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THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 229

KABUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1966, (JADI 6, 1345, S.H.)

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AMERICAN PLANES RETURN TO ATTACK TARGETS IN NORTH VIETNAM

SAIGON, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—American bombers returned to attack North Vietnam yesterday as the war resumed at full force after the 48-hour Christmas truce.

In the heart of Saigon, buildings quaked and windows rattled in the morning only one hour after the truce ended as other American bombers blasted a suspected Viet Cong base 28 miles (45 km.) south of the capital.

Bad weather limited the number of bombing raids on North Vietnam yesterday, a spokesman said.

But long-range B-52 bombers dumped hundreds of tons of high explosives in an area straddling the demilitarised zone between North and South Vietnam where troops of two North Vietnamese divisions are believed to be stationed, he added.

For their attack on the suspected Viet Cong centre near Saigon, the bombers had left the U.S. base on the Pacific Ocean island of Guam several hours before the ceasefire ended, he said.

VIET CONG ATTACK

In the ground war, reports AP, troops of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division were attacked by a strong enemy force early Tuesday in the Bong Son area about 300 miles (482.8 km) north of Saigon.

At one point during the fighting, a spokesman reported, the estimated battalion-sized attack group penetrated the perimeter of one cavalry unit and communication with the outfit was lost. The perimeter was restored a short time later, and fighting was continuing. The spokesman said they had no word of casualties on either side.

The action, near the coast of the South China Sea, was the heaviest of several engagements that erupted shortly after the end of the truce.

The fighting near Bong Son was in an area where the "flying horsemen" have fought repeated engage-

ments over the past year in an effort to root out Viet Cong units. The Cavalrymen have won some significant victories in the coastal region, but the enemy still is there.

The fighting Tuesday began when a Viet Cong force of perhaps 500 men attacked a cavalry troop and two batteries of artillery at a landing zone site, the spokesman said. The Cavalry is conducting "Operation Thayer II" in the area about 11 miles (17 km. southeast of Bong Son).

The Viet Cong opened up with mortar fire into the perimeter of the Cavalry units, and followed up with a ground assault. At about 2:45 a.m. the defending troops reported their perimeter had been penetrated and communication then was cut off.

The spokesman said flare ships, armed helicopters and ground reinforcements were rushed to the scene and the perimeter was restored.

Meanwhile General William Westmoreland, Commander of U.S. Forces in Vietnam, has declared he will need more troops to fight the war. Westmoreland said in an American Broadcasting Company interview that "the tide had turned in our favour during the year 1966."

But he cautioned that the length of the war must be measured in years and that "more troops will be needed from our country and, hopefully, from the free world allies."

PORT STRIKE

In Saigon American troops took over unloading of cargos Tuesday in the strikebound port.

The strike, by 2,500 South Vietnamese dock workers and stevedores, is in protest against the replacement of 600 South Vietnamese workers with U.S. troops at the nearby, \$50 million New Port harbour facility. The U.S. authorities said that the 600 workers had been taken on only temporarily until American military personnel arrived.

Because of the layoffs, the Vietnamese Port Workers Union called a general strike in Saigon port, where about 26 ships are tied up.

An American spokesman said "there is no shortage of materials to win the war," because American soldiers working as stevedores were handling vital supplies through the American-built New Port.

There was virtually no activity at the headquarters of the U.S. 4th Transportation Command Monday despite the fact that Saigon had a number of ships in port.

The cargo aboard some of the ships—including ambulances and armoured personnel carriers—apparently is not considered to be urgently needed.

Other developments were: The Philippine Presidential envoy, Benjamin Romualdez left Saigon by plane Monday for Washington following a three-day visit to Vietnam.

Romualdez spent much of his time on a trip to the 2,000-man Philippine civil action group (Philcag) at Tay Ninh, 50 miles (80.4 km.) northwest of Saigon. He visited the troops as special representative of President Marcos.

Romualdez was accompanied on the tour of Philcag facilities Sunday by Ambassador Luis Moreno Salgado and Minister Jose de Venecia. Romualdez addressed the Philcag troops and visited their perimeter.

43 Graduate From Teachers' School

KABUL, Dec. 27, (Bakhtar).—This year 43 students have graduated from 14th grade of the Teacher's School, 15 from the 12th grade of the Teachers' Training Academy and 17 from the Sport School.

The new graduates were introduced to the First Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Mohammad Akram, yesterday.

Dr. Akram drew the attention of the teachers to the importance of the role they have to play. The Teachers' Academy and the Teachers' School were established three years ago.

This is the Academy's first graduation and the School's second.

There are 126 students in the School and 216 in the Academy.

Home News In Brief

HERAT, Dec. 27, (Bakhtar).—The border police seized 208 sheep being smuggled out of the country Sunday evening in the Char Raig area, but the smugglers escaped.

HERAT, Dec. 27 (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Siddiq, Governor of Herat, in a meeting of the woleswals and judges of the provinces appealed for early disposal of court cases.

ter defence line before flying back to Saigon by helicopter Sunday night.

The U.S. Navy reported Monday that one of its vessels on station in the Gulf of Tonkin off North Vietnam extended and got back Christmas greetings from a Soviet ship.

The Navy said the fleet tug Ari-kara was steaming within visual range of the Soviet trawler Bar-graph when the captain of the tug flashed a Christmas greeting and best wishes.

The trawler signalled back "Happy Christmas, best wishes for 1967. Let it be a year of peace. Good luck."

Hsinhua reported that two U.S. military aircraft violated Chinese airspace over Hainan island for three minutes on Christmas Day.

CHINESE WARNINGS

The agency said a Foreign Ministry spokesman issued the 419th serious warning to the United States over such "military provocations."

The agency also reported that a pilotless U.S. reconnaissance plane was brought down Monday over Hanoi.

Hsinhua dismissed as slander reports that China had sold thousands of tons of steel "to the U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam."

Hsinhua said Western news agencies and the Soviet press and journals "have fanatically babbled about such a so-called sale."

Luna Continues Feeling Out Moon's Ocean Of Storms

MOSCOW, December 27, (Tass).—Shortly after landing on the moon the Soviet automatic station Luna-13 started an important experiment—by its mechanical manipulators it has tested the firmness and density of lunar ground.

Commenting on this experiment, Prof. Alexander Lebedinsky, an authority on the moon, noted that Luna-13 is equipped with instruments that can "feel" the moon.

A combination of two instruments to determine firmness and density will provide the first experimental means for the "Luna cosmodrome".

From the coordinating-computing centre from which the flight of the Soviet scientific station Luna-13 was controlled, computers Sunday analysed the fulfilment of the key part of the flight programme: the braking, including the soft landing on the moon.

The data received from aboard the rocket accord well with the calculated figures.

A member of the government commission in charge of the moon exploration programme said all the important stages of the flight were passed in time, and all commands were instantly obeyed.

The braking began at 18 hours 45 minutes Moscow time. But active braking, during which the speed is reduced from 2,600 kilometres to several metres per second was preceded by a no less important stage when the station was to get a fix consecutively on the sun, the moon and the earth and turn in space so that its retrorockets faced the moon.

The landing method of Luna-13 was similar to that of Luna-9, the first man-made body which touched down softly on the moon 11 months ago.

The braking rockets fired well, and in a matter of seconds reduced the speed to ensure a soft landing. The station touched down at 21 hours 01 minute. The first signal showing that another moon laboratory had come into operation was received at 21 hours.

The next day after its landing on the moon, the Soviet automatic station Luna-13 sent back its first photographs of lunar surface.

One photograph transmitted in the first communication period shows a section of lunar surface in the Ocean of Storms.

The station settled down between the craters Craft and Seleucus, south-east of the latter. Its coordinates are 18 degrees 52' minutes north and 62 degrees 03' minutes west.

The area where the station landed is one of the most interesting in the Ocean of Storms. It has a relatively flat "sea" surface with an abundance of rather low fissures.

Prof. Yuri Lipsky told a Tass correspondent that this picture of lunar surface confirms the conclusion drawn from the data supplied by Luna-9 that there is no thick dust layer on the moon. There is no dust visible either on the ground or on parts of the station. And yet, if there was a layer of dust, it should conceivably have coated parts of the station because of the electrostatic field generated by electric charges during the flight.

