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## Kabul Times (April 4, 1967, vol. 6, no. 10)

Bakhtar News Agency

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# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT



Vol. VI, No. 10

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1967 (HAMAE 14, 1346, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

## Maiwandwal Honoured At University

**SANTA BARBARA, California, April 4.**—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was one of three noted figures accorded an honorary degree Monday by the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Maiwandwal received the Doctor of Laws degree during outdoor ceremonies at the university stadium.

Also awarded degrees were Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, a Doctor of Laws degree, and Francis M. Sedgwick, the sculptor and author, a Doctor of Fine Arts degree.

The Prime Minister was lauded by the university for sharing his knowledge of political science, economics, history and religion with his countrymen through his teaching and his writings.

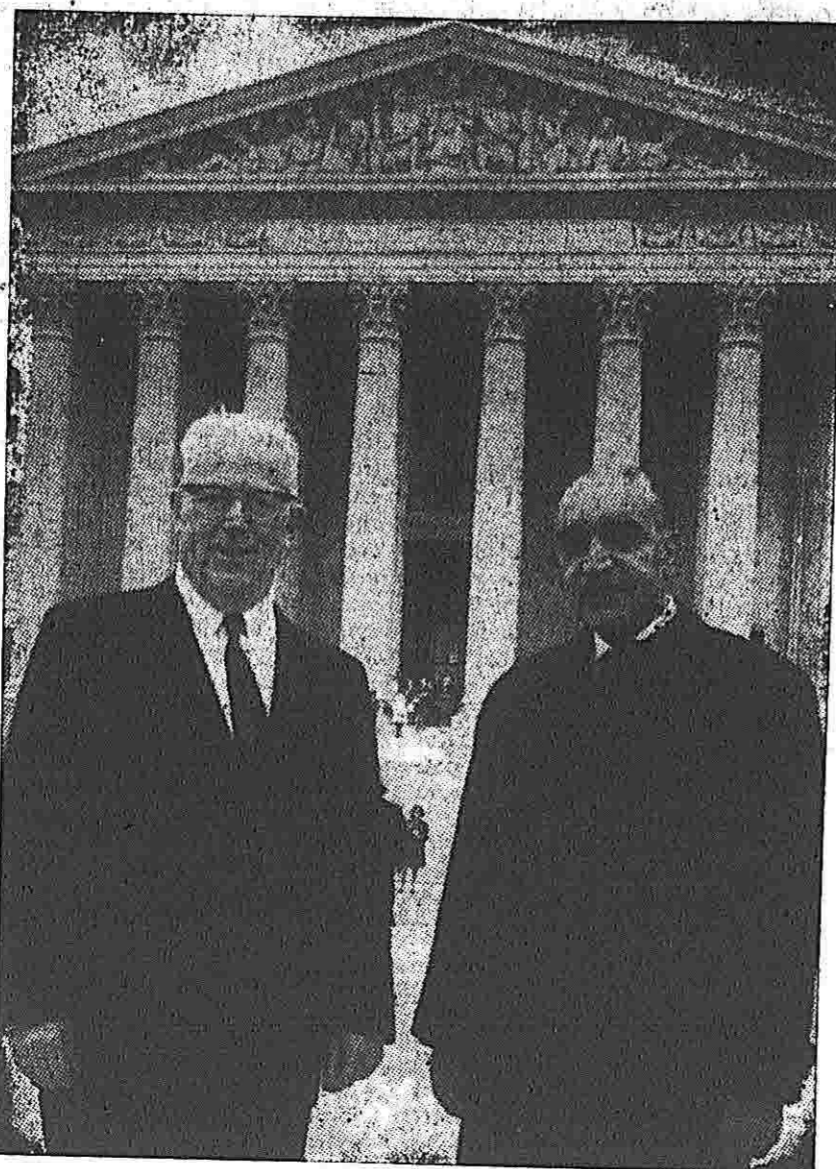
"Under the guidance of His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah, Maiwandwal is one of the prime architects of his country in building a democracy," the citation read.

"We salute him today for his past achievements, his present attainment and his future promise."

The colourful ceremony, marking the University's founding, was viewed by about 4,000 students, faculty members and friends of the guests of honour.

Among those present at the ceremony were Abdullah Malikyar, the Afghan ambassador to the United States, and his wife.

(Contd. on page 4)



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal met U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren on March 29 in Washington at the Supreme Court.

The highest U.S. court, which for many years sat in a chamber of the U.S. Capitol, moved to the present building in 1935.

## HERAT GOVERNOR OPENS COTTON GINNING PLANT

**HERAT, April 4, (Bakhtar).**—A cotton ginning and pressing plant was inaugurated yesterday in Herat by Governor Mohammad Sediq. The plant, which can gin and pack 1,000 kg. of cotton an hour, was bought by Herat Cotton Company from the Soviet Union for \$192,000 on a five-year credit.

Inaugurating the plant, Sediq expressed delight over the fact that entrepreneurs in Herat are increasingly investing in industry. Recently businessmen in Herat decided to invest in several light industries.

The Governor thanked the Mines and Industries Ministry for aiding the cotton company to buy and install the new plant.

Dr. Mohammad Anwar Akbar, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, was also present at the inauguration.

He congratulated Herat businessmen on their enterprise and said this is one of the first projects inaugurated under the Third Five Year Plan.

He said that businessmen's co-operation is of great importance in developing the country's economy.

The commercial councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul also participated in the ceremony. He mentioned the good-neighbourly relations existing between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Some representatives of the Ministries of Planning and Agriculture and Irrigation also attended the function.

Herat Cotton Company was established four years ago with a floating capital of Af. 40 million. Now the company's capital is Af. 100 million.

Last year the company bought 33 million kg. of cotton from farmers in Herat and Badghis provinces and exported about 1 million kg. to the Soviet Union.

## Wardak Gets New Middle Schools

**MAIDANSHAR, April 4, (Bakhtar).**—Two middle schools in Sayed Abad Woleswali, Wardak, were opened Monday by Wardak Governor Mohammad Ebrahim Abasi.

The primary schools in Tangi, opened 29 years ago, and Takya, established 27 years, were elevated to secondary school level. The opening of the schools were welcomed by the people of the area with the national atan. Village elders expressed their appreciation for the efforts made by the government to expand educational facilities, and declared their readiness to do everything in their power to make these new projects a success by providing financial assistance.

The Wazir Fateh Khan Primary school in Gozra woleswali of Herat was elevated to the rank of secondary school yesterday.

Opening the secondary school Governor Mohammad Sediq spoke about the role of education in enlightening the public and about the contribution which education makes to well being and prosperity of the individual by preparing him to fight and face and stand up to difficulties.

## Jirgah Committee Chairmen Okayed

**KABUL, April 4, (Bakhtar).**—Chairmen, vice chairmen, and secretaries of the Wolesi Jirgah's Committee on National Defence and Agriculture and Irrigation elected by the committee members were approved by the general session of the Jirgah yesterday.

The session began at 10:30 a.m. under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House and lasted until 3:30.

The National Defence Committee members elected Deputy Haji Mohammad Sediq Toukhi, from Obeh, Herat, and Deputy Lal Mohammad from Shahwali Kot, Kandahar, chairman and vice chairman respectively.

Deputy Kamaluddin Eshaqzai, from Sare Pul, Jozjan, and Deputy Abdul Samad from Spin Boldak, Kandahar, were elected president and vice president of the Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation respectively.

Deputy Mohammad Isa Takhar, from Chahabad, Takhar, won the seat of secretary on the Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation.

## Kosygin Praises Services Of Marshal Malinovsky

**MOSCOW, April 4, (Tass).**—Marshal Rodion Malinovsky was buried Monday in the Kremlin wall, which is as old as Russia's military glory.

Entire units of the various armies of the USSR had come to Moscow to pay last homage at the funeral of the 68-year-old Marshal who died last Friday.

Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Premier, who opened the funeral meeting in Red Square, called Malinovsky "a distinguished Soviet soldier,

prominent party leader and statesman." Having recalled that Malinovsky held the post of Defence Minister since 1957, Kosygin said: "Malinovsky exerted much effort so that we would have a top-class army."

