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Bakhtar News Agency

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Jirgah Appoints Commission To Investigate Naghloo Plant Specifies Number Of Visitors

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah Monday elected six members of a 10-member commission to investigate the affairs of the Naghloo power plant. The commission is being formed after several drivers who worked in the project submitted a petition to the Jirgah on certain aspects of work in Naghloo.

Four other members of the Commission were to be elected today. Votes to elect the members of the commission were cast in secret ballot. Altogether 19 deputies had declared themselves as candidates to the commission. While six members were elected in Monday's meeting, the other four failed to obtain the

majority vote of those who were present during the session.

Also at Monday's meeting the Jirgah urged the Commerce Ministry to forward its views on the purchase of new trucks from the Soviet Union in an official memorandum.

The Commerce Ministry had placed an order for the purchase of several trucks from the Soviet Union before the Jirgah's decision last year that at present the government should refrain from the purchase of new vehicles.

The six members elected to Naghloo commission are Mohammad Ali Qazi Zadeh from Paktun Zarghoon, Herat; Azzizullah Wasiif from Kharakraiz, Kandahar; Saleh Mohammad from Baraki Barak, Logar; Abdul Rashid Dawari from Nawa Barezkaiz; Helmand, Haji Mohammad from Samkani, Pakhtia; and Abdul Wakil Sedaqat from Kama, Nangarhar.

Meanwhile on Sunday, the Jirgah approved the air agreement signed earlier between the government of Afghanistan and Iraq.

The Jirgah approved the agreement despite a note from its Commission on International Affairs pointing out that the agreement provides overflight rights for Afghan planes flying over Iraq to Beirut but has not similar provisions as far as Afghanistan is concerned.

But the point was rejected by the Jirgah on the grounds that in accordance with the agreement such points will be specified in a later agreement between the two countries.

The Jirgah also approved a proposal Sunday that hereafter 80 visitors should be admitted inside the Wolesi Jirgah in the visitors lobby. The lobby holds 80 people, and hence forth only this many visitors will be permitted to enter the house.

WHO Conference Discusses Ways To Eradicate Disease

GENEVA, May 3.—Control of major communicable diseases remains the primary objective of the World Health Organisation, which opens its annual conference in Geneva today.

About 400 delegates from 126 member states will discuss plans to launch a 10-year world-wide smallpox eradication campaign and to improve control of such diseases as malaria, tuberculosis, sleeping sickness, leprosy and cholera.

WHO is developing two main approaches to disease control—strengthening public health services in developing countries and promoting research into causes and cures, the organisation also seeks to train more public health workers in the developing countries.

Programmes in environmental health, nutrition, mother-child care, and new studies in human reproduction, drug control and epidemiology are included in the more than 1,400 projects to be considered by the conference.

A budget of \$1,615,000 has been proposed by the WHO executive board to finance its programmes for 1967, an increase of \$748,200 over the 1966 budget. A report from WHO Director-General Dr. Marcelino Candau says the health situation in most developing countries will grow worse unless more money and trained medical workers are provided.

The smallpox eradication programme, fostered by United States health experts, aims at cleaning up the endemic zones in Asia, Africa and the America which have been permanent sources of infection for the rest of the world. The cost of the 10-year project is estimated at \$25 to 30 million.

Another new project being considered by WHO is establishment of a division of research in epidemiology and communications science to reduce the widening gap between scientific advances and their application to meet human needs.

Algerian Leader Escapes From State Prison

ALGIERS, May 3, (DPA)—Algerian opposition leader Hocine Ait Ahmed has escaped from an Algerian jail, informed sources said here yesterday.

They said that Ait Ahmed, one of Algeria's most important political prisoners, had fled from the state prison of El Harrach, on the outskirts of Algiers, with the aid of two warders, who disappeared at the same time.

Ait Ahmed was sentenced to death in April last year under the Ben Bella regime for his leading role in the Kabyle rebellion, but the sentence was shortly afterwards commuted to long-term imprisonment.

He remained in jail after the coup in which colonel Houari Boumediene ousted Ahmed Ben Bella, but was granted considerable liberties, and permitted to receive visitors and continue his studies.

Forty-year-old Ait Ahmed, who combines the qualities of an astute, eloquent intellectual with the cold-bloodedness of a partisan fighter, is one of the nine historic leaders of the Algerian rebellion which led to independence from French rule.

Together with Ben Bella and Mohammed Hider, he fell into French hands in 1956 when their aircraft was hijacked and was imprisoned until the end of the independence war.

STOP PRESS

JAKARTA, May 3, (AP).—The military tribunal trying persons charged with being involved in the abortive October 1 coup attempt will meet next in Jogjakarta, it was announced Tuesday.

The news agency Antara said the new sessions will see civilians coming before the tribunal. A court official declined, however, to say who they would be.



Director of the Youth League of the International Red Cross, C. A. Schussel met His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of Afghan Red Crescent Society Monday morning. Schussel came here at the invitation of Afghan Red Crescent Society and is to talk with Afghan authorities about the Youth League of the Red Crescent and see some development projects, schools and the Boy Scout Organisation.

High Court Tries Judge On Charges Of Neglecting Duties

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—At the first session of the high court formed to try judges held here Sunday, a judge, whose name has not yet been disclosed, was tried on charges of neglecting the application of laws during the execution of his duties.

The court was to continue its discussions on the matter at its session today.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mohammad Qadir Taraki, President of the Supreme Tribunal and the Public Security Court.

The court has been formed in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter seven of the Constitution and Article 87 of the Law on the Administration and Jurisdiction of Judiciary.

The article states that the Chief Justice can appoint a prosecuting attorney and several assistants from the judicial branch to investigate charges relating to official conduct of judges.

The prosecuting attorney is empowered to announce the sentence of the court with approval of the Chief Justice.

Until the formation of the

Supreme Court in October 14, 1967, the administrative tasks of the Chief Justice are executed by a state judicial council formed by His Majesty the King in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

At Sunday's meeting Taraki said that the court should do its best to prevent malfunctions by members of judiciary so that social justice based on law is fulfilled.

He said the judges and other members of the judiciary should be tried correctly so that those who use laws for their own selfish ends will learn a lesson.

The court is to meet every Sunday and Tuesday.

Kenyatta Declares "Total War" On All Political Opponents

NAROBHI, May 3, (DPA).—President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya has declared "total war" on all political opponents sowing discord in the country and trying to undermine the authority of the government.

At a May-Day rally in the outskirts of Nairobi, he said former Vice-President Oginga Odinga and his followers—who on their part have declared war on the government—could no longer count on sympathy and goodwill.

Surrounded by the former field marshals and generals of the Mau Mau era, Kenyatta disclosed that Odinga had offered the old warriors against white supremacy the sum of 150,000 sterling if they returned to the bush and took up fighting against the present legal government.

However, the Mau Mau warriors had refused to take bribes and were standing by him.

Kenyatta added that he was a man of peace, but not a coward. Those who were causing difficulties would as of today, be dealt with sternly.

As long as he was president he will serve the people. Referring to remarks that he was too mild, the president said as of now there would be no more clemency. "Those who cause trouble will go inside."

Nasser, Tito To Discuss World Issues; UAR Leader Hits Anti-Revolutionaries

ALEXANDRIA, May 3, (Reuter).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic criticised "anti-revolutionary" elements last night when he addressed a banquet in honour of President Tito of Yugoslavia.

He said he was concerned at the spread of a reactionary tide in Africa, Asia and Latin America and called for a study of ways to conquer it.

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Referring to Vietnam he said "The appetite for imperialism and their longing for domination are not abating. The forces of reaction do not intend to abandon their obstinate fights against social progress."

He added that non-alignment meant a struggle against imperialism, and work for peace and equality throughout the world.

The Yugoslav leader arrived yesterday in the presidential yacht for his 17th meeting with president Nasser.

The present circumstance called for a study of ways to conquer this reactionary tide and not merely be satisfied with an analysis of the situation, he added.

In reply president Tito thanked "comrades in arms" for the welcome accorded him. He said it was an incentive for further coordination between their countries.