Maiwandwal Will Visit Mongolia

KABUL, Dec. 27, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has accepted the invitation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia to visit the country.

The Prime Minister has thanked Yumjagyn Tsendenbal for the invitation. The date for the visit will be set later.

Agreement Signed With Tanjug

KABUL, Dec. 27, (Bakhtar).—An agreement to receive news from the news agency of Yugoslavia, Tanjug, was signed here yesterday.

The agreement, which was signed earlier in Belgrade by the President of the Tanjug News Agency, was signed here by Abdul Hamid Mobarez, the president of Bakhtar News Agency. Ivan Mirosevic, Yugoslavian Ambassador in Kabul was present.

After signing the agreement, Mobarez said, Bakhtar Agency tries to obtain news from all sources possible. The ambassador in reply commented on the friendly relations existing between the two countries and called the signing of the agreement another major step in the strengthening of cordial ties.

"We have confirmed the need to refrain from actions that could worsen the situation," Demirel said. "We have reached agreement on the observance of international obligations, the strengthening of the United Nations Organisation, the development of relations between all countries and especially between Turkey and the Soviet Union, respect of the principles of national independence, equality, territorial integrity, and noninterference in domestic affairs."

As to economic relations between the two countries, Demirel said, your personal assistance in the adoption of these decisions, which will give the Soviet Union an opportunity to make its contribution to Turkey's efforts aimed at achieving an economic upsurge, were extremely valuable to us.

Earlier, Istanbul business circles held a luncheon in honour of Kosygin Monday. Replying to speeches Kosygin said: "We are very happy of the opportunity to meet representatives of the Turkish republic business circles."

Economic cooperation between our countries can develop, Kosygin said.

"I think that development of economic cooperation and mutually profitable trade between the Soviet Union and Turkey will be in the interest of both the Turkish and the Soviet peoples."

Alexei Kosygin then observed that there exist various forms of cooperation as a result of which our country helps other states establish their own national industry which, in turn, provides employment.

"In the conversations with the President and Prime Minister of Turkey we have searched for ways of achieving such economic cooperation that would be conducive to the development and upsurge of Turkish economy, the head of the Soviet government said further.

Of course, he went on, the development of economic cooperation can be fruitful only when political cooperation also develops between states, and mutual trust strengthens.

The Governor of Istanbul Vilayet Vefa Polraz Sunday gave a dinner in honour of Alexei Kosygin. During the dinner, governor of Istanbul and the head of the Soviet government exchanged speeches.

Greeting Alexei Kosygin, governor of Istanbul said: the Turkish and Russian peoples were neighbours for many centuries. There were many pleasant and bitter moments in their relations and this helped them get to know each other. This feeling and the present development of our relations are assuming a particular importance in the present-day international conditions.

"You now see for yourselves the Turkish people's desire for peaceful economic development. This desire which pursues common purposes of peace and advance, is becoming vitally important," he added.

Commenting on Kosygin's visit to Turkey, Pravda's special correspondents in a dispatch from Istanbul emphasised that it marks another important stage in the development of Soviet-Turkish relations.

One is increasing by understanding that a policy of good will towards the northern neighbour fully accords with the vital interests of the Turkish peoples, any aggravation in Soviet-Turkish relations can

ST. JOHN'S New Foundland, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—Three men are known dead and the fate of the 10 other crew is still uncertain after a Christmas morning fire aboard the hull Trawler St. Finbarr, the ship's agent reported here last night.

Thirteen survivors and the body of one crewman were taken aboard the hull Trawler Orisino, which was about 600 miles southeast of here ploughing through gale-swept seas towards St. John's with the St. Finbarr in tow.

BAGOTA, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—Air and ground patrols yesterday concentrated their search for a missing DC-3 airliner on the Tarqui region 450 kilometres southeast of here after reports that peasants had sighted a low-flying aircraft in the area.

LOS ANGELES, California, Dec. 27, (AP).—Legendary gambler Nicholas Andrea "nick the Greek" Dandolos, known as the king of the high rollers, died Sunday night, a hospital spokesman said.

Dandolos, 80, devoted a lifetime to wagering and said he had been wealthy—and broke more than 70 times.

BEVERLY HILLS, California, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—Zoltan Hargitay, six-year-old son of actress Jayne Mansfield, was home for Christmas after a month-long stay in hospital with injuries suffered when he was mauled by a lion.

Kosygin Warmly Welcomed During Visit To Turkey

ISTANBUL, December 27, (Tass).—"Your visit will leave forever a trace in Turkish-Soviet relations and will be always remembered as an important stage," Turkish Prime Minister Soleyman Demirel said at a reception held in honour of the visiting Premier of the USSR, Alexi Kosygin.

There is no doubt that the common aim is to make the Turkish and Soviet peoples know one another better by means of mutual visits and contacts. Your visit to Turkey is an important stage in the achievement of this common aim," he added.

"The attention accorded you by our people is excellent proof of Turkey's striving to develop friendly ties with our great neighbour within the framework of the principles on which we have reached agreement," he said.

The Turkish people, who all want peace, Demirel said, realise the Soviet Union's great responsibilities in this field and are glad that in your country high posts are held by people like you—experienced, farsighted and who have made a big personal contribution to peace.

We may not always similarly evaluate international problems but open talks have facilitated a better understanding of our points of view and, given the opportunity, a rapprochement of these views, he said.

During the exchange of views we have also touched upon problem of Cyprus, he said.

"We have confirmed the need to refrain from actions that could worsen the situation," Demirel said. "We have reached agreement on the observance of international obligations, the strengthening of the United Nations Organisation, the development of relations between all countries and especially between Turkey and the Soviet Union, respect of the principles of national independence, equality, territorial integrity, and noninterference in domestic affairs."

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only play into the hands of those who did not want a relaxation of international tension.

In Turkey, the correspondents go on to say, it is increasingly understood that in connection with the military commitments under NATO and many bilateral agreements the country may land as a result of the gambling policy of the imperialist powers in a spot when national independence will be in jeopardy.

The Turkish public can't but display serious anxiety over the American aggression in Vietnam. Local observers consider that dissatisfaction at the United States gamble in Vietnam is growing in Turkey. Most of them are inclined to think that the Vietnamese people should be granted the right to settle their own destinies, it says.

SIKHS CANCEL PLAN FOR MASS SUICIDE

AMRITSAR, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—Sikh leaders have called off a mass protest suicide and agreed to a compromise brought by a government leader who flew here just as eight "holy men" were preparing to burn themselves alive in the Golden Temple, here.

The agreement to let Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arbitrate the future of the town of Chandigarh—object of the Sikh demands—was announced yesterday after the deadline for the mass suicide had passed.

The Speaker of the Lower House, Hukam Singh—himself a Sikh—flew here in a special aircraft from New Delhi in a last minute dash from a cabinet meeting to present the proposal, which he formulated.

He arrived an hour before the time for the mass suicide and drove straight to the Temple.

Sant Fateh Singh, a Sikh leader who had fasted for 10 days, accepted some honey and orange juice from him and accepted the compromise. The eight "holy men" cancelled their suicide yesterday afternoon and Sant Fateh Singh abandoned his immolation, set for today.

Only police were in the streets as the deadline for the mass suicide approached, but rooftops were crowded with people looking tensely towards the temple area where the Sikh leaders were due to set themselves ablaze.

The proposed arbitration of the Chandigarh dispute, already agreed on by the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana states, was announced to a congregation in the Golden Temple and to people on the rooftops by loudspeakers.

Hukam Singh, who later addressed the temple congregation, told them the disputed areas "are part of Punjab and they must come to Punjab."

In New Delhi, a government spokesman last night denied that Mrs. Gandhi had bowed to Sant Fateh Singh's demands under threat of his suicide.

She had always taken the position that the dispute could be solved by agreement between the states themselves. She only agreed to sanction yesterday's settlement formula because it had been jointly evolved by the Chief Ministers of the two states at a meeting last night.

When a reporter said Sant Fateh Singh had not given any public undertaking to accept Mrs. Gandhi's conclusions as binding, the spokesman said the government accepted the settlement on the presumption that the Sikh leader would agree to be bound by the results of the arbitration.

AP adds: Fateh Singh was all smiles when a reporter met him shortly after he broke his 10-day fast.

He told the Associated Press that what had happened was an act of God.