As stated by Kosygin, the deceased minister realised deeply that in our epoch the army is invincible if it is armed with Marxist-Leninist thoughts, brought up in to the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, equipped with modern arms and if it has mastered them to perfection. Marshal Malinovsky "devoted much energy to the cause of strengthening the armed forces of the socialist states, members of the Warsaw treaty."

Marshal Andrei Grechko said: "In the postwar years, Malinovsky, who possessed a vast military knowledge and a wealth of military experience, made a great contribution to the further strengthening of our armed forces." He did much to equip the army and navy with the most up-to-date military hardware. Marshal Grechko also stressed the late Marshal's considerable contribution to the development of Soviet military science.

The Polish Minister of National Defence Marian Spychalski expressed deep grief at the passing of "one of the best known and most experienced generals and organizers."

A Reuter despatch from Moscow adds: "At the end of the 45-minute Red Square ceremony Kosygin personally placed the urn, containing the Marshal's ashes in a niche in the Kremlin hall."

## New Soviet Defence Minister Congratulated

**KABUL, April 4, (Bakhtar).**—Defence Minister Gen. Khan Mohammad and Chief of Staff General Ghulam Farouq have congratulated Marshal Andrei Grechko, the new Defence Minister of the Soviet Union, on his appointment. He succeeded General Malinovsky who died of cancer last Friday.

## Nonproliferation Pact Vital To Peace, Says Humphrey

**LONDON, April 4, (Reuters).**—Vice-President Hubert Humphrey said here last night that the United States considered a nuclear nonproliferation treaty a vital step in the path of peace.

Humphrey said in a television interview what we are taking a firm stand on is the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons and we consider the nonproliferation treaty one of the vital building blocks of peace.

"We are wholeheartedly committed to it and we are working with the Soviet Union and with our allies in Western Europe to try to attain it."

The American vice president said the previously proposed idea of a NATO multilateral nuclear force (MLF) was "no longer a policy."

"There are enough fingers on the nuclear trigger without adding more. Well, the MLF is no longer a policy."

He added: "the government of the United States has never taken a firm stand on the matters of the MLF—it has been exploratory." The United States proposed the

setting up of a seaborne multilateral nuclear force of surface vessels over three years ago. It would include West Germany and other NATO countries wishing to join. But recently this idea has been dropped in favour of new arrangements in the western alliance for giving Bonn and other NATO governments more say in nuclear consultations.

Earlier, Humphrey, in talks with British ministers found a wide measure of agreement on problems ranging from international trade to nuclear non-proliferation.

The American vice-president had a lengthy talk with Foreign Secretary George Brown on the second day of his three-day visit to Britain, part of a West European "listen and learn" tour.

Informed sources said major topics discussed yesterday were: East-West relations strengthening of the Atlantic alliance the proposed East-West relations, strengthening of spread of nuclear weapons, and Vietnam in the light of the hitherto abortive peace moves of UN Secretary-General U Thant.

Humphrey, during his fortnight's tour, been assuring his country's allies that despite the United States' preoccupation with Vietnam, the Johnson administration remains deeply committed to Europe.

## Franklin Book Programmes Heads Meet Ministers

**By A Staff Writer**  
**KABUL, April 4.**—Datus C. Smith Jr., President of Franklin Book Programmes Inc., New York, and Edward Boohar, board chairman of the corporation today met Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwar, and Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidki.

Matters related to activities of the Franklin Book Programme in Afghanistan were discussed at these meetings. The Franklin Book Programme is working here to open school libraries, prepare the ground to step up book publishing and improve distribution systems, introduce publishing of children's books and supplementary readings, and expand the Education Press.

Under the programme worth of books have been bought for school libraries. Assistance is also extended to the Education Press in the form of training of personnel, press management, and provision of equipment to the Education Press.

The two Franklin Book Programme officials arrived in Kabul Sunday evening. They were guests at a reception given by Information and Culture Minister Sidki at the Kabul Hotel. They are expected to leave Kabul tomorrow.

## Three Killed, 20 Injured In Nationalist Attacks In Aden

**ADEN, April 4, (Reuters).**—Three people were killed and 20 including ten British soldiers, were injured in gun and grenade attacks in demonstrations in Aden.

The violence followed strikes called by nationalist organisations boycotting the UN mission which began talks Monday with British High Commissioner Richard Turnbull.

An Arab grenade thrower, earlier reported to have been shot dead by a British soldier, was later reported to have been seriously injured.

Richard Turnbull flew in a helicopter from his residence to a heavily-guarded hotel for his first round of talks with the mission, here to seek ways of bringing independence peacefully to the South Arabian Federation.

Grenade-throwing and sniping began after British troops backed by armoured cars dispersed about 1200 nationalists demonstrating on the second day of a general strike called to mark the mission's visit.

The general strike has been called by the Front for the Liberation of

Occupied South Yemen (FLOS) and its rival, the banned National Liberation Front (NLF).

## Mauled Viet Cong Regiment Vanishes Without Trace Into Jungles Of War Zone C

**SAIGON, April 4, (Reuters).**—The Viet Cong's crack 271st Regiment, badly mauled in a savage battle in War Zone "C" three days ago, into the jungles of Tay Ninh province, an American military spokesman said here yesterday.

The regiment, part of the Viet Cong's 9th Division for long held away in War Zone "C", thought to be the area in which the Viet Cong's political and military headquarters is situated. It suffered 591 killed in Saturday's battle.

Informed sources said that since Operation Junction City began on February 22 in Tay Ninh province, some 65 miles northwest of here, a total of 2,541 Viet Cong had been killed.

The sources said that, as almost all the major units of the Viet Cong that were engaged by American troops in the operation were of the 9th Division, the losses inflicted could add up to a figure of 30 per cent of the division killed in action.

Scant action was reported from Tay Ninh province or elsewhere in Vietnam yesterday.

Two destroyers of the 7th fleet, on gunfire missions Sunday off the coast of North Vietnam, blasted a radio tower and ferry piers two miles north of the city of Dong Hoi, the spokesman said.

Americans planes struck at anti-aircraft sites, barges, bridges, goods yards and lorry parking areas in a

(Contd. on page 4)

## Much Interest Shown In Asian Projects At ECAFE Session

**TOKYO, April 4, (Reuters).**—Broad interest in the Asian Development Bank, the Mekong Valley development programme, the Asian highway, and other joint international projects dominated the opening session of the 23rd meeting of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which got under way here Monday.

About 350 delegates from nearly 40 regional and non-regional nations are attending the two-week conference, which is to review ECAFE's achievements in the past 20 years of its existence and look ahead into its new decade.

They include 27 member nations and two associate member nations, who are to discuss a wide range of subjects for economic development of the region on the agenda.

In the opening addresses, Eisaku Sato, the Japanese Prime Minister, Takeo Miki, the Japanese Foreign Minister; U Thant, the United Nations General Secretary, and U Nu, the ECAFE Secretary-General, all stressed the importance of the progress so far made by ECAFE and referred to the Asian Development Bank, lower Mekong development, and promotion of Asian highway project.

All other speakers were highly

appreciative of ECAFE's achievements in their commemorative speeches. Some of them stressed the economic difficulties facing the nations in the region, but they generally held out great hopes for their fulfilment through joint efforts of regional and non-regional countries.

The conference is to hear more commemorative speeches today and then proceed to discuss what is described by ECAFE officials as the most important item on the agenda, the economic situation in the region.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Bost Agriculture School Opens

**BOST, April 4, (Bakhtar).**—Deputy Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Akram yesterday inaugurated the agriculture school in Garmser, Helmand.

The school is moving this year from Kabul to Helmand because the large Helmand Development Project provides a better environment for training agriculturalists. The project also needs the services of the trainees there more than Kabul does. The school was originally opened in Kabul 44 years ago.

The Deputy Minister thanked the Helmand governor and the Helmand Valley Authority for their cooperation in supplying buildings and facilities to the Education Ministry to be used for the school and expressed the hope that the school and project will benefit from this.