President Tito commended the leading role played by the UAR in the middle-east, Africa and the world at large.

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Thant Sees Little Chance For Negotiated Settlement Of Vietnamese Conflict Now

STRAZBOURG, France, May 3, (AP).—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant told European Foreign Ministers Monday he sees little or no chance for a negotiated settlement of the Vietnamese war now.

Thant cited the conflict as the most grave danger to world peace in view of the continuing clash of American and Chinese policies in Asia.

British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, current chairman of the ministerial group, told a news conference. Thant had explained the UN could not deal with the Vietnamese conflict.

According to Stewart, Thant said the UN cannot act because one of the parties is not within the world organisation, an obvious reference to China.

A communique said Thant emphasised the constant endeavours by the UN for peace throughout the world and the organisation's "unrelenting efforts" to harmonise view-

points of its members. The communique added: "deeply concerned at the dangers for mankind inherent in modern weapons, U Thant stressed the necessity of maintaining peaceful coexistence."

Stewart and Thant's review of the world situation called attention to dangers in the rival "creeds" of democracy, nationalism and communism.

The committee of Ministers is the executive panel of the 18-nation Council of Europe, founded in 1949 to promote European unification.

Stewart assailed French President Charles de Gaulle's action toward the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and said integrated defence plans are essential if the NATO treaty is to be effective. Stewart said NATO must be maintained, and added that recent French "declarations" had raised problems concerning it.

This was in reply to a question on a report drafted for the assembly by British labourite Maurice Edelman,

French, W. German Ministers Discuss Future Military Ties Council Of Europe's Foreign Ministers' Committee Opens Talks In Strasbourg

BONN, May 3, (AP).—The future of French troops in West Germany, endangered by President de Gaulle's pull-out from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, was discussed Monday by the member countries.

Pierre Messmer, French Defence Minister arrived Sunday for talks with West German Defence Minister Kai-Uwe von Hassel.

Informed sources said their main topic was bound to be the future status of the French forces in Southwest Germany, officially put at 72,000 men. In the next few days the West Germans are expected to hand the French a note insisting that their mission and status be clearly defined.

West Germany is expected to say it wants the French to stay, but that unless there is a new agreement defining their role, there will be no legal basis for their presence in West Germany after July 1, the date de Gaulle has set for their pull-out from the NATO command.

The draft of the West German note has been worked out with the U.S. and British ambassadors and submitted to other members of the alliance.

One source said the note would not go into detail on the future status of French forces. But West German officials have made it plain they want the same treatment for French forces in West Germany as West German forces get in France.

This would mean an arrangement by which the West German Government exercises some nominal authority over the French, so that they do not look like an occupation force.

Messmer also inspected some units of the West German Forces Monday.

A DPA despatch from London says the British Government intends to take the opportunity of the Council of Europe's spring meeting, which was to open Monday, to discuss NATO as a side issue.

For that reason Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, chairing the 18-nation Council of Europe's Ministers' Committee, will be accompanied by Minister for political affairs in Europe outside the cabinet, George Thomson.

Thomson was put in charge of NATO problems when the British Government took over responsibility for organisational questions arising from the 14 NATO partners from France's withdrawal from the integrated NATO command.

Britain is set on making progress in that field, so that the 14 may have reached agreement on a new form of integrated command by June 6 when the NATO Ministerial conference opens in Brussels.

The next aim would then be to tidy up relations between NATO and France.

London diplomatic quarters believe the Brussels conference will be a series of two meetings—one formal one of the 15 members and working sessions of the 14 without France.

NATO problems are ranking first on Thomson's schedule although his tasks include first

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Indonesia Allowed To Postpone Debt Payment To Japan

TOKYO, May 3, (DPA).—The Japanese Foreign Ministry has decided in principle to allow Indonesia to postpone her debt payments to Japan and thus to normalise trade relations between the two countries at an early date, ministry sources said here yesterday.

Indonesia's liabilities to Japan, due by March 1968, are expected to total some \$65 million.

The Ministry is said to have also mapped out a plan thereby to extend up to \$40 million in emergency aid to Indonesia to help reconstruct her national economy.

Such aid, to be offered in the form of loans, would be repayable over five years after a deferment of three years, carrying an annual interest rate of 5.75 per cent.

The plans will be expounded during talks with an Indonesian economic mission to be led by Deputy Indonesian Premier Sultan Hamengku Buwono, in charge of economic and financial affairs and development, and expected here around May 20.

According to the sources, trade between the two countries will be restored to normal some time this summer, if agreement is reached on the new Japanese proposals.

Trade between Japan and Indonesia has been virtually suspended since the end of last year when Indonesia was found incapable of repaying her trade debts to Japan amounting some \$28 million.

Graduates Participate In Ministry's Orientation Course

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—Orientation week for the graduates of the colleges of Law, Theology and the Police Academy who are to serve in the office of Attorney General of the Justice Ministry began here Monday.

Mohammad Ismail, chief of the department of judicial services, in explaining to the graduates the aims of orientation week, said the main factor in the success of the system was dependent on ways of thinking, wisdom and activities of the people involved in that system.

He said that the organisations set up in the Justice Ministry were aimed at fulfilling the tasks of the ministry in an effective way.

During the meeting Abdul Karim Haqqani in a speech hoped that the

new graduates will be able to serve their country through their adherence to objectivity and sincerity.

At the meeting Mohammad Qadir Taraki, President of Supreme Tribunal and Public Security court, spoke about the values embodied in the constitution and said through the application of these principles and values true democracy can evolve in Afghanistan.

He said that the most predominant features of the Constitution were freedom, equality and justice and hoped that in discharging their duties, the graduates will bear these principles in mind.

During the orientation week the graduates will visit the offices of attorney general and various courts and the chiefs of various departments will give speeches to them on their methods of work.

Thousand Post Boxes Presented By USAID

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—One thousand post boxes have been presented to the Ministry of Communications by USAID.

The gift was made possible by the courtesy of the United States Post Office.

The boxes are now installed in Share Nau, Karte Char and the Central post office.

They are being rented to private citizens and local business firms.

Cholera Vaccine Donated

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—The Government of Iran has presented 2,002,000 units of vaccine against cholera to Afghanistan.

The Iranian Embassy in Kabul handed over the gift to the Ministry of Public Health, and it was accepted with due thanks.

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Action On Atomic Energy

A Hungarian delegation is here to discuss problems relating to the establishment of a radio-therapy unit which will be made available to this country by Hungary through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

This is in line with Afghanistan's policy of favouring the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Although we have an Atomic Energy Commission, one does not hear much about its activities except when its chairman participates in international meetings related to atomic energy. The establishment of the radio therapy unit will give a material touch to the name of the organisation.

The handling of atomic energy at all levels requires, among other things, trained personnel. It is hoped that the Commission will take steps in this direction.

Sometime ago there was talk about an agreement with the Indian atomic energy research centre in Trombay for the import of isotopes. Nothing has been heard about it since. There was also a news item about Afghanistan acquiring a small experimental reactor. No developments have been made public since. Whatever the facts are the public has a right to know. We hope that the authorities concerned will break the long silence and inform the public on any developments in this field.

There is every reason to believe that Afghanistan possesses atomic minerals. The Afghan Atomic Energy Commission is expected to explore the possibilities of exploiting these resources. The drilling, mining, stock piling and conservation of atomic minerals should be undertaken seriously with the joint cooperation of the Commission and the Ministry of Mines and Industries. Preliminary survey on this project need not be postponed any longer. While expressing appreciation for the in-

terest taken by the IAEA and the Hungarian government in making the radio-therapy unit available to Afghanistan, we hope that the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission will take more vigorous steps in preparing grounds for the further peaceful application of atomic energy in this country.

New International Agency

Following the General Assembly's recommendations of last year, the United Nations has now prepared a draft plan for the establishment of an agency to promote the industrial growth of developing nations.

The agency, which will be called the United Nations Organisation for Industrial Development (UNOID), will start operation after the UN General Assembly meets in September.

