

4-1-1967

Kabul Times (April 1, 1967, vol. 6, no. 7)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

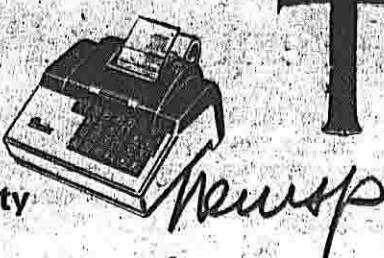
Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (April 1, 1967, vol. 6, no. 7)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1463.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1463>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.

for precise calculations

Precisa

Profit
Prestige
Portability



THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



Vol. VI, No. 7

KABUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1967 (HAMAL 11, 1346, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Maiwandwal Outlines Third Plan For Press, Visits Islamic Centre

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Prime Minister Mohammed Hashim Maiwandwal detailed Afghanistan's new five-year development plan for the National Press Club Thursday, saying it is designed to speed the increase of agricultural and industrial goods for domestic consumption and for export.

In addition, he said, the plan calls for the further use of newly discovered natural resources.

The Prime Minister's remarks were made before Washington's National Press Club, the foremost organization of newsmen in the United States. The club has become, in 49 years, a major forum where news is made. Its now-famous luncheon meetings provide a recognized public platform from which world leaders present their views.

Over 5,000 representatives of newspapers, magazines, trade journals, radio and television news departments, publicists and public relations officials are club members—active, non-active, associate, or non-resident. About 10 per cent of them are non-Americans representing foreign news agencies or newspapers.

In his address Prime Minister Maiwandwal pointed out the new five-year plan, which is to be considered by the parliament, follows two earlier five-year plans, which stressed heavy investments in hydro-electric power production, transportation, communications, education, agriculture and prospecting for oil and natural gas.

The upcoming five-year plan, Maiwandwal said, has been prepared with the experience gained from the implementation of the first two plans.

The new plan, he continued, means a greater mobilization of domestic resources, more effective utilization of personnel and material resources and, "in financial terms, it means more public savings and investment as well as more private investment."

The Prime Minister told the audience that the annual rate of investment is projected to rise about 40 per cent between the first and fifth years of the new plan.

Of the total increase, he added, about 30 per cent should come from the private sector and about 40 per cent from the public sector, with foreign assistance being sought for the remaining 30 per cent.

Turning to Afghanistan's political advances, the Prime Minister termed his nation's evolution in this field as "highly gratifying."

"Our wise and forward looking King has facilitated the move towards reform and wider popular participation in government."

Reviewing Afghanistan's foreign policy, Maiwandwal said its main objective is the "safeguarding of our independence, defence of our territorial integrity, serving the cause of peace and cooperating with others for human progress."

In a question-and-answer period following his prepared address, Maiwandwal gave these replies to queries:

—He feels U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, should be given every opportunity to seek a settlement of the Vietnam war and, also, that if the United States halted its bombing of North Vietnam there would be a possibility that peace talks could get underway.

U.S. Press Covers Maiwandwal Visit

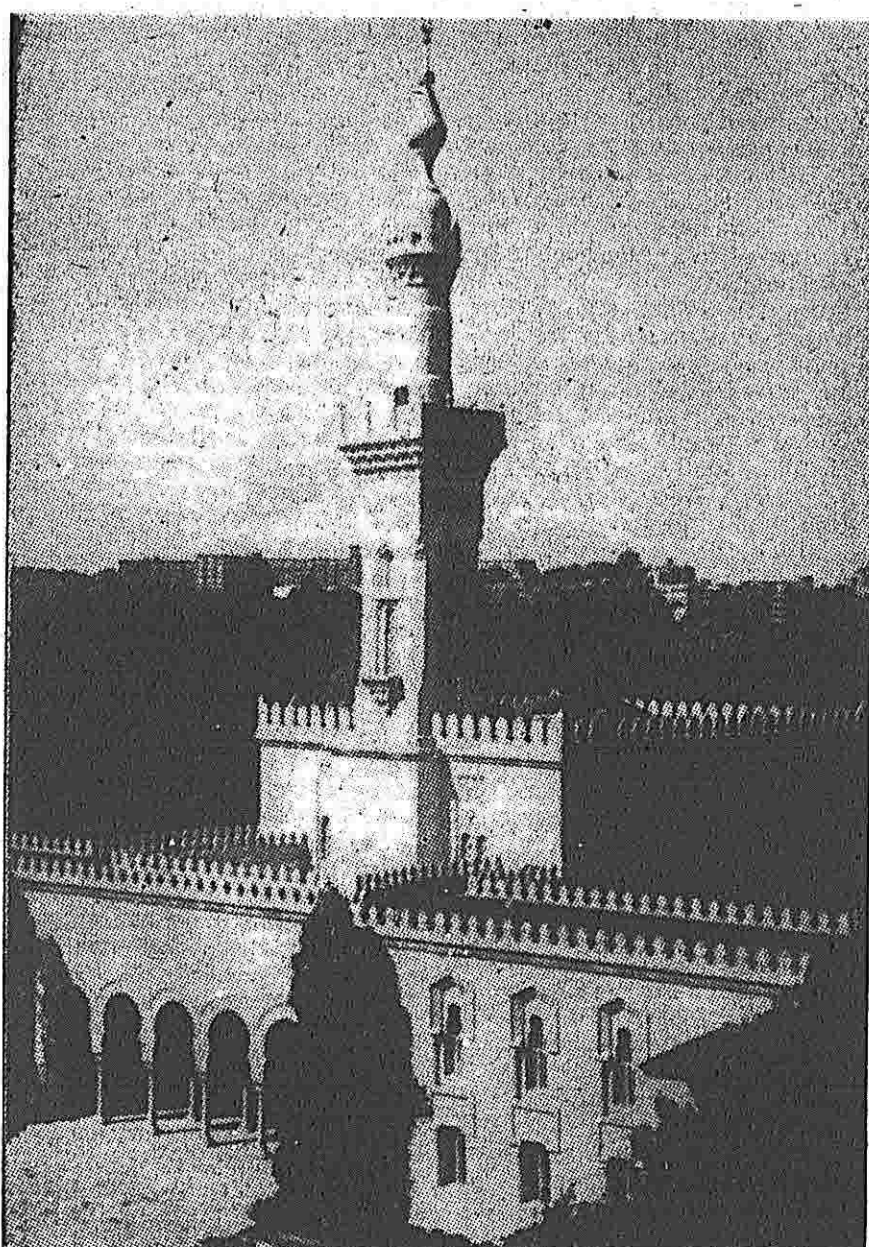
WASHINGTON, April 1.—The American press has given extensive coverage to the visit to the United States of Prime Minister Mohammed Hashim Maiwandwal.

The New York Times carried a straight news story with three photos of the Prime Minister and President Johnson taking the salute of the guard of honour at the White House on Tuesday.

The Washington Post carried a news story and a two-column photo of Prime Minister Maiwandwal with President and Mrs. Johnson.

In the society section of the same paper Winzola McLendon described Tuesday's activities in a four-column story along with a three-column photo of Maiwandwal at the Middle East Institute reception with the hosts, Institute President and Mrs. Raymond B. Hare.

The Baltimore Sun on the 29th had a three-page news story on the Afghan Prime Minister's visit.



One of the most beautiful buildings in Washington D.C. is the Islamic Centre which was visited by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on Thursday.

—His nation welcomes private foreign investment and has passed legislation which encourages such outside investments.

—U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers in Afghanistan, now numbering about 200 are doing well and the Afghans with whom they are working are pleased to have their cooperation.

—His nation hopes the Pakhtun peoples will have the opportunity to express for themselves a self-determination.

Following his Press Club appearance, the Prime Minister, who is a member of the club, was given a "certificate of appreciation" from the membership for the courtesies he has extended to them over the

years when he was the Afghan Ambassador to the United States.

Earlier Thursday, Maiwandwal met with representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Interna-

(Contd. on page 4)

Marshal Malinovsky Dies Of Cancer In Moscow Hospital

MOSCOW, April 1, (Reuter and Tass).—Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, the Defence Minister of the Soviet Union died in a hospital yesterday after a long illness, it was announced here.