## Uttar Pradesh India's 8th Non-Congress State

**LUCKNOW, April 4, (Reuters).**—Charan Singh the Congressman who toppled the state Congress government by crossing over to lead the opposition United Legislative Party was Monday sworn in as chief of Uttar Pradesh.

Uttar Pradesh is the eighth Indian state to have a non-Congress government.

The new government is expected to include members from the main parties which make up the United Legislative Party—the rightwing Jan Sangh and Swatantra, Socialists and Communist. Charan Singh himself belongs to the newly formed Jana (peoples) Congress.

## Gaullist Elected To Head French National Assembly

**PARIS, April 4, (Reuters).**—Gaullist Mayor of Bordeaux Jacques Chaban-Delmas, was Monday elected president of the French National Assembly, beating opposition candidate Gaston Deferre by 26 votes to 24.

The vote was the first major test of the Gaullist majority elected in the Assembly last month.

The Gaullist majority, which showed its unity in the vote, today faces another, though less important, test of strength in the election of six Assembly vice-presidents and other officers.

The current Gaullist majority in the assembly is four. General de Gaulle considered the election of the Assembly president so important that his whole cabinet resigned to allow minister elected at the general election to take their parliamentary seats and vote.

Chaban-Delmas, 52, has been mayor of Bordeaux, in southwest France, for many years.

During the World War II, he was promoted to Brigadier-General by de Gaulle for his resistance activities.

He defeated opposition candidate Gaston Deferre, Socialist mayor of Marseilles, by 26 to 24 votes.



## THE KABUL TIMES

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### THE WOLESI JIRGAH: A PROSPECTUS

Regular sessions of the Wolesi Jirga, the Lower House of Parliament, began this week. As the President of the House pointed out in his opening speech, despite the fact that the process delayed dealing with important legislation, it afforded the deputies an opportunity to get acquainted with the special conditions in their constituencies and study ways to solve these problems.

In a generation of rising expectations and ambitions such as ours, the constituencies represented by the deputies realise their needs and want the government to help them. It is in line with these demands from the public that the government carefully drafted the Third Five Year Plan and sent it to the House for approval. The work of the members of the House becomes all the more significant this year since they must study all the details of the Plan in terms of the larger perspective of national development.

The Plan, based on our previous experiment in national reconstruction, contains short term projects aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in food production, envisions projects to accelerate industrialisation, relies to a greater degree than ever on local sources of financial support, and adopts methods to ensure balanced and general growth of our national economy.

In addition to considering the Third Plan, the House has several other important bills and laws for study and approval before it. These include the press law, the private foreign investment law, the marriage and divorce law and a number of bilateral agreements. The House, without wasting any of its valuable time, will proceed with all deliberate speed to get through the pending legislation.

We are happy to see that the government has already presented Parliament with the budget for the current fiscal year which began

### Food For Thought

The best laid schemes o' mice

and men gang aft a-gley;

An' lea'e us nought but grief,

and pain, for promis'd joy.

—Robert Burns

March 22. The Meshrano Jirga's committee on financial and budgetary affairs has been considering the budget for the past three weeks. After suggested emendations and additions have been proposed, it will be sent to the House. Since ample time has been placed at the disposal of our nation's representatives to study the Plan, we hope that they will approve it as soon as possible.

The nation, with great hope for further institutionalising our democratic aspirations, is anxiously awaiting the approval and final passage of the political parties bill. We are sure that it will be one of the greatest achievements of Parliament. Its application will mark the beginning of practical steps for the growth of democracy and individual freedom in this country.

One of the important aspects in the separation of powers, an idea introduced by the 1964 Constitution in Afghanistan, and long followed by democratically developed nations, concerns the relationship between the three organs of the state. Of particular interest and significance is the relationship between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

A country like Afghanistan, which is on the threshold of great economic, social and educational change, requires harmonious cooperation between these organs to assure a smooth enforcement of laws and implementation of much-needed projects. Fortunately, both the Government and Parliament have realised this fact and have acted in concert with each other in the past.

We are sure that this spirit will continue to move them during this session. We, therefore, wish our Wolesi Jirga, the House in which the aspirations of the people live, great success in its current meetings.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Sunday's Anis carried two editorials—one entitled "Common Feelings For The Need Of Coexistence" and the other on traffic problems.

Commenting on the observations made by the United Nations Secretary-General when receiving an honorary degree at the University of Michigan recently, the paper says that the nations of the world need to promote fraternity, friendship, selflessness and coexistence.

Science and technology, which have resulted in an arms race, a race to the moon and the planets, and a race to acquire political supremacy, give little opportunity to nations to think of the prosperity and the abolition of hunger in the less developed countries, says the editorial.

The question before us is how to save ourselves from fear and anxiety. U Thant's answer lies in the encouragement of humanitarian feelings through which friendship and equality may grow. These objectives, however, can be attained only through education, observes the paper.

Anis concludes that by fostering common feelings of the need for a peaceful world and a prosperous mankind, ideals can be achieved.

In its second editorial the paper says that although the traffic department is well-equipped and has a trained staff, accidents still occur.

To our mind, the editorial goes on, the traffic department might remedy the situation by distributing licences only after examining the capability of drivers. Traffic statistics show that most accidents occur because drivers do not know traffic rules and regulations and have not been taught to drive correctly.

The editorial proposes that training courses for new drivers be held by the department.

In an article in the same issue of the paper, Masood Abasi comments on the arrest of a number of children who were caught pickpocketing.

The news of the young pickpockets is interesting, Abasi writes. First, the names and the pictures of the children have not been published. How, therefore, can the public know all the details, he asks. Se-

cond, the news says the children have been arrested before. Do the police intend to release them again, he wonders. If they are released again, will the parents be able to help them reform, Abasi wants to know.

He proposes that a reform school for juvenile delinquents be established in Kabul. He recalls that Prime Minister Maiwandwal promised in a speech last year to establish such a school with money from the national welfare fund. Sunday's Anis comments in an editorial on the joint statement is-

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"That image," it said, "is youth and its moment is now."

The magazine's cover story quotes Beatrix Miller, editor of British Vogue, as saying that "only ten years ago somebody looking like Twiggy wouldn't have been noticed by anyone in the fashion business. She has exactly the right look at the right time."

"The right look," adds Miller, "is seventeen and starved". And it "came along at a time when teenage spending power was never greater."

In the first week of Twiggy's U.S. tour, stores and teen-shop buyers have snapped up \$500,000 of her line of clothes.

Sierra Leone's military government Sunday published a newspaper law which threatens newspaper publishers with a maximum jail sentence of five years for defaming thinner than usual Sunday paper.

sued by Afghanistan and the United States which expresses the desire of both nations to expand cordial ties which throw light on the active non-alignment policy of Afghanistan and which shows the mutual concern of the two countries for finding a solution to the Vietnam problem.

The United States has expressed interest in participating in Afghanistan's Third Five Year Plan. The paper concludes with the hope that relations between the two nations will be further strengthened.

members of the National Reformation Council.

The law also prohibits any reference to Sierra Leone's political parties, which the military dissolved after taking over here.

Newspapers are also forbidden to carry any emblem or symbol bearing a palm tree or the sun or to use the colours green or red for any symbol or emblem.

The two rival party symbols were a green palm tree and a red sun. Statements liable to cause "fear or alarm to the public or to disturb the public peace" or to "encourage feelings of ill-will and hostility between the different tribes or nationalities or between persons of different religious faith" are liable to put the publisher in jail for not less than two and not more than five years.

The Moscow New Times published an interview in which the Pakistani ambassador, Sulaiman Ali, said that Soviet-Pakistani relations "are now developing quite successfully and have good prospects."

"The peaceful policy" which the Soviet Union pursues "firmly and consistently finds great respect and popularity among the Pakistani people," the ambassador said.

Negotiators trying to negotiate new contracts between 10 unions and five of New York's major newspapers took a day off Sunday while readers of the Daily News got a sentence of five years for defaming thinner than usual Sunday paper.

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### Soviet View Of Tactics In Vietnam

The Pentagon is using 425,000 American soldiers, 55,000 mercenaries from satellite countries and about 700,000 soldiers of the Saigon puppet regime in its war in South Vietnam. The army of liberation and guerrillas number 283,000, according to American reports.