Developing nations which are hopefully looking forward to cooperating with UNOID will benefit from this organisation as they do from other specialised agencies of the world organisations.

One of the issues which has to be taken up by the United Nations General Assembly is the relation between the International Labour Organisation and the UNOID.

The jurisdictions of the two may overlap frequently and perhaps it would be wise to consider how their responsibilities should be divided.

Another question is to what degree technical, scientific and industrial assistance should be centralised in UNOID.

In any case the UNOID should try to have representatives in all the developing nations. The exchange of experience, scientific know-how, and even personnel between the developing countries should be encouraged by these representatives.

UNOID should also play an active role in advising the developing nations on the projects which they should undertake.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

The weekly Wahdat came out with its 14th issue yesterday. In an editorial entitled "National Duty of the People of Afghanistan," it said we must be realistic in analysing our problems and suggesting solutions for them. After outlining a number of problems such as illiteracy, poverty and lack of doctors, the editorial said we must realise that the key to progress and survival is unity of thought and action. Jealousies and grudges should give way to brotherhood and amity between all classes and factions in our country.

We should, the editorial went on, be reformists and this should be within the limits of the sacred religion of Islam and the letter and spirit of our constitution. Provoking people on the basis of class creates nothing but discord among our people. We must forge our forces together to safeguard our religion our monarchy and our Afghan traditions, honour and independence.

The same issue of the paper carried an article on the housing problem. After pointing a critical finger at the corporation's housing policy, saying it is true that over the recent years many new houses have been built yet the future generation is bound to reject these houses because the city does not have a proper sewage system.

The article made a number of proposals as regards the distribution of new plots for houses. It said no land should be given to those who already possess a house or houses. Government officials and workers should be given priority. The prefabricated houses should be distributed among government officials on a quota basis with each ministry getting a set quota. Some of these houses should be made available for foreign experts working in various government projects. This will have a two-fold advantage. First the government will save some money on rent that it will otherwise have to pay to accommodate the experts and second, since there will be less demand for houses the rents won't rise so rapidly.

Yesterday's Anis, too, carried an editorial on the need for practical and logical thinking. It said our people generally were of the opinion that talking about a problem and expressing

dissatisfaction about a particular state of affairs solves the problem and changes the undesirable state of affairs. The editorial said this is not, however, the right approach, unless problems are analysed objectively taking all the factors into consideration and, unless on the basis of this analysis a practical plan of action is worked out the problem will remain unsolved no matter how vigorously we talk about it, said the editorial. Logic and reason must prevail in our thoughts and action if we are to succeed in overcoming difficulties, concluded the editorial.

The same issue of the paper devoted a full page to art and drama. Following the decision by the Ministry of Information and Culture to form a society

of playwrights the paper took the initiative of interviewing three famous dramatists—Abdul Ghafoor Breshna, Besid and Rafiq Sadiq—on how theatrical art and drama writing can be encouraged in this country.

Breshna seems to be of the opinion that in countries like Afghanistan and in fact in every country the theatre should have a reformist and educational function as well as being entertainment. The playwrights and stage managers should take care not to scare the audience by overplaying the instructional and educational aspects of the play. He rather wants to see these aspects camouflaged between the light and funny parts of the play just like sugar-coated medicine.

WORLD PRESS

The New York Times in an editorial called for reorganisation of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The proposal came in an editorial summarising the findings of a series of articles on the super-secret government agency, in the first of these the Times said the CIA's reputation around the world was "so horrendous and its role in events so exaggerated that it is becoming a burden on American foreign policy."

The articles disclosed that the CIA: "Master-minded the coups that overthrew the Arbenz government in Guatemala and Mohammed Mossadeq in Iran. "Contaminated a cargo of Cuban sugar bound for the Soviet Union. "Provide a large per cent of the staff in some American embassies.

In its editorial the Times said that the CIA: "Recruited one of President Nasser's top advisers as a spy. Used spy-in-the-sky satellites to eavesdrop on the Kremlin. Provided bombers and pilots to assist white mercenaries in the Congo."

The editorial concluded, "Espionage has always been among the most sordid of professions, and the cold war has made it more so."

The newspaper's probing of CIA operations had provided "a chilling indication of the range of intrigue

into which the United States has been plunged by the need for countering communist subversion."

"The enormous scope of these activities and their explosive nature make it essential, though peculiarly difficult, for this democratic nation to assure that such activities serve its true interests.

"The primary responsibility for controlling the government's clandestine arm abroad clearly lies with the administration itself. Reforms instituted since the Bay of Pigs disaster undoubtedly have led to a useful tightening-up."

"But the dimensions of CIA operations and their secrecy make it difficult for normal checks and balances within the administration to function properly."

"The revolutionary forces of the people, after twists and turns, after set-back and temporary defeats, will ultimately win," said the Tanzanian paper "Nationalist" in an article on April 26.

The article marking the second anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania, added that, "While the people make revolutions in order to transform the old into the new, the imperialists engineer counter-revolutions in order to revert the new to the old."

Political Parties Draft Law: Need To Clarify Position Of Civil Servants

By Nokta Cheen PART V

Considering the points made in yesterday's discussion clause 2 of Article 5 might be amended to read this way: "Should not be among persons who are prevented from becoming members of political parties under the directives of articles 46 of the constitution."

Clause 4 of Article 5 is, once again, extremely confusing. It says that a member of a party should not have lost his social and political rights after Mizan 9, 1343.

What is, may I ask, the significance of this date from the point of view of the draft law. Of course, it is the date on which the Loys Jirgah approved the constitution.

But, the Constitution itself, in reality, went into operation at the end of the term of the interim government (that is, when the present parliament met for the first time) which in accordance with Article 125 of the Constitution was on Mizan 22, 1344.

The interim government under the transitional provisions of the Constitution (Chapter Eleven) was given the powers of parliament. The Constitution, no doubt, was enforced, according to Article 123, from the date it was endorsed by His Majesty the King.

But the main argument is that the interim government could, between Mizan 9, 1343 and Mizan 22, 1344 deprive anyone of his social and political rights as there was no court of law to which one could appeal.

Even now, with due respect to the framers of the draft law on political parties there is no supreme court.

Why fix Mizan 9, 1343, as a condition for political party membership? Our primary concern should be the parliament. Because the main aim in having political parties is to give them a chance to be represented in the Parliament.

If this is the case, we might as well fix Mizan 22, 1344 (i.e. October 13, 1965) as the date in clause 4, article 4, instead of Mizan 9, 1343.

Clause 5, Article 5, is once again something which requires some consideration.

In so far as it says that an insane, or disowned person, cannot become a member of a party it is all right. It also excludes, rightly, officers of the armed forces, officials of the attorney general's office, police and the gendarmerie. But nothing has been mentioned about civil servants.

Civil servants in Afghanistan are the cream of society. In comparison to the masses, they are highly educated, experienced in the affairs of the state, and wealthy. Their social consciousness is an added attribute.

The dilemma is that if you allow the civil servants to join political parties there is the danger that the machinery of government will be run from the view point of political expediency. Still more, members of one political party, who are civil servants as well, may not feel they can serve sincerely under a government opposed to their political platform.

But if you exclude all civil servants from political parties, the danger is that a people of lesser caliber will govern a party—in which case its activities may not be highly beneficial to the country.

The draft of the formation of political parties law cannot, and should not, neglect consideration of the position of civil servants.

I propose that a thorough study be made of the developed democracies of the world and an attempt be made to reconcile what is found with the situation in Afghanistan.

In as far as I understand, in England some categories of civil servants are allowed to join political parties. This category mainly consists of the clerical class, typists and Grade 1 and Grade II.

This takes us to the main topic of public administration. Our civil servants have not been classified, there is no system of entrance examinations in Afghanistan and the rights and duties of the civil servants have not been established by a separate, independent law.

I propose that a commission of the Ministry of Planning be appointed to immediately study the civil service in the country.

On the basis of the recommendations of this commission that committee of the Wolesi Jirgah which is presently studying the draft of the political parties law, could prepare proposals for the House itself.

