another, Afghanistan was called Aryana, Bactria, Khorasan, and other (Ch. III).

Chapter IV covers the period starting with the birth of modern Afghanistan in 1747 by its founding father, Ahmed Shah Baba. The fall of this dynasty (Ch. V) and the beginning of British intervention in Afghanistan (Ch. VI) give an excellent account of feuding princes who provide foreign entree into the country. Details of the first and second Anglo-Afghan wars are meticulously recorded in Chapters VII, VIII, and IX. Detailed analysis of the repressive policies of Abdur Rahman (the "Iron Amir") (Ch. X), the Anglo-Russian rivalry in Afghanistan (Ch. XI), and the peaceful generation of Amir, Habibullah (Ch. XI) demonstrates the author's perception of Afghan's political naivete and explains why Afghans make good leaders but poor followers. The third Anglo-Afghan war (Ch. XIII) provides a well documented account of Afghanistan victory over the British, explains the people's zest for freedom, and how the British position in Asia had deteriorated in 1920's.

King Amanullah's dreams of

modernization and his vision of greatness (Ch. XIV) is accurately traced down to the Afghan revolution (Ch. XV) and opposition to Amanullah's western innovations. The policies of Late Nadir Shah (founder of the present Afghan royal dynasty), events of the period between World Wars (Ch. XVI), the issue of Pushtoonistan (Ch. XVII), Afghanistan's role in the cold war including U.S. and Soviet aid rivalry (Ch. XVIII) and what the future holds for Afghanistan (Ch. XIX) are presented rigorously with depth and foresight. The content of this book succinctly reveals an ancient and crowded history of Afghanistan; a good deal of which has not been set down by its friends.

Dr. Fletcher's observations about Afghanistan's recent achievements are somewhat generous as he states, "Anyone who has had the opportunity to study the Afghan scene since the close of World War II cannot but be impressed by the remarkable progress made by the country."

And of the future, he states, "In any event, it is probable that Afghanistan will play an important role in the Asia of tomorrow. Not numerous and without any wealth of natural resources, the Afghans have always demonstrated qualities of spirit and character that have aroused the admiration even of their enemies. Perhaps, after all the greatest single resource of a country is its people; and in this Afghanistan is rich indeed." (P. 287).

Dr. Fletcher's relaxed and lucid presentation makes reading this book not only educational but also a pleasure.

Moscow Stars Festival Planned For Early May

The traditional "moscow star" festival this year will be a great fete not only of music and the stage but also of fine arts. It will be held from May 5 to 13th.

Yekaterina Furtseva, the Minister of Culture of the USSR, said at a press conference in Moscow: this week three interesting displays will be open at the time of the festival. Visitors will have a rare opportunity of viewing the works of Niko Piroshmanishvili, one of the most original artists of the late 19 and the early 20 century, whose works overwhelm by plasticity, wealth of imagination and unusual gifts of colour.

Works by the biggest Soviet painter Martiros Saryan and several other world-known masters, including Tair Salakhov, will be displayed in Moscow's biggest hall at a retrospective trans-Caucasian art exhibition in Moscow's biggest hall.

There will also be an exhibition of works by Japanese painters and graphic artists of different ages.

Works by Russian and Soviet artists including icons and rare Russian handicrafts will be on sale in one of the Moscow halls during the festival.

Who Should Do What By A. H. Walleh

My wife tells me I am crazy,
Slow, absent-minded and lazy.
Throwing carelessly crumbs of bread,
I would never dare to make my bed.
I have no idea which kid is sick,
And cannot tell their ages quick.
And complete failure as a husband.
I might have made a good brigand.
My policy is not to say a word,
Leading her to believe I am absurd.
My family is the whole nation,
Saying good-by to frustration.
In order to be a democracy,
Uproot we must the autocracy.
Giving the right job to the right men,
Not using blotter instead of pen.
But it is so terribly agonising.
To see our right men "merchandizing".

