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## Kabul Times (April 16, 1966, vol. 5, no. 19)

Bakhtar News Agency

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NEWSP

FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT

# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT

VOL. V, NO. 19.

KABUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1966, (HAMAL 27, 1345, S.H.)

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His Majesty the King inspects one of the objects found in recent excavations in Hadda. Dr. Mostamandi, leader of the excavation party, explains the find.

## Buddhists Recognise Ky's Regime As Interim Government, Election Details To Be Announced

### U.S. Rep. Ford Criticises Honolulu Conference

SAIGON, April 16, (Reuters).—South Vietnam's Buddhists yesterday called off their campaign against the military government, announcing they were satisfied with a promise of early elections.

DPA adds: In Washington, the U.S. State Department Friday took note of reports that the Buddhist leaders approved the South Vietnam government's plan to hold early elections and accepted the military regime as the interim government until the elections.

It declined specific comment on the developments, however.

In relaying new South Vietnam developments to newsmen, department spokesman Robert McCloskey said that "the Vietnam people are continuing to work on their political problems" and I would not want to offer any further comment.

He pointed out that the national political forum adjourned after agreeing to hold elections for a constituent assembly within three to five months.

Chief of state Nguyen Van Thieu, McCloskey noted, had signed a decree providing for the elections and that he is expected to sign another decree outlining election details.

"The Buddhist Institute met late Friday and was reported to have approved the plan for elections, including acceptance of the present government through the interim period", McCloskey related.

He also reported that it was the department's information that the Hue and Da Nang radio stations continued to oppose the present government headed by Premier Nguyen Cao Ky.

AP adds: In San Diego, California, Republican House leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, said Friday President Johnson's Honolulu conference with Premier Nguyen Cao Ky of South Vietnam was a bad mistake.

He said the conference was "the cause of the current political and civil unrest in Vietnam".

"Mr. Johnson stirred up sharp political rivalries in Vietnam by demonstrating all-out support for one individual", said Ford. Speaking at a meeting of Republican associates, "master politician that he is, he should have known better. It was then that the Buddhists began calling Ky an American puppet".

He added that the recent turmoil in Vietnam could result in a government which will sue for peace with the Viet Cong and demand U.S. withdrawal.

## U.S. Professors To Visit Kabul

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 16.—Prof. George W. McNelly, Associate Dean of Purdue University's School of Technology, will leave in a week for Afghanistan to confer with the Director of the Afghan-American programme at Kabul University.

McNelly will be accompanied on the 21-day trip by Prof. Peter Chiarulli, Illinois Institute of Technology. He also will meet with two Purdue professors now teaching at the Afghan institution, Prof. John McIntyre, civil engineering technology, and Nick Poulton, electrical engineering technology.

Purdue is one of 11 American universities in an Afghan-American consortium working to train Afghan professors for Kabul University. McNelly is a member of the consortium's steering committee.

A part of the programme includes sending Kabul students to American universities for advanced training so that they can replace American instructors now at Kabul. Four Afghan students are training, or have completed training, at Purdue.

## Seismic Activity Reported Near Tajikistan Capital

MOSCOW, April 16, (DPA).—The deep rifts in the body of the earth remaining after the famous earthquake in the mountains of Tajikistan SSR, 1949 have suddenly sprung to life.

According to a Tass report from Dushanbe, there were considerable tremors of the earths crust there last night, for the third time in the past five days.

The force of the tremours was up to five points.

165 kilometres away from the epicentre, they awakened the people of Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan.

This recurrence of seismic activity has interested seismologists who believe that an analysis of its causes and progress can provide data for important scientific generalisations and hypotheses.

A special commission consisting of prominent Tajik scientists has flown to the area.

## People's China Protests Sacking Of Embassy In Jakarta

PEKING, April 16, (Reuters).—China protested strongly to Indonesia today over the sacking of the Chinese embassy in Jakarta yesterday and warned Indonesia that she was pushing relations between the two countries to the verge of a complete split.

The embassy was attacked by about 2,000 screaming Indonesian Chinese. This followed a rally at which, the Chinese pledged loyalty to Indonesia, charged Peking with interfering in Indonesian affairs, and called for a break in diplomatic relations.

The note protested against "the

sanguinary crime committed by the Indonesia armed forces together with reactionary hooligans in raiding and damaging the Chinese embassy."

It demanded that Indonesia "immediately handle this incident in a way satisfactory to the Chinese government" and give a satisfactory reply.

It said a staff member had been shot in the chest and seriously wounded.

The raiders beat up and injured the embassy First Secretary Lu Tzu-Po, Deputy Military Attache Shih Hsin-Jen and three other Chinese diplomatic

officials, it said.

The note said the demonstration lasted three hours and that the attackers shouted when departing "Long live the U.S.A."

It said the attack constituted a serious step by the Indonesian government to disrupt relations between the two countries.

A new China News Agency report of the sacking said the attackers were supported by army troops and armoured cars.

Describing the incident at the Chinese Embassy Reuter said, they smashed

three cars, ripped the Chinese crest off the chancery, tore down the flag and replaced it with the Indonesian standard.

Jakarta garrison troops fired shots to halt the Chinese after they arrived at the embassy but were unsuccessful.

The demonstrators, Chinese and indigenous Indonesians who arrived to support them, finally left with a lorry load of confiscated food which they said they would ship to victims of recent floods in Java.

## His Majesty Visits Excavation Site In Hadda, Praises Archaeologists' Work

JALALABAD, April 16.—His Majesty the King Thursday visited an exhibition of Hadda findings by the first Afghan archaeological team held in the building of the department of Information and Culture. He later visited the actual site of the excavation few miles away from here.

The excavation in Tapaeh Shurtur of Hadda began one month ago in accordance with His Majesty's instructions.

As a result of these excavations a number of finds related to Buddhist civilisation have been discovered.

After visiting the exhibition, at

which among others, Mohammad Osman Sidki, the Minister of Information and Culture was also present, His Majesty said the aim of the expedition was to determine the extent of the work which could be accomplished by Afghan archaeologists who have been trained in this field.