Ordinance On Attorney-General's Affairs

Article 11

After Mizan 22, 1346, in cases lawfully dispatched to the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General (Loia Saranwal) himself or his Deputy shall appear in person to represent the Attorney-General's Office (Saranwal) in the Supreme Court. Solicitors and Assistant Deputies shall have authorisation to appear in other courts.

Article 12 The Attorney-General's Office (Saranwal) and the Police together shall take measures against those suspected of the commission of crime or of attempt to commit a crime and shall pursue them according to the rules of the law.

Article 13 As soon as the information is received on the commission of a crime, the Police Department is duty-bound to study or hear the complaint in detail and to submit its report to the respective member of the Attorney-General's Office (Saranwal). The Attorney-General instantly issues due orders to the respective authority as to the investigation and pursuit of the crime.

Article 14 The professional members of the Attorney-General's Office (the Saranwal) shall also directly accept complaints and reports on the commission of a crime and send them to the Police Department to be investigated. If after the completion of investigation, the Attorney (Saranwal) is fully convinced, on the strength of the available evidence, that the accused is not guilty or the crime has not been committed, he may order the case to be dropped and terminated thus making the decision not to prosecute the case. But if he is fully convinced of the guilt of the accused and sufficiency of grounds for passing the

case on to the court, he draws up the act of indictment and dispatches the case to the respective court for adjudication.

Article 15 Persons who give false reports to the Attorney (Saranwal) or the Police shall be punished in accordance with the provisions made by the law.

Article 16 The Government officials as well as the officials of the public institutions have been obligated to notify the Attorney (Saranwal) of the occurrence of a crime committed in their sphere of activities. Disciplinary measures shall be taken against those who fail to do so.

Article 17 Prosecution of criminal cases on behalf of the State (i.e. representing Haqq-U-Allah or public rights) is the duty of the Attorney-General's Office (Saranwal).

(Allah in the plural form, literally means "The Allah or God's Rights." However, the term used in the literature of Islamic Law roughly represents the concept of "Public Rights" as used in Western jurisprudence.)

Article 18 The Attorney-General makes the decision as to the prosecution of a crime from the viewpoint of the public rights (i.e. Haqq-U-Allah) on the basis of his inner conviction reached by the thorough examination of the evidence and the circumstances surrounding the case. The Attorney (i.e. Saranwal) is authorised to lawfully drop and terminate a case, despite the complainant's demand, if in his view the grounds for passing the case on to the court are not sufficient.

Article 19 The Attorney-General as well as the Police have the right to keep in custody for the conduct

of investigation a suspect whom they have lawfully apprehended for forty-eight hours. After the lapse of that time, the suspect shall promptly be released, unless the court orders his detention.

Article 20 The Attorney-General (Loia Saranwal), his Deputy, Solicitors, and his Assistant Deputies have been obligated to periodically inspect penal institutions (prisons, custody etc.) located in their own jurisdictions and to submit bi-annual reports on the general condition of the institutions involved, legal accuracy of the prisoner's files and their living conditions to the Provincial Governors. The Provincial Governor is required to offer the report and his opinion on the matter to the Minister of Justice.

Article 21 The Attorney-General's Office (Saranwal) is duty bound to take measures for the execution of a court sentence that lawfully has come into force. Supervision over the legality of the execution of a sentence is also effected by the Attorney-General's Office.

Article 22 It is the duty of the Ministry of Justice to issue pertinent decrees for the implementation of the provisions of this ordinance.

Article 23 Laws repugnant to the provisions made by this Ordinance shall be considered abrogated hereafter.

Article 24 This Ordinance becomes operative after being published in the Official Gazette. From the date this Ordinance comes into force until Mizan 22, 1344, the Attorney-General (Saranwal) or the Supreme Procuratorate carries on its duties in the sphere of criminal pursuit and investigation together with the police.

Opposition Party Emerges In Kenya

The political revolt of Odinga Odinga and his leftist followers is a sign of dangers to come rather than an immediate threat to Kenya's present government.

President Jomo Kenyatta, at 75 or thereabouts, dominates the politics of his country as few other African leaders of today. His position is virtually unassailable.

The defection of 29 legislators from the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) has badly dented the Party's overwhelming majority in Parliament.

With Kenyatta at the helm, the party almost certainly would sweep the polls if it went to the country.

As it is, the government has declared there will be no national election until the end of its constitutional span of office in 1968 except in the unlikely event of it being defeated in Parliament.

The resignation of Odinga as Kenya's Vice-President, finally shattered the facade of Party unity and brought into the open the long-standing split between leftists and other political factions in the government and Parliament.

Formerly Home Affairs Minister, Odinga had steadily been shorn of power until, at the time he quit, his post as Vice-President was largely honorific.

His resignation had the effect, for the first time, of revealing publicly the relative strength of Kenya's two ideological groupings. Only a handful were ready to hoist Odinga's colours.

"We expected more and one or two others may still come over to our side," said one member of the dissident group.

The flurry of KANU statements

denouncing the dissidents has tended to play into their hands and inflate the importance of their rebellion. The outpouring reveals acute sensitivity to the threat of tribal conflict that in so many African countries goes hand in hand with political division.

Odinga is a Luo, Kenya's second largest tribe behind Kenyatta's Kikuyu, and commands powerful grassroots support among his own people. They are concentrated in west Kenya.

Clearly piqued by the offer of the Luo union—a tribal welfare society to make Odinga its leader, KANU has suggested that all such tribal organisations be banned.

National unity is threatened by "the ugly monster" of tribalism, warned KANU. And it charged Odinga and his followers with whipping up old tribal enmities.

To date, political rivalry has been confined to war of words and Kenyatta, a no-nonsense President, can be expected to crack down sharply on any violence.

Kenya became a one-party state with the voluntary dissolution of the Kenya African Democratic Union in 1964. But there is nothing in the constitution that outlaws opposition political movements.

One such party, the Kenya People's Union, which has offered Odinga its leadership, is awaiting official registration. If granted, Kenya will be one of the few African states with a home grown opposition, as opposed to one inherited from the days of colonial rule.

"More stability rather than less is the likely result from all this," suggests Mwai Kibaki, Assistant Minister of Economic Planning and

a top man in the KANU hierarchy. "KANU will now speak with one voice. Statements by dissidents will be recognised as coming from a small minority party. Previously they could claim to speak in the name of the ruling party and were able to cause considerable confusion both at home and abroad."

Leftwing opposition in Parliament may even become a healthy spur to the country's development if it acts responsibly.

What then are the dangers of Odinga's revolt?

First, President Jomo Kenyatta, although still apparently in robust health, cannot carry on forever. And there is no figure of equal stature and authority yet emerging as crown prince. With some justification, Odinga, at 54, may calculate time is on his side.

He can be expected to make his major push for power when Kenyatta leaves the political scene. By then Odinga could be firmly established at the head of a United opposition.

Ranged against him would be a party in the disruptive throes of selecting a new leader. If then he failed to win power constitutionally he might, with the help of his friends, try by some other means.

Secondly Kenya is faced with frightening economic problems. There is grinding poverty, unemployment and recurrent famine. The government has made some encouraging advances, but a long, hard haul still lies ahead. If Kenyatta's administration could maintain steady progress on the economic front Odinga and his friends may find a ready audience among the disappointed masses. (AP)

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Industrial Personality:

Dipl-Eng. Mehr Pleased At Results Achieved By Industrial Plants Here

By A Staff Writer

Shortage of trained and skilled personnel and limited local markets are the major obstacles to development of industries in Afghanistan, the President of Jangalak Factories, Diploma Engineer Mohammad Aref Mehr feels.

To further promote and expand local production and help local manufacturers, Mehr suggested import limitations such as higher taxes on imported goods, and particularly on those items which are being produced within the country.

Mehr expressed pleasure over the results achieved through establishment of industrial plants here so



Dipl-Eng. M. Aref Mehr

far. He noted as examples the Afghan Textile Company in Gulbahar, Cement Factory, Oil Extracting Plant and the Jangalak Factories, which have been very successful in meeting demands for certain products to an extent.