He said he broke his fast after his command had approved of Mrs. Gandhi's proposals. He said he trusted the government's bona fides and would wait to see how it fulfilled the trust he had placed in it.

Maiwandwal's Appointments

Yesterday Prime Minister Maiwandwal received elders of the Ahmadzai Waziri tribe. The Prime Minister also presided at the cabinet meeting.



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PUBLISHING AGENCY

Milk Supply Project For Kabul City

The reaction of the inhabitants of Kabul to the announcement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation about the establishment of a dairy plant is one of relief. It has been most distressing that in the capital of a country the people have no access to milk—one of the basic foods in a healthy diet. Only powdered milk has been available for people who would like to drink milk and babies who must have it. This has resulted in the import of powdered milk and a small but steady drain on the foreign exchange reserves.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, which has signed an agreement for the establishment of the dairy plant with a firm in the Federal Republic of Germany, hopes to commission the plant to process milk in less than a year. A bigger plant has been included in the Third Five Year Plan of the country.

The idea of processing milk has two advantages, both of which will, in the long run, produce beneficial results for the people—it will offer healthy and hygienic milk bottled by the dairy enterprise, and it will offer a golden opportunity to cattle raisers, who sometimes have difficulties finding a dependable market for milk.

Because few cattle raisers have adequate transport facilities, it is indeed difficult for them to take their produce to the city for sale. There is not much demand in the villages as most villagers have their own cattle to give them the milk they need.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has made arrangements with cattle raisers around Kabul for supplying milk to the plant. Six main centres are to be established in the

suburbs of Kabul, from where vehicles will bring milk to the plant. The Ministry will pay the cattle raisers for the milk they give. This guarantees a steady market for them and they do not have to find transport themselves to get the milk to the city. We hope that at this stage the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will take steps to establish cattle raisers' cooperatives to ensure an adequate supply. The cooperatives will also encourage cattle raisers to raise more cattle to meet the demand when the second dairy plant is established.

There are some shops selling milk in the city. We hope the Ministry will make arrangements with them also, so that the new project will not ruin them.

The Ministry should establish similar plants in other main cities of the country eventually. But first, the Ministry should make every effort to make its original plant a success.

The Ministry might also try to raise its own cattle. The Aarey milk colony in Bombay does this. Some years ago at least two officials were sent to study the Aarey milk colony. We hope their experience will be utilised in setting up the Kabul plant.

We hope that besides fresh milk the plant will also offer powdered milk for sale at a cheaper rate.

Steps may also be taken to produce varieties of cream, butter, cheese, etc. Indeed, the need for butter is as urgent as the need for milk. A proper home delivery system is also important. We hope that the bottle-making plant, which is essential for the success of the scheme, will be completed in time.

Food For Thought

Reading maketh a full man.

conference a ready man, writing

an exact man.

—Francis Bacon

Agricultural Development Plan For Nigeria

The job of making a developing country self-sufficient in agriculture is a tremendous one. It means more than just putting more acres into production. It involves, instead, the whole economy of a country and social reorganisation as well.

All of this is predicated on a vast increase of foreign assistance over present levels.

Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking can be gleaned from a study of a 15-year plan drawn up by the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) for Nigeria. The plan would bring Nigeria by 1980 to a point where its future agricultural development could be made from its own resources.

An FAO spokesman said the 520-page report is the most comprehensive study of single country undertaken by the FAO at a country's request since a similar report on Korean agriculture was issued in 1953.

The report adopts as objectives the national, economic and social goals Nigeria set for itself in its 1962-63 development plan and points out what must be done to accomplish these by 1980.

The basic aim of the programme is to provide Nigeria from its own resources an adequate and balanced diet for a population which will expand from 56 million in 1963 to 86 million by 1980. Per capita income would increase from the present \$75 to \$114 per year and the gross national product, from \$4,200 million to \$9,825 million per year.

Perhaps the most striking point made in the FAO report is that

stepping up of agricultural production cannot be divorced from the concurrent development of the country's social and economic life.

According to FAO, two prime requirements to meet the programme's goals by 1980 are uninterrupted political stability to assure continuous operation of a strong central coordinating agency at the federal level and a constant flow of external assistance geared to the programme's objectives. FAO estimated that the minimum of foreign agricultural aid required would be \$390 million per year, or about 5.7 per cent of Nigeria's present gross domestic product.

Taken by itself, this amount of assistance might easily be managed by the 16 industrialised countries which run foreign aid programmes. But when one figures there are about 100 developing countries with similar needs and considering that the food problem is not as critical in Nigeria as in some other countries, the total cost of making the world self-sustaining so far as food is concerned becomes staggering.

However, an FAO official told Continental Press, the only alternative, unless population growth can be drastically reduced, is for the wealthier nations to be prepared to increase gradually and indefinitely their present assistance programmes now costing \$8,000 million annually.

To enable the programme to succeed in Nigeria, the number of persons engaged in full time agricultural pursuits would have to be

increased from the present 11 million to 17 million, with vast numbers trained in technical and managerial skills. Millions of dollars in mechanical equipment would have to be provided, in addition to storage facilities, food processing and fertiliser plants. Altogether, the economically active group of the population would have to increase from 25 million to 36 million.

Extensive land reforms would also have to be instituted and a more equitable distribution of income devised. Export earnings from agricultural produce would have to go up to \$900 million annually and the contribution of the agricultural sector to the national income increased from \$1,600 million to \$4,500 million by 1980.

All this activity in the agricultural sector would cause a spillover into other areas, boosting the present contribution of the non-agricultural sector from \$1,761 million to \$3,100 million by 1980.

The extent of the reform required in Nigeria's agriculture would involve a drastic revolution in the life of the small subsistence farmer as well as the exploitation of opportunities for domestic manufactures based on agricultural raw materials.

Best proof that a nation's attempt to feed itself without outside assistance calls for a total mobilisation of a country's resources is that in order to accomplish its goal, Nigeria, according to FAO, must step up its economic growth rate to six per cent annually by 1980 from its present 3 per cent.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Two Nations Join Armament Race

The cost of neutrality is driving Europe's two most persistently peaceful nations—Sweden and Switzerland—into a joint agreement to share the development costs of creating and maintaining a supersonic air defence system. More importantly for the East and West military blocs, neither of whom can be expected to have the conquest of Scandinavia's thickest forests or of Europe's highest mountains very high on their battle orders, the two countries are preparing to share the benefits of exporting the fruits of their new cooperation.

And most intriguingly, the principal part of the new Swedish plan is Sweden's still-to-be-flown Viggen (Thunderbolt) plane which its makers the SAAB company claim will have the ability to launch missiles from a Mach 2 "platform" which is comparable with America's F111 but is about half its cost.

Sweden (last at war in 1814 against Norway) and Switzerland (where no shot has been fired in anger since an intercantonal religious dispute of 1847) have steadfastly refused to join any international defence pact system and both have turned away from nuclear weapons.

Despite this and their lack of military brawn, small Sweden (population 7,626,478) and tiny Switzerland (population 5,874,000) have compensated for this by two other factors—comparatively large citizen armies, based on highly-trained conscript armed forces, and technologically advanced weapons made possible by the industrial skills and high earning powers of their citizens.

But now the price of peace has proved too high for both countries. Switzerland, shaken by the soaring costs of producing their own version of France's Mirage

fighter (which brought a Parliamentary inquiry, caused the resignation of the Swiss Air Force C-in-C, and rocked the Government), has got together with Sweden and agreed to pool their military technological knowledge and to develop a new air defence system.

Although it is hoped that all the technological development files of both the Swedes and the Swiss will be opened to each other (and the armies of the Second World War knew very well the efficiency of such weapons as the Swedish Bofors and the Swiss Oerlikon guns) the real reason for the agreement is the output of SAAB. Although best known as SAAB, makers of the rally winning motor-car, the majority of the company's 14,245 employees are concerned with making warplanes and missiles.

Sweden's Air Force, which has a defensive punch of 45 manned aircraft squadrons and six missile units, flies almost exclusively SAAB products. Since 1960 the Draken, with its unique double-delta shape perhaps the most beautiful warplane built, has been the mainstay of Swedish neutrality. A total of 550 of those planes capable of intercepting bombers at high supersonic speed will be built before production ends in 1970. Although no Drakens have been allowed export licences, a total of 320 SAAB's trainer aircraft the Safr have been sold to over 200 countries.