Hollywood Starlets, U.S. Troops In Vietnam

New Orleans, March 24, (Reuters) — An American baptist minister said Thursday that visits by voluptuous Hollywood starlets to Vietnam have done more to undermine the morale of the U.S. fighting man than Viet Cong bullets.

American servicemen facing the Viet Cong are now threatened by a new insidious enemy — the visiting starlets, warned the Rev. Bob Harrington, just back from Vietnam.

Just one starlet can undo the work of 100 Viet Congs, he declared.

Chapel attendance drops, letter-writing home falls off and venereal disease increases after their visits, the Rev. Harrington said.

Seven Kinds Of Karakul Fur Produced Here



Female Karakul lambs are not killed so that the flock may grow larger.

There are two theories about the origin of the exquisite fur known as karakul or Persian lamb. Taking into view the recent Syrian finds, some are of the opinion that the karakul producing sheep originally belonged to Syria and Palestine, from where they were taken to Bokhara and Afghanistan's northern regions by Arabian shepherds. Some others believe that they originally belonged to Bokhara.

It has, however, been found that the sheep brought into Russian Turkestan and the northern parts of Afghanistan were really Arabian sheep and not the karakul kind at all. And the Syrian excavations show that the sheep fossils found there were not those of karakul but of a kind of Arabian tailless sheep.

Research in this field has shown that the karakul sheep emerged later as a result of cross breeding among the sheep of the existing Arabian and local breeds in the process of mutation. Thus, it is clear that Karakul lambs were born from ordinary sheep, but had a new type of soft curly fur quite different from that of the parent sheep. As time progressed, the Karakul lambs were separated from the ordinary sheep and the herds rapidly divided. The karakul lambs began to yield the beautiful, soft furs which sophisticated European ladies so admire.

Consequently, the majority of the Afghan farmers is wholly or partly at the mercy of the merchants and traders, a situation which handicaps efficient marketing and discourages initiative on the part of the farmers, thus delaying the growth of agricultural productivity.

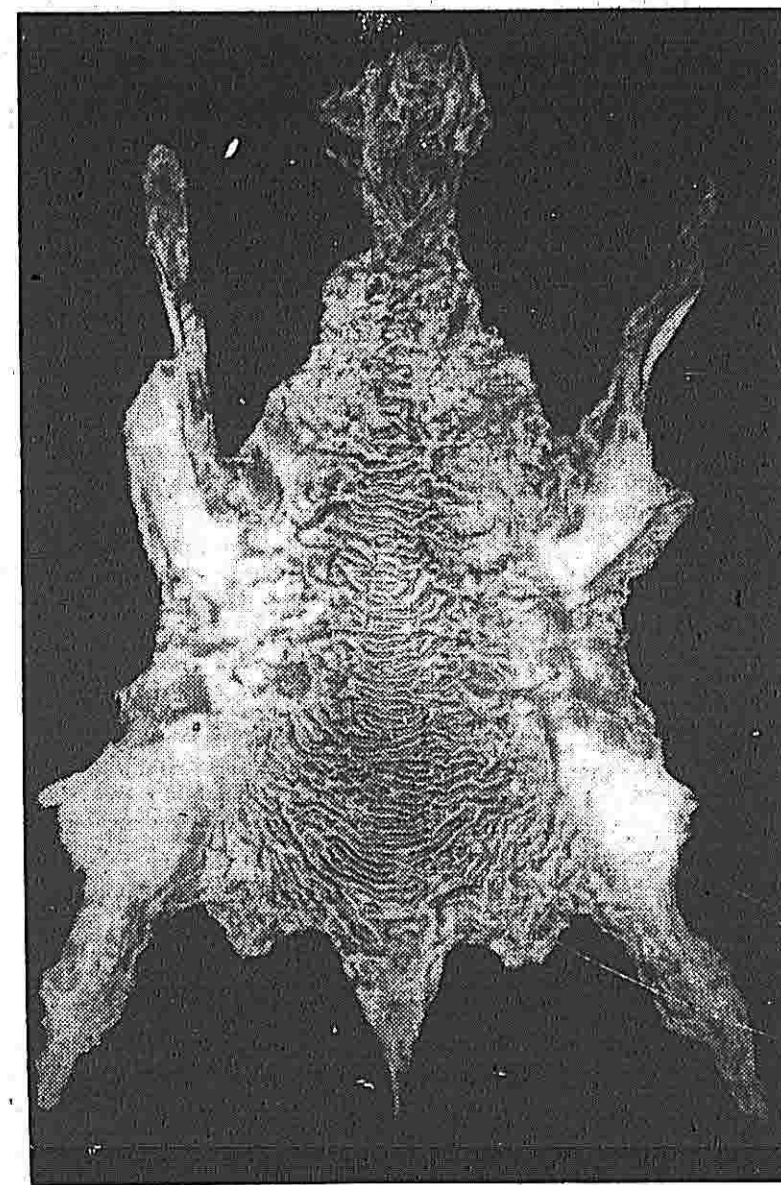
To reduce the effect of such moneylenders, the government has established agricultural and cottage industries banks and asked Da Afghanistan Bank, Bank-e-Mille and Pashtany Tejaraty Bank to extend credit to individual farmers or farmers' organisations and agricultural co-operatives. During 1963 a total of 500 million afghanis was provided to cotton, karakul, and wool producers. In 1965 the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank alone extended 56 million afghanis to karakul co-operatives.