His Majesty said fortunately despite very modest means the excavation has been successful and as a result of it valuable and interesting items have been obtained.

His Majesty the King also issued instructions to Sidki about the preservation of the discovered items.

During His Majesty's visit, the governor of the province, Commander of the military garrison, and president of the historical society were also present.

The excavation work is supervised by Dr. Shahi By Mustamandi and his wife. He said so far 13 stupas have been discovered from Shurtur. The finds are of marble, lime stone, and clay.

Mustamandi, who has worked at the site for the last month, said that among discovered items there are six Hellenistic statues on the basis of which we can move the history of Hadda from the third to fifth century.

The French archaeologists had determined the history of the site as between the third to fifth centuries.

The Buddhist religion is said to have penetrated from Hadda to other parts of Afghanistan and also to China.

Foreign archaeologists have worked at Hadda sites, previously.

At the end of the visit, His Majesty the King expressed his satisfaction to Mr. and Mrs. Mustamandi and others who have worked on the Tapa Shurtur site.

The expedition will resume at the end of hot season in Jalalabad.

## HM, PM Telegram Bazzaz; Flags To Fly At Half-Mast

KABUL, April 16.—Both His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal have sent condolence telegrams to Abdul Rahman Bazzaz, the acting president and Prime Minister of Iraq on the death of President Abdul Salam Aref who died in a helicopter crash Wednesday night.

Flags on Afghan state buildings will be flown at half mast for three days as sign of respect to late Aref.

The Iraqi Embassy here said that a book remains open at the embassy on Saturday and Sunday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. for visitors to express their sympathy over the tragedy.

## Gherman Titov To Visit Afghanistan

KABUL, April 16.—Soviet Cosmonaut Gherman Titov is to pay a week's visit to Afghanistan as guest of the Education Ministry, it was announced here Friday. The announcement said Titov, the second Soviet Cosmonaut to circle the earth, will arrive here in a few days time.

Titov, a member of the Council of Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society, at a gathering last year honouring Their Majesties the King and the Queen during their visit to the Soviet Union said in his speech that during his flight in his space ship he could easily see the wide Afghan deserts, green valleys and snow covered mountain peaks.

## First Asian Trade Fair To Be Held In Bangkok

BANGKOK, April 16, (Reuters).—The first Asian international trade fair will be held here from Nov. 17 to Dec. 10.

It is being organised by the Thai government and supported by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

The Thai government has selected a place at Hia Mak suburb for pavilions and other buildings which are costing \$23 million.

Thirty-seven nations including the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia, have said they will be taking part and the organisers estimate that at least a million people will attend.



Children presented flowers to Prime Minister Maiwandwal as he arrived in Mahmud Raqi, centre of Kapisa province last Thursday afternoon.

## STOP PRESS

SALISBURY, April 16, (Reuters).—Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith today admitted that the oil aboard the tanker Joanna V. at Beira was meant for Rhodesia—but he said his country has decided not to use it.

In an early morning broadcast to the Rhodesian people, Smith said his country—cut off from its normal oil supplies—had decided not to use the oil so as to avoid involving other countries in its dispute with Britain.

If Rhodesia carried out its plan to pump oil from the Joanna V, he said, "we are going to aggravate the position of people other than Rhodesians—I am referring to the Portuguese in Mozambique and those Greeks who are operating the tanker."



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## Training Our Farmers

The Amman conference on agriculture which was recently concluded discussed some of the important problems relating to the promotion of agriculture in Near East countries. The training of farm technicians and engineers, which was also discussed in the conference is of special interest to countries like Afghanistan, where agriculture forms the mainstay of the economy.

Modern agriculture requires not only tools, implements and extension services but also the right kind of personnel for making use of these implements in such a way as to ensure maximum efficiency and productivity.

The training of farm technicians and engineers requires great insight, planning and consistency of action. The problem becomes particularly acute in countries where the general level of technical know how is low and where there is an inherent psychological barrier between men and machines.

The developing nations need farm technicians who are not only well acquainted with the use and maintenance of farm equipment such as tractors, pumps, generators, etc., but should also have a fair knowledge of soil properties, use of fertilisers, methods of seed selection and sowing, water economy and irrigation.

The technicians should be posted to the countryside to work on the experimental or model farms and try to establish close contact with the farmers. The establishment of model farms should also be further encouraged. The technicians through their performance on the farms and contact with the farming communities will be able to render valuable service in training the farmers. Before popularising modern methods of agriculture it is necessary to convince the farmers of the advantages gained

from giving up traditional methods of cultivation. This can be done only by showing the practical results of using modern methods.

It should be pointed out that no training programme or the establishment of model farms can be undertaken without adequate funds. It is here that regional and international cooperation as well as assistance by FAO become indispensable.

## Interparliamentary Union

The Inter Parliamentary Union is holding its meeting in Australia for the first time since its inception 78 years ago.

The IPU, which for more than seven decades included only European countries, for the first time accepted Commonwealth countries in 1955.

Its present composition is highly interesting. For instance, Countries from Eastern Europe are participating. The 300 delegates meeting now in Sydney represent almost every section of man's philosophy of parliamentarianism.

The IPU which aims at building democracy and promoting contact among the parliaments of the world discussed the Congo situation at its 1961 meeting.

During its present session it is hoped that the IPU will discuss the policy of apartheid. However, the main theme of the present session of the IPU is democracy and its impact on the world.

IPU sessions, wherever they may be held, are of special interest to Afghanistan and the rise of parliamentarianism in this country should be of special significance to such a world organisation.

We hope to hear more about the progress of the present session and the resolutions which it may adopt.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

In order to maintain our people's health we must provide more and better facilities such as modern and well-equipped hospitals in various parts of the country, said Thursday's *Ishtah* in its editorial entitled the Good Nurse.

But the paper pointed out that the construction of modern hospitals alone does not help unless an adequate number of doctors and other personnel are trained to staff them.

When a hospital is built the people expect it to function properly and serve the patients satisfactorily. This aim can not be fulfilled unless the needed personnel are provided, noted the paper.