But now Prime Minister Erlander of Sweden has had to reverse the decision he announced in December, 1956, that no export sales of modern weapon systems would be allowed. The cost of building the Viggen, which is a subsonic platform for missiles of all types, as the successor to the Draken is so great that a three-

stage export plan is now being worked out.

Stage One is the Swedish decision not only to work out integration with Switzerland's defence developers but also to allow sales to Austria's equally neutral air force. The Austrians, who bought Safirs, are likely to take its successor the SAAB 105, a jet trainer which can double as a tough strike plane carrying air-to-ground missiles.

Stage Two of the Swedish plan—which the Swedish Foreign Office officially confirms has been reached—is Sweden's hope of exporting military aircraft to at least five other countries. These countries, all said to meet the Scandinavian arms salesmen's standard of "selling arms only to countries where they are not likely to be used," includes Venezuela, "at least one European country," and perhaps even the India-Pakistan area.

But Stage Three of SAAB's plan is still not backed by its Government, which is its major customer. And Stage Three is the one which must fascinate military men throughout the world.

SAAB's planmakers are convinced that their Viggen could both undersell and outoperate the highly controversial and astronomically expensive F-111 from America. And they are openly discussing just which major Western European air forces including the Royal Air Force, might use their plane.

But Prime Minister Erlander, who has headed Sweden's Labour government since 1946, will still need a lot of shifting. For he is well aware just why Sweden's forest roads have a habit of suddenly broadening out in stretches 500 metres long.

(Continued on page 4)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Isiah* devotes its editorial to the people's need for more telephones and public call offices in the cities. The editorial hails the work of the Ministry of Communications in increasing the number of automatic telephones from 2,000 to 13,000 in 10 years, and installation of the carrier telephone system connecting the capital with the provinces and the whole country with international trunk lines, but it says there is much yet to be done.

This, of course, is provision of public call offices in various parts of the city for the use of those who do not have telephones in their homes or, their offices. There are times also when availability of telephones on the roadside can save a lot of time, effort, and even life in case, for example, an ambulance is to be called.

Installation of roadside telephone booths will prevent people from troubling owners of shops, pharmacies, and even homes and offices at odd hours with requests for the use of their telephones, the editorial concludes.

Development of communications also received editorial comment from *Heywad*. Commenting on the news that the carrier telephone system for the western and northern provinces will be completed and thus Afghanistan will have contact with international trunk lines, the editorial attaches great significance to these plans.

Close contacts with the outside world, the editorial says, is of paramount importance for our economic growth and progress. Expenditure on building highways, on constructing river ports, and installing telephone and telegraph facilities is high and swallows a great portion of the national budget. But they are of considerable help for future development, the editorial says.

The achievements of the Ministry of Communications during the last 10 years in expanding telephone and telegraph facilities are considerable, the editorial says. But it is by no means enough. Our cities are growing rapidly. More and more industrial, commercial and service organisations are being set up, and the influx of population into the cities is on the increase.

The editorial proposes that plans

for further expansion of the city telephone service be drawn up so that there is no danger of chaos in the future.

In a letter to the editor of *Isiah* an anonymous writer with the initials of M.R.N. writes that the typing courses offered by various individuals in the city are not run properly. First of all the machines which they provide for practice are old and worn out. A considerable portion of class hours is spent on keeping the typewriters working.

Classes are also not run on schedule, and furthermore, a class should last 60 minutes rather than the present 40, the writer suggests.

Entrants are lured to join these classes with the promise that they can become excellent typists in one month. "I have been attending these classes for more than a month," he says, "and I am nowhere near being a typist." Some thing ought to be done about this, the letter writer suggests.

WORLD PRESS

Hanoi's daily newspaper, *Nhan Dan* warned Australia, New Zealand and Thailand against deeper involvement in the Vietnam war.

The newspaper claimed in an editorial that all three were acting in "execution" of the criminal plans worked out by their masters at the Manila conference.

The U.S. approach to U Thant for getting Vietnam peace talks has been welcomed by *The Hindustan Times* of New Delhi. "It would be a pity if this gesture is deliberately underrated or misunderstood by those who may still be in a position to exercise a restraining influence in Hanoi," it said.

The Calcutta-New Delhi *Statesman* said that a truce makes sense "only if it is some basis for hoping that it will lead at least to an undeclared termination of the war. Therefore, it would be far better for Vietnam and the world if U Thant concentrated not on the terms of a temporary truce, but on decoding, by whatever means he can, the real intentions of the communist side."

The Yomiuri Shimbun of Tokyo expressed the hope that "Hanoi's attitude will be flexible enough not to reject an opportunity to hold preliminary talks for a ceasefire in Vietnam."

In an interview with *U.S. News and World Report* Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt, urging stabilisation of Southeast Asia, reaffirmed his endorsement of both continued defence of South Vietnam and increased trade with China.

Australia is firmly engaged in both courses, sending military

forces to South Vietnam to aid the Saigon government and selling wheat and other non-military items to Peking.

Press magnate Lord Thomson has won British government approval to take over *The Times*, Britain's oldest national daily newspaper with world-wide prestige.

Parliament was told the deal, under which the daily and Lord Thomson's *The Sunday Times* are to merge, would go through.

Lord Thomson gave assurances that the paper, once called the "Thunderer" for its stentorian editorials, would continue to have its own editor and independent voice.

Trade Minister Douglas Jay told the House of Commons he was satisfied *The Times* could keep its identity and editorial freedom.

The Cairo daily newspaper *Al Gomhouriya* is to become the official organ of Egypt's only authorised political party, the Arab Socialist Union (ASU).

Among its editorial writers will be Vice-President Aly Sabry. Other Ministers and party officials will contribute articles.

Turkey and the Soviet Union have agreed on seven projects to be carried out with a Soviet credit of about \$180 million, the newspaper *Hurriyat* reported.

Turkey will repay the credit by selling oranges, lemons and other agricultural produce to the Soviet Union, according to the newspaper.

The interest will be two and a half per cent and repayment will be spread over 15 years.

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ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

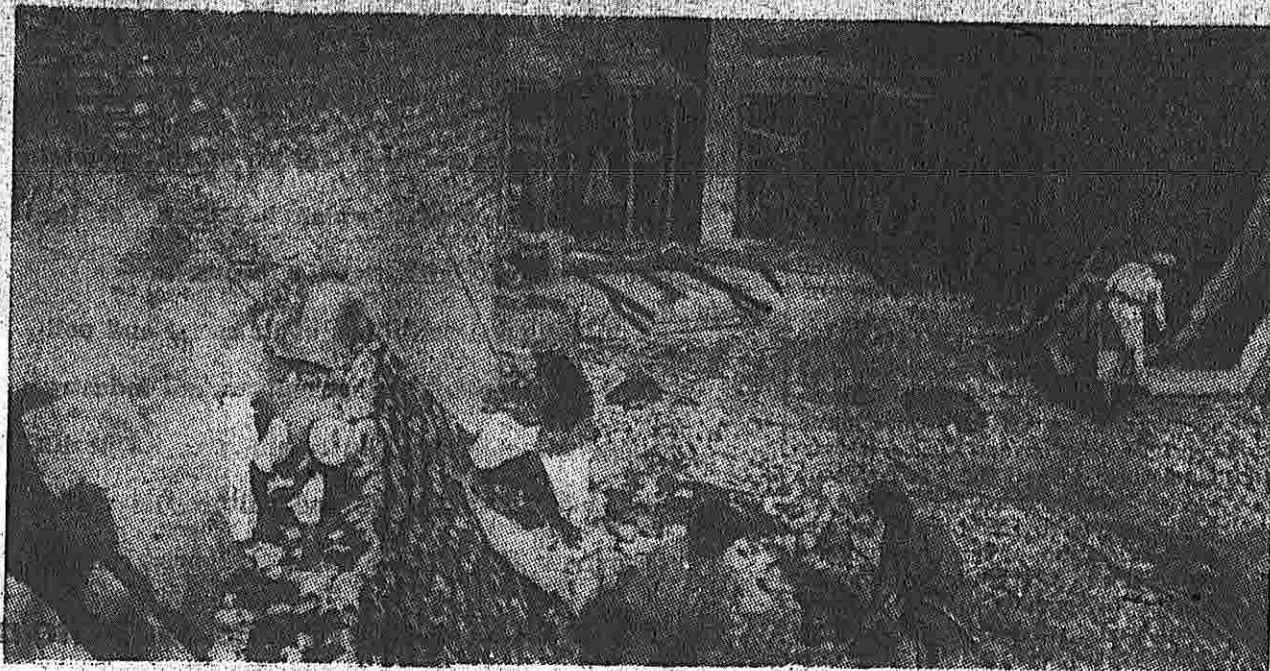
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

AG. BANK HELPS FARMERS



An irrigation project being implemented with credit from the Agricultural Bank.