Agricultural and cottage industries banks are going to be strengthened by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development branch of the World Bank in order to help co-operatives as well as other farmers by providing them with short term and long term credit at low rates of interest for livestock and land improvement work, purchase of large and small agricultural implements, equipment, machinery, animals, seeds, processing plants such as tanneries, packinghouses, warehouses, stores and other facilities for producing, processing or storing.

There are 13 Karakul Marketing Co-operatives in Afghanistan. These have been set up in Jozjan, Faryab, and Balkh provinces. The capital raised by them is 46 million afghanis and the number of members is 9,559.

These co-operatives collect pelts from their members, tan and sort them and then sell them locally or abroad. They have been formed to improve the situation with regard to heavy marketing costs low farm returns and unnecessary middlemen. The co-operatives are to ensure maximum farm prices to their members.

Recently a Union of Co-operatives has been established in Kabul to co-ordinate, unify and provide overall facilities for member co-operatives. Until these co-operatives acquire their own skilled management, they will be assisted administratively and technically by the field services of the Ministry of Agriculture. A programme is under consideration for establishing similar co-operatives for processing, marketing and for producers, e.g., for cotton marketing, irrigation, carpets, wool, fruit, and vegetables.



A sample white Karakul pelt. While these kinds of pelts are better liked at home, black pelts are preferred in Europe and America.

As in other developing countries, Afghanistan has three main difficulties:

- 1) High interest rate on credit.
- 2) Obligation to market produce through the merchants who supply credit. This puts the producers in an awkward bargaining position. Most of the merchants force the producers to sell their products before the harvest. The returns received by the producers under the type of scale are often less than 50 per cent of the market value.
- 3) Most other farmers have to market their products immediately after harvest when the prices are normally at the lowest, while the possibility of holding them until later might improve their position substantially.

The following kinds of karakul furs are produced in Afghanistan:

1. The black kind which includes black-blue, reddish-black, jet black, greyish-black, silver, and grey tints.
2. The grey kind has whitish-grey, blueish-grey, black and white mingled, dark-grey, and light grey colours.
3. Brown karakul furs range from deep to light brown.
4. Golden karakul has a unique reddish gold and deep brown-gold colour.
5. The red karakul is orange in colour, dappled with gold.
6. Dappled karakul has brown hair mingled with white.
7. White karakul, pure white in colour, is the rarest kind.

As there is a great demand for the grey skins, Afghan breeders tend to concentrate on getting more of this kind, with the result that there has been a 50 per cent increase in grey fur recently.