He was reported to have succumb-

ed from cancer after an illness that first put him out of action six months ago.

Malinovsky, rose from army private to occupy the Soviet Union's highest military post as Defence Minister. He began his career at the age of 16 by sneaking into a troop train and going to the front as a member of the Tzarist forces.

He fought on the western front with British and French troops in World War I and became one of the top Russian military leaders on the eastern front in World War II.

Rodion Yakovlevich Malinovsky was born on November 23, 1898 in Odessa.

At the age of 12 he began work as a farm labourer, but returned to Odessa and took a job as a messenger in a shop.

(Contd. on page 4)

UK Troops In Aden Alerted For UN Mission's Arrival

ADEN, April 1, (Reuter).—Aden Friday to deal with any trouble during the visit of the UN fact-finding mission starting on Sunday.

The move coincided with police reports that two Arabs had been shot dead in separate incidents in the Sheikh Othman suburb. The gunmen escaped.

Fifteen British soldiers, helped by Arab civil police, raced to a house in the suburb after a tip-off and uncovered one of their biggest arms hauls for many months.

They found 25 grenades, 14 mor-

Gromyko, Nasser Meet Second Time

CAIRO, April 1, (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Friday night met for the second time in three days with President Gamal Abdel Nasser at the President's suburban residence outside Cairo.

Although there has been no official announcement of topics discussed by Gromyko with Nasser at a series of meetings he has held with his UAR counterpart, Mahmoud Riad, diplomatic observers believe the troubled situation in Aden, the currently recessed Geneva disarmament talks on a proposed treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons and UAR-Russian economic relations have certainly been high on the list of topics discussed by Gromyko in Cairo.

The UAR is among the non-aligned nations which, with Italy and West Germany, have expressed reservations about the proposed nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) and its rival, the banned National Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (NLF) have called for strikes, demonstrations and processions when the UN mission arrives.

The mission—Dr. Manuel Perez Guerrero, of Venezuela, Abdul Satar Shalizi of Afghanistan, and Leo Moussa Keita, of Mali—have already had talks in Britain, the United Arab Republic, and Saudi Arabia.

In Cairo, President Gamal Abdel Nasser last night received at his private residence the visiting five-man British parliamentary delegation, led by Christopher Mayhew.

Observers believe that the main subjects discussed were the severed diplomatic relations between Britain and the United Arab Republic, together with a number of other African countries, over the Rhodesia crisis.

Another topic on the agenda of the meeting is thought to have been the situation in South Arabia and Yemen.

Earlier, the delegation discussed the future of South Arabia with Abdul Kawee Mackawee, secretary-

(Contd. on page 4)

SHAPE MOVED TO BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, April 1 (DPA).—Shape, (Supreme Headquarters Allied Command Europe) Friday officially moved into its new quarters at Casteau near Brussels.

In a military ceremony, the NATO flags—with the exception of that of France were hoisted over the new home of SHAPE, which has been relocated in Belgium following France's withdrawal of NATO's integrated military structure last year.

The buildings at Casteau were constructed in a record six months period. However, so far only the most urgently needed accommodations have been finished.

These include the operations centre, offices and conference rooms for the military staffs and temporary quarters for some 1,000 NATO staff members.

In a second phase, to be completed by October this year, clubs, a movie theatre, churches, schools and kindergartens will be built to accommodate the families of the NATO military and civilian staff.

A supermarket, hospital and athletic centre will be constructed in a third building phase.

His Majesty Meets Engineers Working On Nangarhar Project

KABUL, April 1, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King received engineers employed by the Nangarhar Development Authority at 11 a.m. Thursday in Shahi Park in Jalalabad.

After hearing explanations provided by the chief engineer and other experts working on the project, His Majesty issued instructions to them.

His Majesty told the experts that forestation should be stepped up

and more improved olive trees and other saplings suitable to the climate should be planted on the new farms.

His Majesty ordered that more oil bearing plants such as the sunflower be raised and that production of sugar cane, sugar beet, and rice be increased after doing the preliminary research required.

His Majesty also asked the project workers to work more closely with the people who raise oranges, livestock, and poultry to help them improve their methods.

Governor Din Mohammad Dehwar of Nangarhar; Abdul Hakim, Chief of the Nangarhar Development Project, and Mohammad Hasan Keshiari, president of forests department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, were also present at the meeting.

His Majesty went to Jalalabad on Wednesday and returned to Kabul at 5.30 in the afternoon on Thursday.

Royal Audience

KABUL, April 1, (Bakhtar).—During the week ending March 30 the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King:

Gen. Khan Mohammad, Minister of Defence; Eng. Ahmadullah, Minister of Interior; Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries; Miss Kubra Nourzai, Minister of Public Health; Gen. Mohammad Azim, Governor of Pakhtia; Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim, Deputy Minister of Public Health; Sayed Kasim, Governor of Fariab, Col. Khwazak, Commandant of the Work Corps, and Sardar Mohammad Mangal, president of the Ariana Encyclopedia.

Health Minister Lays X-Ray Centre Foundation Stone

KABUL, April 1, (Bakhtar).—Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai Thursday laid the foundation stone for a building to house an x-ray centre in the compound of Avicenna hospital.

The 10,000 cubic metre building will cost Af. 10 million, a sum which has been appropriated by the state budget.

Speaking on the occasion Miss Nourzai said it is the duty of this Ministry to provide facilities for preventive as well as curative medicine to as many citizens as it can.

She expressed the hope that the personnel of the Ministry will be able to overcome all the obstacles that now interfere with giving adequate medical care to people in all corners of the country and that they will be able to meet the expectations of the people.

She expressed satisfaction over the fact that all doctors and other medical personnel are working to achieve this aim in an atmosphere

of good will and close cooperation. The building will have 72 rooms including a workshop to repair x-ray equipment being operated anywhere in the country.

At the new centre x-ray technicians will be protected against radiation. The centre will not only diagnose disease. It will also include units for cancer treatment and skin therapy.

Five large 500 milliampere radiology units will be installed. The plan for the building was prepared by the Housing and Town Planning Department of the Ministry of Public Works.

The construction work will be done by the Kohsar Construction Company.

Cotton Purchase Price Boosted

KABUL, April 1 (Bakhtar).—To help cotton growers and to encourage the production of the commodity, Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry has raised the purchase price of cotton of all grades by Af. 8.52.

The current year's harvest of cotton will be bought at the following prices:

First grade—Af. 53.65 per seer
Second grade—Af. 51.65 per seer
Third grade—Af. 47.65 per seer
Fourth grade—Af. 38.66 per seer.

A seer equals a little over 7 kilos. The President of the Planning Department in the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry, Abdul Majid, said the hike in the purchase price of cotton is expected to give new impetus to cotton production.

To provide an incentive for exporters of cotton the Finance Ministry announced last week a cut in the cotton foreign exchange surrender tax.

Earlier the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation eliminated subgrades between grades one and two, two and three, and three and four.

New High School Opened In Sharan

GHAZNI, April 1, (Bakhtar).—A high school was opened in Sharan woleswali, Ghazni, by Governor Abdul Aziz Thursday.

The school was opened 10 years ago as a preliminary school. In 1962 it was elevated to the level of middle school. This year under the development plan of the Education Ministry it was raised to the level of high school.

There are now 466 students enrolled in the school.

In his inaugural speech Governor Aziz said it was a pleasure to see a high school opened in Sharan woleswali as part of the attempt by the government to encourage balanced growth of education in the country.

He expressed the hope that this centre of knowledge and information will serve the public interest in a desirable way and that the people will cooperate in making this possible. Three residents of the woleswali also spoke at the ceremonies. They expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the government to implement His Majesty the King's wish to provide educational opportunities to all Afghans.

They also noted in their speeches that two villages, Ytan and Sharan, had donated Af. 150,000 towards meeting the expenses of the new school.

Landslide Closes Jalalabad Highway

KABUL, April 1, (Bakhtar).—A landslide near Mahipar has closed the Kabul-Jalalabad highway to traffic.

The Public Works Ministry said its Work Corps units are busy clearing the 2000 tons of earth off the road but further landslides are feared in the wake of continued rains. There were no casualties but part of a support wall was destroyed by the landslide.

