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Bakhtar News Agency

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## Kennedy's Assassination Involves Several Plotters, New Orleans Finds Show

**NEW ORLEANS, February 19, (Reuter).—**District Attorney Jim Garrison said Saturday night that arrests will be made here in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. He said in an interview that a plan was developed in New Orleans which culminated in the assassination.

There were other people besides Lee Harvey Oswald involved, he added.

The report was first published in The States-Item Friday in a copyrighted story.

The States-Item said the district attorney's office "is pouring out-of-the-ordinary sums of money into a probe of a possible assassination plot".

"The possibility of a well-organised plot in which New Orleans and New Orleans residents were somehow directly involved is said to be at the centre of the investigation", the States-Item added.

The newspaper said Charles Ray Ward, Garrison's chief assistant, confirmed several weeks ago that an investigation was underway.

"Since the early conversation with Ward, the investigation apparently has picked up momentum", the States-Item said.

The assassin lived in New Orleans the summer before Kennedy was killed in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. While here, Oswald claimed to represent the pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba" movement.

## Home News In Brief

**KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**Lt. Gen. Sayed Azim, president of the armaments departments of the Ministry of National Defence, died of a heart attack at the age of 52 yesterday.

The Minister of National Defence, General Khan Mohammad, and Generals of the Royal Army attended the funeral of the late General.

**KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**Mohammad Osman Sidky, Minister of Information and Culture, held a reception in honour of Khan Abdul Wali Khan, son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Pashtoonistani leader, in the Kabul Hotel Friday evening.

Mohammad Khalid Roashan, president of the Tribal Affairs Department, officials of the Information and Culture Ministry and the Tribal Affairs Department, and some Pashtoonistans residing here attended the reception.

**MAZARE SHARIF, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**Sixty-five swords, five pistols and 49 books have been presented to the Bakhtar Museum by the children of the late Sayed Talwar.

**BAGHLAN, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**A team of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has returned here after spraying DDT on trees in Andarab woleswali.

**KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**A telegram congratulating Nepal on its national day has been sent to King Mahendra on behalf of His Majesty, the Information department of the Foreign Ministry announced.

**KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**The final examinations at the winter courses of the Institute of Education which started last week have now ended. More than 500 teachers from the capital and the provinces took the examinations and an Institute of Education source said the results this year were quite satisfactory.

## Japan Will Adhere To N Non-Spread Treaty: Sato

**TOKYO, Feb. 19, (DPA).—**Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, told a press conference yesterday that Japan would not introduce nuclear explosion devices either for military use or peaceful purposes. Sato, however, pointed out the Japanese nuclear power basic law called for the utilisation of nuclear energy for the development of electric power.

Nevertheless, nuclear explosion presented a delicate problem since there is no clear-cut distinction between military and peaceful uses of nuclear power, the Premier pointed out. He said Japan is basically in agreement with the proposed nuclear non-proliferation treaty being signed between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

However, there should be specific considerations in order to prevent any disparity both in responsibility and obligation between the haves and the have nots, the Premier stressed.

## PM Gives Orders On Plan Draft

**KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal attended a meeting in the Planning Ministry yesterday to discuss matters relating to the completion of the draft for the Third Five Year Plan, especially the sections dealing with agriculture and irrigation.

The meeting was also attended by Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Dr. Hakim Ziaee, Minister of Planning, and the Deputy Minister and other officials of the Planning Ministry.

The Prime Minister is reported to have given instructions on various parts of the plan for agriculture and irrigation as also on the fundamental lines to be followed generally in the Third Plan.

## 420 Buildings For Schools Planned

**KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**In the next five years 420 buildings for schools will be constructed by the Ministry of Education.

Of this, 315 are for primary schools, 90 for secondary schools, 10 for lycées and 11 for vocational training schools.

Reports show that during the current Afghan academic year, more than 750 village and primary schools did not have buildings.

The construction department of the Ministry plans to have a uniform plan for the schools.

## Mauritanian Leader Thinks Mao Is In Full Control

**SHANGHAI, February 19, (Hsinhua).—**The seizure of power by the revolutionary rebels in the Shanghai No. 2 camera plant has given a great impetus to production, with 90.8 per cent of the plant's total January target being fulfilled in just 16 days.

Before the seizure of power, "economist" tendencies were stirred up by "the handful of persons within the Shanghai municipal party committee taking the capitalist road." And in the factory, "those in authority taking the capitalist road" instigated the workers to stop work. The result was that only 9.2 per cent of the target was completed in the first 14 days of January.

According to a DPA report from Paris, the Mauritanian Foreign Minister, Wane, said Mao Tse-tung appeared in the best of health and to have events in China in full control.

Wane was making a stopover in Paris on his flight home after a visit to Peking, during which he was given the opportunity to meet Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi.

Wane believed that the next development might be the calling of a "revolutionary congress" at which the expulsion of certain former leading Chinese functionaries from their jobs would be officially confirmed.

## Thompson, Kosygin Discuss Vietnam In Moscow Meeting

**BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 19, (DPA).—**United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk is reportedly ready at a moment's notice to fly back to Washington for new Vietnam peace moves from the inter-American foreign ministers' conference here.

The local newspaper "La Razon" quoted Rusk as declaring last night that "peace in Vietnam could at any moment become reality".

"I would, therefore, ask you to appreciate that I might have to unexpectedly take a plane and fly to Washington", he reportedly told his colleagues.

Asked to comment on the report, Rusk told DPA "there is something in it", but refused to elaborate.

The Secretary heads the U.S. delegation to the third extra-ordinary conference of foreign ministers of the Organisation of American States (OAS), which started here earlier this week.

The United States ambassador in Moscow, Llewellyn Thompson, called on Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin yesterday.

A brief report by the Soviet news agency "Tass" confined itself to saying that they "had a conversation about the problems of interest to both countries". It did not reveal at whose request the meeting took place.

But observers believe that Thompson and Kosygin almost certainly discussed Vietnam following the talks held between Soviet premier and his British counterpart, Harold Wilson trying to initiate peace talks on Vietnam.

However, the hope raised while Kosygin was in London were severely dampened when the United States last Monday resumed its air raids on North Vietnam after the lunar new year truce, reportedly after Hanoi failed to give any indication of good will.

A "Tass" commentary said that the resumption of U.S. air raids on North Vietnam "dashed the hopes for an early peace".

It went on: "In order to somehow allay the unfavourable reaction throughout the world, the U.S. official propaganda is now trying to convince world public opinion that doors for talks still remain open."

Anti-aircraft units of North Vietnam shot down an American reconnaissance plane over Qang Binh province Friday. This is the eighth plane to be shot down over Qang Binh province in February, the Vietnamese news agency reports.

This brings the number of U.S. planes brought down over North Vietnam to 1688.

## UN To Give Food To Miners Here

**KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**An agreement under the World Food Programme to provide food worth nearly half a million dollars to workers of four coal mines and families was signed at the Ministry of Planning yesterday.

The items to be provided under the agreement include wheat, vegetable oil, dried milk, beef and tea. The cost of transporting them up to the Afghan border will be met by the World Food Programme authorities.

The food items will reach Afghanistan over the next three years and will be distributed among the 1,500 workers in the Karkar, Dare Souf and Ishpushta coal mines.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Hedayatullah Azizi, president of the department of economic and technical cooperation in the Planning Ministry, and on behalf of the United Nations by Arsene Shabbaz, UN resident representative in Kabul.

A similar agreement providing food to assist workers in the Pakhtia development project was signed recently.

## UN PEACEKEEPING COMMITTEE STARTS REVIEW OF ALL EFFORTS

**UNITED NATIONS, February 19, (DPA).—**The 33-member United Nations Special Committee for Peacekeeping Actions started a new series of meetings here Friday night aimed at finding solutions to the world organisation's financing of pacification campaigns.

The committee plans a systematic review of all UN peacekeeping actions and of proposals to overcome the current financial crisis.

So far a reform of UN working methods in peacekeeping actions has been blocked by USSR and French resistance.