Karakul breeders usually have flocks ranging from 50 to 1,000 sheep, sometimes more. The flocks graze in high plateau pastures. The proportion is one ram to 59 to 100 sheep. The lambs are born after five months. The karakul pelts are characterised by intricate circular or semicircular pat-

terns on the head, back, stomach and other parts of the body. The patterns are found in 120-day old embryos, and attain perfection at birth. As the lambs grow, the fur patterns become undistinguished, and finally disappear completely. Therefore the lamb is usually killed at birth, or by the third day at the latest.

Great skill is needed in skinning the lambs so that the skins are kept spotless. The pelts are then cleaned and immersed in saline water, after which a mixture of oat flour, salt, and water is rubbed into them and they are left in the sun to dry. After the pelts are dried they are painstakingly sorted according to pattern and packed separately.

Karakul skins find a ready market in Europe where fashionable women love to wear karakul coats, scarves, hats and muffs.

Recently our karakul exports were reorganised on a broader basis and only the nationals of Afghanistan are now permitted to export the furs.

Some years ago a karakul company was started in Kabul. It has been instrumental in expanding the trade rapidly. Now, besides Britain, the U.S. has become one of the importers of our karakul pelts. The Afghan government is paying serious attention to improving the quality of karakul furs exported so that Afghanistan can find new markets for them.

Some of the projects undertaken are as follows:

1. Developing the quality of the fur as regards design, colour and size.
2. Treating and drying the pelts by scientific methods.
3. Improving the sorting and packing procedures by using modern and up-to-date techniques.
4. Better advertising.
5. Endeavouring to widen karakul markets.

Afghanistan's karakul producing provinces are Kataghan, Mazar-i-Sharif and Farah. Those provinces produce nearly ten million pelts annually. The skins are exported to London and New York and bring in £ 14 to £ 15 million annually.



Last week a ten-day exhibition of Bulgarian architectural designs was opened at the exhibition hall of the Ministry of Information and Culture. This picture shows one of the many buildings designed by Bulgarian architects and built during the recent years.

The Exhibition which is called "A glance at the designing and architecture in Bulgaria", was inaugurated by Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Najim Aria.

In his speech the Bulgarian Ambassador, Gochev enumerated the successes scored by Bulgarian architects in international competitions and hoped that the exhibition will be of interest to Afghan engineers and architects and will serve the cause of mutual acquaintance between the peoples of Afghanistan and Bulgaria.

The picture shows a hotel, designed and built by Bulgarian architects and engineers, located in a sunny Bulgarian beach.

Home Briefs

HERAT, March 27.—The extension of a telephone line between the centre of Herat and Zende Jan Woleswali was completed last week. The line was extended for over 50 kilometres during four months.

KABUL, March 27.—The Daily Anis plans to print its Friday edition in 16 pages this year. Now the paper prints eight pages on Fridays. Mohammad Shafie Rahguzar, the editor of the paper who was commenting on the 40th anniversary of Anis, marked March 21, said that he hoped that the contents of the paper will also be improved during this year.

Bloc Voting

(Contd. from page 2)
was blamed on his liberal stand on the race issue.

The local head of the Indian workers' association there has said that the new labour candidate, bearded Shakespearean actor Andrew Faulds, is almost certain to get all 900 Indian votes in the town. He has come out strong against any immigration controls. Chancellor of the exchequer James Callaghan is assured of an organised coloured vote—which could have a major long-term impact on British politics.

"I would deplore any attempt to organise voting in this country on the basis of the emergence of any race, colour, creed relationship," he said at Labour's daily election press conference.

People should judge these issues on their merits and not according to some particular grouping to which they happen to belong, he said.

Conservative opposition Leader Edward Heath told his press conference: "Voting must remain an individual matter and be secret."

On the call for coloured people to abstain from voting in the two key Birmingham seats, he commented: "I regret anything which tries to persuade people not to vote."