A spokesman for the Public Works ministry said until further notice travellers going from Kabul to Jalalabad should use the Latabad highway which is being maintained by the units of the Ministry.

Big Battle Flares Up As US Troops Stumble Upon A Major Viet Cong Base In Jungle

WAR ZONE "C", Vietnam, April 1, (Combined News Services).—Probing American infantrymen Friday stumbled upon an evident major Viet Cong jungle base and were stalled in a bloody battle with crack guerrillas fighting back with mortars, machine guns and bazookas.

More than two battalions of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, upward of 1,500 men, were facing the Viet Cong jungle fortress defended by men of the crack 271st regiment, which numbers some 2,500 men. How many were actually involved in the fighting was not immediately known.

Four U.S. Marines were killed and 18 wounded Thursday when their position was bombarded by rockets fired by an American aircraft.

The spokesman said a Marine F-8 Crusader aircraft was support-

ing the unit in an operation 300 miles (480 km) northeast of Saigon in northern Quang Ngai when rockets fired at a Viet Cong target fell short.

American pilots Thursday blasted the North Vietnamese Thai Nguyen steel complex near Hanoi for the fifth time this month and reported leaving the area engulfed in smoke and dust.

They said the plant's blast furnace was completely destroyed.

The plant, just 32 miles (51 km) from Hanoi, is the biggest in North Vietnam and is one of the country's most important industrial complexes.

Thursday a U.S. spokesman said both sides suffered their heaviest casualties of the Vietnam war last week as 274 Americans and 2,774 Viet Cong and alleged North Vietnamese died in the fighting.

The number of U.S. troops killed in action soared above the previous highest total of the war-set last November at 193.

The highest overall U.S. casualty figure came in the week ended March 23 this year when 2,092 Americans were listed as killed wounded or missing.

According to a Rome report, anti-Vietnam war protesters threw a can of yellow paint Thursday night at U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey as he entered the Rome Opera House.

The paint splashed down the front of Humphrey's host, opera director Angelo Carlucci. A few drops fell on Humphrey's suit.

In New York, a U.S. spokesman said, Secretary-General U Thant will continue to try to bring peace in Vietnam, despite what many people believe to be the failure of his latest plan.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Food For Thought

Why is it that we rejoice at a birth and grieve at a funeral? It is because we are not the person involved.

—Twain

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

One of the most important public offices, the arm of the judiciary, is the Central Criminal Bureau. With the growth of population and the accelerated pace of development it is inevitable that there will be an accompanying rise in crime. The Central Crime Bureau, established two years ago, fortunately, has made adequate progress to meet the demands of society for protection.

The fingerprint division of the police department has been incorporated into the Bureau. Equipped with modern facilities, the Bureau can register the identity of criminals, collect evidence, investigate crimes, study how crimes were committed, analyse bullets and blood, discover forgeries, pursue suspects and trace lost and stolen goods and vehicles.

An important aspect of the Bureau's activity is its relationship with the court. At least 70 per cent of the cases they handle are submitted to it by the judicial authorities. The rest emanate from the Customs House, the land and property settlement department, the Ministry of Finance who require expert examination of official trade documents, etc.

The Bureau can also play a vital role in advising the courts on the nature of evidence and crimes, thus changing the visage of the judicial process from one based on conjecture and assumption to one founded on concrete proof. Our judicial pattern has been held back by a lack of scientific facilities. The science of criminal investigation is now available, but co-operation between the courts and the Bureau is one of the most essential elements in hastening the success of our judicial venture.

The Bureau in its short history has success-

fully equipped itself, but now it needs to be expanded. In addition to the seven provinces in which the Bureau plans to establish offices, all deliberate speed should be taken to open other branches. As a scientific instrument for determining the guilt or innocence of the accused, the Bureau should operate wherever there is a court of law. Nor without the help of the provincial authorities can the Bureau be expected to succeed. In pursuing criminals from one province to another it will need prompt action on their part. Happily such cooperation already exists, but further coordination between the Bureau and provincial officials will improve matters.

The Bureau, in conjunction with the anti-smuggling department of the Ministry of the Interior, can play a significant role in curbing the activities of smugglers. Certainly the Ministry, which has done much in the past year to clamp down on smugglers, can only benefit from the Bureau's help.

Whether or not the Bureau should become an instrument of the Supreme Court after its establishment is a question which deserves careful study. One argument against such a move is that the Bureau may be reduced to a tool of the judicial authorities instead of functioning impartially and objectively as it does now. Perhaps a study of such relations as they exist abroad may be useful. At any rate urgent attention should be paid to improve and expand the offices of the Bureau, which will undergo justice with accuracy and proof. We wish the staff of the Bureau success in its future endeavours and hope soon to hear of expansion plans.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

In its editorial, Wednesday's *Anis* comments on the role of the Afghan Tourist Bureau and urges that necessary measures to increase publicity for attracting tourists be taken. One European newspaper the editorial says, predicts that this year more than two million American tourists will visit Europe.

After commenting on the importance of the international hotel to be built in Kabul, the paper says that the tourist department should not confine its activities exclusively to the financing and construction of such hotels because, there are several other hotels going up in the city now.

The editorial proposes that the tourist department establish offices abroad to attract tourists and hopes that during the current year systematic advertising to attract these tourists who will bring in revenue and familiarise their country with Afghanistan on their return will be carried out.

We should also adopt measures inside the country to provide better facilities for tourists so that they return home with pleasant memories, the editorial concludes.

In an article published in the same issue of the paper, Dour Andish presents his views on the recent rash of crimes in the city. Although I am not an expert on criminal affairs, the author says, I would like to say that the increase in crime encourages other members of the society also to break the law.

Dour Andish says that all criminals must be punished whatever their crime may be. In this way the atmosphere of peace and harmony which is essential for the progress of the country will be maintained.

The author finally calls on the public to cooperate with the police and whenever they have any information about a crime to inform the police department.

In a letter to the editor in the same issue Mohammad Amin welcomes the government's move to keep close watch on city bakeries. But, the letter goes on, some bakers still don't bake the nan long enough. The nan remains moist and doughy which adds to the weight of the bread. In certain cases, he says, bakers use special wood that cooks the outside but

leave the inside raw.

He hopes that the government, in addition to watching the bakeries, will inspect the weight of each piece of nan as well as examine their insides.

In another letter Maliha complains that the two buses operating between Baghe Bale and the city are not enough. She hopes that the Kabul Bus Company will put more buses on the line.

Commenting on the orientation

week at Kabul University *Islah's* editorial says that the week is significant in many ways. The students and the teachers get to know one another, the students learn about the university, its administration and various departments so that they won't be lost when regular classes begin. The editorial hopes that the students will make use of their time and energy in pursuing knowledge.

WORLD PRESS

Newsweek magazine, in a three-page critique on the British theatre, said, "What has happened in the last decade is that the British have pulled far ahead in almost every area: playwriting, directing and staging and acting in every genre."

The article mentioned the variety of West End and National Theatre production, then added: "Whatever a playgoer chose to see would be likely to exhibit the highest traditional virtues of professional theatre: consciousness, the taking of pains, flexibility, liveliness and intelligence."

A *Rand Daily Mail* report that the U.S. is far advanced with contingency planning to send troops to South Africa should the United Nations need them drew a "no comment" Tuesday from the U.S. Defence Department.

A Department spokesman denied "any knowledge" of any military move toward South Africa.

The U.S. State Department denied a *Pakistan Times* report that America would welcome the withdrawal of France and Pakistan from the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO).

The paper had claimed the U.S. wanted France and Pakistan out of the alliance to eliminate opposition to SEATO endorsement of the American war effort in Vietnam.

France has announced its intention to stay away from the SEATO Foreign Ministers' conference in Washington on April 18 and 19. Pakistan will probably send only an observer.

Russia's leading liberal editor, Alexander T. Tvardovsky, has been called sharply to heel, and he has promised to take into account criticism made of his literary magazine, *Novy Mir* (New World).

The criticism and the imposition of three new men on Tvardovsky's editorial board followed months of skirmishing between him and Soviet Communist Party cultural authorities.