A hospital can be considered completed only when the patients feel secure which means doctors and nurses must discharge their duties with sincerity and a sense of responsibility added the paper.

Doctors and nurses have a great responsibility towards patients, because they hold the life of patients in their hands and only their consciences know whether they are treating patients as well as they can, said the paper.

Nurses should raise their standard of education to the extent possible. If the nurses are well-educated and know how to perform their jobs, it will greatly help the doctors and patients, suggested the paper.

It is true that today we have a number of well-educated nurses in the hospitals but the hospitals need more such nurses, said the paper.

The establishment of the Board of Nurses, by the Ministry of Public Health, will encourage courses and seminars through which nurses can expand their knowledge and become acquainted with modern nursing techniques.

Thursday's *Anis* published the first installment of the text of the Law for Political Parties.

According to a statement by the Ministry of Justice, before the final approval of the law which is now under deliberation by the Judicial Commission of the Wolesi Jirgah, the law is being published for public information.

The public and enlightened people are invited to give their views of the

proposed law through the press.

Thursday's *Anis* also editorially discussed the question of political parties.

The purpose of publication of the text of the Law for Political Parties in advance, said the paper, is to provide an opportunity for the enlightened class of the country to carefully study the provisions of the law and express their impartial views about it as they did in the case of the Press Law.

The paper expressed the hope that the publication of the views of the public on the proposed law will result in a law which could guarantee the interests of people and the country.

In the same issue of *Anis* a letter to the editor said the problem of lurches for government officials should be solved.

With the exception of a few ministries, the rest do not provide lunch for their employees and this shortcoming has created a lot of difficulties for the employees, said the writer Maghnum Surkhrodi.

Ministry officials leave their offices

at 11:30 and return around 2:00. This is not only a misuse of working hours but also slows down the functioning of their respective departments, asserted the writer.

Other ministry employees lunch at tea shops or nearby restaurants which do not practice good sanitation, and thereby endanger their health.

The writer urged the authorities concerned to see that lunch is provided at each ministry so that its officials eat at the Ministry's canteen without any threat to their health or any waste of time.

Another letter writer said that attention should be paid to unemployed drivers.

According to the decision of the Wolesi Jirgah in some government departments the number of vehicles in use may be reduced.

The writer Abdul Wahed expressed the hope that before such a decision is put into practice the government will also see that the jobless drivers are reemployed.

## WORLD PRESS

The Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* Wednesday charged that the U.S. was instigating reactionaries to begin open aggression against Cambodia, the New China News Agency reported.

It said following Thai troops "attacking the Cambodian post guarding the Preah Vihear temple April 3, U.S. and Thai planes repeatedly violated Cambodian air space over the temple April 9."

"In most fields of science Soviet scientists are ahead of the United States which until quite recently was the most advanced country", writes the magazine *Handan* evaluating Soviet achievements in space exploration.

The magazine notes that scientists throughout the world now attach particular importance to the Soviet system of training of scientific workers. It is not accidental the Iranian magazine goes on, that students from various

Asian and African countries who only a few years ago eagerly sought to study only in the United States or the highly developed West European countries are now turning their eyes towards the Soviet Union.

A Soviet space ship carrying two dogs, burned out in outer space about half a year prior to the historic first space flight of Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, according to Czechoslovak newspapers.

*Pravda* said that on Dec. 1960, a space ship of a similar type to the one used by Gagarin and taking the same orbit, had burned out when re-entering the atmosphere, due to a technical fault.

The *Daily Mail*, commenting on the Rhodesian crisis, said Tuesday: "Without South Africa's generous financial help and daily supply of petrol

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Impressions Of India:  
Dedicated Leaders, Emphasis On Research

This is the second article by the Editor-in-Chief of this paper giving his impressions of a three-week tour of India as a member of a press delegation.

One of our first engagements in the Indian capital was a visit to the houses of parliament. It was question hour at the Lok Sabha (the lower house). Various ministers were being questioned on matters of defence, foreign publicity, foreign minister's visit to Bhutan and the newsprint situation in India. I was particularly impressed by the spirit in which the question and answer period was conducted. It was one of friendship and working for common ideals. Questions thrown from the opposition to the government did not carry an undertone of malice or abuse, but they rather aimed at presenting an alternative approach. I was told in the lobby after the question hour that procedures of the house on that particular day were relatively mild. They sounded pretty lively to me.

That same day there was a debate on the country's food situation in the Rajya Sabha (the upper house). The Minister of Food and Agriculture had just given his statement on the government's endeavours to arrest the rise in the food price of non-rationed areas. There was more calm and serenity in this house. The public and press galleries were less crowded and the few that were present seemed to have taken refuge under the air conditioned roof of the Rajya Sabha to recover from their hang overs.

While in Delhi we also had occasion to meet some of the leading government personalities including the Ministers of External Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, Irrigation and Power and Education. My impression of these meetings and exchanges of view can be summarised in one simple sentence. They are all dedicated men, leading simple

lives and perserving hard to meet the challenge of creating a new India. They all expressed their willingness to further strengthen the bonds of friendship and amity already existing between India and Afghanistan.

Our meeting with the Indian External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh coincided with the departure of the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to the United States. During the course of conversation the Minister was asked whether Mrs. Gandhi would discuss Vietnam with President Johnson and whether she had any proposals for the ultimate solution of the Vietnamese problem. The Minister said although Mrs. Gandhi did not have any specific proposals on the issue, the issue was likely to be brought up during discussions. Anyway, he said, a fresh approach is needed, because the old approaches have proven their futility. He did not, however, elaborate what the fresh approach was likely to be. Asked what he thought about Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's suggestion for the establishment of a peace committee to solve the Vietnam problem, he said India welcomes any idea and effort which could prove useful in resolving the crisis and ending bloodshed in that part of the world.

In Delhi the delegation also visited the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. This is an organisation with a vast network of agencies throughout India. The organisation endeavours to find indigenous application of known scientific facts with a view to helping industry.

India evolved a policy for scientific research right after gaining independence. Huge sums of money are being spent to increase the number and improve the quality of personnel engaged in research work, to study the country's natural resources with a view to their better utilisation. At first glance it appears that all

this is a sort of luxury spending. The effect of research, however, is definitely felt in various fields of industry.