These figures are cited in a review of combat operations by South Vietnamese patriots published in Krasnaya Zvezda.

The writer of the review, Colonel V. Mochalov, candidate of military sciences, sums up that the United States has built up a 1-to-4 numerical superiority in South Vietnam. It also has absolute air and naval superiority.

But even in these conditions, the interventionists have not been able to win decisive victories on the battlefield. What is more, on many occasions they are compelled to be defenders and confine their activities to search operation, while the guerrillas have been attacking the enemy incessantly inflicting ever more serious losses on him.

All this is due, first of all, to the fact, the colonel writes, that the Vietnamese people are waging a just war of liberation against the interventionists and their henchmen. Such a war keeps high the morale of the people's army, an important factor of armed struggle. Vietnamese patriots have undoubted morale and

the morale factor is known to be of key importance for the progress and outcome of war.

To judge by statements of the leaders of the National Liberation Front, the main line of the patriots' strategy is to wage a persistent guerrilla war and thereby create most trying conditions for the American army. From this strategy stems the tactics of patriotic forces.

They do not carry out big operations. With enemy superiority in manpower and armaments, such an operation would lead to great losses and have little chance of success.

Therefore, in waging military operations, the command of the liberation army builds up a tactical superiority in a given direction, which is of great importance in the conditions of an unfavourable power balance.

Patriotic troops are employing flexible tactics characterised by thrust, manoeuvrability, a correct choice of target and direction of the main blow and struggle for the initiative, the review says.

On the whole, the interventionists and their satellites are being harassed and beaten everywhere. Although having good bases, patriotic forces are always on the move, always in action.

They act with calculation and caution based on efficient reconnaissance.

In the respect the liberation army has a great advantage: all the people help it in reconnaissance.

Meanwhile, the author goes on, are trying to encircle and wipe out any considerable concentrations of patriotic forces. But they fail, as a rule. The command of the liberation army is trying to avoid any repetition in planning its operations, for it knows that standard patterns are disastrous.

These figures are cited in a review only when there is a fair chance of success.

The peculiar tactics and geographical conditions have determined also the organisation of the liberation army. Its command has no big heavy units, because such formations would limit manoeuvrability in mountainous areas, jungles and marshland as for instance, in the area of the Mekong delta, which is crisscrossed by hundreds of small rivers. The main units of the liberation army are battalions and regiments with light arms.

"The successes of the liberation army," the writer of the review sums up, "show once more that the combat power of armed forces is gauged not only by the number of weapons but to a considerable degree, by the army's morale which, in turn, depends on the nature and aims of the war."

(TASS)

### The Responsibilities Of Atomic Power

By Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States

The release of nuclear weapons would come by Presidential decision alone.

Complex codes and electronic devices prevent any unauthorised action. Every further step along the way from decision to destruction is governed by the two-man rule. Two or more men must act independently to take action.

An elaborate system of checks and counter-checks, procedural and mechanical, guard against any unauthorised nuclear burst. We have placed "Permissive Action Links" on several of our weapons. These are electromechanical locks which must be opened by secret combination.

All the world can rest assured that we have taken every step man can devise to insure that neither a madman nor a malfunction could ever trigger nuclear war.

We have also to avoid war by miscalculation. There may be little time for decision between our first warning and our need to reply. If our weapons could be easily destroyed, we would have to make the final decision in a matter of minutes.

By protecting our power against surprise attack, we give ourselves more time to confirm that war has actually begun. Thus, we have placed missiles in protected, underground sites. We have placed missiles beneath the seas. And we have provided constant and secure communication between strategic forces and the President of the United States.

I do not want, to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. The dignity and the interest of our allies demands that they share nuclear responsibility, and we have proposed such measures.

The secrets of the atom are known to many people. No single nation can forever prevent their use.

If effective arms control is not achieved, we may see the day when these frightful, fearful weapons are in the hands of many nations. Their concern and capacity for control may be more limited than our own.

So our work against nuclear spread must go on.

Third, we have developed ways to meet force with appropriate force by expanding and modernising our conventional forces. We have increased our ground forces. We have increased our tactical air force. We have increased our stock of the most modern weapons.

Thus, we do not need to use nuclear power to solve every problem. We will not let our might make us musclebound.

We have worked to damp down disputes and to contain conflict. In an atomic world, any spark might ignite the bonfire. Thus, our responses are firm, but measured.

We constantly work toward arms control. A test ban agreement has ended atmospheric explosions which were poisoning the atmosphere. We have established a "hot line" instant communication between the United States and Moscow in case of crisis.

As President, I ordered a cut-back of unnecessary nuclear production, and submitted several major new proposals to the disarmament conference in Geneva.

These are only first steps. But they point the way toward the ultimate elimination of ultimate destruction. I intend to follow that course with all the patience at my command.

### Some Questions In The Computer Age

By Harry Whewell

I knew the computer age had really arrived this week when I bought a magazine on a station bookstall and an advertiser's supplement fell out offering to find me a perfect match by computer. Until now, all these bits of potential litter have offered me have been a death or endowed policy with a Canadian insurance company, of the Readers Digest at a reduced rate.

Both are easy to ignore, but when the question, "My date's race should be Caucasian, Oriental, or Asiatic?" stares up at you unsolicited from among the cigarette butts on the carriage floor, then you come to with a jolt, and realise that the world you live in has moved one significant step nearer the cliff.

Having a Caucasian mate already, I found my mind racing beyond the present stage where the computer is the "swinging guest at the wedding ceremony, to the day—surely not far distant—when it will be cited in the divorce court. For it is the fate of all universal panaceas to become, sooner or later, universal scourges.

Any man or machine heralded today as the answer to all problems, the cure for all ills, will surely become, by tomorrow, or the day after, the source of all our ills—the reason for all our misfortunes. Neither view, of course, is ever true or reasonable or accurate, but it is only after

the pendulum has swung from one extreme to the other that it settles down at anything like a realistic position.

So it was with gunpowder and the wheel, so it will be one day with the XYZ's Mark I and II first generation and second as well, even unto the third and fourth.

But, before that happens; before everyone sees the computer for what it is, warts and all, there is going to be the intermediate stage where the computer is going to become a kind of universal cancarrier and scapegoat.

One can see it at work already. A man gets a rate demand from the local council for no pounds, no shillings, and no pence. Someone comments on the absurdity of it; on the waste of the clerk's time, of the postage, and on the escalating farce of the final demand and the solicitor's letters that follow.

And all that happens is that the affair dissolves in a gale of laughter when the city treasurer explains: "It was just the computer that was to blame—it was over-efficient."

In this case no one is really hurt. But it is certain that more and more people in officialdom are going to use computers to help with decisions which properly belong to the human mind and conscience, and when anyone cries "unfair" or "unjust" they will be ready to say "the decis-

ion was not mine, but the computer's," with the inference that a computer is incapable of being biased or prejudiced or other than entirely disinterested.

There is the story from America—now a classic in the computer world—of the firm which was taken to task by the Human Rights Commission for having no Negroes on its payroll. The firm protested that it was without prejudice in these matters, and that to ensure that this was so the application forms of all employees were fed into a computer and the decision left with the machine. Negroes had, of course, applied for jobs but the computer had found that none of them was qualified. The firm was sorry about this, in the face of the computer's decision it was powerless.

The commission, for its part, was not entirely satisfied, and on pursuing the matter further discovered that computer programmer came from Alabama and had fed in, along with all the other relevant data, the simple instruction "if black, reject!"

In America, people are beginning to understand how easily these things happen with computers. But in England, most lay people are still so mesmerised by the electronics that they forget that someone's finger has to push the start button before anything happens at all. They are so impressed by the computer's ability

(Contd. on page 4)

#### 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



The section of the Afghan Karakul Company where the fur is tailored.

## Afghan Fur Tailoring Co. Plans Expansion

The Afghan Fur Tailoring Company plans to establish several branches in the provinces to process and tailor karakul and enlarge the Kabul plant if it is successful, says G. Hassan who recently opened business in Share Nau on Sher Pur Charahi.