According to present proposals, all

## 7 PROVINCES GET NEW GOVERNORS

**KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**The following appointments under which seven provinces are to have new Governors, have been announced by the Ministry of Interior:

The Governor of Farah, Dr. Mohammad Naser Keshawarz, has been appointed Governor of Balkh.

The Governor of Parwan, Abdul Aziz, is the new Governor of Ghazni.

Mohammad Sharif, Governor of Ghazni, has been appointed Governor of Jozjan.

The Deputy Governor of Bamian, Mohammad Karim Ferotan, is the new Governor of Takhar.

Dr. Khalil Abawi, Governor of Logar, has been appointed Governor of Parwan.

The Deputy Governor of Pakhtia, Abdul Kadir Qazi, is now the Governor of Chakhansoor.

Abdul Wahid Mansoori, the Governor of Ghor, is the new Governor of Logar.

Ghulam Sarwar Rahimi, a former Governor of Kapisa, has been appointed president of public relations in the Ministry of the Interior.

## Three New Firms Established

**KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).—**Three private firms manufacturing plastic goods, confectionery, and knitwear with a total capital of 1.5 million Af. have been established in Kabul and will soon start production.

The establishment of these firms is in conformity with the government's policy of encouraging light industries through private initiative.

Afghan Plasco has been established with a capital of Af. 300,000 by Mohammad Mobeen Warasta. The firm will import raw materials and will produce low-price plastic ware.

The confectionery factory has been established by Mohammad Alem with a capital of Af. 1 million. It will produce chocolates, sweets and biscuits.

The knitwear plant has been established by Haji Ghulam Nabi with a capital of Af. 150,000.

## First Indian Poll Results Out By Mistake

**NEW DELHI, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—**Indians heard the first results in their week-long election—by mistake.

With polling in only its fourth day, officials in Manipur state misunderstood instructions not to start counting until the whole nation had completed voting on Wednesday.

They announced results for four state assembly constituencies in which the ruling Congress Party and the Samyukta Socialists each lost a seat to independents and each retained a seat.

The Election Commission sent an urgent message to stop the count, but the four results are deemed valid.

The Election Commission also issued instructions to ensure safe custody of ballot boxes in Jammu and Kashmir to allay the fears of opposition parties who have alleged state government interference.

Snow which fell in the Himalayan foothills yesterday did not deter voters of at least one constituency in Himachal Pradesh, where a third of the electorate went to the polls in the first four hours.

AP adds: Saturday's voting in six states and four territories was marred by violence in Andhra Pradesh in South India, where four persons received stab wounds and at least six others were injured in clashes between supporters of the Congress Party and opposition groups.

## 5 Countries Get Most Of US Aid

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, (AP).—**The Johnson administration expects to channel 85 per cent of U.S. development loan funds made available by Congress for the new foreign aid bill to five nations—India, Pakistan, Turkey, South Korea, and Tunisia.

Officials of the Agency for International Development (AID), making this known Thursday said \$774 million in funds was asked for the long-range, low interest development loan in President Johnson's \$3.1 billion foreign aid requests.

At this point there is no reliable estimate on how much Congress will make available however. The only reliable assumption possible at this point is that India, Pakistan, Turkey, South Korea and Tunisia will be the hardest hit by cuts in this category.

In asking Congress for the development funds, Johnson set a goal of devoting 85 per cent of the money to a basis where it would be shared by other nations.

"Development is a world problem," Johnson said, "No single country has all of the resources required, our defence expenditures far exceed those of all other free nations combined and serve their common interest."

(Contd. on page 4)

## "Hard Line" Is Keynote At African Development Session

**LAGOS, Nigeria, February 19, (AP).—**African countries seeking more aid from the West have instead received what one African diplomat here called "the hard line" at this week's session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Tom Mboya, Kenya's Minister of Economic Planning and development and outgoing chairman of the ECA, set the keynote in his opening speech.

He called for a Marshall plan-type programme and called development efforts since 1960 a failure, and pointed out that the United States is proposing spending \$22 billion in Vietnam in its new budget.

A member of the U.S. delegation of observers called Mboya's speech anti-American. An African delegate, suggested he was not hard enough on the United States.

Alhaji H.P. Adebola of Nigeria called for some of the money being spent on exploring the moon to be diverted to the fight against poverty in Africa.

Representing the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, he also called on African states to pool their transport and telecommunication resources. He urged the reorientation of education to remove the language barrier between English and French-speaking African states.

Scores of delegates were jolted when J. Mensah of Ghana said foreign aid might not be forthcoming unless African states showed more realism in development program-

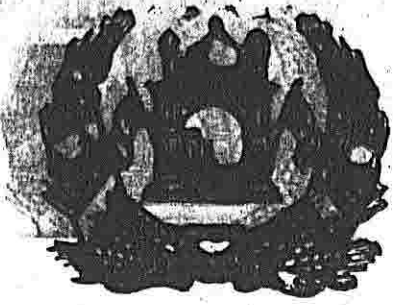
## SW Africa Committee Discussions Continue

**NEW YORK, Feb. 19, (Tass).—**The UN Special Committee for South West Africa Saturday continued discussing practical ways of cancelling the mandate of the racist South African republic for administering Southwest Africa.

A number of delegations have submitted proposals on this problem to the committee. Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal and the UAR in their joint memorandum insisted that the administration of Southwest Africa in the transitional period, pending the granting of independence to that country, be entrusted to a United Nations supreme commissioner.

The Mexican representative suggested that the independence of Southwest Africa be proclaimed immediately.





# THE KABUL TIMES

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## Food For Thought

The life of the law has not been

logic; it has been experience.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

## General Election In India

India is in the middle of its fourth general election in which 18,300 candidates are contesting seats in the Lok Sabha and 17 State Legislative Assemblies. Over 250 million people are eligible for voting, making the country the biggest democracy in the world.

Adequate preparations have been made to enable the voters, most of whom are illiterate, to choose their candidates. The Congress Party, which has been in power all along and is very likely to retain this status, is represented by a pair of oxen to underline India's essentially agricultural economy.

The Sawatantra Party, which won 1,038, against the Congress's 2,839 seats in the Legislative Assemblies during the last general election, uses a star amidst dark fringes as a sign of hope to save the country "from the darkness which the Congress Party has created in India." Other parties use different symbols.

There are a large number of candidates without any party affiliations. In the last general election there were 4,468 such candidates.

India's growing population and food problem, national security and in certain cases the desire for India to join the "nuclear club" are raised as election issues. Although the majority of Indian voters are illiterate, through a fairly long heritage of democratic institutions people have developed a sort of social and political consciousness which is praiseworthy. In spite of this, passions seem to have boiled over at times during the polling as well as during the election campaign, which started some time ago. The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi herself was injured during an election rally. According to agency reports 19 people were in-

jured in a clash between supporters of rival parties in Bihar state Friday. Another 25 people were injured in the walled city of Delhi Thursday night. In Calcutta, also one person has been reported killed and several injured and there have also been reports of violence yesterday. A candidate from the Jan Sangh died of a heart attack while watching the election rally of a rival.

These incidents, while not entirely unparalleled elsewhere in the world during election campaigns, are the price a nation pays for democracy. The incidents, regrettable as they are, can be considered a measure of the vigour and healthiness of a democratic system. There are other countries where although the real image of tyranny and despotism are shrouded in a democratic cloak the electorate does not really have a chance to give vent to its feelings; neither are the candidates allowed to fight for their principles.

The Indian Prime Minister has warned that the "administration will deal firmly with these acts of lawlessness." It is taken for granted any action to deal with them will be through the due process of law.

As the biggest democracy in the world, India has also big problems to solve. No political doctrine or grandiose election manifesto designed to win votes can solve the nation's great problems. It is only through joint efforts by all concerned and through dedicated and hard work of both the government and the people that these problems can be solved. India is blessed in that it can count on such unity and cooperation when its greater national interests are involved.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis editorially welcomed the idea of establishing a night college for the benefit of those government officials who for one reason or another have not been able to continue with their studies in day colleges.