Interest In Afghanistan Grows Among US Businessmen

Business and trade between Afghanistan and the United States are topics discussed not only in Kabul but in New York in a series of conferences attended by the American Ambassador to Afghanistan John M. Steeves.

A United States Industrial and Agricultural Development Mission completed a week of meetings with officials of the Afghan Government in Kabul and talks with private businessmen last week.

In New York, accompanying Ambassador Steeves in his two-day series of conferences, is David Thompson, newly named Economic Counselor at the American Embassy in Kabul. The conferences they will attend have been arranged by the Business Council for International Understanding (BCIU).

BCIU runs this Industrial Consultation Programme so that American and foreign diplomats and businessmen can come into contact with U.S. businessmen to help promote mutual understanding of their aims and goals.

The BCIU meetings bring the visiting diplomat or businessmen to the various headquarters of American business firms for comprehensive talks which are conducted privately.

The industry consultation programme, begun in 1959, has annually sponsored numerous contacts between American and foreign diplomats and businessmen with American industrialists. Some 94 persons participated in the programme last year. About 26 persons, like Ambassador Steeves and Thompson, have participated in the programme thus far this year.

BCIU also sponsored training programmes for business executives at American University in Washington, D.C. These programmes held five times a year, bring small groups of American diplomats and businessmen and their wives into brief but intensive study courses on the operation of American businesses abroad.

As regards the shortage of trained personnel, Mehr said that the establishment of technical training institutions in higher levels, such as the Polytechnic, gives hope that in the future this problem will be solved.

Mehr also favoured the forming of small industrial plants through individual investment and expressed his conviction that this trend, as in other countries of the world, will bring satisfactory results.

A graduate of Nejat High School, Mehr, entered the College of Science in 1943 and after four years in 1947 he was granted a scholarship to Switzerland for higher studies in the field of engineering and management. After studying six years in the Zurich Polytechnic Mehr received his engineering diploma in the field of machine and management.

For five years Mehr worked in one of the machine manufacturing plants in Switzerland and was then appointed the chief of the planning and organisation section of the large Oreikon Factory of Switzerland.

Mehr also served for four years as the responsible person at the Eanke Milli Hamburg Bureau for purchases made for Gulbahar Textile Mill projects and the expansion of Puli Khumri textiles, the Spinzar company and other organisations.

At the end of 1960 Mehr returned home and was appointed as technical chief of the Jangalak Factories.

Mehr has been serving as the President of the Jangalak Factories, for a year.

JANGALAK FACTORIES PRODUCE VARIETY OF GOODS

By M. Ibrahim

serviceable between 100 and 150 lorries annually, construct bodies for some 40 buses, repair electric motors, produce oxygen, and make essential metal products, said Diploma Engineer Mohammad Aref Mehr, the President of the Jangalak Factories in an interview with the Kabul Times.

The Jangalak Factories consist of a number of small and large shops. Therefore, compared to a factory of unified production, it is rather difficult to run, Jangalak Factories which produce such a variety of goods, noted Mehr.

Repairing, Training Plant

Before 1958, the Jangalak Factories belonged to the Textile Company and was operated as repairing and training and construction plant.

When the Textile Company in Gulbahar was planned it was felt necessary that a plant be set up to produce some necessary small items and do repair work of machines, on one hand and serve to train personnel on the other.

Skilled Workers Provided

In 1955 the Jangalak Factories went into operation, on a limited scale. The training courses launched there provided many skilled workers who were badly needed in Gulbahar, Jabul Seraj, and shops elsewhere.

At the beginning of 1958 the total capital of the Jangalak Factories was estimated at some 65 million afghanis, he added.

Later on the basis of expansion of metal industries in the country in May 1958 the government decided to expand Jangalak and on the basis of this intention plants for the manufacture of metal products and repairing of vehicles were also launched at Jangalak Factories.

In order to achieve this goal an agreement was concluded with the Soviet Union.

In 1960 the Jangalak Factories, as one of the largest metal works and carpentry plants in the country was opened by His Majesty the King. The state contributed 107 million afghanis to the initial capital of 65 million afghanis which had been floated by the Afghan Textile Company.

The Jangalak Factories consist of the following plants:

Vehicles Repair Plant

In this plant about 300 vehicles can be repaired annually.

Vehicles brought to this plant for repairing are of different manufacture therefore, it is not an easy task to handle the repair work of various types of vehicles, taking into consideration the need for different tools and different technicians for different technical jobs, pointed out Mehr.

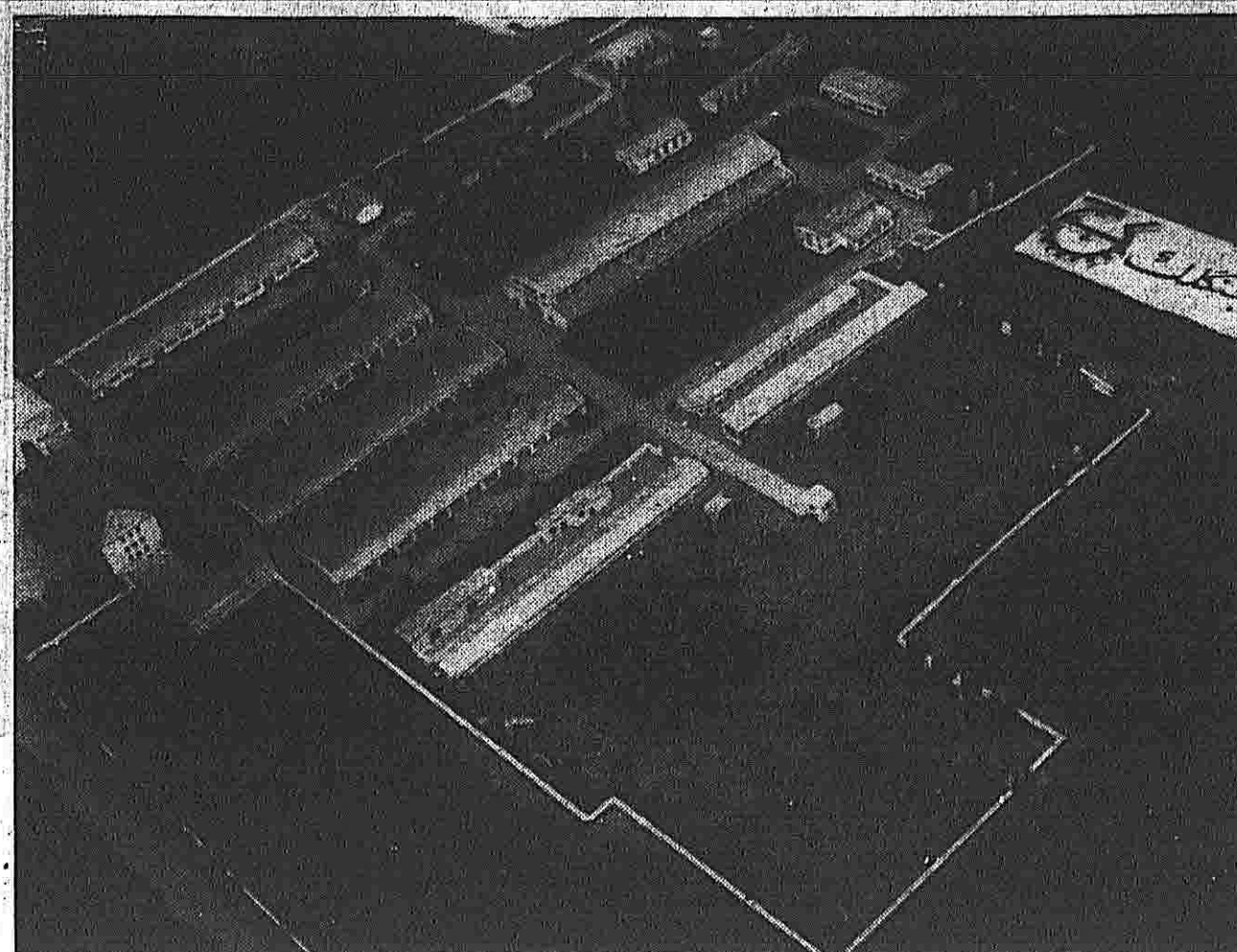
The vehicles brought to this plant are often in extremely bad condition. However, Jangalak Factories have been able to repair between 100 and 150 of such vehicles at thirty per cent cost of a new vehicle annually. And their appearance and technical condition can hardly be differentiated from new ones, said Mehr.