The company started production with an initial capital of Af. 400,000 about two and a half months ago. Two tanning and dyeing machines, costing Af. 120,000 each, are expected to arrive from the Federal Republic of Germany soon. The

By Our Own Reporter  
twelve employees have already prepared 800 pieces of karakul in several colours for sale.

We offer every kind of item in karakul that customers desire, Hassan reports.

The fur often comes directly from the karakul owners. Sometimes the company sends out buyers to find the highest quality of karakul available. The karakul also comes from traders and shopowners as well as directly from livestock raisers. This year the price of karakul is lower, he notes.

The company concentrates on karakul since it is a major product of Afghanistan but it also offers other furs such as otter and marten from the northern part of the country. Marten, which is found in cold areas is the most expensive.

By careful, neat work the company is able to attract customers, Hassan finds. Already the number has increased 30 per cent in the first two months. The customers enjoy looking around the seven-room plant, he says, especially one room in which the many items made from karakul are displayed.

Hassan spent four months in the United States and Europe in 1964 with a commerce delegation, headed by Howard G. Nybera, an international business consultant, sponsored by AID. Hassan served as an expert on karakul and carpets.

Nations participating in the "Kennedy Round" of trade negotiations in Geneva have set a deadline of April 30 for completing their effort to reduce tariffs and other barriers that impede international trade in factory and farm products.

A meeting of the trade negotiations committee (TNC) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—the organisation that sponsors the "Kennedy Round"—decided last month that the negotiations must be completed no later than April 30. They also decided that a final negotiating package must be ready by April 8 so that governments can take decisions that will lead to terminating the negotiations by the end of April.

Finn Gundelach, deputy director-general of the GATT, confirmed to newsmen that all governments participating in the committee meeting agreed to abide by this timetable.

Gundelach told newsmen that, though there are still problem areas in the industrial sector of the negotiations, it was the consensus of the committee that agriculture now is the crucial issue. He also said the committee agreed that in-

tensive negotiations must go forward in order to provide maximum benefits from the "Kennedy Round" for the developing nations.

He said the committee also agreed that every effort would be made to implement the resolutions of Punta Del Este in which the developed countries agreed to try to provide increased access to industrial markets for the products of developing countries and tariff reductions on their present exports.

The April 30 deadline for terminating the negotiations would allow enough time to complete the necessary GATT procedures and for countries to satisfy domestic requirements before a final agreement is signed. The United States must sign such an agreement by June 30, when U.S. authority expires under the trade expansion act of 1962.

For the trade negotiators, representing more than 50 nations this means intensive nonstop bargaining in the coming weeks.

In the industrial sector of the negotiations, where the aim is to cut tariffs across-the-board by 50 per cent, it means key decisions on chemicals, steel, pulp and paper,

aluminum, cotton, textiles, machinery and a host of consumer goods as well.

For farm products the negotiators will have to complete work on an international arrangement for grains.

Negotiations will also have to be concluded on a wide range of other farm products ranging from poultry to tobacco and fruits and vegetables.

The developed nations participating in the "Kennedy Round" have committed themselves specifically to make use of the negotiations to contribute in a substantial way to the solution to the urgent trade and economic problems of the less-developed nations.

Thus, in the coming weeks the negotiations will increasingly focus on the liberalisation of barriers that affect trade in tropical products, cotton textiles and other manufactured and semi-manufactured products. These are goods less-developed nations need to export to industrialised countries to earn foreign exchange for their economic development plans.

(U.S. SOURCES)



## A Look At Iran's Fourth Plan

By Shapour Rahbari

The year 1346 S.H., is being ushered in with the work of formulating Iran's Fourth Development Plan, the most crucial task facing the country's government.

The planners have set ambitious targets for themselves. According to a high-placed planning authority, the Fourth Plan will be far more advanced technically than the present plan.

The Plan is to have in addition to the financial balance, employment, foreign exchange, and production balance.

Before the year 1345 drew to an end the planners had succeeded in completing the work of evaluating the Third Plan and devising the Fourth Plan strategy, details of which have not yet been disclosed to the public.

Though the planners in their technical setting might not be aware of the fact, the most crucial dimension they have given to planning is regionalisation. To them, regionalisation means creation of a situation in which participation of the people in the planning process is assured. This is to be done in line with the pronounced Government policy of setting up local bodies to facilitate the people managing their own affairs.

The implication of this policy is pronounced. In its real sense, it means democratisation of the process of economic development through creation of democratically-elected local bodies.

The Fourth Plan is to have an administrative base. This means that the present administrative set-up must give way to a development-oriented machinery imbued with sufficient technical skill to carry out the development projects.

This aspect is closely related to the question of regionalisation. In the administrative revitalisation, the central bureaucracy must be reduced drastically to a small technical body which is both efficient and effective.

Regional bodies must be strengthened so that the new powers to be delegated to the provinces will be wielded to speed-up the rate of social and economic progress.

Closely related to these factors is the question of co-ordination at the local level. Many of the government bodies which are overlapping and duplicating each other, especially at the village level, can be scrapped. The government departments will be responsible to local authorities and regional projects will be co-ordinated at the local level. This again calls for drastic revision of the scope and nature of relations of the technical departments with the central ministries.

Sectorally, the agricultural sector continues to be the focal point though rapid industrial development is vital at this stage of development.

Having effectively destroyed the institution of feudalism—the most effective barrier to economic growth—the programme's social gains must be matched with economic achievements. In other words, the question of boosting farm productivity to consolidate the reform movement is vital.

This is to be achieved through increasing supervised credits, and strengthening the co-operative movement, both in size and scope. Development of agriculture through increased mechanisation and application of modern technology to Ira-

nian rural environment is to be effected by means of creating an Agricultural Development Fund. Through this fund, large-scale development projects will be encouraged.

To prevent land from being fragmented into uneconomic units, farm corporations are to be set up. Under this system, farmers will be shareholders and the shares—not the land—will be divided in the event of death. To bring all agencies in line with the new reform situation the Agricultural Bank's regulations are to be revised so that it can finance more development operations.

In the industrial sector lies the burden of expanding rapidly enough to absorb economically the excess farm population which will be released from the land once modern technological practices are instituted.

Encouraged by a high growth rate, the young Minister of Economy has announced that the object-

(Contd. on page 4)



A tailor fits a karakul coat for a customer.

## Need For International Cooperation To Combat Hunger

International cooperation and self-help are necessary ingredients in the successful fight against hunger, America's ambassador to the United Nations said in Laredo, Kansas, last week.

Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg told a gathering of mid-west farmers attending the 50th anniversary observance of the U.S. land bank system, which provides credit for American farmers.

"The emphasis I am placing on the necessity for international cooperation and self-help in combating world hunger is not due to any lack of generosity or humanity. It is because we firmly believe that the only way to cope with the problem is to encourage other countries to place the same priority on their agriculture as we have on ours."

He said food aid such as the United States is providing abroad "can do no more than buy time for a more permanent solution."

### Bulgaria To Double Trade With COMECON States

By 1970 Bulgaria will have doubled her trade with the COMECON member-countries, as compared with the 1961-1965 period. According to the trade agreements that have been signed so far, reciprocal deliveries are to reach a total of 9,600 roubles at the end of the current five-year period (1966-1970). Experts consider, however, that there are possibilities that this figure may be surpassed.

Soviet foreign trade agencies and amalgamations will again be Bulgaria's chief contracting party. Machines and equipment for about 1,700 million roubles will be purchased from the USSR. More than 674 million roubles will be spent on the supply of equipment for complete enterprises from the Soviet Union.

Trade with the other COMECON countries will also increase along corresponding lines. The policy pursued by Bulgaria in her foreign trade is an expression of the fact that she has already built up a big and up-to-date

(Contd. on page 4)

Following are excerpts of his address:

The growth of the world's production of food is simply being outstripped by the growth in the number of mouths that must be fed. And to aggravate the problem still more, the slowest increase in food production is generally found in those regions of the world with the most rapid increase in population—regions that also contain the new and developing countries—and regions that now depend more and more on food imports.