The establishment of a night lycee a few years ago has been of great value to men and women who had to leave school before high school graduation in search of earning their living. The thirst for knowledge as well as the desire to get ahead in life exists among the graduates of the night lycee and other high school graduates working in offices.

The establishment of a night college will meet this growing demand. The editorial mentioned two points in this connection. First the college should accept students after taking entry examinations on the same pattern as the day colleges. Secondly efforts should be made to provide specialised training for the students to improve their qualifications for jobs they already hold.

The paper also carried a letter to the editor asking questions about the activities of the Afghan Film. Afghan Film, it said, is a relatively new department within the framework of the Ministry of Information and Culture. So far except for a few photos by the organisation published in newspaper nothing has been heard about the activities of the organisation. At first it was thought that Afghan Film would start producing movie pictures so that instead of imported films our cinemas would be able to screen films of our own making.

However this wish has not yet materialised. A note from the paper explained that Afghan Film was primarily a film processing organisation and that it will start functioning in March. It is not designed to produce feature movies.

The translation of an article from Egyptian sources explaining various political terms and expressions also appeared in yesterday's Anis. The terms leftist and rightist political tendencies were dealt with in the first instalment of the article.

An interesting story on robbery also appeared in yesterday's Anis. A man named Haq Murad came to Kabul from Shibergan for the first time some days ago on alighting

from the bus he was met by a man named Abdul Latif, who introduced himself and said that he had lost some money and that he suspected Haq Murad had stolen it. Haq Murad was astonished at this accusation. Anyway the man insisted that Haq Murad should show him all the money he possessed. Murad had 1200 Afghans on him. Latif checked the bank notes and said they were not his money, adding that he must search Latif's pockets. Before doing that he produced a black piece of rag from his pocket and put the bank notes in it.

Addressing Murad he said I am

going to keep this money until I have finished searching your pockets and will return it to you afterwards. After the search he handed a similar bundle containing odd pieces of paper and handed it over to Murad. Murad did not notice this at first but when he saw Latif running he suspected something fishy.

On finding out that he was robbed he ran after Latif who was arrested eventually and fell into the hands of the police. Murad's money was returned to him and the case has been referred to the court.

## WORLD PRESS

The Soviet party paper Pravda said that one of the reasons for the anti-Soviet policy and propaganda of the Chinese leadership "is the desire of Mao Tse-tung and his group to divert the attention of the Chinese people from the privations and difficulties they are experiencing, from the numerous mistakes and failures in the domestic and foreign policy of China."

"Here we are actually confronted with the old, hackneyed method of all unprincipled politicians suffering bankruptcy," the newspaper said.

It said, "having encountered growing opposition to their policy, the CPC leaders started a vicious campaign of repression and mass routing of those who thought differently." The most elementary norms and principles of inner-party life have been trampled underfoot in China."

The article said all the indications were that Peking was preparing the country for "further adventurist actions in the field of both domestic and foreign policy, not excluding also new provocations against the Soviet Union."

But, it added, China could still come back into the anti-imperialist struggle. "There is no doubt that Mao Tse-tung and his group will not be able to deceive endlessly the Chinese people and Chinese communists," it declared.

The paper also accused Radio Peking of calling on the Soviet people to overthrow their government and "to hoist the banner of Mao Tse-tung over Red Square" in Moscow.

The Peking People's Daily carried an article alleging that Soviet leadership "is trying to cover up its anti-Chinese activities with its pretence of fostering Sino-Soviet friendship."

"Is openly supporting the Indian aggressors and opposing China in collusion with India on the Sino-Indian border question to be counted as a manifestation of friendship?" it asked.

"Is swinging cudgels to attack the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people at a series of international conferences to be counted as a manifestation of friendship?"

"The unilateral scrapping of several hundred agreements and contracts at a time when China was suffering from hardships, the withdrawal of all Soviet experts from China and the instigation of Sino-Soviet border disputes—are these also to be counted as manifestations of friendship?"

Indonesia's English-language Jakarta Times called for the "constitutional removal" of President Sukarno from office through the Congress.

The Washington Post expressed support of the U.S. decision to resume bombing of military targets in North Vietnam because Hanoi had failed to give definite signals that it was ready to talk peace.

The editorial said: "Once the resumption was deferred the weight of worldwide propaganda would have begun to agitate relentlessly against any resumption and North Vietnam would have achieved its purpose of producing a one-sided truce without any reciprocal act on its part.

## 'Formulations' For Non-Proliferation Pact

The disarmament talks reopen in Geneva Tuesday in a mood of restrained optimism.

During the six-month adjournment of the 18-nation Disarmament Committee, quiet progress has taken place toward reaching agreement on a treaty to bar the spread of nuclear weapons. Private discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union and between the United States and other nations have produced what the experts call "formulations."

If these "formulations" can be written into agreed treaty language, a dangerous deadlock will have been broken and a long step taken toward curbing the arms race.

The U.S. delegation leader, William C. Foster, thinks the treaty can be initiated soon and that this year will mark the "next significant step" in disarmament.

He said on arrival in Geneva Wednesday, however, that there is no agreed draft treaty—even among the Western powers." Pursuit of such a treaty is the immediate task of the committee.

Arriving later the same day, Soviet delegate Alexei Roshchin told newsmen "some problems"—he did not say which—have become clearer since the committee last met. Like Foster, he described himself as "hopeful."

The two men, co-chairmen of the committee, have been meeting privately before the conference resumption to plan its procedures. Before these discussions got under way, Foster said he hoped they would be "more than procedural."

It is expected that the co-chairmen will call on the committee to give priority to the non-proliferation issue. There are, of course, other disarmament issues before the conference, such as the question of banning underground nuclear weapons tests, but these are likely to be overshadowed for a time at

least. When the "formulations"—taking into account the views in both the U.S. and Soviet draft treaties, which date back to 1965—are tabled, there will be no "take it or leave it" attitude on the part of their sponsors.

The committee is a negotiating body. The United States and the Soviet Union came to Geneva to negotiate and the other members—particularly the non-aligned and non-nuclear members, are expected to have ideas of their own to put forward.

The consensus among experts is that agreement on the treaty should come some time this year.

Participants in the committee are: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. The committee's other member, France, has not taken its seat since the present disarmament body was formed after U.S.-Soviet negotiations in 1962.

The cogent points about the task of drafting the treaty are:

The need for a treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons to countries which do not possess them is now urgent. That is because some countries are at the point in time where they could produce nuclear weapons, and must decide whether to do so or not.

A non-proliferation treaty is in essence a simple twin agreement: nations possessing nuclear explosive devices pledge not to give them to other nations; and the others pledge not to receive or develop them. The vital "quid pro quo" which every nation gets is a reduction in the chance of deliberate or accidental nuclear war.

The great majority of United Nations members voted for the UN resolution of November 17, 1966, which called on the committee to

give high priority to the treaty. The recent signing by Latin American countries of the treaty establishing a Latin American nuclear-free zone indicates growing realization among non-nuclear countries of the importance of non-proliferation.

Certain questions are of legitimate concern to those nations which could produce nuclear weapons and now face the decision to forego them under a treaty.

Relevant to the questions of cost and effectiveness is the experience of nations which have taken the nuclear course. Nations which have tried to build a small independent nuclear weapons force have learned that the cost is staggering, and its utility very limited. The basic point about any such secondary nuclear capability is that it is of little use to the developer because it can be easily deterred by the much greater, more advanced forces of the primary nuclear powers—the U.S. and the USSR.

It is not because they wish to limit the "nuclear club," or retain a monopoly, that the U.S. and the other nuclear-armed nations favour a non-proliferation treaty. It is because the responsibilities of stewardship of nuclear weapons have impelled them to think long and soberly about the chaos which nuclear war would bring.

The question whether there are peaceful scientific dividends from a nuclear weapons programme is a simple, factual one. The answer: the dividends are few. Atomic electric power is radically different from atomic explosives, and has followed its own line of development, starting in the U.S.

As for atomic explosives specifically for peaceful purposes, the plain fact is that these are essentially weapon devices or could easily be adapted for use as weapons. It is essential that a non-proliferation treaty prohibit further dissemination of nuclear explosive devices.