Since Afghanistan is an agricultural country it has always been the desire of the government to improve the conditions of the farmers by helping them increase their agricultural production.

Therefore, the government decided to establish an agricultural bank. In 1954 the Agriculture and Cottage Industries Bank was established to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in implementing the agricultural programmes and farmers by extending credits to them.

The agricultural bank began operations with an initial capital of 150 million afghanis, the great portion of which was provided by the government. Other official and non-official organisations such as the Ministry of Finance, Da Afghanistan Bank, Banke Mille (Afghan National Bank), the Karakul Company, the Afghan Red Crescent Society and private individuals also invested in the bank.

Two months after it was established the bank started extending credits to farmers and land owners and studying the possibilities of establishing agricultural credit co-operatives. Within the year it established four agricultural co-operatives across the country although local unfamiliarity with cooperative operations hampered its activities. The bank, however, was able to extend a total of over 39 million afghanis as credit to the farmers until 1958.

The major step taken by the bank to help farmer was to release mortgaged lands which carried long-term interest payments. From 1954 to 1958 the bank paid out over 200 million afghanis to release mortgaged lands so that individual farmers could exploit their land for their own benefit.

In order to establish close contact with the farmers and speed up its help, in 1959 the agricultural

bank opened branches in Ghazni, Nangarhar, Paktia, Parwan, Kandahar, Badakhshan, Mazare Sharif, Herat and Gushik.

In cottage industry development the bank, in 1955, also embarked on a pilot project to promote the silk-worm industry in Jabul Seraj and Charikar. Men were trained for this project. In order to acquaint the people with small industrial tools, the bank also opened a small workshop where the craftsmen had the opportunity to learn to use small industrial machines in textiles, iron casting and carpentry.

In order to help women working in cottage and small industries develop their skill the bank in 1955 started the agricultural bank Women's Industrial Institute whose aims were to use their hidden skills and relieve female unemployment. Here the women produced sweaters, stockings, shoe-laces and toys.

In 1956 the bank founded two small textile plants in Istalif and in Samar Khail (in Nangarhar) providing looms and other textile machines. The bank shared 51 per cent of the capital of these two plants whose products have already found their way to the country's markets. The bank also launched a number of minor pilot projects to promote the handicrafts.

Because credits extended to various farmers and land owners from 1954 to 1958 were not paid back on time, the high council of bank, in 1959, decided to stop extending cash credits to farmers until their loans were repaid. However, the bank, in important agricultural and irrigation projects, did not hesitate to extend credit, provided they were approved by the government.

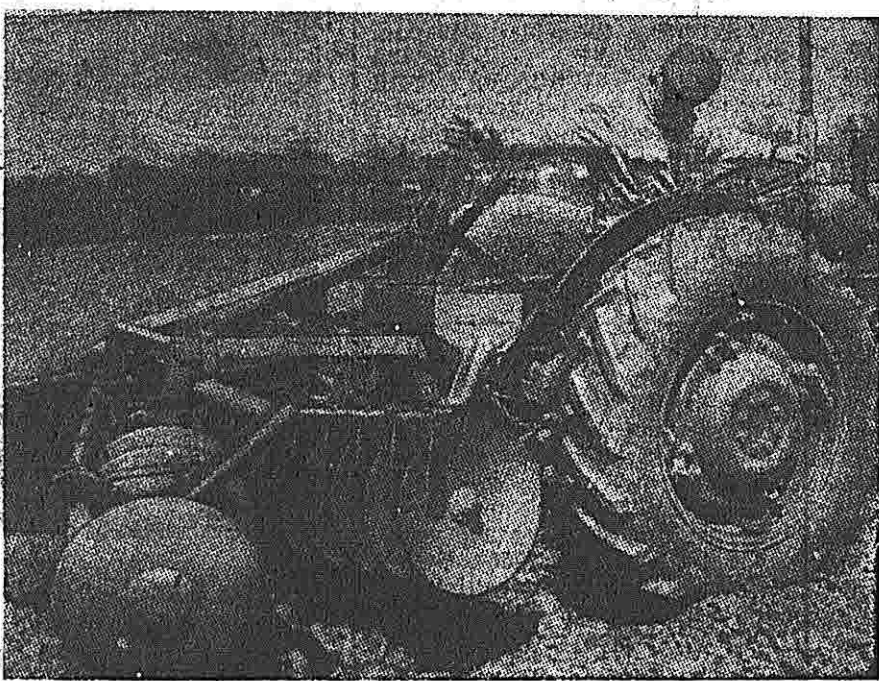
Since the aim of the agricultural bank is to help farmers improve their lot, the bank with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture

and Irrigation imported 200 tractors from the Soviet Union, fifty water pumps from Pakistan and fertilisers which were put at the disposal of the farmers. The bank is looking forward to the arrival of another 200 tractors which will be distributed among farmers in Herat and Kandahar. Agricultural tools imported by the bank are distributed by its branches to the farmers for cash payment or on easy-term instalments.

As a specialised department in extending the agricultural credits, it in accordance with the development programmes of the government, trying to play a more prominent role in the agricultural development of the country. The bank on instructions from the government, has been in contact for the last year with the World Development Bank to obtain the latter's assistance in reorganising itself. During the last year the World Bank has sent a team of experts to study the bank's operations and its development projects. The team had talks with the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation and Planning as well as the Agricultural Bank and is expected to submit a report to the World Bank on the necessary technical and financial aid.

On the basis of the proposals made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the agricultural bank has been entrusted with a number of agricultural projects envisaged in the country's Third Five Year Development Plan. These projects include the development of sugarbeets and cotton in Baghlan, the development of grapes crops in Kohistan and the improvement of irrigation canals.

The bank plans to import more tractors and water pumps. The World Bank will take a prominent role in financing these projects.



One of the types of tractors imported by the Agricultural Bank and sold to farmers.

Economic Policy In FRG

By Dieter Rein

In view of the country's rapid technical and economic development, to relations between the sciences and politics, in the Federal Republic of Germany grow closer all the time. This is especially true of the field of politico-economics where learned experts and authoritative bodies have been summoned to investigate especially complicated and differentiated themes. Nevertheless, a predominance of scientific counsel vis-a-vis political authority, is by no means evident. The Federal Economics Ministry in Bonn is of the opinion that contacts between both groups should be extended—not only in order to secure the necessary amount of information but in order to guarantee rational economic policies for the future.

The so-called "Scientific Advisory Council at the Federal Economics Ministry" was created in 1948 in order to advise the Economics Minister in all questions of economic policy. This task could only be accomplished by a highly qualified and independent group. Therefore up to 25 university professors—for the most part economists—were temporarily named members. The committee's necessary objectivity is

guaranteed by the fact that it determines the choice of themes to be investigated as well as the choice of new members itself. On the whole, the council meets five to eight times a year. The outcome of the meetings are later published as expertises. During the 18 years of its existence, the gremium has discussed all leading questions of West German economic policy in a total 107 sessions and has edited 64 expertises in which such important themes as the question of rational economic aid to developing countries (1960) and Europe's economic integration (1953) were treated.

Another though much younger advisory group is the "Expert Council on the Expertise of the Entire Economic Development", the members of which were named in 1964. At the present, three well-known economists and two experienced businessmen work for this council. They were named to this position by the Federal Government for a five-year period. Contrary to the "Scientific Advisory Council", the "Expert Council" has a concrete task to fulfill. It is to present the entire economic situation and its conceivable

(Continued on page 4)

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Afghanistan's Econ Development

The following is the fourth part of survey of the economic development of Afghanistan between 1929-61 by Amalendu Guha, head of the Department of Economics, Darang College, Tezpur, Assam, India. The survey was recently published in the form of a pamphlet in Delhi.