Heath recalled that African nationalists had refused to register as voters under Rhodesia's 1961 constitution and added: "If they had, the position might well be very different there."

"I regret this development in Britain. It seems to be a translation of a technique which is sometimes used in developing countries."

So far there have been no real outbreaks of the 1964 race riots between Labour and Conservative candidates.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, who represents a midlands constituency, first noted this change 10 days ago and Callaghan confirmed Friday: "Some of the issues which has disfigured the 1964 campaign are not figuring as largely today."

But Libera Party spokesman Lord Byers told his press conference that a Conservative party candidate at the southwest London constituency of Norwood had appealed to colour prejudice in his election address.

Conservatives hold the seat with only a 451-vote majority over Labour, and the opposition party candidate says in his election address "in my opinion what we need is to disperse throughout the rest of the country those immigrants we already have here."

Lord Byers declared: "This is a clear reference to coloured people. It certainly doesn't refer to the Irish or to Europeans. It is in fact an appeal to colour prejudice, and I hope that Heath will condemn these tactics openly before polling day." (Reuter)

Wilson Announces 7-Point Plan For Britain's Economy

LONDON, March 27, (DPA).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson Saturday announced an eight-point Labour Party plan for curing Britain's ailing economy.

He made it quite clear that economics would be theme number one in the closing stages of the campaign for the general election on March 31.

Addressing an election meeting in Manchester, northern England, he said the main targets of a future Labour government in the economic field would be—

1. more investments,

HO CHI MINH SAYS VIET CONG WILL WIN VIETNAM WAR

TOKYO, March 27 (AP).—President Ho Chi Minh has predicted that the Viet Cong eventually would win the Vietnam war, China News Agency said Sunday.

"There will be difficulties ahead in the struggle against U.S. aggression, and for national salvation," the President said. But the United States "is bound to fail, and Vietnam is bound to win."

The agency said the North Vietnamese President made the statement at a meeting in Hanoi last Friday in marking the 35th anniversary of the Vietnam Labour Youth Union.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal opening the work on the extension of the pipeline in Khwaja Gogerdak, Sheberghan.

France Makes Plans To Close 23 NATO Bases On Its Soil

PARIS, March 27, (Reuter).—The French government is preparing concrete proposals for liquidating the 23 American and Canadian military bases in France and for arranging the transfer outside France of SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe), at present near Paris.

A government source said Friday night: "these proposals will be based on the principle that the measures taken shall not weaken either the security of France or that of any of her 14 Atlantic allies," the source added.

The proposals will probably not be submitted until all the NATO governments have replied to France's memorandum giving notice that she is withdrawing from NATO integration, the source said.

Replies have been received so far from President Johnson, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Italian President Giuseppe Saragat and West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard according to the source.

Another Reuter report says the Philippine government plans to get France out of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation.

The Manila Daily Bulletin said in a front-page story that the move surfaced Friday as Secretary of Foreign Affairs Narciso Ramos indicated that the Philippines would ask France to clarify her stand in the regional defence alliance on the anti-communist effort in South Vietnam and Laos.

The Philippines Herald, also in a front-page story, said the move would take place at the SEATO June ministerial conference in Canberra, Australia.

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New Yorkers Protest Against Vietnam War

NEW YORK, March 27, (DPA).—Some 20,000 New Yorkers jammed the city's famous Fifth Avenue for three hours Saturday in a protest demonstration against the war in Vietnam. Conspicuous among the marching demonstrators were several veterans of the Second World War and the Korean War, wearing their military caps and some of them displaying their war medals.

The demonstration differed from others in that there were also large numbers of elderly people taking part. The march was organised by the Committee

for the Vietnam Peace parade, under the chairmanship of Protestant Pastor A. Muste.

There was no evidence of Viet Cong influence, nor were any slogans or banners supporting the Viet Cong or North Vietnam to be seen.

At the Central Park mall, a large square in New York Central Park, the demonstrators made speeches condemning the Vietnam war.