By this service the plant curbs imports of new buses and trucks, and thus saves valuable foreign exchange.

This plant employs 170 workers. If more orders are received the plant can go on two shifts.

Mechanical Plant

This plant is equipped with modern machinery and tools run by about 180 employees.



A model of the Jangalak Factories located just south of Kabul. The factories are now completed including a four-storey administrative building.



The bodies of these city buses were constructed in the Jangalak Factories.

In this plant drilling machines, various kinds of spare parts, including those for vehicles, textile looms and other equipment are produced in accordance with orders put by the customers.

Some products of this plant are of interest to the public, said Mehr. For instance metal beds, metal chairs, stands for coat and some stainless steel utensils are made in this plant, added Mehr.

Casting Plant

In this plant there is an electric furnace for melting metals. Used cast-iron is also melted in this plant and new products are made out of it.

Metal Construction Plant

Heavy metal products such as casts for concrete work for tunnels and gates for dams and canals and storage tanks are produced by this plant.

Trucks Body-Making Plant

Some 40 bodies are constructed annually for buses and they easily compete with the ones constructed abroad, asserted Mehr. With the facilities available it is possible to meet more demands of the individuals and governmental and non-governmental departments if such demand arises, added Mehr.

Repair Plant For Electrical Equipment

This plant has been doing a commendable and significant job as far as the repair of electric motors and transformers is concerned, said Mehr.

Electric motors and transformers which are burnt out are brought into this plant for repair where they can be repaired within a short time and thus save the individual and governmental plants from being idle, said Mehr. Formerly all electric motors and transformers once burnt out had to be replaced by new ones. This not only kept the plants idle but was more expensive, added Mehr.

Painting Plant

In this plant all types of vehicles, bodies of buses and metal furniture are painted in desired colours.

Oxygen Production Plant

The capacity of this plant is 100 bottles of oxygen in 24 hours. Oxygen needed for the Jangalak Factories and other organisation is produced by this plant, said Mehr.

Health institutions also obtain their needs from this plant, he

added.

Cement Work Plant

Cement pipes and tiles are produced for governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Four years ago the large carpentry plant was also one of the Jangalak Factories plants. But the carpentry plant has been leased for ten years by Hochtief so that better use could be made of available equipment to manufacture furniture.

Referring to the production of a great number of metal chairs and tables and stainless steel utensils Mehr said that previously these commodities were imported at great cost and the Jangalak Factories took measures to help reduce the imports of such commodities by producing the same items within the country.

Metal Chair, Tables

Furthermore, forests in the country are a valuable resource and if wood is used for making chairs and tables, the forests will be eventually vanish, asserted Mehr.

Although chairs and tables made of metal are rather expensive they are durable. Mehr said the Jangalak Factories intend to produce metal teapots as well.

As regard to future development plans, Mehr said efforts will be made to use the various plants of the Jangalak Factories to full capacity. We have planned that during the Third Five-Year Deve-

lopment Plan the plants for repairing used tires and tubes and casting are to be expanded, Mehr added.

"If the demand for what we supply in the factories becomes greater in the local market, we can produce more to meet the need," noted Mehr. This of course largely depend on advance provision of raw material, Mehr added.

Raw Materials

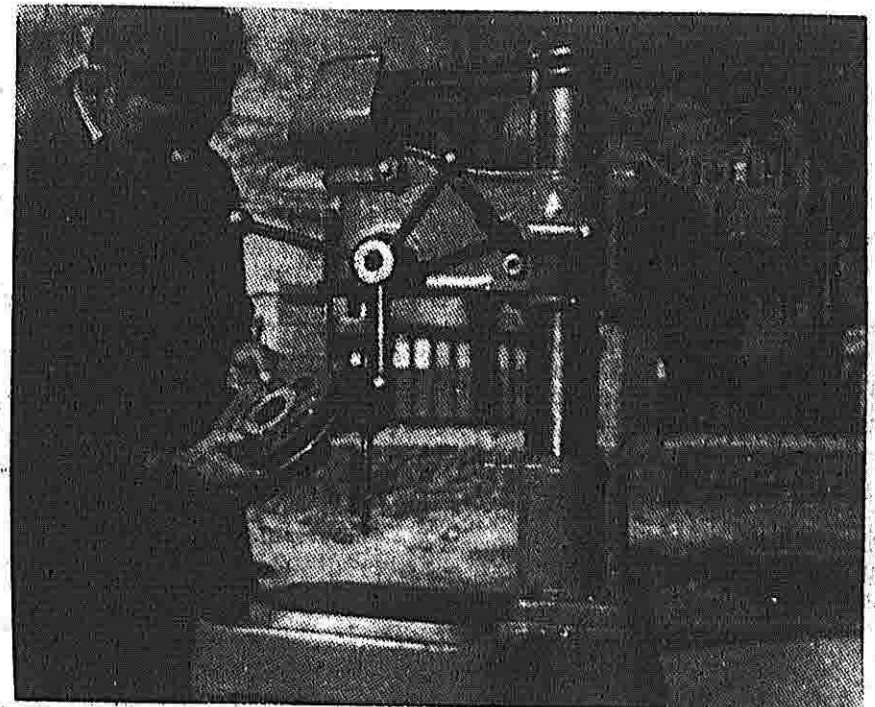
Generally speaking the Jangalak Factories do not have a fixed production programme. At present more than a thousand kinds of items, on the basis of various orders by customers, are produced in the factories. Therefore one of the difficulties is the provision of adequate raw materials to meet all the different orders received, said Mehr.

The problem of obtaining raw materials which are not available within the country cannot be solved unless the factories have a fixed production schedules. In this situation it would be possible to import and store more of the needed raw materials, Mehr said.