One of the council's branches we visited in Calcutta was the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute. Ever since its establishment in 1950 the Institute has been following a programme to:

—Survey, evaluate and use of raw materials.

—Develop substitutes for essential imported raw materials and articles.

—Improve the quality of production.

—Develop processes for manufacturing hitherto imported articles.

—Study of mica with special emphasis on the utilisation of mica wastes.

The Institute spends a little over 2,500,000 rupees annually. It is, however, backing an industry throughout the country which produces more than 400,000,000 rupees worth of ceramic articles annually. This it can be seen that the money spent on research is worthwhile even if it helps the entire industry in a small way. It may be mentioned that the centre produces some excellent lenses for civilian and military purposes. It has also developed some of the best refractors using indigenous material which otherwise had to be imported.

Although the Atomic Energy Centre in Trombay is not part of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, nevertheless, it is a research organisation which may well be called a self-contained atomic town in the heart of Bombay. Perhaps there is something to be learned from all this. Perhaps preliminary studies and research should receive greater attention in other developing countries if their plans and projects are to prove sound in the future.

## S. Vietnam Unrest Limits Ground Operations

Frustrated American officials see little they can do about the political violence in South Vietnam except to wait out the storm and hope for the best.

Some talk has been heard here, attributed to angry military men who want to get on with the war, that if order cannot be restored soon by quarrelling political factions, then the United States will be faced with a choice between taking control of the political situation or pulling out of the country.

U.S. State and Defence Department authorities deny emphatically that any such extreme courses are under consideration.

Behind the public position of calm confidence, however, officials are deeply worried about the consequences of continued turmoil on military operations and on prolonging the Vietnamese war.

There is concern here about the anti-Americanism and complaints of war-weariness emerge in the demonstrations and the possibilities for exploitation of trouble by communists are in the crisis centres.

But U.S. officials describe as heartening the fact that Buddhist and other powerful political forces in South Vietnam are reported to be strongly anti-communist.

U.S. policy on the political crisis is defined as one of giving advice but not trying to dictate or impose a solution.

Officials here apparently would like to see temporary continuation of the present ruling military directorate whether or not it included Premier Nguyen Cao Ky.

The Johnson administration is closely identified with Ky as a result of President Johnson's meeting with him at Hawaii.

Until Monday, top U.S. officials were reporting that the political crisis, which began a month ago, was having no particular effect on the prosecution of the war against the Viet Cong.

Under-Secretary of State George Ball said in a television interview, Sunday that he would not regard South Vietnam's internal trouble as "anything that needs to be deplored so long as it doesn't interfere with the conduct of the military operations."

Monday the Defence Department confirmed reports from Saigon of what was called a temporary decline in bombing operations against the Viet Cong Monday night. However, big Guam-based B-52 bombers hit targets in North Vietnam for the first time.

Other informants report were generally that the political unrest was beginning to limit ground military operations.

Presumably this meant that the number of South Vietnamese forces available for action against the communists was reduced to some degree by Ky's assignment of units to try to control civil strife.

The Viet Cong, some officials say, have been suffering severe military blows for many months and in the U.S. view it is urgently important to maintain the pressure.

The objective of the military pressure is to break the Viet Cong to fight by convincing the leaders and the rank and prove that they cannot possibly win.

Conversely, some authorities here see the Viet Cong and their alleged N. Vietnamese allies and supporters are sustained in "continuing the struggle by the belief that they can win, their belief being based primarily on two political considerations."

One is that in spite of the great military strength which the United States has thrown into the war, South Vietnam will be torn.

The other basis of the communists' belief in eventual victory in S. E. Asia is their view that the American people and government eventually will tire of the conflict and its political trials and will make peace on terms favourable to the Viet Cong.

(AP)

## ILO Report On Labour Policies In S. Africa

The Labour policies associate with apartheid are a "built-in inflationary factor" in the South African economy, the International Labour Office (ILO) said in a report issued in Geneva on Tuesday.

In its final chapter, the report stressed the need for a radical change in race relations in the South African Republic as being necessary for the country's economic and social growth.

It also emphasised the contribution which a South Africa freed of apartheid could make to the development of the African continent as a whole.

The report examined the economic consequences of apartheid, at the same time reviewing recent steps in implementing the policy of apartheid and summarising the latest development in the United Nations and the ILO in this issue.

As to the economic issue, the report claimed that the policy of apartheid is a form of human waste in economic as well as social terms.

Apartheid labour policies created or aggravated shortages of labour, perpetuating instability of manpower and low productivity, and abstracting from the economy a substantial volume of African

labour.

Such policies, the report continued, prevented labour from being used where it was needed, on the sole ground of race, and artificially obstructed the flow of potential skilled manpower of which South African industry stood in growing need.

The South African Republic itself was aware of these contradictions, the report said. Industry had taken the main initiative in trying to remove or alleviate them, and although the recognised trade union movement was divided as regards its

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## AID Chief Views Population Control

Population control is a matter for developing countries themselves to decide, without influence from the United States, according to David E. Bell, administrator of the Agency for International Development.

"This is a very sensitive and complex area, involving very deep historical and emotional elements, and one in which policy-making clearly should be one by the governments and peoples concerned, not by the United States", he asserted.

He made the statement recently before the Senate's government operations subcommittee on foreign aid expenditures which

is studying AID's policies and programmes in the population field.

AID policy is to encourage public and private organisations to do everything they can and to consider U.S. financing only as complementary to resources supplied by private organisations, Bell stated.

Pointing out that public and private leader in developing countries are becoming conscious of the urgent need for action on population problems, he said:

"They do desire to take appropriate measures, within the context of their own country's cultural, historical situation. This is

true in Latin America as well as in Asia and Africa. It is conspicuously true in India where there is a very positive governmental commitment, supported by the great bulk of private leaders."

Administrative and educational practices that work in one country will not necessarily work in another, Bell remarked, and successful methods developed in one country may need considerable adaptation in another.