One statistic dealing with this dangerous fact shouts a world-wide warning of impending disaster:

From the mid 1930's to the mid 1960's, the countries we call less developed shifted from being exporters of 11 million metric tons of food grains a year to being importers of 11 million metric tons.

At this rate, the food deficit will be 88 million tons, far greater than the total United States capacity even if all acreage were brought back into production and technological improvements continued at their present rate. In fact, the deficit will be too large to be met by the entire food exporting capacity of all the food surplus countries of the world. In 20 years, then, in just one generation, a large percentage of the world's people will face famine—unless urgent steps are taken now to avert disaster.

I will just mention a few other statistics that underline the gravity of the situation. The United States is the world's largest exporter, chiefly through our food for peace programme. A few years ago, the food grain reserve in storage in the United States stood at 40 million tons. As you know only too well, it is now down to 15 million tons, and we expect it to decrease to 10 million tons by the end of the year as we meet the food crisis in India. And, grain, as you know, in order to maintain a minimum reserve, we have increased our wheat acreage allotment by 15 per cent. We now export about 20 million tons a year but we would be hard pressed to raise this figure appreciably, although we shall do our best to continue to meet emergency needs.

The extent of the emergency can best be realised, perhaps, if I tell you that 15 years from now, the world will face the necessity of

feeding one billion more persons than it does today.

But we need not wait 15 years to know the gap between food production and demand is steadily widening. We need not wait 15 years to know that the world's food must come from increased production—production that must, at least, equal and exceed the rate of population growth if we are to avoid any worsening of the present state of hunger and malnutrition, and if there is to be any hope not for a better life but for life itself for hundreds of millions of people.

The picture is bleak enough in the extreme. What can be done about it? First, many governments and many agencies, public and private, are now initiating welcome measures to slow down population growth through family planning programmes. In addition, the United States has made known its willingness to be of help in this area at the specific invitation of the governments concerned. The United Nations and its specialised agencies, I should add, have equally important roles to play here and they are increasingly turning their attention to what these roles can be.

With regard to a concerted attack on the food situation itself, certain facts, as we have had occasion to tell the United Nations, are evident. Let me quickly review them so that you will know our position on a matter in which you are so directly concerned.

First, as already stated, we shall do our best to continue to help other countries less fortunate than ourselves, and we shall continue to rely upon the farmer to help discharge this world responsibility.

Second, because developed nations like our own are steadily approaching their maximum food production levels, the great potential for growing more food does not lie in these advanced countries.

Third, while we are told by scientists there is considerable promise in unconventional food sources such as those found in the world's seas, the extent to which these resources can be opened at acceptable costs is not yet known. We still will have to continue to rely for at least the immediate future on conventional food sources.

Fourth, due to the cost and time involved in putting new lands into

production the main solution cannot be expected to lie in increased acreage.

Fifth, it follows that the greatest single potential for increased food production lies in more scientific and more productive farming on existing acreage in the less developed countries.

Let me emphasise this last point. Soil and climate in themselves are important, but to say what every scientifically-trained farmer knows—are less important than knowing how to make the best use of them, now to produce better seed, how to use farm machinery, fertilisers, and other scientific aids. This technology, if combined with modern methods of food processing, preservation, storage, and distribution, can revolutionise the living standards of half the people of the world; and it is no exaggeration to say, therefore, that the spread of scientific agriculture in the developing nations of the world holds one of the keys to the prevention, only one generation hence, of a world-wide catastrophe of hunger.

The United States through our public and private agricultural agencies is prepared to work closely and constructively toward this end with all countries—the few with a surplus and the more with a deficit. For as the Secretary-General of the United Nations has said, every country able to help must join in this great crusade. It must become a crusade that will turn the world away from famine and turn it, instead, toward the better and more dignified life that all men and nations desire.

And let me emphasise here that the United States views its role in this crusade not as the leader who

(Contd. on page 4)

### Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 4.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 75.50 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 76.00
Af. 211:40 (per pound sterling)	Af. 212.80
Af. 1887:50 (per hundred DM)	Af. 1900.00
Af. 1757: 85 (per hundred Swiss	

(REUTER)

## London Clearing House Sets Record

Airline business settled through IATA's Clearing House in London set another record by exceeding the three billion dollar mark in 1966. The two-way turnover of the Clearing House totalled \$3,496 million (£1,252 million)—an increase of 22.8 per cent over the 1966 figure.

So in any tally of IATA success over the last two decades the London Clearing House must rank among the great accomplishments.

Year after year it intercepts currency problems of member airlines before they occur. Day after day offsets the work of one airline on behalf of another. And month after month it renders the debit credit account in dollars or sterling regardless of the number of currencies involved in the transactions.

Basically its aims are to enable member airlines to substitute a single monthly settlement for a variety of sporadic and separate interline payments in numerous currencies, to reduce the

risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange, and to save cost.

It 20-year monthly offset figure (balancing members debits and credits in relation to each other) of close to 90 per cent demonstrates how well the Clearing House has met these aims.

In 1966 the offset ratio exceeded 99 per cent in 53 cases. An outstanding example came in December when one member cleared \$18,973,069 (£6,776,096), involving 94 separate airlines, for an actual settlement of only \$11,105 (£3,966)—an offset of 99.9 per cent.

The initial membership of the Clearing House in 1947 was six members which expanded to 24 by the end of the year. It cleared only \$52 million in that year. In 1966 it cleared accounts for 110 parties including 82 of IATA's members, 24 members of the U.S. Airlines Clearing House Inc., and four special accounts.

Through the Clearing House the members are able to bill each other in their respective currencies and to clear accounts with a wide variety of currency, languages and laws. The claims are then converted into either U.S. dollars or sterling at the daily rate of exchange for each currency for the month in question.

The Clearing House was set up in London in January 1947 under A.J. Quin-Haring. He remained manager until retirement in July 1966 when he was succeeded by F. D. Cresswell.

Net annually Clearing House cost is shared by members proportionately to their gross annual claims. In 1966 the cost was \$47,000 or \$29 per million of gross receivables.

NEWS REVIEW IATA)

## USSR, Malaysia Sign Trade Accord

Malaysia will import Soviet heavy machinery and export more rubber and tin to the Soviet Union under a trade agreement concluded between the two countries in Kuala Lumpur last week.

This was stated by the secretary of the Malaysian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Raja Mohar, at the end of a protracted bargaining session with a Soviet trade mission, first official Soviet delegation ever to visit the country.

Malaysia is expected to have permanent trade representation in Moscow under the terms of the new agreement.

Main aim of the new trade agreement is to foster direct trade between Malaysia and the Soviet Union, which last year shopped for its 288,000,000 Malaysian dollars (about 34,000,000 sterling) worth of rubber imports on the London and Singapore markets.

The Soviet side is also anxious to straighten out its trade balance with Malaysia. According to official figures for 1965 the Soviet Union was Malaysia's fifth biggest export market with total sales amounting to 225,000,000 Malaysian dollars (about 26,000,000 sterling), while Malaysia only imported about 5,700,000 Malaysian dollars (about 670,000 sterling) worth of Soviet goods.

(REUTER)

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

**KARACHI, April 4, (DPA).—**A satisfactory and lasting settlement of the Kashmir dispute is a precondition for an armistice cut in both India and Pakistan, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan said here Monday.

He was commenting on press reports that India, under pressure from the United States, had approached Pakistan with the suggestion to reduce the armed forces in both countries.

**BONN, April 4, (AP).—**American and West German spokesmen Monday night denied a dispatch from London which said the United States is considering withdrawing its troops from West Germany.

"The report has no foundation in fact," said an American spokesman when asked about the dispatch which said that two of the three brigades in each American division are to be sent back to the United States.

**WASHINGTON, April 4.—**The United States plans a realistic test to show that destruction of atomic weapons can be verified by outside inspectors without giving away secret weapon-design information, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) announced Monday.

The field test involving destruction of real nuclear weapons will begin later this year and be completed by September, 1967.

The United States proposed at the international disarmament conference in Geneva to cut off nuclear weapons production and transfer the fissionable material to peaceful use.

**WASHINGTON, April 4.—**Metropolitan police Monday were investigating an incident in which a bomb exploded during the night near the Turkish embassy. There was no known injury to the building nor to personnel.