(U.S. SOURCES)

## Nationalist's View Of S. Arabia's Future

By Robert Stephens

A keyman, perhaps the key man—in the efforts to produce a peaceful settlement in Aden and South Arabia before the British withdraw next year is the nationalist leader Abdullah el Asnag, now in exile and dividing his time between Cairo and Taz in Yemen.

Asnag is the leader of the People's Socialist Party in Aden and was boss of the Aden Trades Union Congress, which was the most effective free trade union organisation in the Arab world. He went into exile together with the former Aden Premier Abdul Qawee Mackawee after the Mackawee government was dismissed and the Constitution suspended by the British High Commissioner following a bomb explosion at Aden airport in the summer of 1965.

Asnag and Mackawee represent two of the three elements which now form FLOSY (Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen) the main nationalist opposition group now outside is the militant group originally known as the National Liberation Front, which has been chiefly responsible for terrorist operations in Aden. But the National Liberation arm of a pan-Arab political group known as the Arab Nationalist Movement. This group is now split between rival factions with headquarters in Beirut and Kuwait respectively.

There are some indications now that in view of this split and with a more realistic eye on the political future in Aden, the UAR allegedly is now giving more political support to Asnag and Mackawee than

to the NLF. In a modest flat in the modern part of Cairo belonging to the Cairo representative of FLOSY, I talked to Asnag about the future of Aden and South Arabia.

I asked him about his attitude to the proposed United Nations mission to help South Arabia achieve independence peacefully. He said: "We count a great deal on the United Nations and we don't want it to fail." Inside FLOSY, Asnag's group (the People's Socialist Party) had steered the Aden question to the United Nations against pressure from the other groups who wanted "war, war."

But, added Asnag, if the UN mission was to work properly the people of Aden and South Arabia must be given an assurance they could express their views freely.

At present only in the town of Aden could the UN mission have a chance of speaking to everyone; in other areas of the Federation the people would be afraid of the local sheikhs who form the present South Arabian federal government. The UN mission should go to South Arabia only when the present federal government was dissolved and a provisional caretaker government installed. The government could be made up of technocrats and independents. There was a standing resolution of the United Nations, confirmed last June, calling for the dissolution of the federal government.

To achieve this transition there must be serious talks between FLOSY and the British government declared Asnag. "The British

want us to talk to the present Federal rulers. But we want to talk directly to the British. The present set-up must be dissolved and elections prepared. But while the sultans have the whip hand, the United Nations cannot do the job properly."

Asnag also suggested the British should withdraw their forces from the hinterland to the main Aden base before they are prepared to leave so as to prevent a feeling of domination among the people outside Aden town. But what, I asked, would then replace the traditional system of authority outside Aden? Asnag said that instead of the one-man rule of the sultan and sheikhs there should be councils of heads of tribes in each area to keep order.

But would it not be politically very difficult for the British government simply to dismiss the present federal government, I asked. "No. Why?" replied Asnag. "They dismissed the Mackawee government which had been elected, and suspended the Aden Constitution. The present federal government was appointed by the British under a constitution drawn up by Duncan Sandys (the former Conservative Commonwealth Secretary). The majority of the present rulers in the Federation are British-appointed."

"It is the British government's responsibility to have a proper handover of power. But the evidence is the British are not trying to ensure such a handover. Chaos could come." (OFNS)

## What The Moon Can Tell Of Earth's Past

The Soviet automatic probe that has soft-landed scientific apparatus on the moon will undoubtedly be able to make important progress in studying the origin and evolution of the moon, according to B. Levin, D. Sc.

He says: In contradistinction from some scientists who think it likely that the moon had formed somewhere very far from the earth and had only subsequently become our satellite, I personally support the theory that the moon was formed simultaneously with the earth and of the same matter. It is this extremely close kinship between the moon and the earth that leads to the fact that a study of the moon helps us to penetrate still deeper into the mysteries of the structure and development of the earth.

The moon has no atmosphere wind and water, which bring about fast changes on the earth's surface. For this reason the moon has preserved the mountain formations which had originated two or three thousand million years ago and perhaps, even earlier. Such kinship between the moon and the earth has resulted in there being certain similar features in the history of their development. But there are im-

portant distinctions, too, connected, first and foremost, with the fact that the moon's mass is an 80th fraction of the earth's mass and thus the pressure in its interior is much smaller than in the interior of the earth.

The pressure in the centre of the moon comes to 50,000 atmospheres—the same pressure as at the depth of 150 kilometres into the earth; whereas in the centre of the earth pressure reaches 3.5 million atmospheres. It must be borne in mind that pressure has an extremely great effect on the properties of matter, including the melting point of substances.

Most astronomers consider the dark lunar "seas" to be giant accumulations of solidified lava. But what kind of lava it is—whether basalt, granite or of some other composition—still remains unknown. The automatic probes that will make softlandings on the moon can be fitted with apparatus to determine the surface composition. Having found the composition of lunar "seas" we will be able to trace the past of the earth's crust.

The seismic investigation of the moon may provide the answer to a number of interesting and important questions. The simplest experiment would be to

find out whether there are "moonquakes" there or not.

Scientists consider our earthquakes to be connected chiefly with the continuing process of matter stratification in the depths of the earth. Basic research into the development of the moon leads us to the conclusion that this process is already over in the moon's entrails. In this case, the moon must be seismically calmer than the earth. "Moonquakes" must be due to tension connected with the cooling of the moon, as well as to impacts of large cosmic bodies against its surface.

It is impossible to cover in a brief exposition all the lunar research problems which can be fully or at least partly solved with the aid of automatic probes. However, there are problems, the solution of which will probably require the landing of scientists on the moon's surface. This applies to the investigation of lunar craters, for instance.

I do not only imply to the settling of the long argument concerning the origin of craters, but I have in mind another and still more delicate problem connected, strange as it might seem, with the problem of the origin of the atmosphere and hydrosphere on (Cont'd. on page 4)

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# Mosques Of 8th Century In Khorasan

By Abdul Hai Habibi

With the coming of the Arabs in the eighth century, mosques were built in most of the major cities of Khorasan. Although many were destroyed by Ghengis Khan, the ruins of some still exist.

Some were built on sites where temples had previously existed. One such example is noted by Narshahi, the author of the History of Bukhara. After taking Bukhara, the Arab conqueror Moslem Ba-Hali built a large mosque in the heart of the city where a temple had been before. Every Friday the following public cry was made at this mosque: "Anyone who will come to Friday prayers will be awarded two dirhams." Moslem Ba-Hali also erected an Eid Gah mosque where solemn feasts and festivals were held near Registan.

## Tribunal Of Justice

The Bukhara mosque lasted until the reign of Fazi bin Yahya who ruled about 794 A.D. He built new mosques in Hasar and Sharistan and converted the old mosque into a tribunal of justice and revenue collection.

Three mosques were built in Merv about the same time. They included the mosque of the city, the Eteeq mosque, and the Fajan Merv.

When the Arab conquerors reached the eastern parts of Afghanistan near the banks of the Indus in 768 A.D., they seized the capital of the Sanj dynasty, Gandhara, destroyed its temple and replaced it with a mosque. This event is recorded by the ruler Belazari in his book about the conquest of this region.

The Arab historian Maqdasl writes: "When the cornerstone of the city of Mansura, in Sind, was laid in 831 A.D. a mosque of stone and brick was erected in the centre of the city and supported by wooden pillars."

The Jami mosque in Herat is believed to have been at about this time. According to the writer of Hudud-ul-Alam, it was more beautiful than any other mosque in Khorasan. It had wooden foundations and was situated in the heart of the city near the bazaars and the prison.

Another Arab historian, Esfazari, says that on the eighth of Jamadi-ul-Awal 495 A.H. (May 1101 A.D.) the mosque was destroyed by a meteorite. It was rebuilt, but Menhaj Seraj records its devastation by fire during the Ghori's rule. In 1200 A.D. Sultan Ghiasuddin rebuilt the whole mosque using bricks and it may still be visited today.