Pravda reported that the criticism, at a recent meeting by leaders of the Union of Writers, focused on *Novy Mir* pieces that took hard looks at the Red Army and at agricultural life. The army in particular had been angered last year by stories presenting the unglamorous side of military life and an article debunking some military traditions.

The Soviet weekly *Literary Gazette* published a proposal by a leading Soviet court official that the people be given more power in the courts of the Soviet Union.

In effect he called for a legal system approaching the trial-by-jury method found in the West.

Two distinguished foreign journalists have been prohibited from entering South Africa, according to reports in the South African press.

They are the publisher of the *Atlanta Constitution*, Dr. Ralph Emerson McGill, and the editor in chief of the Dutch Calvinist newspaper *Trouw*, Dr. J. Bruins Slot, of Amsterdam, both of whom were notified last week that visas to visit South Africa had been refused by the South African government.

Maiwandwal Explains Government Policies

Editor's Note: The following is the text of Prime Minister Maiwandwal's address to the U.S. National Press Club Thursday.

Gentlemen: This happy occasion reminds me of my previous assignments in your country where I had opportunity to meet many of you and to talk to you about my country. I am thankful to President Johnson for inviting me to come to the United States. This visit affords me a welcome opportunity to meet many of my old friends. I am happy to find interest and understanding about my country among a great number of United States citizens.

It gives me great pleasure to say a few words to you on the economic and political evolution of Afghanistan and then to outline to you the salient features of our foreign policy.

Afghanistan has just completed a decade of economic development under two successive Five Year Plans. The Third Five Year Plan has been fully prepared and is now going to be considered by our Parliament.

During the First and Second Plan it was necessary for the government to make heavy investments in hydroelectric production, transportation and communications. Considerable attention was also paid to the development of agriculture. New dams were erected and the water distribution system was considerably improved. Attention was also paid to prospecting for oil and natural gas as well as the advancement of modern education, like in the case of all developing countries, equipment, material and personnel from abroad were essential for these tasks. Grants and loans provided much of the necessary financing of the foreign exchange costs.

The Second Five Year Plan was a rather ambitious one which taxed our capabilities severely. In fact, in attempting to fulfil Plan commitments we engaged for a time in excessive deficit financing. We later on succeeded in bringing inflation under control by determined efforts. Experience gained during the First and Second Five Year Plans led us to change our emphasis for the Third Five Year Plan.

The Third Five Year Plan has been prepared with careful attention to the stage of development reached as a result of the achievements of the First and Second Plans. Those Plans of necessity placed emphasis on transportation and communications, on controlling and harnessing the water resources for power generation and irrigation, on exploring the water, mineral and soil sources and on training personnel for participation in development. Those activities required capital investment and a large component of foreign exchange which was supplied mainly by grants and loans from friendly countries and international organisations.

In the Third Plan it is necessary to forge ahead in the productive use of the newly created infrastructure, to begin to exploit for the benefit of the people the natural resources that have been discovered and to increase rapidly the output of agricultural and industrial commodities for domestic consumption and export. This new emphasis on directly productive enterprises depends for success on much greater mobilisation of domestic resources. It means more effective utilisation of personnel, and of material resources. In financial terms it means more public savings and investment as well as more private investment.

An increased proportion of development must be financed from domestic sources. Caution is necessary in adding to the already heavy foreign debt burden and the terms of foreign assistance have already hardened. In any event, many of the new kinds of investment have a smaller relative component of foreign exchange. The Third Plan will be an important step toward self-sustaining growth at an accelerated rate although foreign assistance will continue to be essential.

It is necessary also to provide for an increase in living standards and a much broader sharing of the gains in production. The benefits of the large infrastructure projects of earlier Plans were limited to only a few parts of the country. The Third Plan is designed to improve agricultural production all over the country and to expand industry wherever there are economic opportunities.

In summary the annual rate of investment is projected to increase about 40 per cent between 1945 and 1950. The private sector should account for nearly 30 per cent of the increase and the public sector 40 per cent. Foreign assistance is being sought to cover the remaining 30 per cent.

This would make possible an increase in overall of 25 per cent. With the increased level of investment, consumption would increase a little over 20 per cent. This would come down to just over 10 per cent on a per capita basis. The rate of export earnings would increase by 42 per cent while commercial imports would be held to a 33 per cent increase. This would result in significant improvement in the trade balance.

Afghanistan's evolution in the political field has been highly gratifying. Our wise and forward-looking King has facilitated the move towards reform and wider popular participation in government. By 1963 it was clear that we would undertake new political reforms. Work on a new Constitution began. It was a challenging task since the intention was not to have merely a high-sounding document but rather to have a workable charter.

The Constitution was promulgated in October 1964. A general election, allowing women to

vote and to be elected parliamentary members for the first time was held the following year.

In the field of foreign relations, you know about our traditional policy of neutrality. We follow a policy of active non-alignment and non-participation in military pacts. The result of this way is directed towards the attainment of our national goals and to guide Afghanistan's relation with all nations of the world on the basis of mutual respect and to determine the country's stand vis-à-vis international problems and cooperation for world peace. The main objective of our country's policy is the safeguarding of our independence, defence of our territorial integrity, serving the cause of peace and cooperation with others for human progress.

We stand for peaceful coexistence and for free cooperation based on equal rights in economic and cultural fields. We are determined to expand friendly relations with all nations.

We exert all our efforts for developing good relations and cooperation with our neighbours and other countries of the region. In our relations with the countries of the world, we respect the principle of equality of rights, mutual respect, avoidance of the use of force for settling international differences and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

We support the rights of all peoples and nations struggling for freedom in all its forms and manifestations and against foreign domination, discrimination and inequality.

We are working on our central problem with Pakistan—the Pashtunistan problem, involving the fate of more than seven million Pashtuns. We believe that a sensible and peaceful solution in accordance with the legitimate aspiration of the Pashtun people, leaders and intellectuals can be found.

We are fully confident that such a solution of the problem cannot be considered incompatible with Pakistan's security and prosperity and will serve the interests of the entire region.

Before concluding this statement, I would like to remind you of the position of Afghanistan on the Vietnamese conflict. As has been announced in many Afghan official declarations, we have always expressed our concern over the grave deterioration of the situation in Vietnam, which creates a constantly growing threat to peace in the world. We are convinced that the Vietnamese problem can be solved on the basis of the 1954 Geneva accords on Indo-China, when the people of Vietnam were assured an opportunity to shape their destiny according to their own desire, and without any outside interference.

Gentlemen, these are some major observations concerning our country, its problems, and its prospects. I am now at your disposal to answer any questions you would like to ask. Thank you.

US Approach To Atomic Safeguards

By John G. Palfrey
Commissioner, U.S. Atomic
Energy Commission

PART II

adherence to a treaty of at least one of the present five—China.

The real restraining factor is the sixth country's consideration of the consequences of the other countries' possible development of weapons as a result of the decision of the sixth.

In the absence of an international agreement or declaration, the world waits with bated breath upon the sense of responsibility and restraint of those advanced nuclear countries which are considering whether or not to embark on nuclear weapons programmes, and thus far have decided not to.

This brings one to the inherent connection between non-proliferation and other issues of arms control. If the non-nuclear countries are to sign a self-denying ordinance, what is the quid pro quo on the part of the powers with nuclear arms? There are many possible ways of providing something in return. One of the most important is an assurance of protection by the principal nuclear powers against nuclear blackmail by any country. President Johnson has already provided the first step in this direction.

But what about the continuing arms race of the powers which do possess nuclear weapons? Why sign a treaty undertaking not to produce atomic weapons, even with assurances against blackmail, if meanwhile nothing is done by the principal nuclear powers to curtail their own programmes? The Gulf between the haves and have nots would steadily widen.

Thus the various arms control proposals of the U.S. and the Soviet Union get injected into the issue of safeguards and non-proliferation; these measures have the added value of strengthening the chances for non-proliferation. For example, a provision in

a non-proliferation agreement that no signatory country would conduct nuclear tests of any kind would—provided there were adequate means of verification—not only make a stronger agreement but also would demonstrate that the nuclear powers were limiting their participation in a spiralling arms race.

