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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



Vol. VI, No. 17

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1967 (HAMAL 22, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Health Minister Inspects Nangarhar Institutions

JALALABAD, April 12, (Bakhtar).—Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai yesterday inspected the building which formerly housed the Jalalabad civil hospital. She also visited Nangarhar Medical College and its hospital.

The Minister arrived in Jalalabad at 10 a.m. yesterday and immediately started on an inspection tour of the health institutions in Nangarhar. The Minister issued instructions that the former Jalalabad hospital building, which has a capacity of forty beds, be renovated and used as an annex to the present hospital.

A new 60-bed hospital was opened in the city last year. As soon as the annex is ready the hospital will be able to accommodate 100 patients.

The building is now only partly used by the Public Health Department's polyclinic.

The Minister then inspected the 100 bed hospital which is run by the Nangarhar Medical College.

The College and the Public Health Department are collaborating in several health projects in the area especially in preventive medicine efforts such as health surveys, in-

USE OF ELECTRICITY DEBATED IN BALKH

BALKH, April 12, (Bakhtar).—Balkh governor Eng. Mohammad Nasir Keshawarz yesterday met with engineers of the Mazare Sharif fertiliser and power plants to discuss the city's use of electricity from the thermal power plant now under construction there.

The plant produces 32,000 kw of power. The fertiliser plant also now under construction there will use 24,000 kw.

In yesterday's discussion, which the governor held with project authorities, the installation of an adequate distribution system to be completed simultaneously with the power plant so that no power is wasted was discussed.

GIRLS SCHOOL OPENED HERE

KABUL, April 12, (Bakhtar).—A primary school for girls was opened in Sayed Nour Mohammad Shah Meina yesterday by Abdul Habib Hamidi, president of the primary education department in the Education Ministry.

Mrs. Jamila Fazl, director general of the department for girls' schools in the Ministry also attended the opening ceremony. 130 girls attend the school in this new residential district.

Wife of the Farah governor, Mrs. Mary Loudin, yesterday gave graduation certificates to the six members of the first class to graduate from Mermion Nauzo secondary school for girls in Farah. 200 girls attend the school.

Gifts to help promote education were reported in Aibak and Kunduz. The residents of Chardara woleswali in Kunduz have donated Af. 10,000 to the provincial department of education through the National Fund for purchase of school supplies for the woleswali.

Mohammad Aslam and Faramorz, two residents of Doab woleswali in Samangan, have donated a 10-room building set in a one and a half acre plot to be used as a school in Doab.

UK Envoy Makes Contact With UN Mission In Geneva Today

GENEVA, April 12, (Reuter).—The British government will today make its first ministerial contact with the United Nations mission since the three-man team left short its visit to South Arabia last Friday, informed sources said.

William Rodgers, a junior minister in the Foreign Office, will have a meeting with Dr. Manuel Perez Guerrero, chairman of the United Nations mission.

It is understood that the meeting has been arranged at the request of the British government.

Foreign Secretary George Brown has stated he would like to see the mission in London for talks on the Aden situation.

Observers speculated whether the team would indicate to Rodgers if it had accepted his invitation to visit London.

It has said it is very seriously considering a visit, but so far has refused to give a definite "yes" to the offer.

Rodgers came here specifically to represent Britain at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. But it is learnt he will be on hand to make any necessary contacts with the mission.

Both Britain and the team have stressed that despite incidents which led it to quit the territory after only five days of its fact-finding trip, there is no ill-will between them.

In Aden, a South Arabian federal minister said he had decided not to let the leader of the United Nations mission to South Arabia broadcast on the federal television and radio despite advice from the British High Commission.

"We wanted the mission and the world to know that Britain does not control everything here", Hussein Ali Bayoomi, acting federal minister of national guidance and information, told Reuter.

The clash between the mission and the federal government, which the United Nations colonialism committee considers unrepresentative, occurred last Thursday.

Meanwhile, Lord Shackleton, British minister without portfolio, was to leave London by air on his way to Aden.

He may spend a couple of weeks or a month or more in the federal territory.

35 KILLED AS PLANE CRASHES IN ALGERIA

ALGIERS, April 12, (Reuter).—An Algerian DC-4 airliner crashed at Ouargla in Algeria Monday night killing at least 35 people, the Algerian news agency reported.

The plane was on a routine weekly flight from Tamanrasset in the Sahara. Ouargla is an oasis township about five miles (8 km) from Tamanrasset and the plane crashed as it was coming in to land.

"According to APS news agency there were four survivors, three of whom were badly injured."

Cause of the accident was not immediately known. An official enquiry mission plans to leave Algiers for the scene of the crash early today.

COSMONAUTS DAY OBSERVED BY SCIENTISTS IN SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, April 12, (Tass).—The film Veterok and Ugolek After a Space Flight was shown yesterday at a soiree at the Scientists' Club here on the occasion of cosmonautics day.

The documentary showed the two dogs making their first steps on the earth after 22 days in the capsule of the Cosmos-110 spacecraft (February-March 1966).