Strong detachments of police maintained law and order and there were no serious incidents. There was only one counter-de-

monstration by people supporting U.S. policy in Vietnam or demanding an even tougher American line.

According to a Reuter despatch in Washington about 200 people Saturday paraded in front of the White House protesting against Vietnam war. The shouted slogans: "Make love, not war," "bring the boys home" and "stop the bombing."

The demonstration was one of a series of protests all over the country this weekend, against U.S. Vietnam policy. They have been organised by the National Coordinating Committee to end the war in Vietnam.

In Cologne, about 250 West German students protested against U.S. intervention in Vietnam with leaflets calling American Vietnam policy "genocide," police said.

The students, from university political groups, bore placards reading "Yanks out of Vietnam" and protested against possible support by the West German government for U.S. Vietnam policy.

In Saigon striking students Saturday slung anti-American slogans across main street of the northern city of Hue in continued demonstrations against South Vietnam's ruling military junta.

They appeared to have rejected the new plan to give the country an elected civilian government by early 1967, announced by Prime Minister Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky Saturday night.

The slogans, written in English, accused the U.S. of conspiring to hinder the return of civilian rule in South Vietnam and attacked Prime Minister Ky.

Government sources here said Saturday that the 35 year-old Prime Minister would broadcast to the nation Saturday night in an effort to restore calm after two weeks of political agitation against the ruling group of nine generals.

According to an AP dispatch a Buddhist youth rally in Saigon attended by about 10,000 persons broke up Saturday night with about 200 persons marching a mile (1.6 km) from the Buddhist institute before police dispersed them with two smoke grenades.

There were no reports of injuries. No banners had appeared inside the institute when Thien Thien Minh, head of Buddhist youth affairs addressed the group and told them not to do anything until further notice by the institute.

But the demonstrators who began the march unfurled one banner that said "Save the national sovereignty." Another read "Bring democracy and destroy colonialism." Some of the demonstrators carried the flag of South Vietnam.

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UK-USSR Disarm Talks End In Moscow Monday

MOSCOW, March 27, (AP).—The British disarmament minister Saturday ended a round of talks with Soviet officials on nuclear problems without any new proposals on ideas appearing from either side. British sources said.

The minister, Lord Chalfont, talked for the second straight day with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko after a sightseeing trip to Leningrad. Chalfont will fly back to London Monday.

Chalfont told reporters that he and Gromyko had fully discussed the possibilities of agreement on banning the spread of control of nuclear weapons. They also discussed obstacles to an agreement.

Gromyko made it clear that the Soviet government feels that nuclear weapons sharing arrangements in NATO, and particularly the possible West German role was the main

issue, Chalfont said.

The British sources said later that the talks had gone over the same old ground covered when Chalfont was here with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson last month.

Roshchin Replaces Tsarapkin As USSR Head At Geneva

GENEVA, March 27, (DPA).—The Soviet chief delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, Semyon Tsarapkin, who was recalled to Moscow on Tuesday left here for home via Paris Thursday.

Before his departure, Tsarapkin presented his temporary successor, Alexei Roshchin, to the seventeenth session of the conference.

Tsarapkin said only a few hurried words before leaving for the airport. He had been in Geneva for eight years.

Alexei Alexeyevich Roshchin, who is to lead the Soviet team at the Geneva disarmament talks, is a professional diplomat with wide international experience.

Roshchin is at present head of the second European division of the Soviet Foreign Ministry which deals with the affairs of Britain and parts of the Commonwealth.

Ministry Distributes Silk Worm's Eggs

KABUL, March 27.—More than 16,900 packages of silk worms' eggs have been distributed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation during past Afghan year among people, an official of the Ministry said Saturday.

Each package contains 12 grammes of silk worm eggs. They were distributed the week before the New Year's day.

Each package was sold for Af. 60 in Nangarhar, Kunduz, Baghlan, Badakhshan, Samangan, Balkh, Jozjan, Faryab, Herat and Pakthia provinces.



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