## Symbol Of Ignorance

A mosque was built in the eighth century in Balkh by Fazi bin Yahya, the governor of Khorasan. He visited the mother of cities and found that parts of the temple of Nou Bahar still remained. Fazi wanted to destroy this symbol of the period of ignorance and replace it with a mosque, but its foundations were so strong that they could not be completely razed, reports the Arab historian Ebne Kheljan.

Thus part of the temple remained and a mosque was built on top of the ruins. It was reputed to be one of the most beautiful and was praised by many poets, who particularly

mentioned its steps. This mosque was still in existence during the reign of Ebne Batuta around 1334 A.D. He wrote that "Ghengis Khan in greediness destroyed part of the mosque because he hoped to find treasure under one of its pillars." Batuta also claims that this mosque was more beautiful than Rabat-ul-Fath, a mosque in the land of his neighbour to the west. According to other historians of Balkh, the wife of Daud bin Ali, a ruler in the Al-Abas dynasty, gave precious stones to be used in this mosque.

Another famous mosque is mentioned by the anonymous writer of the History of Seistan. Abdullah bin Ali Barda, the governor of Seistan about 729 A.D., built a mosque near the gateway of Pars. This place of prayers was unique in that it had two minarets. Yakub Layse Safari, a later ruler, built a third minaret for the mosque which was located near the prison in Zaranj. The mosque lasted until the beginning of the eleventh century, according to Maqdasl.

The oldest mosque in Ghazni was built where the temple of Loyak once stood just northwest of the city near the Bamian Pass. When Sultan Sakhi Sarwar bin Said Zeinulabedin, who died in 1181 A.D., came to Ghazni, he found the idol of the first ruler of the Loyak dynasty in the courtyard of the mosque encrusted with silver.

## Idol Encrusted In Silver

Abu Hamid Alzawali quotes Emam Hasan Segani, the renowned scholar of the thirteenth century, as saying: "Near the city of Ghazni, close to the Bamian Pass lies a magnificent mosque which was known by the name of Temple of Alfa Loyak. The structure was once a glorious temple built by Wejweir Loyak for Ratebeel, the Kabul Shah ruler. Although Wejweir's son Khakan embraced Islam, he did not dare to destroy his grandfather's idol so he covered it with silver and buried it in the temple. When Sultan Sakhi came to the temple, he smelled an idol and after an exhaustive search he found it and destroyed it, donating the silver for the construction of a new mosque." Alzawali's report in the Keramat of Sakhi Sarwar (Miracles of Sakhi Sarwar) shows that the Ghazni mosque was still in existence until at least 1174 A.D. It was probably razed by Ghengis Khan.

Al-Basri mentions another mosque built in the eighth century in his book Ahsan Al-Tekaseem. He says that the tribe of Bin Moslem Bahali in Sheyan, a city inhabited by the Eshkemish tribe, built a mosque near a spring. It is thought to be one of the oldest in Afghanistan. The Bin Moslem tribe belonged to the armies of the Bani Umiya dynasty which ruled the northern part of Khorasan.

The typical design of mosque of the Islamic era is revealed in those found in Eastern Khorasan. A typical example is the Bambood mosque twenty miles southeast of Karachi where several tablets have been found, one in Kufi writing. The inscriptions say that the mosque was

built in 725 A.D. during the rule of Ali Marwan bin Mohammad by Ali Mousa. Another tablet gives the name of the Amir of Sind, Mohammad bin Abdul Rahim with the date 907 A.D.

## Mosques Without Altars

The mosque was 75 by 58 feet. The hall where prayers were recited had 33 pillars in three rows. This mosque did not have a concave altar facing Mecca like most of the ancient mosques. The first one with such an altar was built in 704 A.D. during the reign of Walid Omar in Egypt. The design of the Karachi mosque resembles those in Bara and Kufa which were built between 660 and 669 A.D. and the Jami mosque of Wasit. None of these mosques had altars.

Another mosque in this area was built in 710 A.D. by the Arab conqueror Mohammad bin Qasim near Auror, the capital of Rajeh near Sind, now called Rohari. Two walls of this mosque remain showing mosaics from that time.

Archeologists have found that in the mosques of Khorasan, local design is combined with that from lands to the west. The walls, divisions, and mosaics are purely Khorasani while the flower designs are similar to mosques of Khorasan's western neighbours.

Another mosque with a well-known plan is the one built in Sharistan of Neshapur. Arab historian Maqdasl wrote that it was built out of wood by Abu Moslem in 746 A.D. Later bricks were added by Omar Layse Safari. The mosque had three porches. Its hall had 11 doors and elaborately decorated walls and ceilings.

Yakub Al-Hakim says in his History of Neshapur that the mosque covered 15 acres and that it had 1,000 pillars. A thousand men could pray under its ceiling. More than 100 men were employed to take care of this large structure. Its altar and pillars were covered with 100,000 misqals of silver and gold. (one misqal equals 70 grams.) Historians believe that few other mosques in Khorasan matched it.

## Intermingling Of Arts

Archeologists find the mosque built in Sheraz by Omar Layse Safari in 893 A.D. especially interesting. It had an altar in its southern corner coated with gypsum and adorned with a flower design, another example of the intermingling of Khorasani and western art.

The French orientalist Gustav LeBon writes in the Civilization of Islam and the West that the main features of these mosques were the vestibules lined with columns fronted by large courtyards with pools of water for ablutions. The muzzins called the people to prayer from the towers at the edges of the courtyard. The northern and southern ends of the mosques were used as inns for travellers and on the eastern side were stables and bath-rooms.

Modern mosques follow similar designs to those common throughout the Islamic world between the eighth and thirteenth centuries which varied from one another only slightly depending on local traditional art and the needs of the society.

Unhindered by any too rigid definition of the scope of the genre, the organisers of the enterprise hope the paper will become the organ of a "young opposition" intent on lampooning all established institutions, even the satirical cabarets. Their main objective is to create a healthy counterbalance to the mass consumption of banal pop songs and trashy sentimentalism.

## Disney World: Walt's Last Film

Walt Disney Productions has announced it will build the world's first glass-domed city in central Florida amid Disney World, a vast \$100 million entertainment complex.

Disney officials said the huge entertainment and living complex will be five times the size of Disneyland in California. They said the initial cost of the city will be \$75 million.

Ending 15 months of speculation since Disney bought 27,400 acres of land in Orange and Osceola counties, Roy Disney, 78-year-old heir to control of his brother's entertainment empire, outlined the project to businessmen, state officials and newsmen.

Governor Claude Kirk watched a special film on the project and then predicted the 43-square mile development would be worth \$6.6 billion

in economic benefits to Florida in 10 years.

Roy Disney said work could begin on the entertainment portion of the project within three years.

The city will take quarter of a century to construct, Disney said.

The presentation, narrated by Walt Disney who died Dec. 15, was termed by Disney officials as Walt's last film. It showed a 50-acre, air conditioned city of tomorrow portrayed in a 1,000 acre industrial park.

Disney said the city of the future will be laid out like a wheel, the hub containing a 30-story motel and convention centre with stores, theaters, restaurants, night clubs and office buildings.

Disney said the 50-acre city would have a completely closed environment with a minimum of traffic. "The pedestrian will be king," he said.



Misses Sandie Cvetanka, Bozovic Draga na, Vuletic Svetljana, Konevski Snezana, Djurica Vera, and Nenadovic Gordana in characteristic formation for one of their many regional dances.

# Yugoslavs Give Exciting Show

By A Staff Writer

The spirited score of Yugoslavs who performed this past week at the Kabul Cinema and Radio Afghanistan were certainly good and engaging.

"Ivo Lola Ribar" came with an impressive record. Formed late in 1944, the group got its start singing songs to soldiers in front-line hospitals in Yugoslavia. By 1949 they'd already been recognised by their national government and set out on a series of tours of international folk music competitions. 1955 was a prime year: they won first prize at the international festivals in Nice, Pescara, Livorno, Florence, and Genova.