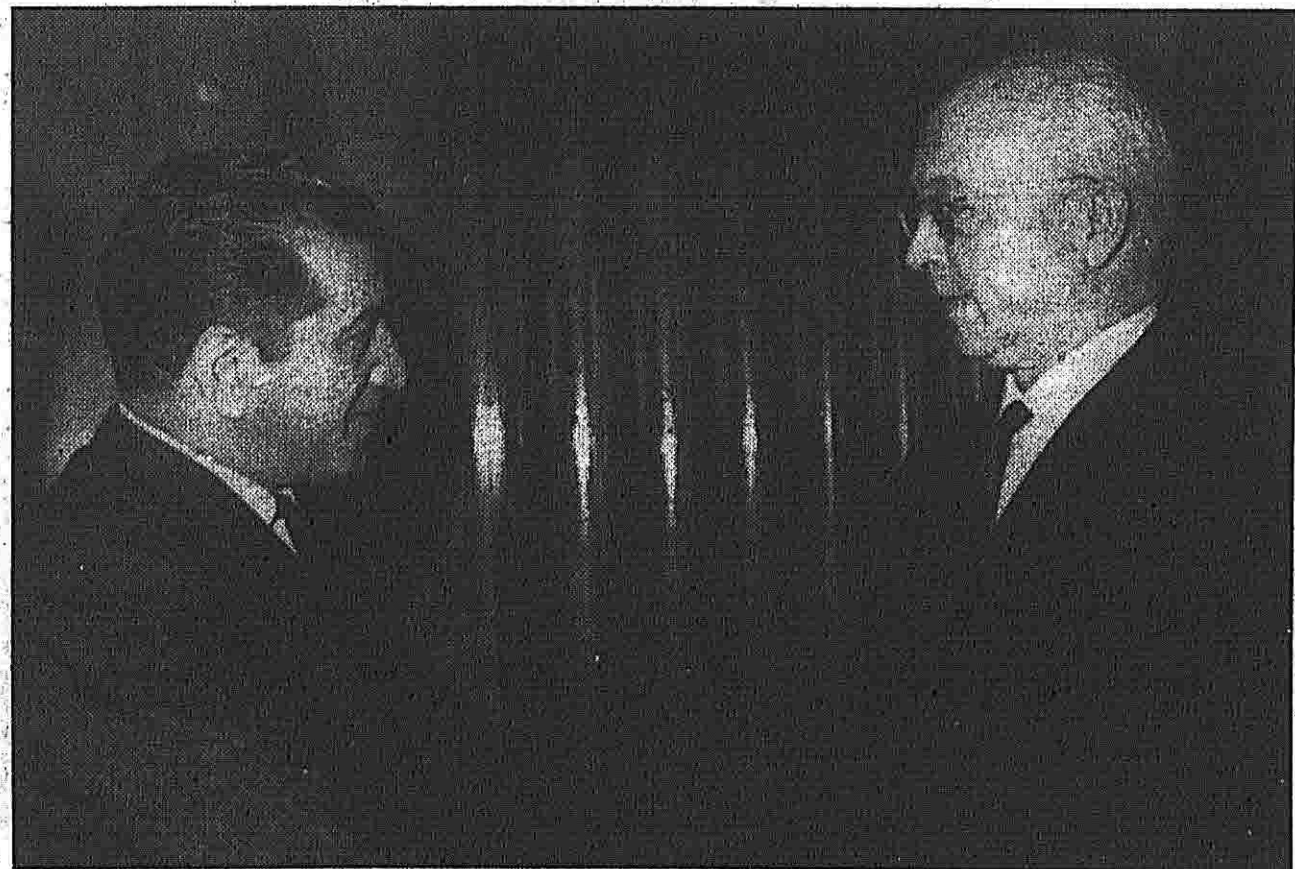
Shortage Of Personnel

The common problem of any newly established factories or the factories which have been in existence for some time, is the shortage of personnel at various levels, said Mehr. He also suggested that the number of foreign

(contd. on page 4)



An Afghan worker handles a drilling machine.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

An Afghan trade delegation, headed by Mohammad Akbar Omar, Deputy Minister of Commerce, left Kabul for the Soviet Union on April 20 to hold trade talks and conclude a protocol on exchange of goods for 1966 between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Omar (left) shakes hand with P. Komykin, who heads the Soviet delegation, at the talks which are continuing between the representatives of the two countries.

S. Vietnamese, U.S. Troops Attack "Zone C," Thought To House Radio, Liberation Front

SAIGON, May 3, (Reuter).—Thousands of American and South Vietnamese troops Monday were thrusting deep into a principal Viet Cong stronghold where they have uncovered major supply bases in the last week.

They have found almost 1,400 tons of rice, destroyed a 16-building hospital complex complete with laboratory and eight base camps in "War Zone C," about 115 kilometres northwest of Saigon.

The stronghold has been one of the Viet Cong's main sanctuaries in South Vietnam for 12 years.

Today South Vietnam allied infantrymen were pressing into thick jungle supported by U.S. bombers including big, Pacific-based B-52 Ratofortresses.

A U.S. military spokesman in Saigon said the Viet Cong were offering no concerted resistance and appeared to be withdrawing.

Military observers here regard this operation—code-named "Birmingham"—as one of the most important of the Vietnam war.

It is the first time that American troops have launched an offensive into the zone and the first large-scale sweep there by South Vietnamese troops for almost four years.

"War Zone C" is believed to house the national headquarters of the Viet Cong political arm, the South Vietnam Liberation Front, as well as the clandestine "Liberation Radio" station.

The zone is at the southern end of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, the main alleged Viet Cong supply route from North Vietnam.

North Vietnamese News Agency.

meanwhile, announced that three American jets were downed in North Vietnam on Monday by groundfire.

Meanwhile a DPA report from Detroit says that U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Arthur Goldberg, admitted today that possibilities for the United Nations to help bring an end to the war in

Vietnam are limited. Goldberg told the Economic Club of Detroit that the United Nations may help find a settlement, he added, however, that the American people "should have no illusions about the limits on what the United Nations can be expected to undertake in the Vietnamese situation."

Unrest In South Vietnam Has Adversely Affected Military Operations, McNamara Says

WASHINGTON, May 3, (AP).—U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara said Monday military operations against the Viet Cong were reduced 50 to 70 per cent because of political unrest in South Vietnam.

"The tempo of military operations was adversely affected by the political disorders," McNamara told the convention of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

But, McNamara said, the U.S. administration expected much worse effects of unrest in Vietnam in recent weeks.

"We were afraid of a civil war. We were afraid of the separation of the entire northern part of the country, and of the overthrow of the government," McNamara said and noted that none of these has happened.

McNamara and Undersecretary of State George W. Ball, substituting for Secretary of State Dean Rusk who is ill, answered questions for 45 minutes, mostly about the war.

Ball, however, was asked about the conflict with President de Gaulle of France.

Ball said the "ominous longer-range implications" of the French attitude toward the Atlantic Alliance are that Europe might return to "old nationalism" and to nation states... attempting to play off the two great hegemonies the

Japan To Telecast Winter Olympics Via Satellites

TOKYO, May 3, (DPA).—Japanese postal services Minister Yuichi Kori said yesterday that Japan will telecast the 1972 winter olympics in Sapporo to the world via communications satellites.

Speaking to newsmen, he said, according to Jiji Press, the total construction cost of the related facilities would be approximately 5,000 million yen (about \$14 million).

With an international agreement on broadcasting and telecommunication, expected to be concluded "in 1970," he said, Japan is ready to play an active role in the field of international communication via satellites in cooperation with the International Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States.

Kori said a new post office would be set up at Maomanai, Sapporo, where the main olympic stadium is to be built.

Jordan Accuses Israel Of Raiding

UNITED NATIONS, May 3, (AP).—Jordan accused Israel Monday of "naked aggression" in raids on Jordanian territory last Friday night.

It said eight civilians were killed and several injured seriously.

The charge was contained in a letter from Jordanian Ambassador Mohammad H. El-Farra to Netherlands Ambassador J. G. De Benu President of the UN Security Council for May.

El-Farra did not request a meeting of the council, but said his country reserved its right to seek a meeting "to adopt adequate measures which will insure the cessation of these Israeli acts of aggression."

Israel announced that the raids were undertaken in retaliation for Jordanian acts of sabotage on Israeli territory.

The Jordanian letter said the change was an unfounded allegation that has already been rejected by the UN mixed armistice commission.

Demonstrations Flare In Rome

ROME, May 3, (DPA).—University professors and students throughout Italy yesterday began a two-day strike to press the dismissal of the chancellor of Rome University, Ugo Papi, accused of favouring neo-Fascist students.

The strike follows students' mass street demonstrations in Rome last week, a heated discussion rally at Rome University during which a student was accidentally killed, and the cordoning off of the Rome University quarter by police after students occupied many of the buildings.

Tens of thousands attended the funeral of the student, Paolo Gospi, on Friday and a wreath sent by professor Papi was trampled. According to an autopsy, the student, who fell over a parapet, was not pushed but probably had a dizzy spell.

Professor Papi has also aroused antagonism by calling police to put an end to political disputes between students and by banning all lectures last Friday and Saturday.

The striking professors and students are also demanding more democracy in the running of universities.

Council Of Europe

Contd. from page 1
probing regarding Britain's entry in the European Common Market (EEC).

British plans provide for Thomson to open detailed consultations which are to lead via preliminary negotiations to Britain's eventual membership in the EEC, if possible.

In Strasbourg the Council of Europe's Foreign Minister's Committee met Monday to debate topical political and economic questions.

The committee, which is presided over by British Foreign Secretary, will also hear an address of visiting UN Secretary-General U Thant who arrived in Strasbourg Monday.

A communique on the results of the deliberations was to be issued later Monday.

The 18-nation Council of Europe is composed of the founder members Belgium, Denmark, France, Britain, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, and the members admitted later Greece (1949), Turkey (1949) Iceland (1950), West Germany (1951), Austria (1955), Cyprus (1961), Switzerland (1963), and Malta (1965).