Weightlessness had noticeably affected their condition. For some time their movements were languid and the animals preferred to lie. But these effects soon wore off. In two and a half months after their space travel the dogs fully recovered and became cheerful again.

It was reported at the soiree that Veterok and Ugolek subsequently became fathers. Their young did not differ in any way from other puppies.

"Man has proved that he is indispensable in a space flight. This is why we can expect that his participation in space research will grow yearly", says the first cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin in the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya.

The cosmonautics day is observed in the USSR on April 12th, the day when Yuri Gagarin accomplished his first flight.

(Contd on page 4)

Gen. De Gaulle To Attend EEC Summit Conference In Rome

PARIS, April 12, (DP).—French President Charles de Gaulle will attend the European Economic Community's (EEC) summit conference in Rome, authoritative sources disclosed today.

The general will attend the conference of EEC heads of state and governments which is being held to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the organisation.

De Gaulle reportedly gave Italian ambassador in Paris, Giovanni Fornari, his assurance, during an audience Monday in the Elysee Palace.

In his talk with the ambassador the French president stressed the positive aspects of the French attitudes toward the conference.

After de Gaulle's promise in principle, the planned conference must still be organised through contacts between the heads of the governments of the remaining EEC nations.

In addition to his visit to Rome, it was announced that the general will also pay a one-week official visit to Warsaw and other Polish cities about the beginning of June.

He will also go to Montreal in Canada at the end of July to attend Expo '67 there.

Meanwhile, the West German government expects that Britain will make its application for entry in the European Common Market (EEC) within the next few weeks.

Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, who will be in London on Wednesday and Thursday, will at that time renew his assurance that Bonn will second the application for two reasons:

First, it would be in keeping with the German economic interests, and second, it would give Europe greater political importance.

Bonn will leave it to Britain to decide on the date of her formal application, but it is thought

Podgorny Invited To Afghanistan

KABUL, April 12, (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday that His Majesty the King has invited the head of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Soviet Union, Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny, to make an official visit to Afghanistan.

President Podgorny will arrive here on May 30 and will stay up to June 2.

Jirgah Committees Choose Officers

KABUL, April 12, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday discussed suggestions put forward by the House's Committee on Education and Cultural Affairs on the education law and the law on parliamentary elections.

The Jirgah approved election of new officers to the Committees on Public Works and Mines and Industries.

The Committee on Public Works elected Deputy Abdul Razaq from Surkhe Parsa president, Sultan Ahmad Olumi from Dand was chosen vice president and Deputy Bahauddin from Jabul Seraj secretary.

The Committee on Mines and Industries elected Deputy Abdul Kudus Sali from Aqcha president, Deputy Mohammad Akram from Sang Charak vice president, and Deputy Mohammad Osman from Tolak secretary.

Pak Air Chief Leaves

KABUL, April 12, (Bakhtar).—Air Marshal Mohammad Asghar Khan, Pakistan civil aviation chief and president of Pakistan International Airways, returned home yesterday after spending five days here at the invitation of Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, president of Afghan Air Authority.

During his stay here Marshal Asghar held discussions with civil aviation authorities and visited airports in Balkh and Kunduz, and saw places of historic interest in Mazare Sharif, and travelled the Salang highway.

He was seen off at the airport by officials of the Afghan Air Authority, the president of Ariana Afghan Airlines, the Pakistani ambassador in Kabul and some members of the embassy staff.

An 'As You Were' Budget For UK

LONDON, April 12, (Reuter).—Addressing a packed House of Commons yesterday, Chancellor of the Exchequer James Callaghan attributed the improved fortunes of the British economy primarily to the government's squeeze-and-freeze austerity programme of last July.

"These measures had a substantial effect at home and abroad," he said.

There were loud cheers when he announced that in the past fiscal year, the British have begun repaying their \$1 billion emergency loan drawn from the International Monetary Fund. He added that this would be repaid together with the \$78.4 million, borrowed from Swiss authorities, not later than December 2 this year.

Callaghan announced in his "no-change" budget a series of minor measures raising the limit on individual holdings in government savings schemes.

He also said the government-backed trustee savings bank movement would be allowed to set up its own mutual funds scheme, investing savings in stock securities.

He ruled out any relaxation for the time being in the control of instalment buying.

And he retained at least until November the annual limit of 50 pounds on individual vacation allowances outside the sterling area.

POWELL REELECTED TO US CONGRESS

NEW YORK, April 12, (AP).—Adam Clayton Powell easily won reelection in absentia Tuesday night as U.S. Congressman from predominantly Negro Harlem and the House of Representatives was faced anew with the problem of what to do about the man it ousted from its ranks.

With more than half the 214 districts reporting, Powell was piling up an 80 per cent margin over his two opponents, Lucille Pickett Williams, Republican, and the Rev. Erwin F. Yearling, conservative.

But a lackadaisical turnout threatened to keep the total vote well below last fall's turnout. This was a blow to Powell backers who had sought a large vote in support of the free-wheeling Negro minister.