Since its founding the group has seen many young students and workers pass through its ranks interpreting Yugoslav folklore to the world. Their audiences here enjoyed 17 selections of songs, dances, and orchestral numbers in the two-part, two-hour programme.

First came six women and six men prancing onstage for a hopping Serbian dance. Men dressed in black, knee-length pants, white embroidered shirts and toed-up deerskin shoes, women with red-and-green pleated skirts, billowy armed blouses, flowered black waistcoats and aprons, they went through a dance full of twisting, turning, weaving, splitting and crossing in groups of three, six and 12. Back and forth, faster and faster, whistling and singing and circling until the whole theater reverberated.

Vocal soloist Mornil Dusanka followed, dressed in white skirt, blue frock, red bodice and white headpiece, accompanied by her capable compatriots with fiddle, accordion, clarinet, and guitar. Lively numbers she sang, and the lanky, good-looking men joined in, building the medley of Dalmatian songs higher and higher to the climax—hey!

## THUMPS OF DRUMS

Then the ominous thump, thump, thump of the drum ushered on two black-vested, white trousered, red cummerbunded Rugovo sword fight dancers. Arms locked, they broke and pantomimed a furious duel—clashing, slashing, thrusting, parrying—til at last one was subdued and they went off again, arms locked, drum thumping.

In full-length rich-coloured velvet skirts and navy bodices over white blouses came six gals, joined by six men, for the Junjevka dances from Backa. Light-footed, skipping, hopping jigs punctuated by rhythmic stamping and full-throated singing, they struck an enthusiastic chord in the audience, which responded with its own rhythmic clapping.

Then it was the orchestra's turn for stage center. Featured solo accordionist Klancnik Zvonimir introduced the bouncy theme, the fiddler reinforced it, together they increased the tempo quicker and quicker til the clarinet interceded with a mellow, flowing, wine-like change of pace. From this soothing sweetness, with a background of guitar strumming and string plucking, it was back to the note-tripping, pulsating beat, beat, beat—faster and faster to a rousing finish.

## DANCE IN UNISON

For the Vrljka circle dances five men came on slowly extending and kicking in unison, increasing the pace til they were jumping, whirling, flailing, falling, stalking, advancing, retreating, circling—and off.

Group leader Popovic Mijolje then gave a virtuoso fiddle performance of Macedonian and Shqiptar songs, setting a breathless tempo, supported by a warbling accordion, relieved by the melodious clarinet, revived to a shrilling, squeaking whistling—and suddenly climaxed by an unaccompanied bird-like trilling.

And what a first-half finale! Dances from Slavonia and Posavina. Six girls in full white dresses with raspberry trim, red stockings, red-ribboned kerchiefs, and six men in

handsome black-red vests, white pants, sturdy leather belts. Circling and singing, feet flying fancy free, yelping joyously, suddenly swinging the gals off their feet. The crowd loved it, brought them back to lock arms once again, weave dizzily back and forth in a snake line, and whirl them off again.

And more of the same ebullient

energy made up the second part of the programme. Feet flying—kerchiefs whirling—songs running, pausing, beating, breaking, swelling, fading—orchestra galloping, pounding, haunting humming, flying finishing—all almost too much of a good thing. But all perfectly executed, sensitively performed. We're glad we went.



Nearly all shows performed by the Yugoslavian folklorists here drew capacity audiences. The opening evening show in the auditorium of Radio Afghanistan was attended by Prime Minister Maiwandwal and several cabinet members. Many numbers of the show were broadcast over Radio Afghanistan.

# The Ritual Sounds Of Japan's Music

The music of Japan, little known and less understood in much of the world, is now made more readily available for study and enjoyment by the appearance of six new long-playing records in the *Musical Anthology of the Orient UNESCO Collection*. Each record comes in a handsomely designed folder, containing a thorough introduction and commentary, photographs of instruments, musicians and dancers, and explanatory musical notations. Most of the recordings were originally made by the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), and the technical quality is excellent.

The first LP contains recordings of *Sokyoku*—musical composition for the *koto*, a long zither with 13 strings that are plucked with ivory plectra worn on the thumb, index and middle finger of the right hand. The music accompanies a cycle of songs, or sometimes a scene from a play.

Record II is of *Gagaku*, the orchestral court music of Japan, which is the oldest existing traditional music for orchestra in the world. *Gagaku*—literally: refined, elegant music—may be purely orchestral or an accompaniment to a dance; the latter form is represented on this record.

While the *Gagaku* represents the influence of Chinese and other Asian musics on the music of Japan, new forms sprang up during the Edo Period (1603—1867) when contacts with the mainland were virtually broken off. The third record is of music of this period. The music of the bourgeois class which flourished during this time took the form of accompanied vocal music for the *Kabuki* and *Bunraku* puppet theatres and for other theatres, or of independent music for performance in private circles.

Records IV and V are of religious music and were made, with special permission, during liturgical services and ceremonies at monasteries and shrines. Record IV contains examples of some of the many different forms of Japanese *Buddhist Music*, while record V is devoted to *Shinto Music*. According to Japanese mythology, *Shinto* music stems from the "Age of the Gods"; it has certainly been handed down from prehistoric times, and archaic traits are still found where the music still serves a magic or religious purpose.

To quote Eta Harich-Schneider, who made the recordings of religious music and wrote the commentaries: "The ritual sound as a means of magic has survived in Japan... In the country, foxes and birds of prey are driven away by means of songs and accompanying percussion music. In the cities, old women sing a charm whenever the digging of wells or the laying of foundations is in progress."

The sixth record contains on one side a *No* choral drama, as an example of a style of singing which is "unmistakable and unique in the history of music"; and on the other side, chanting accompanied on the *biwa*, an instrument of the lute family which has been closely associated with the growth of narrative vocal music. This kind of accompanied recitation was developed by blind Buddhist priests who spread it through the land from the 12th Century onwards.

These records, which are published by Barenreiter-Musicaphon (Kassel, Basle, Paris and New York), have been edited for the International Music Council by the International Institute for Comparative Music Studies under the direction of Alain Daniélou.

(UNESCO FEATURES).

# Musical Opposition Acquires Mouthpiece

A unique new publication is shortly to be launched in the Federal Republic of Germany. It is to be called *Song* and it will be devoted to folk-singing as an art form. The magazine will be a bi-monthly, edited from Erlangen by Rolf Gekeler, assisted by a number of regular staff and freelance collaborators.

Its distinction is that it will be the first publication dealing with a literary-cum-musical movement for which the German language as yet possesses no adequate designation.

The aim of the magazine is to encourage and provide a forum for the discussion of the contemporary phenomenon of musically articulate pointed songs of protest against everything conventional and intolerant. This protest is seen as the musical expression of youth's heartfelt outcry against social, moral and political oppression.

For some years now the current wave of modern, committed folk-songs has been making itself felt in the Federal Republic. The strongest influences have naturally come from the direction of the USA, England and France. The original exponents of this new genre are the American Joan Baez and Bob Dylan, and also Wolf Biermann from the Soviet Zone.

The emerging stars in the Federal Republic's own belated line-up of folk-singers are notably Franz-Josef Degenhardt and Dieter Suverkrup, both of whom have already recorded a number of compositions.

This entirely original and quite unprecedented magazine will contain an assortment of folk-lyrics

with their translations, a selection of the music, sketches and photos of the stars. It will also include articles on the origins and development of the political ballad, from its birth amidst the terrors of the French Revolution and its real burgeoning forth at the hands of the authors of *Jungdeutschland* in the years immediately preceding the bourgeois revolution of 1848, right up to the present day.

The magazine will publish reports on festivals and competitions as well as up-to-the minute information on the progress of songs of protest abroad (including Spain). An initial print-order of 5,000 copies is envisaged.



### USNSA MAY GIVE UP OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES AS COST OF CIA TIE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, (AP).—The National Student Association is considering giving up its overseas activities in the belief that its representatives would always be looked on as government supported.

As an emergency NSA board meeting on the organization's future dragged into the third day Friday, its leaders appeared convinced abandonment of its international branch will be the cost of its long secret relation to the Central Intelligence Agency that now has come to light.