He listed these key elements of AID's policy in the population field:

—AID does not advocate any particular method of family regulation.

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## U Thant Urges ECE Countries To Increase Development Aid

GENEVA, April 16.—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant Wednesday renewed his call to developed nations to increase their help to developing countries.

His appeal came in a message to the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) as it opened a two-and-one-half week session in Geneva. It was read by Philippe de Seynes, UN Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs.

U Thant urged the commission—which includes the countries of both Eastern and Western Europe and the United States—to continue "avoiding as far as possible political considerations" as it works for closer cooperation among European nations and the further development of East-West trade.

He said the high level of economic strength achieved in the ECE region provides a basis for helping the developing countries of the world to speed up their industrialization and expand their trade.

"It is a sign of this strength that the countries of the ECE region supply about two-thirds of the technical assistance experts assigned for work in developing countries and that more than half of all the recipients of United Nations development programme fellowships are placed in Europe, to draw on its rich

resources of experience and know-how," the Secretary-General said. At its current session, the commission will review its activities in relation to the UN conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and its contributions to UN programmes designed to assist developing countries.

In his own address to the commission, De Seynes urged members to bring the Kennedy Round of Geneva tariff-cutting talks to a speedy and successful conclusion. The enabling U.S. legislation which permits it to negotiate sweeping across-the-board tariff reductions will lapse next year.

ECE Executive Secretary Vladimir Velebit suggested the commission adopt a resolution calling for international cooperation in the fight for water pollution control.

At one of its sessions, the ECE re-elected as its officers Chairman Karola Szarka of Hungary and Vice-Chairman Emanuel Treu of Austria.

It took no action on suggestions from Soviet and Polish delegates that the East German regime be granted ECE membership. French and British delegates pointed out that the suggestion was outside the competence of the commission, whose membership is decided in political bodies of the United Nations.

Members of the ECE are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukraine, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. Switzerland takes part in a consultative capacity.

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Departure	0830
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Departure	1300

#### IRAN AIR

Tehran-Kabul	
Arrival	0915
Kabul-Tehran	
Departure	1010

#### C S A

Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul	
Arrival	1040

### MONDAY

#### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Herat-Kandahar-Kabul	
Arrival	1600
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat	
Departure	0830
Amritsar-Kabul	
Arrival	1050
Kabul-Amritsar	
Departure	0800

#### P I A

Peshawar-Kabul	
Arrival	1045
Kabul-Peshawar	
Departure	1120

#### C S A

Kabul-Athens-Sofia-Prague	
Departure	0830

### TUESDAY

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul	
Arrival	1230
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar	
Departure	0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi	
Departure	0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran - Damascus	
Departure	1030

## Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121
Police	20507
De Afghanistan Bank	20045
Radio Afghanistan	24585
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731-
	24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
New Clinic	24272
Afghan National Bank	21771

## Hooshang Learns Ways To Improve Wool Marketing

A visit to a sheep-breeding laboratory in New Mexico, a tour of a leather company in New Jersey to observe methods of handling and tanning, a study of the role of extension specialists in counties producing sheep and wool—all this was part of a programme of academic and practical training which Asadullah Hooshang completed in his 14 months' stay in the United States sponsored by USAID.

Interviewed in Washington before his departure in February (1966), Hooshang emphasised the practical value of his U.S. experience in "learning how to do things like packing, sorting and transportation."

"I can make use of 70 percent of what I have seen," added the official who served as branch director for skins, hides, karakul and wool carpets under the Marketing Division of the Ministry of Commerce.

At New Mexico State University in University Park, a land-grant institution established in 1888, the young Hooshang took courses in marketing and extension work. Combined with his academic programme were a series of fieldtrips in the southwestern states of New Mexico and Arizona. Hooshang saw at first hand the impact of the Cooperative Extension Service, which has brought the benefits of the latest scientific and technological knowledge directly to the farmer and producer.

As a marketing specialist, Hooshang was particularly interested in the role of extension workers in emphasizing improved marketing methods, as a means of increasing agricultural efficiency and reducing costs. "This is the kind of research work that we need," he stressed.

The Cooperative Extension Service, established in the United States in 1914, is so called because costs of the programme are shared jointly by the Federal Government, the individual States and local communities. The Federal Extension Service, one of the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, cooperates with State Extension Services and land-grant colleges where research is applied to find the answers to problems that exist on the farm. The aim of the land-grant college is to put knowledge to work for the people. It is the extension service which brings this knowledge directly to the man on the farm who can use it.

Serving as the backbone of the extension service are the county agricultural agents, men of many talents. Throughout the United States, several thousand of these county agents work directly with the farmers and producers in the areas they serve, offering advice and information based on the latest discoveries in the laboratories or on the experimental farms. Their job is to explain, demonstrate and convince, and to work with local farmers toward the solution of their problems.

Relying on the persuasive power of demonstration, extension also places great emphasis on developing leadership among the people it serves. In addition to the county agricultural agents, there are home demonstration agents who help farm women in the field of home economics, and 4-H agents who work with young people in 4-H Clubs designed to develop good citizenship and farming skills. The mission of all of these extension

specialists is the same: To help the people learn about research results, identify their problems and plan and carry out their own individual and community self-help programmes.

"The basic philosophy of extension work is the progress of the nation," Hooshang emphasized. In the State of New Mexico, for example, an imaginative programme with sheep farmers achieved an improvement in the quality of sheep and wool. Three criteria were set up for the selection of breeding ewes: Size, stamina and weight and quality of wool. The idea, which was something that made good sense to the farmers, caught on quickly and was a success.

As he observed the county agents at work in New Mexico, Hooshang learned how they plan and conduct local projects to assist producers in improving their sheep and wool production, management and marketing operations.

The importance of communication for the effective sharing of ideas and information in an extension programme was also stressed by the young Afghan official. At a communications seminar in Delroy, Ohio, near the training programme, Hooshang said he learned how to apply the knowledge he has gained. The seminar considered such points as how people think, learn and act as individuals and as groups, why they resist changes and how they may be stimulated to make changes.