We might also provide affirmative incentives within the Atoms for Peace Programme itself. Signatory countries might receive special benefits from the U.S. in financing, technological assistance, etc., specifically withheld from non-signatories. If other supplier countries also adopted this position, non-nuclear countries would have something concrete to gain by committing themselves to stay in the peaceful field, and to lose by not doing so.

Of course, a non-proliferation treaty would not be foolproof either. It could be abrogated; it could be ratified by an insufficient number of countries to provide the others with the assurances they needed.

But under such a treaty, the present safeguards system could suddenly become an immensely important instrument of arms control of the most effective kind. It could help prevent nuclear arms programmes from getting started in the first place. It must be candidly recognised, however, that these measures require U.S. and USSR agreement followed by world-wide ratification of multilateral treaties.

Meanwhile, to improve the prospects of non-proliferation in the absence of a non-proliferation treaty, it is possible to try to strengthen and to extend the informal agreements among suppliers of uranium and nuclear equipment to require safeguards on the material and equipment provided, and to encourage voluntary safeguards by the dozen or haves and have nots would steadily widen.

ADVERTISING RATES

(minimum seven lines per insertion)

Display: Column inch, Af. 100

Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

FOREIGN

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

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard

number 23043, 24028, 20026

Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59:

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

THE HUNTER VS THE HUNTED

Dear hunting which is one of the most exciting sports in the country often turns into a nightmare when both a hunter and leopard are chasing the same animal in the Panjsher valley joining Parwan to the Kunar.

Mohammad Zafar, a treasurer in Da Afghanistan Bank has for many years been a keen lover of this sport. Last week he accompanied hunters who were looking for a leopard which was said to have killed many animals including two cows and a horse during the past five years. Ten hunters from the Asnan village started the search. The party spotted the leopard in the Shaba valley which extends from Panjsher to Andarab. The team surrounded the leopard which was chasing a deer. After a while Mohammad Zafar said that the animal became aware of the hunters and took off. Zafar fired hitting the leopard who then turned and tried to attack him. Zafar fired two more shots which hit the big cat in the belly and hind leg but the leopard once more leaped at Zafar but fortunately overshot his mark and rolled down the slope 200 hundred metres.

By Our Own Reporter
led down the slope 200 hundred metres. The beast of prey but was mistaken when he once again saw it get to its feet. "I fired eight more shots into it. I called the others to come for help. When they came running we climbed down and carefully approached the dying animal", said Zafar.

Suddenly they heard a roar and the lame but game cat once again attacked Zafar the person nearest digging its fangs into his right arm. Man and beast rolled on the ground struggling for each others life. The rest of the men were frozen in terror. Their weapons were useless since a bullet might easily hit Zafar as he struggled for his life in the powerful grip of the dying but still ferocious beast.

For 20 minutes the furious contest lasted. Finally Zafar shoved his gun barrel deep into the animal's throat paralysing it until the others came and put it out of its misery. Zafar is proud of the feat and happy that the spotted predator which

had killed so many animals and attacked so many a herds has finally been killed. Thirty eight years old Zafar has a hunting record of killing 83 gazellas and four tigers, but not under such circumstances as the last one.



LIZ'S NUDE STAND-IN

Shots apparently of Elizabeth Taylor walking naked up a staircase in her latest film are, in fact, of a 19-year-old Italian stand in because Miss Taylor's husband, Richard Burton, would not let her play the scene herself.

A spokesman for the film, "Reflections in a Golden Eye," which Miss Taylor has just finished shooting in Rome with Marlon Brando, said "The scene was to have Miss Taylor, seen from the rear, walking naked up a staircase to taunt her impotent husband, Marlon Brando, on a Southern U.S. Army base."

But Richard Burton refused to let her play the part. So we got a 19-year-old Italian girl, Pabla Rosi, to do it instead. The girl personally got 'body approval' from Miss Taylor to play the part. The similarity from the back is quite striking. The scene was pretty crowded the day they shot that scene."

Horse Boom In The US

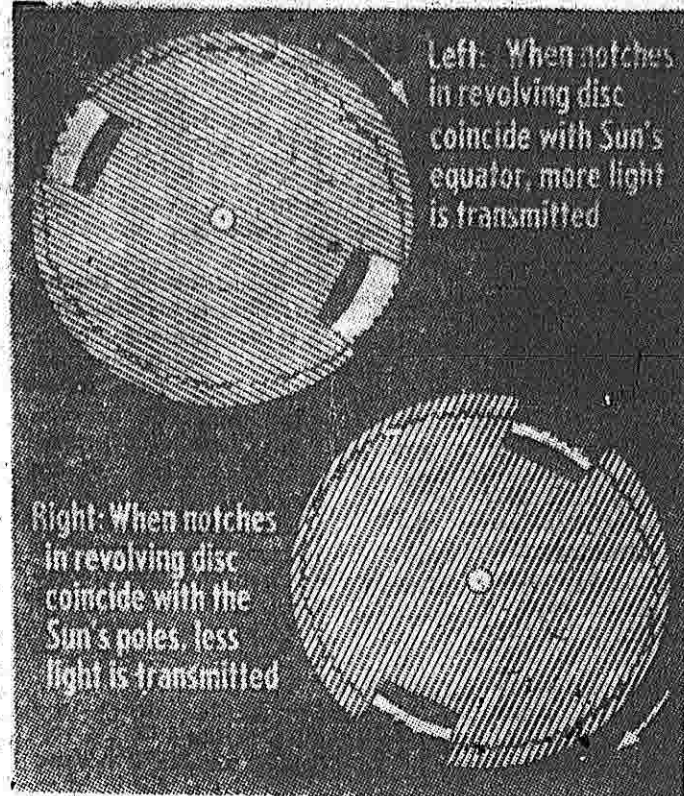
An almost extinct figure is returning to the American scene: the blacksmith. Reason: the country is experiencing a horse boom. You can see the evidence any Sunday in Central Park where cars are banned for part of the day and the horse rider takes over.

The advent of cars, trains and tractors almost succeeded in wiping out the horse population—and, of course, the blacksmith.

Seventy five years ago there were 60,000,000 horses and mules on farms alone but by 1960 when the figures had plunged to 3,000,000 the Department of Agriculture no longer thought it worthwhile to make a count.

Riding stables and private horse ownership (average purchase price: £180 plus seven shillings a day to keep) are spreading.

Professor Harold Willman of Cornell University says the increase has been "striking". Agriculture experts think the horse population is now between four and five million. Tool factories that specialise in horse shoeing implements and Japanese importers are sharing in the bonanza.



Dicke's experiment: a telescope beams the sun's light on to a notched revolving disc. The amount of light transmitted through the notches varies with changes in the sun's diameter.

IS THE SUN ROUND? RELATIVITY THEORY

The Sun, to most people the ultimate symbol of roundness, may not be quite round after all. A quite-spoken professor called Robert H. Dicke (pronounced Dicky) diffidently announced this seemingly innocuous conclusion at the last meeting of the American Physical Society. According to an experiment he had just completed, the Sun has flattened poles and a bulge round the middle—but since the flattening was only five parts in 10,000, there seemed, on the face of it, little cause for fuss.

It was only when he went on to discuss the implications that the assembled scientists began to pick up their ears. For it undermines the slim experimental evidence for one of the great philosophical edifices of modern physics: Einstein's Theory of General Relativity. The theory has not exactly collapsed in ruins, but foundations have always been pre-shaky and it is definitely becoming totter.

"It wouldn't surprise me if general relativity was just plain

wrong" said Dicke. He is a professor at Princeton, where Einstein worked.

Einstein's General Theory is really a theory of gravity. Instead of the straight-forward attractive force between masses like the apple and the Earth of Newtonian distortions which masses produce in spacetime. The monumental theoretical structure has always been difficult to test experimentally because its predictions differ so little from those of Newtonian theory. In this respect its status has hardly changed since it first appeared in 1911—the year Dicke was born.

One test was the bending of light rays by the Sun's gravitational field, detected by British astronomers during a solar eclipse in 1919. But the bending was less than a thousandth of a degree, hardly more than the errors inherent in the experiment.