The temporary stagnation in animal husbandry does not therefore signify any lack of progress in the national context, but is rather a sign of painful structural changes for the better. It seems that the economic development policy has been directed towards this goal. Through the manipulation of multiple exchange rates alone, the government was taxing away some Af. 244 million (at the rate of 122 afghanis per pelt, on an average export of 2 million pelts per year) or 45 per cent of this industry's annual earnings at the close of the First Plan.

Together with the livestock tax, export duties and other cesses, the total proceeds from animal husbandry amounted to about 300 million afghanis or some 20 per cent of the annual tax revenue in recent years. The penalty exchange rate working as a deterrent to quantitative increase of karakul production seems to have been a suitable instrument to diversify export and free the economy from excessive dependence on an export good of luxury nature.

It may, however, be pointed out in favour of the government that, despite heavy obligations towards development finance since 1938, the golden-egg-laying karakul industry was not killed outright. Rather it recovered steadily from the post-war crisis of 1949-53. The annual production of karakul at the end of the First Plan was at least twice as much as in the early thirties.

INDUSTRIAL FRONT

More significant progress was achieved on the industrial front. Factory production of cotton textiles, sugar, soap, chinawares, matches, woollen cloth, etc. was introduced during this period. While some industries like cotton textiles made remarkable progress, others just held the ground and in a few cases—shoe production for example—there was even a retardation. The factory production of cotton cloth increased from some 0.04 million metres before 1940 to 4.3 million metres in 1945-6, 27.3 million metres in 1960-1 and 52.1 million metres in 1962-3. Under the impact of increasing exports and local demand, the production of ginned cotton increased from 2,770 tons in 1936-7 to as much as 20,000 tons

in 1959-60.

In other fields, progress was halted by the interruption of the Second World War and the post-war crisis. From 1956 onwards, however, there was a steady all-round growth of industries. Coal production increased from a bare 1,000 tons in 1941-2 to 55,000 tons by 1960-1 and to 80,000 tons by 1962-3. As a result timber-poor Afghanistan is now able to conserve wood which, although expensive, used to be the major source of power for a number of factories as late as 1956. Capacity of electricity generation increased about 15 times from less than 3,500 kw. in 1929 to 51,000 kw. in 1960-1. Cement consumption increased from less than 10,000 tons in 1939-40, then entirely imported, to more than 30,000 tons of domestic production in 1960-1. The consumption of petrol increased from an average of 7,000 tons annually during 1937-41 to 52,000 tons in 1960. The increasing output of coal, electricity, cement and light engineering workshop services made the growth of small industries easier now than at any previous time.

There remains yet the unsolved question whether the progress in modern manufacturing industries had sufficiently compensated for the decline in cottage industries caused by increasing imports during this whole period. According to Abdul Majid Khan, 60 per cent of the Afghan people till 1921-22 made clothing from indigenous cottage products; by 1949 this proportion decreased to 10 per cent only. Domestic mill production was able to meet only a small percentage of the gap, and imports went up. During the First Plan, import of cotton textiles no doubt slightly decreased, but that of artificial fibres came up. As a result more than 40 per cent of the value of Afghanistan's imports in recent years are accounted for by textile piecegoods and yarn. Despite some development of capitalistic relations in the cottage industries, the techniques of production unlike in Japan did not undergo any improvement. Whatever be the reason—low literacy and lack of power inter alia—no cottage units, in general, were spontaneously evolved into modern small-scale industries, at least till 1961.

ALL-WEATHER ROADS

The mileage of all-weather roadways increased from some 2,400 kilometres in 1929 to 3,700 kilometres. The number of motor vehicles including light cars increased from 350 to more than 7,000 by 1960-1. But change in the quality of the

roads and transport which was going on during the plan period is most significant. More than 2,100 kilometres of asphalted, modern roads with new bridges and culverts no more vulnerable to floods, and frosts, easy repair services available through newly established automobile workshops, the substantial shortening of the road to North Afghanistan, a fine river port at Kizil Qala, eight airports and a fleet of aeroplanes—all these have ushered in a transport revolution the impact of which will be fully felt only in the coming years.

The economic expansion was also reflected in the growth of foreign trade. Starting from 1930-1 as the base year (=100) the export value index rose from 294 in 1936-7, to 1,046 in 1944-5 and to 4,613 in 1958-9. During the same period the import value index declined from 252 in 1936-7 to 121 in 1944-5, and then rose to 3,600 in 1958-9. These indices, even after allowance being made for a very wide margin of errors and for at least a tenfold price inflation, suggest a real growth.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The secular rise in agricultural production over the whole period under review, however, failed to keep pace with the rapid industrialisation and concomitant rising demand for imports. Agricultural production had inter alia three important objectives to fulfil: adequate and increasing supply of raw materials for expanding industries; adequate and increasing production of primary exports to pay for imports; and adequate food supply. But the slow progress of agriculture in recent years has become an impediment to the tempo of this growth. At least three major contradictions within the planned economy stem from this: an imbalance between demand for industrial raw materials and their supply; an imbalance between demand and supply of foodgrains—the basic wage-good; and a large volume of idle capacity and unsold stock of goods in some factories for lack of home demand.

What did the government accomplish between 1929 and 1961? Not much perhaps by Western standards: about 70 medium-sized and small factories, three working coal mines, a fleet of some 6,000 or so of trucks and buses, some 40 electric stations, modernised telecommunications and air transport systems, more than 2,100 kilometres of all-weather roads, a 10 per cent literacy, one modern banking office

(Continued on page 4)

Inflation Is Burning Issue In Europe, Too

Dr. Ludwig Erhard, who has just made way for Dr. Kurt Kiesinger as Chancellor of West Germany, is a melancholy monument to the strange inflation afflicting Europe.

The decline and fall of Dr. Erhard is due (disregarding certain obvious political overtones) to his failure to provide convincing evidence of his ability to control inflation. Not that anybody else in Europe, even President de Gaulle, can claim to have inhibited inflation. But so overpowering is the fear of a runaway wage-price spiral in Europe that every successful leader is required to exhibit his supposed mastery of the forces of supply and demand. European Governments rise and fall nowadays almost solely on the basis of their success in creating the illusion of their ability to throttle inflation. No longer does scandal—even a juicy love affair by a Cabinet Minister—rock a continental regime like the whisper of inflation.

The Dutch Government has fallen; the Danish Prime Minister has resigned and called new elections, and Chancellor Erhard has lost his post—all because of economic issues adding up to inflation.

In Western Europe, economic issues—symbolised by inflation—transcend all Cold War issues in regulating relations among nations. For example, the big issue at the moment is Britain's bid to join the European Common Market—a bid which President de Gaulle, as keeper of the Common Market gate, has rebuffed supposedly because Britain's economy is in such poor shape that it might infect the Common Market. Six with what is known as the "English disease"—gentle but uncontrolled inflation.

Country by country, here is a rundown on inflation in Western Europe.

In Britain, Prime Minister Harold Wilson is exhibiting enviable aplomb in ramming through an unprecedented (for peacetime) deflationary programme. At automobile plants everywhere in England, lots are jammed with unsaleable new cars because of the Labour Government's stern deflationary programme which has imposed wage-price controls on the British economy reminiscent of the worst days of the wartime blitz.

A distinguishing feature of inflation in Europe are specific economic soft spots in the various countries

which aggravate and distend the conventional inflationary pressures. In the case of West Germany, the ailing coal mining industry threatens to lead a serious economic downturn.

The Ruhr is closing down 34 of the area's coal mines, and 71,000 miners already are working short shifts, with an eventual 200,000 miners to be dismissed. The W. German Trade Union Federation is warning of mass unemployment, a warning given weight by a rash of plant layoffs and closings all over W. Germany. W. Germany has a "cushion" of employment represented by the 1.3 million foreign workers. But these workers, when released from their jobs in West Germany, will become a burden on the job market in their home countries. Briefly, the West German boom has slowed to a crawl, but no recession is now in sight. Inflationary pressures will continue to grow as labour presses wage demands. But slackening consumer demand (automobile production has had to be cut back for the first time since the war) is likely to force price cuts.