Discussing some of the highlights of his experience, Hooshang described a visit to an Albuquerque, New Mexico, fur and hide company where he "learned many things" about the handling of hides and skins. At a wool warehouse in the same city he found the largest stock of wool he had ever seen. In Santa Fe, New Mexico, he met a leading pelt buyer, "quite expert in his work," with whom he discussed the buying and selling of skins.

On his travels, county agents arranged for Hooshang to observe a junior livestock show, fruit and vegetable marketing, sheep shearing stations, livestock feeding operations and marketing. At one center, he noted, over 40,000 cattle were fed in one day.

Particularly memorable were three days spent on the 72,000-acre (28,800-hectare) ranch of Braham Hindi in Duran, New Mexico. Hooshang toured the ranch, helped with the work and learned how Hindi raises his sheep, goats and horses. When he left, it was with regret. "I might say that I never met such a nice, hospitable and wonderful family in my life," he commented.

At a ranch specializing in Angora goats, Hooshang spent several hours talking with the owner about production and marketing. At the Southwestern Range Sheep Breeding Laboratory in Fort Wingate, New Mexico, he observed different methods of wool clipping and learned how sheep and goats are cared for.

It was almost like a touch of home when the young Afghan official saw rugs woven by the local Chimaya and Navajo Indians. "We weave the same kind of rugs in our country," he noted.

In the varied training programme arranged for him, Hooshang covered many aspects of marketing: On-farm care and handling, grading, pooling, transport and assembling, cleaning and processing, packing,



Asadullah Hooshang (left) talks with Jacob J. Tejada, Extension Training Officer at New Mexico State University.

warehousing and maintenance of quality during storage. He observed the importance of such factors affecting marketing as selection and breeding and the value of herd management in producing cleaner, higher quality wool. He also looked into the operations of marketing cooperatives, credit systems, business management practices, marketing surveys and statistical studies.

As he headed for home by way of Europe and the Near East, he looked back on the new experiences which had given him a broader understanding of agricultural produce marketing—and he looked ahead at the same time to using his new knowledge for the benefit of Afghanistan.

## Machine Tool Able To Read

A machine tool capable of "reading" ordinary drawings of a component to be milled is no product of imagination. It exists in reality, and its cutter, following the curves of the drawing, makes intricate movements giving shape to the final article.

"We do just this. We simply leave the drawing on the machine and go elsewhere," says Vladimir Danyayev, of the machine-tool building laboratory of the Polytechnical Institute. "And it never let us down."

For the past few years, says the newspaper *Gorkovskaya Pravda*, Danyayev and staff member of the laboratory, Sergei Sinichkin, have been developing a machine-tool that is able to "read" drawings and to reproduce it in metal. The most ordinary miller machine acquires a kind of "sight" thanks to this device. The secret lies perhaps in the drawing itself, or rather in the Indian ink used in tracing the lines. The researchers spent a lot of time and effort before they created a composition easily detectable by an electronic eye. They introduced for this purpose a special kind of "additive" to the ordinary ink. The electric tracer, once hitting the "path" on the drawing, obediently follows all the lines.

The tracer feeds the signals received to a device which issues commands for the actuating mechanism.

Of the machine-tool: they move the blank to the miller, turning and reeding it.

The drawing can also be made in the form of a thin metallic plate. A delicate tracery of gossamer lines is drawn by a thin "pencil", which are nevertheless quite detectable by the tracer finger. Micro-currents are constantly flowing between the tracer and the metal of the drawing.

The plate drawing will never wear down and will retain its lines for ever. But it requires absolute precision in making. The slightest error will be inevitably reproduced in the product. Therefore, the drawing is previously carefully studied under a microscope for removing all deviations and inaccuracies.

The "seeing" machine-tool is not a universal one. It can machine components using the contour tracing techniques only. But in conditions of production specialisation this machine-tool will find wide application. Its advantage is that it is reliable, and robust, and its electronic attachment does not cost much.

At present blanks have to be inserted and completed, workpieces to be removed by hand. But it will not be long before the machine-tool itself becomes capable of doing it itself. It would become possible then to supply it with a quantity of blanks and leave for the day, to get the batch of completed workpieces in the evening.

(APN)

## W. German Parties Consider Meaning Of Reunification

BONN, April 16, (DPA).—Lively discussion is under way here on whether all three parties in the West German Coalition government of Chancellor Ludwig Erhard still want to work for the reunification of Germany "in the previously accepted sense."

The parties are the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and its Bavarian sister party the "Christian Social Union," plus the junior partner, the "free democrats" (FDP).

The liberal Free Democrats want to make this question the focal point of talks which Erhard will have next week with governmental party leaders following his return from vacation.

The difference of opinion on policy started with an interview in which CDU Chairman Josef Strauss said he did not believe in restoration of a German National State. Not even within the borders of the four occupation zones.

Strauss did not say precisely what he would like to see arise in place of "a national German unit."

Political observers assume, however, that he is thinking in terms of a federal solution of the German problem if, in the course of political liberalisation in Eastern Europe, another form of government replaced the present East German regime which plans heavily on the Soviet Union.

## Soviet Delegation Leaves For Baghdad

MOSCOW, April 16 (Tass).—A Soviet government delegation, headed by Ivan Spiridonov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR supreme Soviet, emplaned here for Baghdad to attend the funeral of the President of Iraq.



The scene at London's Trafalgar Square on Election Day, March 31, at one minute to midnight. Crowds gathered to watch the giant television screen as results poured in from constituencies throughout the country. Cheers and groans met each result as it was flashed on the screen, while BBC and Independent Television cameras recorded the excitement in the Square for the millions of viewers at home.



## Aref's Brother Or Premier May Head Iraq

BEIRUT, April 16, (Reuters).—A soldier and a civilian are chiefly tipped for election to the Iraqi presidency, if political and military factions contain their differences and stick to constitutional means.

The soldier is Major-General Abdel-Rahman Aref, brother and

right hand man of the late President, Field Marshal Abdul Salam Aref, who died in a helicopter crash in Southern Iraq on Wednesday night.