The agreement on the founding of the Council of Europe was signed on May 5, 1949.

Jangalak Factories

Contd. from page 3
experts and technicians in a factory should be reduced to the extent possible and this cannot be done unless more Afghans are trained.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries should see that every year a number of high school and college graduates are allocated for work at the industrial plants and after a period of short practical training they should be given scholarships for further study in specialised technical fields so that through higher training eventually all foreign experts are replaced by Afghans, said Mehr.

At present 950 workers and administrative personnel are employed by the Jangalak Factories. In the beginning 65 foreign experts and technicians worked at the factories. At the beginning of 1965 there were 14 and now there are only six foreign experts helping in specialised fields.

Great efforts are being made to see that most of the technical work is carried out by Afghans and we have been quite successful, concluded Mehr.

Peruvian In Israel

JERUSALEM, Israel, May 3, (DPA).—General Pablo Gary Camino, commander-in-chief of the Peruvian army, left here last night after a seven-day visit to Israel as guest of the Israeli army.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 3, (DPA). Twelve people were killed and over 50 injured in an explosion in an illegal fireworks factory yesterday and police are still looking for further victims. Three dwelling houses were damaged.

WORLD BRIEFS

OTTAWA, May 3, (AP).—Overruling government protests, speaker Lucien Lamoureux Monday permitted opposition conservatives to introduce a motion in Commons to censure liberal Prime Minister Lester Pearson.

The basis for the motion was that Pearson had asked the royal Canadian Mounted Police to furnish scandalous information concerning members of parliament.

BONN, May 3, (AP).—An F-104G starfighter of the West German navy crashed Monday near the Danish border. The pilot died soon afterward.

It was the 10th accident reported here of the West German version of the American-designed plane since the plane was put into service in 1961.

W. BERLIN, May 3, (AP).—The engines from a new Soviet fighter plane that crashed into a West Berlin lake on April 6 were turned over to USSR military authorities Monday by a British salvage crew.

A British spokesman said the salvage operation was now complete.

NIS, Yugoslavia, May 3, (AP).—Heavy rains swelled rivers in Serbia Sunday which flooded over 100 hectares of arable land, interrupted traffic on the Kraljevo-Cacak highway, swept away a bridge near Dusnik and inundated many houses, shops, and restaurants in the area.

AMSTERDAM, May 3, (AP).—A young married couple were jailed for one month Monday for tossing a smoke bomb in front of the wedding procession of Princess Beatrix and Prince Claus Von Amsberg last March 10.

MAINZ, May 3, (AP).—An autopsy on Prince Friedrich of Prussia, whose body was found in the Rhine River Sunday, clearly showed he drowned, the state prosecutors office reported Monday night.

LONDON, May 3, (AP).—Averell Harriman, U.S. ambassador at large, flew into London Monday night for a special conference on safety at sea.

NAIROBI, May 3, (Reuter).—President Jomo Kenyatta yesterday signed a proclamation temporarily discontinuing meetings of both houses of the national assembly, attorney-general Charles Njonjo announced here.

KARACHI, May 3, (Reuter).—Finance Minister Mohammed Shoaib arrived back in Karachi yesterday from Washington and said he had useful aid talks with World Bank and United States officials.

NEW YORK, May 3, (Reuter).—A national fertility study revealed that 21 per cent of Roman Catholic wives under 45 used birth control pills.

STOCKHOLM, May 3, (AP).—The Swedish government Monday expressed apologies for an incident Sunday

when a mob of youth burned an American flag outside the U.S. Embassy during May Day demonstrations.

STOCKHOLM, May 3, (AP).—Premier Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore was resting at a south Swedish resort hotel Monday, tired from strenuous travelling a spokesman for the Premier said.

WASHINGTON, May 3, (AP).—President Johnson's chief economist told American businessmen Monday that a further rise of prices and profits could set off a wage-price spiral.

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 3, (AP).—Carlos Lleras Restrepo continued to pile up votes Monday and declared his victory for the presidency "is overwhelming support for any programme for the social transformation of Colombia."

GENEVA, May 3, (DPA).—U.S. Democrat Senator Frank Church conferred here Monday with William Foster, leader of the U.S. delegation to the 17-nation disarmament committee and with Ambassador Michael Blumenthal, leader of the U.S. delegation to the "Kennedy Round" of trade talks.

Church, a member of the Senate foreign relations committee, is on a "listen and learn" tour of Europe, preparatory to the committee holding hearings on U.S. policies towards western Europe and NATO.

ROME, May 3, (DPA).—Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani last night started a 10-day tour of European cities which will take him to Strasbourg, Brussels and London. Today Fanfani will meet UN Secretary-General U Thant at the European consultative assembly meeting.



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Home News In Brief

CHARIKAR, May 3, (Bakhtar).—A woman who had been killed Sunday afternoon when a car ran over him. The man was crossing the street in the main part of Charihar city when he was hit by the car and killed instantly.

The driver escaped from the scene. Police are searching for him.

TIRIN, May 3, (Bakhtar).—The village school of Sang Moom of Uruzgan province was raised Sunday to primary school level.

The schools was founded three years ago and has now 155 students.

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—Two physical education teachers of the Ministry of Education returned from India Sunday after receiving higher training in this field under an Indian government scholarship.

KABUL, May 3, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan archaeological team has returned here from Hadda, Nangarhar, after excavations there which resulted in several new finds on Buddhist period culture and art.

Dr. Shahi Bye Mustamandi, who headed the team said that work will be resumed after the summer is over in Nangarhar.

He said that temporary shelters have been built on the site to protect the findings.

KABUL, May 3.—In honour of the Afghan Press Delegation that recently visited India the Indian Press attache held a reception at his residence yesterday. Mohammad Najim Arya, the Deputy Minister of Information and Culture, and the Indian Ambassador in Kabul attended the party.

Indonesia Wants Peaceful Solution With Malaysia

BANGKOK, May 3, (AP).—Indonesia expressed a desire Sunday to end its confrontation policy against Malaysia through peaceful means.

The decision—a reiteration in principle but considered now of more significance because of a new government emerged after two days of meeting between Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos of the Philippines.

In a joint statement, the two Ministers emphasised their countries desire to preserve peace and security in troubled Southeast Asia.

Then in a paragraph attributed only to Malik, the statement said he had expressed the desire of the Indonesian government to find a peaceful solution for the Malaysia problem in accordance to the spirit and letter of the Manila agreements.

Camel Halts Jet

CAIRO, May 3, (AP).—A stray camel created near havoc when it strolled on to the main runway of Cairo International Airport Sunday while an Air India jetliner was taking off.

The pilot of the huge Boeing 707 pulled the aircraft off the runway Sunday only a few yards from the camel, which was running aimlessly along ahead of the plane.

Three other jetliners awaiting landing clearance had to circle the airport while guards chased the camel for one hour before capturing it.

Iran Donates \$700,000 To Help Literacy Campaign

UNITED NATIONS, May 3, (AP).—Iran announced in the UN social commission Monday a grant of \$700,000 an amount equivalent to that country's military budget for a day—to aid in the battle against world illiteracy.

The decision was taken by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi in the hope that other countries would follow suit.

The Shah's brother Prince Gholam Reza Pahlevi, a visitor in the United States, was in the commission's meeting room when the contribution was announced.

The money will be given to the UN educational, scientific and cultural organisation (UNESCO), which is conducting a worldwide campaign against illiteracy.

Benson May Be U.S. Presidential Candidate

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, May 3, (AP).—The head of a new conservative committee that proposes to draft former U.S. agriculture secretary Ezra Taft Benson as a candidate for U.S. President in 1968 said Monday the project was discussed with Benson before it was announced.

William J. Grede, Milwaukee industrialist and a founding member of the John Birch Society, said that both Benson and U.S. senator J. Strom Thurmond, republican-South Carolina, whom the new group wants to run for vice president, were interviewed.

"There were no agreements, but on the other hand, neither one of them said "hold everything", Grede told a news conference.



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