Industry is complaining that France is being priced out of the world market. M. Rene Sanson, a Gaullist Deputy for Paris and President of the Permanent Committee for Overseas Affairs, claims French industry has lost 107 major foreign orders worth around \$700 million in the last year. In half the cases, French prices were too high; in 20 per cent, foreign rivals offered better credit terms; in 12 per cent, orders were lost because of the lack of "dynamism" by the French company; and in 5 per cent of the cases, the trouble was that the French firm was insufficiently known in the purchasing country. France has been stagnating economically under the heavy dose of deflation administered by de Gaulle three years ago. It is now beginning to revive, and the problem is to achieve "normal" growth free of inflation.

Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg exhibit the familiar phenomenon of unemployment beginning to sprout amid in step with the price-wage spiral. The Dutch Government fell over economic issues, and Holland is increasingly troubled by pockets of unemployment, notably in the coal-mining areas. Consumer demand is begin-

ning to contract. Philips have had to cut back production of TV and radio sets, record players and tape recorders, because of shrinking sales in the Common Market countries.

One of the first major problems facing the new Danish Government will be the tough round of wage bargaining due when the present two-year agreement expires at the year's end. The inflationary spiral is gathering speed in Denmark, so much so that it is seriously doubted that Jens Otto Krag, who resigned as Prime Minister, will try too hard to form another Government until the economic situation stabilises.

Finland has just issued new anti-inflation decrees. The Bank of Finland announced that credit will be even harder to get over the next six months. Sweden and Norway are weighing new anti-inflation measures, beginning with stiff tax hikes and tighter credit.

One of the first countries hit by the current inflationary wave, Switzerland today is an oasis of hope for its inflation-bedecked neighbours. With the same precision that goes into regulating a watch movement, the Swiss have delicately

(Continued on page 4)

Pule Khumri Factory To Increase Production

BAGHLAN, Dec. 27 (Bakhtar).—Eighty thousand textile pieces and 500 reels are being produced daily at the Pule Khumri Textile Factory.

Ghulam Omar Nekzad, president of the factory said that 1,311 sets of different weaving machines and 2,000 workers are at work in plant.

The factory plans to increase its output in the near future by five million metres, the president added.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 27.—The following are the exchange rate at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Af. 75.00 (per US dollar)	Af. 75.50
Af. 210.00 (per Pound sterling)	Af. 211.40
Af. 1875.00 (per hundred German Mark)	Af. 1887.50

US Textile Output

In 1966 A Record

Swollen by military orders and a heavy demand at home in 1966 textile production in the United States broke all records, including those of World War II and Korea.

Big orders for everything from tents to trousers caused some delays in filling civilian orders at the same time the industry was being squeezed by tight money.

The American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., estimated that 1961 shipments would run \$19,622,000,000 based on figures for the first six months. In 1965, it ran to \$18,028,000,000.

Government buying rose \$1,113,000,000 in the 12 months end of June and is expected to continue at that rate.

In 1964-65, before the buildup in Vietnam began, the military buying for textiles and clothing was only \$320 million.

"Some of the nation's 7,500 textile mills are today devoting as much as 40 per cent of their production to military requirements," said J. Burton Frierson, ATMI president.

"There is probably no mill organisation of consequence in the cotton industry which is not handling some government work," said Frierson, who also is chairman of Dixie Yarns, Inc., Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The textile industry invested a record \$1.2 billion in new plants and equipment, up from \$980 million in 1965, to increase capacity in the face of short labour supply. The total was down from the \$1.34 billion forecast last spring before President Johnson asked industry to re-evaluate its capital investment plans with a view to easing inflationary pressures.

Spending is likely to drop another 9 per cent in 1967, to \$1.09 billion.

The high cost of borrowing money took its toll. Stores stocked less clothing, cutting the amount they had tied up in inventory. Some synthetic fabric mills in Rhode Island eliminated overtime, and Berkshire Hathaway Inc., temporarily closed its new Bedford, Massachusetts, plant.

(AP)

Man's Attempts To Ride The Whirlwind

In the western hemisphere, the violent gales are called hurricanes—in the eastern they're named typhoons. Both are gigantic tropical storms, born over an ocean, with the big ones losing more energy in a single day than the force of half a million atomic bombs.

Today man is trying to tame the whirlwind, or at least studying to see if it is possible. The experiments may continue for a century or more.

FRG's Economy

(Continued from page 3)
valuable development in an annual report and then examine how a stable price level, a high degree of employment and a foreign economic equilibrium with continued and adequate growth can be secured. The "Experts' Council" is expected to point out false developments and ways of overcoming them. It is not to be led by a politico-economic concept but should offer several alternatives and also judge their effects. This guarantees that the primacy of policies is not touched and that the organs named by the Constitution keep their political responsibility.

Furthermore, the Economics Ministry is in close contact with economic research and especially supra-regional business research institutes. These organs compile special expertises on actual economic questions. During the last few years, for example, the effect of the coffee tax on coffee consumption in the Federal Republic of Germany was investigated and the economic importance of energy costs to the Federal German economy.

It has also become a necessity during the course of the last few years to appoint specialist committees. Their independent experts have carried out investigations, such as on traffic conditions in West German communities or on social security in the Federal Republic.

The Federal Government believes that expert counseling in the public sphere is essential today. The experts have had a lasting influence on public opinion as well as on the formulation of politico-economic goals in West Germany. The difficult task of putting economic theory into practice was made a good deal easier by their active help.

Inflation Issue

(Continued from page 3)
ly applied this lever and that until the inflationary peril apparently has been checked, if not mastered. Proof is the easing of restrictions on foreign bank accounts—the sure barometer of economic well-being.

The Franco Government has applied the credit brakes to the Spanish boom. The credit squeeze is beginning to hurt, and it is accompanied by declining orders affecting a number of big companies. The upsurge and present settling of the Spanish economy is illustrated by Standard Electrica, a major producer of electrical and telecommunications equipment. A few years ago, Electrica employed 6,000 workers; today 14,000; it now plans to release 1,000.

Premier Moro is warning that Italy's floods are an economic catastrophe which will wipe out the gains Italy has made in emerging from its recent recession. Government circles fear that the damage may exceed \$2.5 billion—more than a fourth of the entire national budget. Before the floods struck, expectations were that the growth rate of the gross national product would exceed 5.3 per cent. The lulled and hauled between inflation and recession as the Government, with a large dosage of State regulation, has tried to stimulate the economy of Southern Italy through artificial measures without inflating the economy of Northern Italy.

In summation, there is every prospect that inflation and joblessness will go hand in hand, because of the extensive State-regulation and succoring of virtually every national economy in Europe. Wherever a vacuum exists in this State regulatory and planning machinery, private initiative is straining to revive Europe's traditional cartel way of life.

(INFA)

WEATHER FORECAST

In most areas of the country the skies will be cloudy. Kabul will have fog, the temperature will range from minus 10 degrees to plus eight degrees centigrade.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 1, and 3 p.m. American cinemascope film.
ONCE A THIEF
and at 9 p.m.
Italian film in Farsi
PLEASANT HOLIDAYS

PARK CINEMA:

At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour cinemascope film.
THE GOLDEN ARROW

KABUL CINEMA

At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Iranian film.
KHUSHGULI KHUSHGULAN
PAMIR CINEMA: ...
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 10 p.m. Indian film.
DADA

Nearly 200 American scientists and weather experts are involved in the current "Project Stormfury." This involves the use of up to 17 planes to dump tiny pellets of silver iodide into the eye, or centre of the storm, to determine if this "seeding" from above will modify the whirlwind.

The idea is for the silver iodide crystals to induce water vapour in the area of the eye to freeze and thus upset the heat balance of the hurricane's awesome wind circulation—which may reach 150 miles an hour or more. Once the balance is upset, the winds are expected to slow down and the storm to disintegrate.

Captain Edwin T. Harding, director of the Naval Weather Service here, indicates the job involved in attempting to tame a hurricane. In one day, he says, the average hurricane releases an amount of heat equivalent to the electrical energy needed to provide a six month's supply for the entire United States. A hurricane squeezes out 20 billion tons of water in a day, the energy equivalent of a half a million atomic bombs.

The powerful winds stir-up the seas into a mountainous frenzy, and produce damaging hurricane tides and swells which may penetrate miles into coastal land areas, sometimes a thousand miles or more in advance of the storm.