The great triumph of General Relativity was the way it accounted for a well-known oddity in the orbit of planet Mercury. According to classical theory, the perihelion of Mercury's elliptical orbit (its point of closest approach to the Sun) would work its way round the Sun at a rate of 1 1/2 degrees a century. In fact, the rate is 43 seconds of arc a century faster. Einstein's theory accounted for the discrepancy with almost unbelievable accuracy. His figure was 43.03 seconds of arc. It is this uncannily close agreement that Dicke has challenged.

Some time ago, he and a colleague put forward a new theory of gravity. It is a kind of compromise between Newton and Einstein, in which both gravitational forces and curved space-time play a part. It has some theoretical attractions (it accounts for the extreme weakness of gravity compared with other natural forces, for example), but it is very difficult to test experimentally.

Recently, Dicke commented that his theory had "so far commented little interest among most scientists," but it led him to suspect that Einstein's prediction about Mercury was perhaps not quite as good as it seemed. A long and complicated chain of argument let him to suppose that the discrepancy should be a few per cent less. So he took a new look at some of the pre-Einstein exploration of the discrepancy in Mercury's orbit, and found one that had been neglected. If the Sun had a bulge at the equator, this would speed the movement of the planet's perihelion.

The Sun has no precise edge, so deciding whether or not it is perfectly round is extremely difficult. Dicke devised a very ingenious way of doing so. He is unusually among physicists in being brilliant both as experimentalist and theoretician. "When you decide what's important, you have to work out all possible approaches and that often means you have to design your own instruments," he says.

With Professor Mark Goldenburg, he arranged to produce an image of the Sun with all but the rim blanked off. In front of this image, they spun very fast another disc with two notches cut out of its edge. They then measured the amount of light let through by the notches (see diagram).

If the Sun were perfectly round, the light transmitted would be constant. If not, it would vary as the notches moved round. Every sunny day last

(Contd. on page 4)

CORRECTIONS.

In the article on Mahmoud Tarzi published on Wednesday four errors should be noted. The paper in which Jamaluddin published his articles was Urwat-ul-Wasqa rather than Arwatu Shuhah. Although Tarzi was born in Ghazni, his father lived in Kandahar. Although Tarzi advised Habibullah, no cabinet was formed at that time. Tarzi was buried in the Eyub district of Istanbul rather than in Machqa.

High Jumper Has Jump On World's Record

By Alexi Stebnitsky

Olympics champion Valeri Brumel drove up to Novosti Press Agency in his own Volga to visit the sports desk. He already gets behind the wheel himself though his right foot is still fettered in a plaster cast. Quite naturally my initial questions were about the record holder's health, how he was feeling.

"It seems things are improving," Valery said, "but not as fast as I would like. Eighteen months have already passed since the accident, and I'm trying not to think about that crutches. But there is certainly some improvement."

"Do you still have hopes of coming back to sports?"

"To be honest about it, so far I'm trying not to think about that. The only thing I want is that my leg should start functioning as soon as possible. Only after that can there be any thought about jumping."

"But what do the doctors say?"

"Not so long ago, in January as a matter of fact, I was examined again by Zoya Mironova, a once-famed sportswoman who is now heading a department at the Institute of Sports Traumatology and Orthopedics. So Mironova said something like 'I'll have you jumping yet.' I would like to hope that this was not meant merely to soothe me."

"Which means that the fans will possibly see you yet in the jumping section?"

"Everything's possible."

"Well, and what if it comes to the worst and you won't be able to make a comeback to sports, what kind of future do you conceive for yourself?"

"Oh, there is nothing so tragic about it. Soon I shall receive my certificate as a physical culture instructor. Probably I shall train high jumpers. I don't think I shall part with sports. Besides, I have some experience journalism."

"And how do you spend your time now?"

"There is a lot of work to be done; in the spring I shall have to pass my state exams at the Moscow Institute of Physical Culture. Actually I should have done that already in January, but after spending 20 days in the hospital, quite naturally I had no time to prepare for them. What else? I'm writing a book on sports. Hope it comes out interesting."

"Valery, you are surely keeping an attentive eye on sports events in the world, and in particular on the successes of high jumpers. What can you say about the young Soviet jumpers and their prospects?"

"Quite recently I saw all our young people during the January contests in the Moscow Sports

Palace. I like the looks of Sergei Mospanov, Sergei Martynov, Valentin Gavrilov and the major-sport novice Yuri Tarmak. But despite the fact that each of them at different times cleared sufficiently impressive heights, they have not as yet attained the top international class.

I had no trouble in spotting substantial shortcomings in both their technical and physical preparedness. There is no doubt about the good prospects of these young jumpers, but they'll have to put in a lot of work."

"Does this mean that no worthy replacement on the USSR national team has been found for you?"

"Why not? For me the progress made by Valeri Skvortsov is unquestionable. There is no doubt that he is head and shoulders above all other jumpers and can win. Skvortsov possesses an almost perfect technique and, despite the fact he is only

22, he has had tremendous experience."

"If such is the case, why can't Skvortsov approach the world record?"

"First, he has come close to its 2 m. 21 cm. is excellent. Secondly, there is something he lacks in everything—a wee bit of technique, a wee bit of character, and a wee bit of purely physical prowess. And these 'wee bits' can add up to the centimetres that separate Valeri from the record bar."

"Many commentators claim that it is impossible to beat your record of 2 m. 28 cm., in any case, in the next several years. What do you think about that?"

"I don't agree with it. I myself see at least three jumpers capable of improving on my mark. They are Valeri Skvortsov and two Americans—my old rival John Thomas and John Rambo."

(APN)

NEWS FROM RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Special coverage of the arrival and receptions of Afghan Prime Minister Maiwandwal in the United States was broadcast by Radio Afghanistan Wednesday night. Originally recorded by the Voice of America, the programme included speeches by U.S. President Lyndon Johnson and Maiwandwal.

The Georgia State College Brass Ensemble gave concerts of classical, romantic, folk, and jazz music in Radio Afghanistan's Auditorium Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Radio Afghanistan's monthly magazine, "Pashtoon Jagh," has appeared in a new format. Published in Dari and Pashtu, the magazine contains news, features, and programme schedules.

Beginning with the new Afghan year, Radio Afghanistan has made the following changes:

—Farm broadcasting has been increased from 15 to 30 minutes daily.

—Special programmes for pre-school children and women living in villages have been added.

—An hour-long programme in Pashtu and Dari, intended for Afghans living abroad, has been added to the Oversea Service schedule.

Every night from 10:15 p.m. Radio Afghanistan broadcasts on the medium wave, 1310 metre band, the programme "Music Around the World."

You can hear the following programmes:

Saturday—Music, Music, Music

Sunday—Masterpieces from Romantic Music

Monday—Everblooming Flowers

Tuesday—Portrait of a Composer

Wednesday—Music from the Old World

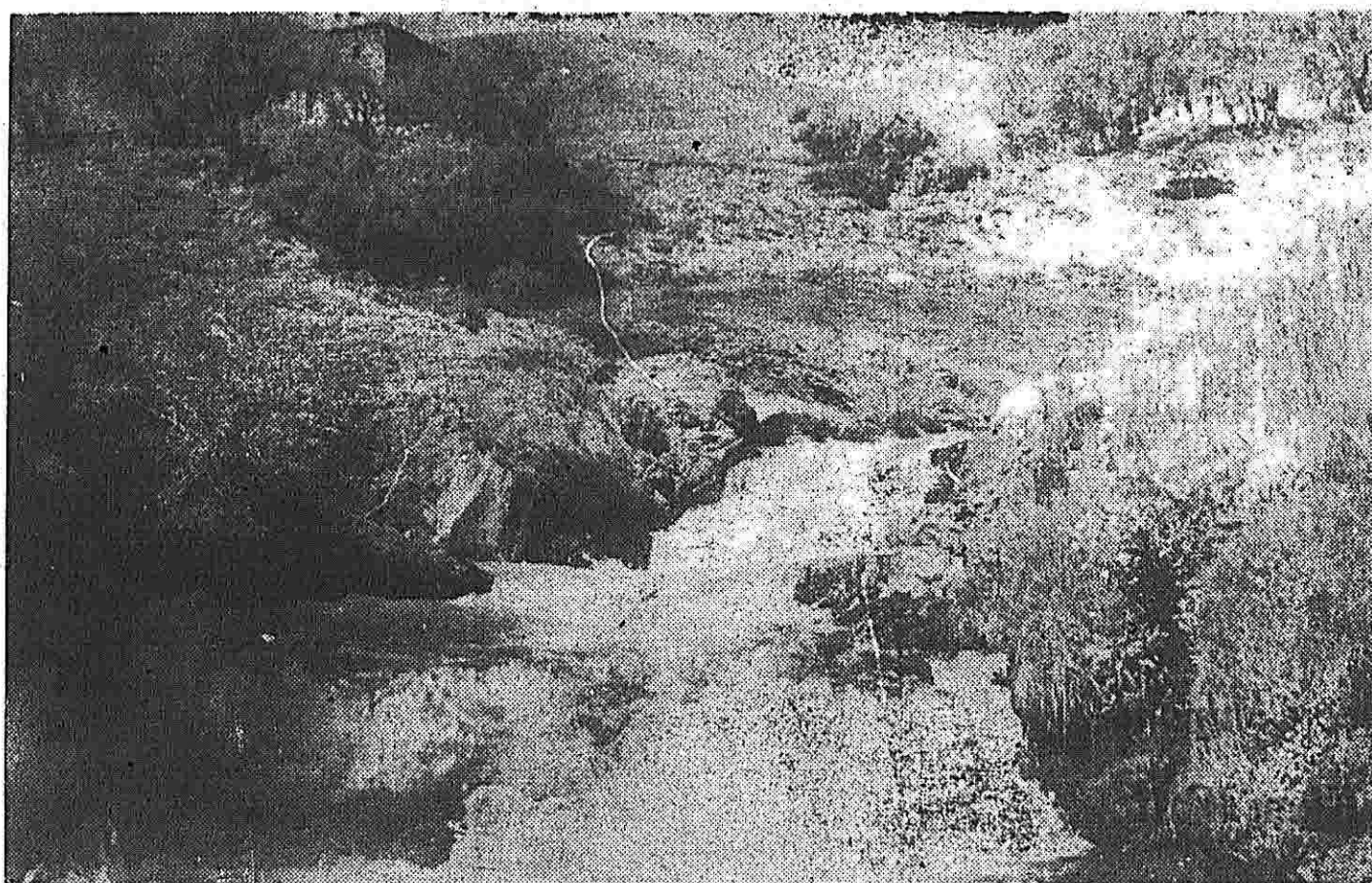
Thursday—A World of Music

Friday—Music from the Theatre

Every day from 8:30-9:00 p.m. an orchestra from Radio Afghanistan plays a medley of popular Afghan songs.

The following overseas programmes of Radio Afghanistan, beamed to Central Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, can also be heard in Afghanistan:

Language	Time (Local)	Frequency (k/c)	Meterband
English	18:30—19:00	4775	60
	23:30—24:00	15265 and 11770	19 and 25
German	22:00—22:30	15265 and 11770	19 and 25
Russian	21:30—22:00	4775	60
Urdu	17:30—18:30	4775	60
Pashtu/Dari	15:30—16:30	15265 and 11770	16 and 25



A village scene showing the coming of April and a clear water brook.



Maiwandwal Visits Centre

(Contd. from page 1)
tional Monetary Fund, with the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Anthony Solomon, and the director of the Peace Corps, Jack Hood Vaughn.

In his discussion with Vaughn, the U.S. Peace Corps programme in Afghanistan was reviewed and future plans discussed. The Peace Corps Volunteers now in Afghanistan are mainly involved in education and agriculture.

In the afternoon, Maiwandwal visited the Washington Islamic Centre, a religious centre built with contributions from the Moslem nations represented in Washington.

Afghanistan, in addition to regular yearly contributions for the centre's maintenance, has donated two rugs and a table.

Maiwandwal was greeted at the centre by its director, Dr. Abdul Kader, and about 20 Afghan students studying at universities in metropolitan Washington.

The Islamic Centre is one of the most striking landmarks of the U.S. capital. Rising above a wooded ravine of Rock Creek Park, the white and blue mosque has been described as a "poem against the sky".

An example of 12th Century Islamic architecture translated into white Alabama limestone, the Centre consists of a central mosque and two frontal wings. The north wing houses classrooms, a library and a museum. The south wing includes the Centre's administrative offices. A colonnade joins them to the mosque. The basement of the mosque, designed as an auditorium with a seating capacity of more than 300, is often used as a lecture hall.

Classes in Arabic and Islam, both for adults and children, are held in the classrooms of the north wing of the Centre. A series of lectures, featuring Islamic specialists from abroad and from the faculties of American universities having Middle East study programmes, have been regularly scheduled in the Centre's auditorium since its opening in 1967.

A library of 10,000 volumes, including many of the basic works on Islam, and a museum have been started, with artifacts from Turkey.

Relativity Theory

(Contd. from page 3)
summer, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. Dicke and Goldenberg repeated their experiment. There was no doubt about it—the light varied.

The flattening accounts for four out of the 43-second discrepancy in Mercury's orbit—about what Dicke was looking for.

Even to people who do not find his arguments very convincing, the breaking down of the virtually perfect agreement between Einstein's prediction and observation is a telling psychological blow. Perhaps Dicke's theory will now command more interest.

In the meantime experimental relativity has emerged from the doldrums of the last 50 years. Two important tests of general relativity are planned for the near future. One, which involves bouncing radar signals off Mercury when it is on the far side of the Sun, is conceptually similar to the earlier light-bending experiment, but it will be a good deal more accurate. The other is quite new: it is based on the behaviour of a gyroscope orbiting in a satellite. Newton's Einstein's and Dicke's theories make very slightly different predictions. To discriminate between Einstein and Dicke it will be necessary to measure movements of the gyro's axis equivalent to a degree in several hundred years, but the Stanford University scientists who devised the experiment say they can do it.

The Weather

Skies in the north, south and the central regions will be cloudy with rain and snow. Yesterday's 12 m. of rain was counted in Kabul; Ghazni, 34 mm; Herat, 1 mm; N. Salang, 16 mm, snow, 148 cm; South Salang, 10 mm, snow, 253 cm; Farah, 6 mm; Chakna-soor, 13 mm; Muzur, 22 mm. and Ghelmin, 17 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at noon was 70. 44F.

Yesterday's temperatures:
Kabul 5C 2C
41F 36F
Ghazni 7C 0C
44F 32F
Herat 9C 2C
48F 36F
N. Salang -5C -8C



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Italian cinemascope colour film in Farisi.

ARKANSAS

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m.
ARKANSAS

Indonesia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and other Moslem countries.

A quarterly review of Islamic studies has been initiated by the present director, Dr. Abdel Kader, and the first issue is to appear in June 1967.

Plans for an Institute of Islamic Studies at the Centre, also initiated by Dr. Kader, are presently being implemented. The tenth anniversary of the dedication of the Washington Islamic Centre will be commemorated this June (1967) together with the celebration of the Prophet's birthday.

At a reception in the Centre's library, Maiwandwal was presented a copy of the Koran and also greeted by ambassadors or their representatives from 14 Moslem nations.

Later, the Prime Minister conferred for about 60 minutes with seven members of the foreign relations committee of the U.S. Senate. Two were Democrats and five were Republicans. Attending the meeting were Wayne Morse, Stuart Symington, Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Frank Carlson, Clifford P. Case, John Sherman Cooper and Peter H. Dominick.

Also at the meeting with the Prime Minister were Abdullah Malikyar, the Afghan Ambassador to the United States, Robert G. Neumann, the U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan, and James W. Symington, the chief of protocol of the United States.

Senator Symington later termed the meeting as "very pleasant and constructive."

In the evening, the Prime Minister received the chiefs of the diplomatic missions at Washington and their wives at the Afghan embassy and, later Malikyar gave a reception in honour of the Prime Minister, also at the embassy.

Maiwandwal later went to the U.S. Air Force Hospital at Andrews Air Force Base, in nearby Maryland, for a routine check-up.

He is scheduled to leave Washington for California on Sunday, where he will be accorded an honorary degree by the University of California at Santa Barbara on Monday. After a visit to Chicago and to New York, later in the week, he will leave the United States April 9.

See page 2 for the complete text of the Prime Minister's speech at the Press Club.