**OTTAWA, April 4, (Reuter).—**The External Affairs Ministry said here that a list containing names of alleged Nazi war criminals.

## Home News In Brief

**KABUL, April 4, (Bakhtar).—**Dr. Amir Mohammad Mohebbad, president of the inspection department of the Public Health Ministry left Kabul Monday for New Delhi to participate in a seminar on hospital management.

Most of the southeast Asian countries are taking part in the 12 day seminar.

**BAGHLAN, April 4, (Bakhtar).—**Governor Mohammad Baqi Yousofzai yesterday commissioned a carpet weaving machine in the Baghlan prison.

This was the second machine of its kind to be installed there. The first went into operation 10 years ago. The machine uses wool from Kabul woolen mills.

**KABUL, April 4, (Bakhtar).—**The Meshroon Jirgah's Committees on Budgetary and Financial Affairs met yesterday. The committee continued its debate on the proposed budget for 1966.

The House Committee on hearing complaints also studied a number of petitions and referred their recommendations to the House's secretariat.

## Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be predominantly cloudy with showers in east, central and north regions. Yesterday Kabul had 3 mm rain; Herat 11 mm; Jalal Seraj 3 mm; N. Salang 10 mm; South Salang 10 mm; Ghelmin 1 mm, snow 2 cm; Kalat 3 mm; Mukur 1 mm; and Karez Mir 1 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 5C, 41F.

Kabul	11C	1C
	52F	34F
Kandahar	17C	6C
	63F	43F
Maimana	4C	1C
	39F	34F
Ghazni	8C	4C
	46F	39F
Farah	18C	6C
	64F	43F



## ARIANA CINEMA

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

## FANTOMAS

## PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. Iranian film.

## FLOW OF THE RIVER

minals now living in Canada had been distributed to appropriate government departments.

A spokesman declined to say how many names were on the list, which was handed to the Canadian embassy in Vienna last year by Simon Viesenthal, the man who tracked Adolf Eichman.

He also declined to say which departments received the list if any action was being taken.

**SINGAPORE, April 4, (Reuter).—**Bulgaria has given its trade representative here a mandate to negotiate with Singapore on joint industrial ventures, the representative, Stantcho Stantchev, said Monday.

**KINSHASA, April 4, (Reuter).—**The fourth session of the Congolese parliament opened at the Palais des Nations here Monday afternoon. It will continue until a new constitution has been adopted for the republic.

However, it is widely expected that the two houses will be dissolved before the three-month session ends. The dissolution will be automatic once the new constitution is approved in a referendum to be held shortly.

## MINISTER INSPECTS CHARDARA CANAL

**KUNDUZ, April 4, (Bakhtar).—**Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza yesterday inspected the headworks of the Chardara Canal. He was accompanied by Kunduz Governor Faqir Alefi, and Senator Nasher. The Chardara canal irrigates more than 50,000 acres of land.

After talking to the residents of the area, Eng. Reza said that he would soon send a team of experts to survey and study the head works in order to improve the dam.

## FARM COURSE OPENS

**GARDEZ, April 4, (Bakhtar).—**Twenty-three farmers enrolled in a 12 month course opened yesterday by the Jaji Maidan rural development project. The course will teach improved methods of farming and harvesting and how to utilise forests to the best advantage.

This is the second such course opened by the Jaji Maidan rural development project.

## BULGARIAN TRADE

(Contd. from page 3) basis for her industry and that she is consistent in her efforts to introduce variety into the deliveries of goods to and from the socialist countries, to the advantage of all. A number of metal works, machine works, chemical works and other plants have been built in Bulgaria in the last decade, and the enterprises, which already existed, have been reconstructed and extended. The food and light industries have also been growing at a very rapid rate. Bulgaria now specialises in the production of quite a number of different machines and equipment (electric trucks, motor trucks, electric telfers, storage batteries, etc.) and is the chief supplier of such goods to the COMECON states.

The founding of mixed enterprises has become a characteristic feature in the last few years. The "Intransmash" Bulgarian enterprise, founded three years ago, has been giving excellent results.

(BULGARIAN SOURCES)

## Iran's 4th Plan

(Contd. from page 3)

ive he has set himself is an average growth rate of 15 per cent during the Fourth Plan period. He has talked of industrial poles, which will serve to give the entire industrial sector the shot in the arm needed to sustain this growth.

Through the creation of heavy industries such as the projected steel mill and the petro-chemical plant, the industrial base of the country is to be laid. Yet if the growth rate predicted by the Minister of Economy is to be achieved, a higher rate must be aimed at to prevent temporary slumps from upsetting the average. It also calls for an aggressive and rigorous industrial policy by the government, which will set the pace for the private sector, too.

The infrastructures for the production sectors will be set to a considerable extend in the service sector. It is here that the most crucial bottlenecks must be surmounted. The education system must be geared to these plans. The ability to teach the technical and managerial skills needed to carry out these programmes will be decisive.

The co-operatives in the rural setting depend upon the skills that can be developed to man them. The skilled labour and middle-level manpower needs are basic to the industrial sector.

## PM AT SANTA BARBARA

(Contd. from page 1)

States; Ronald Reagan, governor of California; Harry R. Wellman, the acting president of all state campuses of the University of California; Dr. Vernon I. Cheadle, Chancellor of the University's Santa Barbara campus; and Robert G. Neumann, the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan.

As the university's chancellor read the citation, flags of Afghanistan, the U.S. and Canada fluttered smartly in the ocean breeze.

On Monday morning, before he was honoured by the honorary degree, Prime Minister Maiwandwal made an extensive tour of the university campus, a scenic complex of modern buildings with the Pacific Ocean on one side and green mountains on the other.

He visited an art class in session and then inspected the student newspaper operation, where he was given a copy of the current issue which features a page one article on Afghanistan, written by Abdul Nabi, of Kandahar, a sociology major at the campus.

Maiwandwal also visited the campus radio station, the cafeteria, the book store and the music departments.

Throughout his tour of the campus he repeatedly stopped and talked to students.

Among those accompanying him on his tour were Isaq Shahravar, of Kabul, a graduate student in political science and president of the associated students of Afghanistan in the United States, and the university's vice chancellor, Dr. Stephen S. Goodspeed.

Maiwandwal was then honoured at a luncheon given by Dr. and Mrs. Cheadle, in the chancellor's residence on campus.

Attending the luncheon were Prime Minister Pearson and Sedwick, both of whom later were to receive the honorary degrees with the Afghan Prime Minister; Governor Reagan; Wellman; Ambassador Neumann; and two former U.S. ambassadors to Afghanistan, Louis Dreyfus and Sheldon Mills.

A reception and dinner was given for Maiwandwal Monday evening on the university campus.

## War On Hunger

(Contd. from page 3)

to give answers they forget how much depends on the man who asks it the questions.

If they've not started doing so already, local authorities will, no doubt, soon be allocating their council houses by computer; or using them to decide which comprehensive school a child should go to. And, no doubt, the councillors or aldermen will sit on their leather benches, smugly satisfied that all charges of favouritism or discrimination will automatically be groundless.

But will they take any steps to make sure they understand the principles that really govern computer science? For in the computer age it is as important for them and their senior officials, to be able to look over the programme's shoulder and know what he's doing, as it was for their grandfathers to be able to spot an error in double-entry bookkeeping.

The country's first national computing centre it now being built in Manchester. When it opens later this year, it will be nice to think that mayors and councillors and aldermen will visit in it droves, and not just look but also learn.

## LBJ On A Power

(Contd. from page 2)

knows all the answers, but as a concerned nation blessed with plenty and grateful that it can help those less fortunate. And I wish to make it abundantly clear, we will never use human starvation as a lever for political advantage.

The only lever we wish to use is one labelled "self-help" the main reliance of our own farmer. For the stark fact remains that sheer food aid can do no more than buy time for a more permanent solution, that the only lasting solution will be, as I say, for each food deficit country, as a matter of first priority, to do all within its power to modernise its agriculture and increase food production. It is true that every country cannot become self-sufficient, but all can do better—just as food exporting countries can play their proper role now in meeting the existing need.