Some recent hurricanes have caused tremendous damage. One in 1963, ranked as among the worst in the western hemisphere in 500 years, took an estimated 7,200 lives in Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. The small city of Belize, in British Honduras, was levelled by another Caribbean hurricane in 1961. Earlier, in 1955, another hurricane left only four battered build-

ings standing in the town of Chetumal, Mexico.

Air study of hurricanes began about 25 years ago when an army flier, Major Joseph Duckworth, flew above a hurricane south of Galveston, Texas, and became the first man ever to fly through the eye of one of these storms. The eye is a strange, almost unearthly place. Although the screaming winds circling around it are powerful enough to tear a house from its foundations, or drive a board through a thick tree, there is a dead calm in the centre. This calm area is the focal point of the storm, and moves along the surface as the hurricane itself moves onward.

No one knows exactly what causes a hurricane. The simplest explanation is that they result from an excess of energy in the tropics. Mariners recognise the imminent danger of a hurricane by a rapidly falling barometer. Hurricanes sometimes begin when huge masses of air from the tropics bump into similar masses of air from the polar regions.

The experts who are engaged in studying hurricanes, with the idea of possibly taming them, recognise that hurricanes also perform some good—bringing needed rainfall frequently to dry areas hundreds of miles inland from the ocean.

As a result, they are careful about any attempts to disturb or change the course of these storms. For example, they are under instructions not to fool around with any heading directly for a populated area, with the likelihood of reaching such an area within 36 hours.

Similar experiments thus far, dating back to 1961 and 1963 have been inconclusive. But they will continue, probably for years to come.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

MOSCOW, Dec. 27, (DPA).—West Germany's ambassador to Moscow, Gerhardt von Walther, in a telephone call with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Senyonov Monday expressed his satisfaction about the pre-Christmas release of a West German woman journalist, Martina Kischke.

The 30-year-old journalist was arrested for alleged espionage during a trip to the USSR.

CAIRO, Dec. 27, (AP).—The Arab Defence Council will be called to a meeting next February to discuss means of implementing its earlier decisions stipulating troops of the Unified Arab Command should enter Jordan within two months, despite that country's attempts to block such action.

Reporting this Monday, the Cairo press said commander in chief of the United Arab command, has asked the Arab League to summon a meeting after the two-day conference ending in Cairo Sunday—comprising chiefs of staff of Syria, UAR, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, met with a combined Jordanian-Saudi effort to kill the plan.

TEHRAN, Dec. 27, (AP).—Pakistan Foreign Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada was received in audience by the Shah of Iran at Saadabad Palace Monday.

During his visit to Iran, Pirzada will review Pakistan-Iran relations within the frameworks of the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) and the regional cooperation for development (RCD) to which both countries are members, a Pakistan embassy source said.

LONDON, Dec. 27, (Reuters).—Three men escaped from a prison in the West of England, bringing the number of escapees from Britain's jails, to eight.

The three were found to be missing from Leyhill prison, near Bristol.

Police set up road blocks and brought in tracker dogs, but rain and mist were on the side of the missing prisoners.

Earlier Monday five prisoners tied up their warders and escaped over a wall at Dartmoor prison.

AMMAN, Dec. 27, (AP).—A Royal decree issued here Monday instructed Premier Wasfi Telleh new government to prepare for general elections and set next April 15 as the date for electing a new house of representatives. The new house will replace one dissolved by Telleh's former government last Thursday.

NEEDED

Foreign embassy seeks office accommodation, 30 to 40 room phone: No. 22730.

KADS OFFERS DRAMA

Save January 5, 6, for "Die Ehe Des Mississippi" which will be performed in German at KADS auditorium.

Afghan Econ

(Continued from page 3)
for every 0.4 million people, as against none before 1930 and a successful exploration of oil for future exploitation. But on the other hand, new and difficult ground was broken. A modest team of qualified managers and technicians was nurtured, a small but growing industrial force trained, and most important of all, modern science and education was introduced for reorientation of the society.

This growth would not have come without government enterprise, and will not be sustained unless government contributions for investment continue even beyond 1966. It may be argued that the government would have received the same or better results by limiting its sphere to the creation of an institutional environment for private investments. But in that case, economic development would almost certainly have been much more delayed. It cannot be denied that, for a few years at least, private capital had enough room for free enterprise. But it failed miserably to serve the cause of development. In fact, the leaders of modern Afghanistan have never suffered from any pre-determined conviction that industrial development should in principle be achieved through the public sector alone. The government repeatedly sought to induce private capital into new industrial fields. But such efforts were conspicuous by their failure. The principal reasons for lack of success were paucity of private capital, initial technical and organisational difficulties, unfavourable external circumstances leading to frequent export-import bottlenecks and conservatism of private owners of wealth. Owners of capital were used to trading, money-lending and real estates speculation and had ample opportunities for handsome profits in these preferred and traditional pursuits.

Two Nations

(Contd. from page 2)
These are the 500-metre emergency landing strips from which the Viggen will be able to operate. Sweden knows that the whole of the East and Western defence systems are now tailored to the strike weapons of the other side. But even the global powers, with their already tailored defence systems, are not wealthy enough to start altering them to take account of Sweden's "joker in the back"—the Viggen. And if the Swedes, thanks to the Swiss, the Austrians—and perhaps the Venezuelans—can spread out of the cost of maintaining neutrality they will still be able to deny the Viggen to the bigger, and perhaps more belligerent nations, who otherwise buying a SAAB. (THE SUNDAY TIMES)

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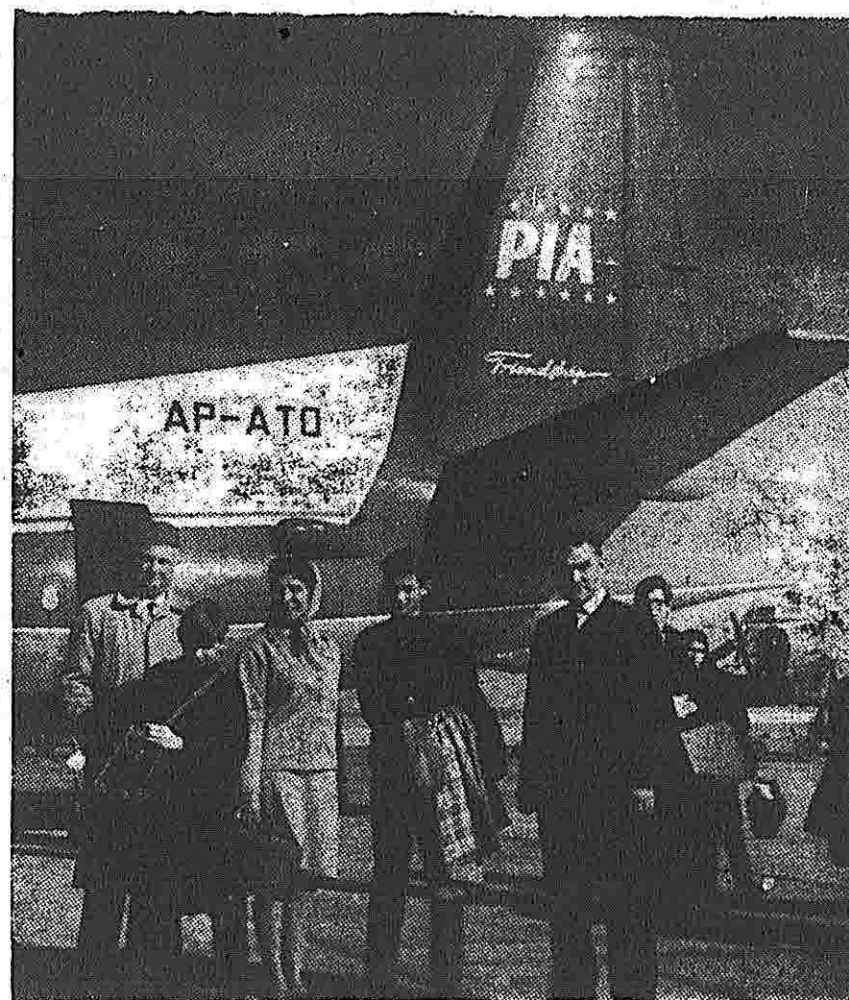
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