USSR Defence Minister Dies

(Contd. from page 1)
He headed a Russian division to France where he fought alongside British and French troops, and learned both French and English.

At the time of the October Revolution in 1917, when he was still fighting in France, he was elected chairman of his regimental committee, which favoured the revolution. After World War I he returned home and joined the Red Army in November, 1919.

In 1926 Malinovsky joined the communist Party, and the army sent him to the advanced training school for officers.

Germany's attack on the Soviet Union found him a corps commander in Bessarabia. After a two-month retreat in face of superior German and Rumanian forces, Malinovsky's corps was surrounded at Nikolayev, but it broke out without losing its equipment.

At his last public appearance on November 7 last year, when he took the salute at a parade marking the anniversary of the 1917 revolution, he had appeared to be ill and spoke hoarsely.

Recently his duties have been carried out mainly by the chief of the army staff, Marshal Grechko, whose expected appointment as Defence Minister would call for a high-level reshuffle of defence leaders.

Marshal Malinovsky, a burly grey-haired Ukrainian with dark bush eyebrows, spent nearly all his life as a soldier. He was dour in public, and was regarded as essentially a military figure and not a politician. He became Defence Minister under Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchev, succeeding Marshal Georgy Zhukov.

Marshal Malinovsky headed Russia's defences during a critical stage of their development, when the armed forces were equipped with the inter-continental ballistic missiles which the USSR claims to be the world's most formidable.

"In the person of Rodion Y. Malinovsky the Soviet people, the Soviet army and navy have lost a prominent statesman, an active organiser of the Soviet armed forces, an outstanding Soviet soldier," Tass said in the official obituary.

The obituary was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin,

WASHINGTON, April 1. (DPA)—William Foster, head of the U.S. disarmament authority, will fly to Paris Tuesday to report to the permanent NATO council there on the state of negotiations concerning an atomic non-proliferation treaty. The U.S. State Department announced this Friday. The 17 nation Geneva Disarmament Conference has adjourned until May.

France Asked To Let Somaliland Deportees Go Home

MOGADISHU, April 1. (Reuters)—Somalia Friday formally asked France to allow about 8,000 French Somaliland nationals who have been deported from the territory to return home.

The Somali government made the request in a note handed to the French ambassador here by Foreign minister Ahmed Yussuf Dualah.

The 8,000 Somaliland nationals—all of Somali origin—were deported after the referendum on March 19 on whether this French territory should become independent or continue its association with France 60 per cent of the electorate voted for continued association.

Plane Crashes Into Motel Killing Six

NEW ORLEANS, April 1. (Reuters)—A DC-8 jet airliner crashed into a row of houses in a suburb of New Orleans Thursday killing all six people aboard and starting a number of fires.

Officials at New Orleans international airport said it was feared several more people on the ground may have been killed.

The plane, a Delta Air Lines Douglas DC-8 on a training flight, was coming in to land at the New Orleans international airport when it crashed in the suburb of Fenner, less than a mile away.

An eye-witness told police the big jet clipped the roofs of four houses and then smashed through a grove of trees before plunging into the back of the Hilton Inn Hotel.

Hotel guests some dressed only in their underwear, battled fires with fire extinguishers and wet towels.

Two petrol stations and a number of houses were also set on fire.

The plane's crew of five and an inspector from the Federal Aviation Agency who was also aboard were believed to have died instantly.

Nikolai Podgorny, and other members of the political bureau of the CPSU central committee, Marshals Grechko, Zakharov, Voroshilov, Zhukov, Konev and other prominent commanders.

FRENCH CLUB SHARE-NAU

French Classes will begin on the 8th of April Three levels; beginners, advanced and fluent. Special class for children from 7 to 12 age. Inscriptions: at the Club 1st to 5th of April (6/7 p.m.)

REWARD AF. 1000

Lost on 29.3.64 one case containing commercial books written in Hindi with red covers marked GJ in transit from Afghan Market to Jade Maiwand and a Jawali who ran off due to traffic. If anybody has seen the Jawali or the books he was carrying please inform Mr. Jaginder Nath, Indian Trader Afghan Market Kabul and get the reward.

Afghan Insurance Company

GUARANTEED IN WORLDWIDE
REINSURANCE MARKETS
PROVIDES
SERVICE AND SECURITY
FOR
FIRE, MOTOR (AUTO),
BURGLARY, ALL RISKS.
OTHER CLASSES OF ACCIDENT BUSINESS
AND
MARINE AND AVIATION
INSURANCE
CONSULT

Afghan Insurance Company
26, Mohd. Jan Khan Watt
P.O. BOX 329, KABUL TELEPHONE: 21604

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

VIENNA, April 1. (Reuters)—A total of 88 East Europeans have asked to be allowed to remain in the west after the world ice hockey championships here, an Interior Ministry said Friday.

The spokesman said that some of them were staying in a refugees camp at Traiskirchen, near Vienna, while others were still living in hotels or with relatives or friends.

More than 6,000 East Europeans were in Vienna to see the ice hockey championships which ended on Wednesday.

BONN, April 1. (DPA)—Forty-five parliamentarians from 11 European countries, the U.S. Canada, and Japan meet in Koenigs-winter near here April 4 to begin a four-day conference on "responsibility of the industrial nation."

Aden Mission

(Contd. from page 1)
General of the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY).

No statement was issued after the meeting, which lasted about one hour, but it was understood from usually reliable sources that both Mackawee and the visiting parliamentarians explained their respective views on the future of South Arabia after Britain's withdrawal next year.

Mackawee, a former Aden chief minister, refused to see members of the United Nations mission to Aden who were in Cairo earlier this week.

The British parliamentary group, led by former Navy Minister Christopher left for Amman, Jordan, today.

Meanwhile, Aden's moderate United National Party (UNP) called Friday for future protection of South Arabia.

Calcutta Peaceful After Rioting

NEW DELHI, April 1. (AP)—Indian Home Minister Y.B. Chavan reported to Parliament Thursday that "peace has been restored" in Calcutta after two days of rioting between Sikhs and Hindus resulting in 11 deaths and 157 people injured.

Reading a statement, Chavan said leaders of the Sikh and Hindu communities had met. Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherjee and formed "peace committees."

He said the dispute began Monday when Sikhs "chased away" Hindus who had come to worship at a Shiva temple situated inside a Gurdwara—a Sikh place of worship.

Chavan said a Hindu crowd collected outside and set fire to the Gurdwara and prevented the fire brigade from putting out the fire.

He said the Sikhs Tuesday wanted to take out a procession to "mourn the loss of their place of worship."

The Bengal government allowed this on condition that no weapons were carried by the Sikhs.

He offered his resignation to King Constantine during an audience.

The King later summoned Greek political leaders in an effort to solve a crisis caused by the fifth collapse of a government in two years.

George Papandreu, 80-year-old veteran leader of the Union of the Centre Party, spent more than two hours with the King at the royal palace, which was surrounded by a strong cordon of police.

Panayotis Kanellopoulos, leader of the National Radical Party saw the king later accompanied by Dr. John Passalides, president of United Democratic Party.

The three-month-old caretaker government of Ioannis Paraskevopoulos was forced out of office by a threat from the National Radical Union, one of the two main parties, to withdraw its support.

effective April 1, 1967

FLY PIA TO BANGKOK

Bangkok - Thailand's capital city, famous for its pagodas and palaces, will be served by PIA every Monday and Saturday.

Bangkok is the focal point of international air services to S.E. Asia, the Far East and Australia. And it possesses enough beauty and personality to be the world's most talked about vacation land.

For further details please contact your Travel Agent or PIA office.

Phone: 22155, 22855

PIA SUMMER SCHEDULE

Effective 1st April, 1967, the frequency of PIA flights will be four times a week with the following schedule:

Monday-Tuesday-Thursday and Saturday
Arrival 1105
Departure 1150



London

Daily jet flights from Tehran, superb service, bilingual cabin-attendants, cuisine by Maxime's of Paris, and best reason of all for flying Pan Am! the good feeling that you've chosen the very best there is. For further information and reservations ask your Pan Am Travel Agent or call us: Kabul Hotel, Tel. 24731

World's most experienced airline

First in Latin America First on the Atlantic First on the Pacific