General Aref commands the army and has kept its officers in line since an abortive coup last September.

## Barzani Shot Aref's Copter, Paper Says; Iran Border Shut

TEHRAN, April 16, (AP).—The rebel Kurdish radio claimed Thursday that the helicopter in which Iraq's President Abdul Salam Aref died was shot down by rebels, according to a newspaper report here.

The evening paper Ettelaat quoted the radio, monitored in Tehran, as saying the helicopter

was brought down immediately after inspected government troop positions near Aghreh.

Ettelaat said the radio reported the man who fired the shots was Mohammed Amin Barzani, a relative of Kurdish rebel leader Mulla Mostafa Barzani, who has been fighting the Baghdad regime for the past six years. An Ettelaat correspondent reported from the border area that the Kurds stopped fighting Iraqi troops as soon as the news of Aref's death reached them.

Another Tehran evening newspaper, Kayhan, said Iranian forces had been alerted near the Iraq border and that border guards had tightened security.

The paper added that shipping movements in the Shatularab river were halted when news of the crash arrived.

Kayhan added that radio and telephone connections between the Iranian port of Khorramshahr and Basra were cut off immediately after Aref's death was learned.

## Obote Becomes Uganda's President

NAIROBI, April 16, (Reuters).—Ugandan Prime Minister Milton Obote has been sworn in as the country's executive president.

This followed the Parliament's approval of the new Constitution.

Earlier, in a speech to Uganda's Parliament broadcast by Radio Uganda and monitored here Obote proposed that the country's old Constitution of 1962 should be abolished.

The new Constitution concentrates powers in the hands of the central government.

He broke off an official visit in Moscow to fly back to Baghdad.

The civilian is the present Prime Minister, Dr. Abdel Rahman al Bazzar—now interim head of state—who has established himself as popular with Iraqi moderates. Under the provisional constitution, a new President must be elected within a week by a two-thirds majority in a joint session of cabinet and defence council.

Observers noted that General Aref, who was associated with his brother in overthrowing the monarchy in 1958, has the confidence of the United Arab Republic. His election might result in continuity in relations with UAR, if not the formal union once envisaged by his predecessor.

The election of Dr. Bazzar might indicate that army leaders had at last decided to stick to their military duties. The first civilian Prime Minister since the 1958 revolution, Dr. Bazzar would also become the country's first civilian President.

Another name mentioned for the succession is Defence Minister Major General Abdel Aziz Al-Okaily.

The new President will have many political factions to deal with—Nasserist, Communist, Bachi and Arab nationalist—despite the formation of a State Arab Socialist Union Party which was intended to supersede other parties.

He will also have the Kurds to tend with—since all the present Iraqi leaders are committed to suppression of these north eastern tribal dissidents.

Iraq's Arab neighbours have a variety of interests in the succession.

Observers see the flying visit to Baghdad yesterday by UAR vice President Abdel-Hakim Amer as evidence of Cairo's concern that Iraq should not shift its allegiance.

Relations with Syria have been strained since the late President toppled a Baathist regime in Iraq in November, 1963.

Saudi Arabia, Iraq's southern neighbour, and Iran to the east, are believed anxious to weaken the Baghdad-Cairo axis.

Jordan's King Hussein considers himself natural heir to the former Hashemite monarchy in Iraq and Kuwait still remembers Iraq's one time claim to its oil riches.

## World Press

(Contd. from page 2) rol across the border it is unlikely that the Smith regime would still be in power.

"Thus it is inevitable that South Africa must now become the focus of attention. The time has come for Dr. Verwoerd to decide which side he is on."

"By continuing to support the Smith regime South Africa can only provoke further moves by the African states to secure mandatory sanctions and these could quickly escalate into sanctions against South Africa herself."

"Dr. Verwoerd calculates that Britain would find this extremely costly and of doubtful effect."

The *Daily Sketch*, writes step by step Wilson is being drawn into the use of force against Rhodesia. And the use of force means shooting people—black and white.

"To force unconditional surrender on Smith will turn bitter words into bloody action. The UN backed blockade of Beira brings that bloody action nearer."

The influential Hamburg daily *Die Welt* Thursday frontpaged an information that Bonn is strongly annoyed about U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara.

## Population

(Contd. from page 2) lation. Freedom of choice in this matter should be available in any programme for which U.S. assistance is requested.

—AID will consider any assistance in this field only if made or approved by appropriate authorities of the requesting government.

—AID is prepared to receive requests for technical, commodity and local-currency assistance and support of family planning programmes.

—AID will not consider requests for contraceptive devices or equipment for the manufacture of contraceptives. Experience has made it clear that the cost of these items is not a stumbling block in countries developing effective programmes.

Since 1965, AID has responded to requests for direct assistance in family planning programmes from the Formosa, Turkey, Honduras and Pakistan, Bell disclosed. India is discussing similar assistance, he added.

"A great deal of research and action will be needed. We in AID will see to do our part, supplementing the effort of other governments, of the United Nations, and of private organisations, he concluded."

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## ILO Reports On South Africa

(Contd. from page 2) position of principle, in practice trade unions representing white workers appeared willing to agree to change, provided that the white workers' privileged position was assured.

On this basis the government in Cape Town was prepared to admit a certain degree of flexibility in the application of the colour bar, and there was growing evidence that, in the absence of a sufficient supply of white workers, non-white labour was moving into jobs previously reserved for whites.

However, the report said, in view of the ultimate political implications of the rise of non-white workers in the industrial hierarchy, the government sought to keep this movement under control, even at the expense of greater prosperity.

As a member of the government party explained "no country in the world buys greater prosperity at the expense of its social pattern."

There could be no doubt, the report pointed out, what the governments view that social pattern was: "for all eternity", the Deputy Minister of Bantu administration and development had declared, "as long as we exercise the authority, we stand for the domination of the white in the white areas."

Outlining the trends in the employment of Africans in the South African economy and the evolution of government policy in the face of these trends, the report noted that the development of the "Bantu homelands" appeared to have fallen for short of what was considered essential for realisation of the objective of "separate development."