"I think that's very likely to happen," said a participant in the meeting, Jim Johnson, 23, last year's vice president for national affairs.

Johnson and other NSA leaders said Thursday no CIA money has gone into the student organization's domestic activities, including its extensive civil rights programme in the South.

NSA Board Chairman Sam Brown, reading a statement after the meeting, said the board was "shocked at the ethical trap young men of great integrity were placed in" by the CIA.

The agency made no attempt to exert direct control over the student group, Brown said, but did have "more subtle influence."

Over the years, Brown said, only a few NSA officers were taken in on the CIA secret. These included, he said, most of the presidents and international vice presidents, officers who served for one year and some staff members.

He said that before being told of the CIA connection, these youths were required to take an oath of secrecy and were warned that "violation of the oath could lead to jail penalties of up to 20 years."

In reply to questions, Brown said American students, financed by CIA money gathered "sensitive information" abroad and reported.

The kind of information they gathered abroad dealt with the personalities of people in foreign student unions and "assessments of the

political situation among union students in other countries," Brown said.

U.S. government officials refused to comment on the charge, which followed revelations—confirmed by Washington—that the CIA had financed America's biggest student association since 1952.

But Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach, a former Attorney General, in a prepared statement to the press said President Lyndon B. Johnson had called for a "careful review" of U.S. government activities which might endanger the "integrity and independence" of the education community.

Johnson had asked the State Department, the Education Department and the CIA to work out a formula guiding government agencies in their policy to student organizations.

The Washington Evening Star has claimed the CIA in addition to financing the U.S. National Student Association had poured millions of dollars into the Brussels-based World Assembly of Youth, as well as the International Student Conference of Leyden, Holland.

United States citizens had occupied key posts in both associations—which group over 50 youth and student movements each—and generally were the only ones to know about the origin of the money, the paper said.

On Tuesday, U.S. officials said covert support was given to the NSA because in the early fifties, communist governments were financing their students while American students did not have funds for activities abroad.

The man in charge of the Central Intelligence Agency during the time it financed the National Student Association thinks—from a national security viewpoint it was a good idea.

"We obtained what we wanted," Allen W. Dulles said Thursday in an interview.

"The international student conferences had great propaganda value and were influencing the youth in the United States as well as in other countries."

Once NSA sponsored representatives started attending these conferences, expounding and defending the United States' point of view, the picture changed, said Dulles.

"The Soviets had to retreat in this area," he said. "The conferences did not pay off any more and they have not called one for years now. I think it is very convincing that the efforts by the United States caused them to back down. It discouraged them."

Senator Eugene M. McCarthy, Democrat Minnesota, suggested Thursday night that any Congressional probe of the Central Intelligence Agency also examine what he said was its support of foreign refugee groups in this country and its subsidisation of books published for consumption here and abroad.

### Experts Asked To Report On Survival In Nuclear Age

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 19, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant announced Thursday the appointment of 12 experts to aid him in preparing a report on man's chances for survival in the age of nuclear weapons.

The expert body will meet in Geneva March 6-10.

The members will be from Britain, France, Canada, Japan, India, Mexico, Sweden, Norway, India, the U.S. and the USSR.

U Thant suggested the need for such a report to the last session of the UN General Assembly and it authorised him to prepare the report in time to permit its consideration at the 22nd Assembly session next fall.

The resolution authorised U Thant to prepare a concise report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the economic and security implications for other countries.

He said in proposing the study that "to know the true nature of the danger we face may be a most important first step towards averting it."

### US AID TO ASIA

(Contd. from page 1)

This burden, too, must be counted in the balance. One of the prime examples of the United States joining with other countries providing aid will be for Indonesia where the International Monetary Fund has worked out a stabilisation programme.

U.S. aid will be tied to the stabilisation programme and will be given in conjunction with the FRG, the Netherlands, and Australia.

It is understood that no flat formula has yet been established for the aid-Indonesia group; the U.S. will go along with other nations but will avoid talking any prominent lead in the aid giving process.

Similarly, aid to Pakistan and India will be in conjunction with assistance from other countries.

### Earth's Past Apparent From Moon

(Contd. from page 2)

the earth.

There is no doubt that on the moon there are numerous craters formed by the impacts of cosmic bodies. But it is not only rocky bodies like meteorites that fell upon the moon, but "icy" comet cores have fallen and continue to fall on its surface, too. Some comet cores fell on our planet as well.

After a visit to the moon, it will probably be possible to distinguish the craters that had been formed by the impact of "icy" bodies and calculate how many of these bodies got into the moon. This will give the chance of calculating how many of them have fallen upon earth and of finding out what part they have played in the formation of our hydrosphere and atmosphere.

Y. Ginzburg, member of the USSR Academy of Science, says the earth is separated from the interplanetary space by three barriers.

They keep various cosmic particles and radiations away from the earth's surface.

The first barrier is the atmosphere, a layer of air as heavy as a 10-m. layer of water. A diver realises that such a layer can by no means be called thin.

The atmosphere greedily absorbs ultraviolet and infrared rays. Besides, it does not let through X-rays, gamma rays of cosmic origin as well as primary cosmic rays consisting of protons, nuclei and electrons. Even atmosphere interferes with our astronomical observations: the movement of air masses causes when the sky is cloudless the twinkling of the stars, blurs and distorts their image as observed through a telescope.

To overcome this barrier it is necessary to climb to the altitude of 20-40 km. and, in some cases, even to 70-80 km. But as soon as we do that, we immediately come up against another barrier—the ionosphere.

This is actually air, but very rarefied and ionised. Ionosphere spread to 1,500-2,000 km. and serves as a rather whimsical filter for radiowaves. At night, when there are no sunrays to increase the ionisation, the ionosphere passes waves shorter than 100-300 m. And in daytime the passing waves length shrinks to 20-30 m. Besides, the ionosphere absorbs part of ultraviolet rays and soft X-rays.

The third barrier is the earth's magnetic field which protects our planet from streams of charged particles coming from space.

The earth's magnetic field spreads to about 100,000 km. All this field is sometimes called the magnetosphere of the earth. The magnetic field keeps charged particles, even those possessing very high energies away from the surface of the earth, with the exception of polar regions. On the equator, for instance, only protons carrying energies higher than 150 thousand million electronvolt can pierce the magnetosphere.

All this shows just to what an extent these three filters distort picture of the universe around us.

Artificial satellites and rockets can take instruments to such altitudes where the influence of the atmosphere, ionosphere and magnetosphere no longer interferes with direct space exploration. But the possibilities of artificial satellites are also limited.

The moon is an eternal satellite provided by nature itself. The conditions there are ideal. The moon has neither atmosphere, ionosphere, nor magnetosphere. In other words, the moon already possesses all the advantages that we would like to obtain by sending to space big, long-distance and oriented artificial satellites.

Y. Glebovsky, D.Sc., says that for biologists the moon is interesting a sort of jumping-off ground where man will prepare for distant space flights. Apparently, it is on the moon that it is most convenient to study how to ensure the sustained stay of man and the plants and animals he will take along in the cabin of a spaceship.

Drastically reduced gravity force, sharp temperature drops, the total or almost total absence of the atmosphere and, finally, intensive cosmic radiation, these factors bring the moon closer to the conditions of "open" space. That is why it is hard to overestimate the possibilities which the earth's natural satellite opens for biological investigations.

(IZVESTIA)

### KABUL MUSIC SOCIETY Presents

Alain Motard Piano Forte at USIS Auditorium on Monday 20th February at 8:15 P.M. Tickets available at ASTCO and at the door.

### The Afghan Week In Review: Rain And Snow Dispel Fears Of Poor Harvest

By Wakebeen

The weather made the biggest news this week. For the first time in this long and dreary winter—dreary without precipitation—heavy snow and rain fell all over the country, dispelling fears that next year may again be a bad year for crops in Afghanistan which is already faced with a shortage of wheat. The country has been in the grip of cold and snow and rain for a week and the forecast was for more.

The majority of wheat grown in the country depends on rain-water and snow and since neither snow nor rain fell for two months, automatically the price of this essential commodity rocketed, and if it were not for government subsidy to offset the upward trend, a shortage might have occurred as well.