The emphasis I am placing on the necessity for international cooperation and self-help in combating world hunger is not due to any lack of generosity or humanity. It is because we firmly believe that the only way to cope with the problem is to encourage other countries to place the same priority on their agriculture as we have on ours throughout our history as a nation. It is because, above all, our concern in coping with world hunger is a deeply humanitarian one, a concern prompted by a desire to help our fellow man and by the knowledge that we cannot be an island of affluence in a sea of poverty.

## ABM No. 1 Item On NATO's Agenda

**WASHINGTON, April 4, (DPA).—**Deterrent missiles will be the number one item on the agenda when the NATO nuclear planning committee meets on Thursday in Washington, U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara said here last night.

The secretary told a press conference that he would discuss the question of Soviet deterrent missiles with his six colleagues from West Germany, Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey, and Britain.

McNamara also said that Washington's talks with Moscow on putting an end to the arms race would also come under consideration at the meeting.

He stressed that the nuclear planning committee had made more progress during the last 12 months toward atomic cooperation within NATO than all that had been made during the previous 17 years.

The defence ministers will also review in depth the development, production, possible use and consequences of the possible use of nuclear weapons.

McNamara made it clear that the U.S. was constitutionally restricted as to release of nuclear information.

But he stressed that because of interallied exchange of nuclear information, a long conventional war such as the Second World War was now inconceivable under the present circumstances.

He said that the number of U.S. atomic weapons in Europe amounted to 7,700 at present.

Without going into details on the forthcoming session, McNamara referred to it as one of the most important and far-reaching steps of the last decade in NATO development.

McNamara announced that withdrawal of U.S. forces from France had released 18,000 troops for duty elsewhere.

Their dependents had been returned to the United States, he said.

The Secretary stressed that the withdrawal had not resulted in any essential disadvantages nor had it weakened western defence at all.

The only effect, he continued, had been a certain increased vulnerability of the supply and communications lines, which had been removed from France to Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and West Germany.

## British Market Entry Raised At Bonn Meeting

**BONN, April 4, (DPA).—**Britain will soon decide on whether to apply again for membership in the European Economic Community (EEC), British ambassador in Bonn, Sir Frank Robert told British and West German trade delegates here last night.

Sir Frank stressed that at present, "the tide favouring fresh approach to the community is running high in Britain," and added that "Her Majesty's government is expected very soon to reach their decision."

Britain sought once before to enter the six nation EEC, but was rebuffed by French President Charles de Gaulle when he rejected her application at a press conference in January, 1963.

At a dinner honouring members of the British chambers of commerce in Europe, who are currently conferring in nearby Bad Godesberg on how to increase British exports to Europe, the ambassadors stressed that Britain's colleagues in the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) were being fully consulted at each stage of Britain's efforts to join the EEC.

He called for ties between the EEC and the EFTA.

Roberts added that British representatives had had most valuable exchanges recently with each of the governments of the six.

At the same dinner, West German Under Secretary in Bonn's Economics Ministry, Fritz Neef, said that the Common Market countries would jointly consider Roberts' appeal for closer relations between the EEC and the EFTA nations.

"I firmly hope and am confident that the EEC countries and the United Kingdom will take propitious decisions leading us into a common European future."

## SIERRA LEONE LIFTS MARTIAL LAW

**FREETOWN, April 4, (Reuter).—**Sierra Leone's military government Monday night lifted martial law which has been in force here since it seized power two weeks ago. The government said the country had returned to normal.

The "National Reformation Council—the military government—also announced the resignation of Chief Justice Gershon Collier and said former army chief, Brigadier David Lansana, had been retired and posted "on special duties" to the United States.

No reasons were given for the resignation of the Chief Justice, nor for the move involving Brigadier Lansana.

## Experts To Keep Better Watch On Weather

**GENEVA, April 4, (Reuter).—**Weather experts from 100 countries this week set in motion a completely new inter-continental meteorological system in which artificial satellites, computers and a high-speed telecommunications system all play a part.

The system, known as the World Weather Watch, will immediately improve the accuracy of weather forecasts for 12 to 24 hours ahead, and the advantage to agriculture and industry is expected to far outweigh the operating cost.

At the 26-day fifth world meteorological congress which opened here Monday, more than 300 delegates are expected to approve detailed plans for the World Weather Watch drawn up over the last four years by WMO.

They foresee the nuclei of the Watch as three computerised world meteorological centres in Moscow, Washington and Melbourne. The first two are already in operation.

The centres will receive and process data from satellites; ocean buoys, automatic weather stations in desert regions and other sources and transmit information to weather stations in every continent.

Much of the finance for the Watch programme will come from individual countries. But nations needing assistance will be able to apply for this to the United Nations Development Fund and to a special voluntary fund to be set up by WMO.

The congress will be called upon to approve the WMO budget for the next four years.

## Soviet Union, Malaysia Agree To Open Diplomatic Ties

**KUALA LUMPUR, April 4, (Reuter).—**Malaysia yesterday agreed to set up diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, its first ties with any Communist country.

The decision, marking a major 1948 foreign policy shift by the traditionally anti-Communist Malaysian government, was announced in a communiqué issued at the signing of the first trade agreement between the two countries.

Feeling has run high against Communism in Malaysia since the 12-year rebellion which broke out in 1948.

## ECAFE MEETING

(Contd. from page 1)

The conference elected Hirochiro Asakai, chief Japanese delegate, as chairman of the session and, as deputy chairman, Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik, Australian Foreign Minister Paul Hasluck, Marcelo S. Balatbat, secretary of the Philippine department of Commerce and Industry, and Thai National Development Minister Pote Sarasin.

In a special message to the Tokyo meeting, UN Secretary-General U Thant said that ECAFE's successes in meeting the challenge of widespread poverty, ill-health and ignorance through such projects as the Asian development programme and the lower Mekong Basin development programme have demonstrated that regional cooperation in the ECAFE region is not an idle dream but a practical reality.

The Secretary-General said the successes have also shown that international cooperation, particularly aid from the developed nations, can be put to good use.

Reviewing the activities of ECAFE, its executive secretary U Nyun called for dynamic regional economic cooperation with the UN global efforts. Singly and separately, U Nyun said, the countries of the region could not hope to attain the economic advancement needed to support their fast-growing populations and give them a decent level of living.

U Nyun said that in spite of unprecedented drought and other disastrous weather conditions in some ECAFE countries during the past year, the setback to the region's economic progress was not as great as had been feared.

U Nyun said 1966 had seen the advancement of many important ECAFE regional projects, such as the Mekong River development, the Asian highway, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Industrial Development Council.

He singled out the establishment of the Asian Development Bank as a great step forward in the economic history of Asia and an outstanding contribution to the UN Development Decade.

ECAFE had now reached a stage, U Nyun said, in which it could put particular emphasis on the promotion of dynamic regional cooperation.

The 29 members with representative attending the ECAFE meeting include Afghanistan.

## Vietnam

(Contd. from page 1)

total of 108 missions over North Vietnam. Hanoi claimed two U.S. planes were shot down Sunday.

Gum-based B-57 bombers made their last raids on Vietnam today before moving to new airfields in Thailand.

According to a military spokesman, the eight-engined jets struck with 30-ton bomb loads at Viet Cong base camps in the northerly provinces.

The bombers are due to fly in to the Utopia air base, 50 miles (about 68 km) southeast of Bangkok—only a short flight from Vietnam—later yesterday.

Meanwhile, the United States Air Force has launched a campaign to eradicate malaria which officials admit will benefit the Viet Cong as well as everyone else.

Experts estimate that 1,000 or more Viet Cong are put out of action every week by malaria.

But planes on the goodwill missions dropping insecticide are meeting hostile gunfire from the ground. Guerrillas and peasants apparently believe the low-flying planes are on their usual job of dropping plant and tree killers in "defoliation" missions.

American pilots are unhappy about flying low without the protection of jet fighter-bombers which accompany "defoliation" missions.

Their only defence is loudspeaker-equipped plane which flies with them announcing in Vietnamese that they are dropping insecticide and a leaflet-dropping mission the day before explaining the purpose of the flights.

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