The question arose whether the Bantu townships, on which a major part of the governments financial aid to the African areas was being spent, "will not become mere dormitories housing the families of migrant workers, in the white economy."

Increasing numbers of Bantu workers were being employed in the rapidly developing white areas and this trend was likely to continue under the governments present economic development programme for 1964-69.

Thus the present development was leading not to the gradual creation of separate communities but to an evergrowing de facto integration of the African in the "white" economy the report said.

The government still maintained that physical separation was the ultimate aim.

In the contradiction between its policy and the course of events however, the government had sought to redefine the concept of separate development by insisting that a distinction must be drawn between physical and political separation, between the African as a labourer and the African as a legal person enjoying political, economic and social rights.

This distinction between physical and political separation had clear implications for labour policy, the report added.

## Anglo-USSR Talks On Mutual Claims Bear No Results

LONDON, April 16, (DPA).—The third round of Anglo-Soviet talks on mutual financial claims dating back to World War Two ended without result here Thursday.

Most of the claims are connected with the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states in 1940.

Britain claims 12,000,000 sterling for the loss of British property in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

The Soviet Union is demanding the return of 5,700,000 sterling in gold, deposited by the state banks of the former Baltic states in London, and an additional 1,800,000 sterling for other claims.

## McNamara Says No US Combat Soldiers Will Leave Europe

WASHINGTON, April 16, (DPA).—U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara Friday gave the assurance that no American combat troops will be withdrawn from Europe.

In a conversation with visiting West German politician Rainer Barzel, the Secretary said the U.S. troops in Europe were indispensable. Their combat strength must not be reduced.

Barzel, who is deputy chairman of the ruling Christian Democrat Party and its floor leader in parliament, had arrived in Washington Tuesday for talks about the situation of NATO following France's withdrawal from the integrated command.

On Wednesday he had met U.S. secretary of state Dean Rusk. Barzel disclosed that McNamara told him the 15,000 military specialists to be withdrawn from West Germany shortly, would be replaced by fresh forces by the end of the year.

Former Bonn defence minister Franz Josef Strauß, the head of

the Christian Social Party, Bavarian version of the Christian Democrats, had demanded a few days ago that America pull two divisions out of Europe and that they be replaced by European troops.

Barzel, who Thursday saw U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, Under Secretary of State George Ball, Senator Robert Kennedy and President Johnson's special adviser Walt Rostow, said all his discussion partners had assured him that the American security guarantees for Europe remained valid and that the U.S. would firmly stand by Nato.

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## East Pakistan Welcomes Liu

DACCA, April 16, (Hsinhua).—Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic Liu Shao-chi and his wife Wang Kuang-mei arrived in Dacca, second capital of Pakistan and provincial capital of East Pakistan, by special plane Friday morning.

President Ayub Khan and East Pakistan Governor Abdul Monem Khan welcomed chairman and Madame Liu at the airport. Liu has come here to continue his

friendship visit to Pakistan at the invitation of President Ayub.

Several hundred thousand people gathered at the airport or lining both sides of the streets, and shouted slogans of Sino-Pakistan friendship and waved the national flags of China and Pakistan giving a very warm welcome to the Chinese guests.

"Long live Pakistan-China friendship", "long live Afro-Asian solidarity", were among the slogans repeatedly raised by the welcomers.

The special plane carrying Chairman and Madame Liu Vice-Premier and Madame Chen Yi, Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Han-Fu and other members of the Chairman's entourage landed at the airport at ten a.m. sharp. After alighting from the plane, Chairman Liu warmly shook hand with President Ayub, Governor Abdul Monem Khan, Foreign Minister and Madame Z. A. Bhutto and other Central Ministers and East Pakistan provincial Government Ministers and members of national and provincial assemblies.

Accompanied by President Ayub and Governor Abdul Monem Khan, Chairman Liu drove in a limousine from the airport to the President's house where he is staying.

A group of welcomers dressed themselves in African costumes and took spears and shields in hands dancing and singing to express Anti-imperialist solidarity of Afro-Asian people.

The four-mile long road from the airport to the President's house in Dacca was crowded with welcomers. Wherever the motorcade passed, it was greeted by singing, dancing, cheering, clapping of hands or shouting of slogans of Sino-Pakistan friendship.

## Trade Delegation

MOSCOW, April 16.—An Afghan trade delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Commerce, Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omer arrived here for talks about exchange of goods between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in 1966.

The talks were due to open here today.

## Premier In Kapisa

Continued from page 1 means will also be able to use their resources in establishing industries which will help raise the living standard of the people.

Mainwandal revealed that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will launch a small scale irrigation project in Parwan. Preliminary talks on obtaining assistance for this project have already been completed.

Several persons, including the Mayor of Charikar, delivered welcoming speeches before Maiwandwal spoke.

On Thursday the Prime Minister addressed a large group of people in Mahmoud Razi, centre of Kapisa province. He told them the people of Afghanistan are confronted with the great responsibility of defining their rights and duties in the face of others' rights and duties for the development and prosperity of Afghanistan.

He said it was a source of great pride to know that under the leadership of His Majesty the King we are living today as a free nation with a will and national conscience.

He said we know that a movement has started in our country towards the social and economic welfare of our people and that this movement cannot be halted by any undesirable counteract.

He said we are also happy to notice that a balanced development and progress is taking place in all parts of our country in economic fields.

Maiwandwal added that we know in accordance with our Constitution, the tenets of Islam, our historic traditions, and national unity and oneness, we will achieve our national objective.

Before the Prime Minister spoke, Dr. Mahmoud Habibi, the governor of the province, said in his welcoming speech that today our aim is to strengthen the relationship between people and government on democratic basis.

The province has a population of more than 600,000 and thus is one of the largest provinces of the country.



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Geneva		arr.		16.25	16.15
Zurich		arr.		17.40	17.30
Dusseldorf	arr.	19.45	Paris		arr. 19.20
Frankfurt	arr.	19.40	London		arr. 18.40
Hamburg	arr.	21.15	Amsterdam		arr. 19.45
Munich	arr.	19.50	Copenhagen		arr. 21.00

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