While the precipitation has been welcomed in all parts of the country, such rain and snowfall, of course, create traffic and communication problems in any part of the world. The snowfall was heaviest in western parts of Afghanistan. The Kabul-Kandahar highway was closed to traffic several times on the account of blizzards.

In a radio interview, the Deputy Minister of Public Works, whose ministry is responsible for maintaining the country's highways, said that the roads in Salang, western Afghanistan and through the passes in the south are being kept open by thousands of highway staff and workers.

There is no doubt that snow and rain are so important to Afghanistan that as a saying goes "Kabul can get along without gold but it cannot get along without snow." This is because Afghanistan is an agricultural country which greatly depends on the amount of water it gets. While favourable climatic conditions are essential to ensure enough production in the country, there are other factors which are also of importance for an increase of agricultural production.

Three important officials discussed the need to increase wheat production in a radio interview last night. The popularisation of chemical fertilisers, better seeds and more efficient equipment were mentioned as the most important factors to increase the production of wheat.

In addition they agreed that certain laws have to be passed to curb hoarding. One of the basic reasons for higher wheat prices at this season is that some people have been holding this commodity in a hope that prices may further rise or they are offering only meagre supplies for sale.

### Sukarno's Future To Be Decided Today

JAKARTA, Feb. 19, (DPA).—The future of Indonesian President Sukarno may be decided today in a meeting he was to have had with General Suharto, members of the cabinet presidium and the commanders of the armed forces.

The meeting was to take place at the Bogor palace. The only item of discussion is a "constitutional settlement of the present conflict," as the Indonesian "Antara" news agency put it.

According to informed sources the probable solution is to take away all his power and to make him a figure-head.

General Suharto yesterday had a lengthy meeting with the leaders of nearly all the Indonesian parties to solve the situation.

Cotton is another commodity on which depends the livelihood of a large number of this country's farmers. The government announced this week that it has raised the price of cotton. The raise is aimed at providing incentive for cotton cultivators, specially in northern and western Afghanistan.

A symposium in Moscow organised under the auspices of the Soviet Academy of Science has been told by a Soviet expert that the aim of the government of Afghanistan is to raise the standard of living of the people by increasing agricultural production. He said that to become self-sufficient, in food, Afghanistan must produce 45,000-50,000 tons of wheat annually. The expert also described the extensive work now un-

derway for land survey in Afghanistan.

It is not only better agriculture methods that can ensure a better standard of living for the people of Afghanistan. The establishment of industries, primarily those industries processing agricultural products, are of vital importance in our planning system as well. It was announced this week that work on three such small industries, which will produce plastic goods, candy, and knitwear, is nearing completion. The popularisation of such industries is particularly stressed in the third five year plan, it is reported. The plan is being given its final touches. On Saturday the Prime Minister himself presided over one of Planning Ministry sessions at which experts are working on the plan.

### Defence Against Mass Nuclear Attack Difficult, Says Expert

WASHINGTON, February 19, (Reuter).—The United States has developed sophisticated radar systems and short and long-range missiles capable of dealing effectively with anything short of a blanket nuclear attack by the Soviet Union.

But, in a previously secret test-vent proliferation of nuclear weapons released here, the Defence Department's research chief, Dr. John S. Foster, conceded that dozens of enemy warheads would probably explode in U.S. cities in any all-out nuclear exchange.

Mainly for this reason, Dr. Foster backed Defence Secretary Robert McNamara in opposing immediate deployment of an American missile defence system.

Details of his testimony before a Senate disarmament panel last week were released amid a reported dispute between Armed Services Chiefs and the administration on the defence issue.

President Johnson is waiting to see whether Moscow will agree to stop the deployment of the costly anti-missile systems.

The service leaders are reported almost united in pressing for protection of 50 big American cities with a dual system of long-range Spartan missiles and short-range Sprint missiles.

Dr. Foster told the panel that every system the U.S. had ever considered involved use of radar to track incoming offensive rockets, to guide interceptor missiles toward them and detonate the interceptors in the area of the target.

"It's clear that such a defence system does not provide a shield which makes a nation impervious to attack," he said.

Dr. Foster said the United States had developed its defence capabilities beyond the long-range Spartan missile system, which itself could defend the country from small-scale attacks.

To counter mass attacks, scientists had developed "a very large, sophisticated" radar called Tacmar designed to reduce nuclear penetration to a minimum. The new radar system could be used with short-range Sprint missiles to protect cities, he added.

But the cost of deployment would be high—up to \$20,000 million, depending on the number of cities defended, he said.

President Johnson, submitting a report yesterday to Congress on the work of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, again appealed to the Soviet Union to cooperate in a moratorium on the deployment of anti-ballistic missile defence systems.

He also expressed high hopes that efforts to complete a treaty to pre-

### World Briefs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, (DPA).—United States "Phantom" twin-jet, two-seater bombers will be introduced in the West German Air Force to make up losses in the fleet of American-designed "Starfighter" jetplanes, informed sources disclosed here Friday.

The number of the "Phantom" planes to be ordered by Bonn was not yet fixed, but should be around one hundred, these sources said following a visit to the St. Louis McDonnell works and the Pentagon by General Johannes Steinhoff, new West German Air Force inspector general.

LONDON, Feb. 19, (DPA).—The British postal ministry Wednesday gave its "green light" to the introduction of colour television planned by the state-run "British Broadcasting Corporation" (BBC) and the commercial "Independent Television" (ITV). Colour transmissions in the 625-line system are expected to be started by the end of 1969.

PARIS, Feb. 19, (DPA).—Congolese (Kinshasa) Foreign Minister Justin-Marie Bomboko arrived here Friday. Bomboko is bringing with him a message from Congolese President Joseph Mobutu which he was to hand to French President Charles de Gaulle Friday afternoon.

ASSRA, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—Ghana has prepared a new version of the country's national anthem-leaving out the words of praise for Ghana's deposed President Kwame Nkrumah which said "hail our nation's founder, for whom we pray, cherish his faith from day to day." It will be first played next week on the first anniversary of the coup which removed him from power.

PARIS, Feb. 19, (DPA).—Criminal investigation police in the French port of Marseilles have confiscated 179 kilogrammes of narcotics said to have been found on board the Turkish freighter Karadiz. Police sources said Friday two Americans had tried to bring the morphia and pure opium ashore. Seven people are being held for questioning.

### Hard Line Keynotes

(Contd. from page 1)

The conference, attended by delegates from 29 African states. Nine other countries have not appeared.

The British observer, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Overseas Development, questioned African preparedness to put their governments in order, make conditions attractive for private investment, spend money on necessities instead of prestige projects, and grapple with the problem of expanding population.

The speeches were politely phrased but the bitterness behind the scenes grew to such a point that Raul Prebisch, Secretary General of the UN Committee for Trade and Development, pleaded for developed and undeveloped nations to avoid "reciprocal recriminations" and work together.

The American observer said the U.S. supported the African goals, but that American policy now called for emphasis on making loans.

The French ambassador explained to delegates his country was already showing a deficit as result of foreign aid obligations.

One African recalled the 1961 remark of the late President John Kennedy when he said Western response "neither meets the problem or the opportunity." Part of the difficulty stems from the guidelines established in the early sixties by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development that Western donors should give one per cent of their gross national product as aid.

The optimism of the early years of independence has been replaced in the speeches with conclusions that development will be a long, hard process.

"That is the theme of this conference," said Anatoly A. Gromyko, 34, who is one of the Soviet observers here.

Many speakers were concerned with finding enough food to feed the rapidly growing African population. Warnings of the need for population control have come from Mboya, the American and British delegates, Robert Gardiner, Secretary General of the Economic Commission, and UN Under-Secretary Philip de Syonens.

There is also some concern about unity in Africa.



ARIANA CINEMA: At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope colour film in Farsi. BUDDAH

PARK CINEMA: At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film. BRIGHT HORIZON

KABUL CINEMA At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Indian film. FLYING CIRCUS