Haider Points Out Landlocked Nations Problems At ECAFE

TOKYO, April 12, (Reuter).—Afghanistan delegate, Wahab Haider, said at the ECAFE meeting he hoped other countries would follow Australia's lead in giving preference to some imports.

He said Afghanistan joined other land-locked countries in calling on the ECAFE secretariat to consider the costs affecting the international trade of these nations and the adequacy of seaport facilities.

The special difficulties of land-locked countries meant that their exports always faced unfair competition because of freight cost.

A member of the Mongolian delegation, said the first UNCTAD had successfully drawn up a convention on the transit trade of landlocked states.

Mongolia had ratified it but not enough transit states had signed to bring the convention into force.

The Mongolian delegations hoped the ECAFE Secretariat would take the necessary steps.

ECAFE was also told Tuesday of the urgent need for increased agricultural and food production in developing countries.

Yamashita, chief of the ECAFE's agricultural division, said total agricultural as well as food production in the region fell for the first time in the 1965 period by two per cent.

P.L.P. Jayatilake, Ceylon's deputy director of national planning, told the meeting that adequate supplies of food to meet a fast growing population had to be ensured in order to provide a satisfactory basis for developing efforts.

Former Sierra Leone Premiers Released

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, April 12, (AP).—Sierra Leone's National Reformation Council (NRC) has released former Prime Ministers Albert Margai and Siaka Stevens from prison.

They will be kept under house arrest in Freetown, however, and are forbidden to participate in political activity.

The parties which they led have been dissolved and the government will be handed over to civilians only after another general election, the NRC announced.

ANOTHER AMERICAN JET DOWNED OVER N. VIET.

SAIGON, April 12, (Reuter).—North Vietnamese gunners Monday brought down a U.S. Air Force F-105 Thunderchief to bring the total number of American planes downed over the North to 503, a U.S. military spokesman said here.

Air Force planes Monday were attacking North Vietnamese defensive positions, lorries and roads in the southern half of North Vietnam and in the vicinity of Dien Bien Phu, the spokesman said.

A total of 133 missions were flown over North Vietnam Monday though weather conditions were

poor and anti-aircraft fire light to heavy over most targets.

Fighting was continuing yesterday not far from Saigon as troops of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division pressed their offensive against hard-core Viet Cong in Long An province.

Also in the province, South Vietnamese troops seized a Viet Cong arms shop containing 300 Claymore mines, 1,000 grenades and a ton of assorted ammunition, a South Vietnamese spokesman said.

In another delta province, that of Kien Hoa, South Vietnamese infantrymen uncovered a Viet Cong camp containing two hospitals with 400 beds, both of which were destroyed by the government troops, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, U.S. Marines announced the ending of Operation Canyon in Quang Tin province which resulted in 85 Viet Cong killed and 253 suspects detained since it began last Thursday. Three Marines were killed and 40 wounded in the action, the spokesman said.

In Ottawa, reports DPA, Canadian Foreign Minister Paul Martin told the House of Commons External Affairs Committee that "for first time in 16 months no new initiatives, public or private, appear to be in sight" towards a Vietnam settlement.

Martin suggested that as an

(Contd on page 4)

Economic Matters Top Punta Del Este Agenda

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay, April 12, (AP).—As university students demonstrated, President Johnson flew in Tuesday for a difficult summit conference declaring "we must quicken the pace" of the Alliance for Progress.

Before plunging into the thicket of economic problems at Wednesday's first summit session, Johnson arranged a series of conferences with five Latin American presidents that may give him an idea of what he faces. These were his colleagues from Argentina, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Venezuela.

Latin American nations want more U.S. economic aid under the Alliance for Progress, and they want to spend these dollars anywhere in the world, not just in the United States as they now are required to do by

the balance of payments problem.

Washington is unwilling to do this.

Referring to this, a U.S. government source remarked that the United States is faced with a choice between "desirable policy and harsh necessity."

Johnson made his remarks on the Alliance for Progress as he set foot on South American soil for the first time at the Montevideo airport.

Noting that the Alliance charter was written in Punta Del Este six years ago, he declared that "under its banner we have made progress. We are demonstrating that free men working through institutions of representative democracy can satisfy man's needs."

Then in an apparent reference to U.S. hopes that Latin America do far more than it has done so far to help itself, he continued:

"The progress of our Alliance shows that the initiative is increasing with Latin America. We welcome this, as you do."

Despite these brave words, there was a feeling here that the summit conference Wednesday and Thursday will not solve any major problems, but U.S. officials were hopeful it will help in solving some.

Besides feuds, differences over borders and other issues, Latin American nations are insisting on trade preferences in the Common Market the United States hopes to see established by 1985.

Johnson arrived in Montevideo to find the airport swept clean of spectators by security forces who were taking no chances because of agitation against the summit conference.

ISRAEL, SYRIA CLASH AGAIN

DAMASCUS, April 12, (AP).—Fighting flared anew on the tense Syrian-Israeli frontier yesterday and a Syrian army spokesman claimed Israeli border settlements were being evacuated.

In a communique, the spokesman said Syrian guns went into action to force one Israeli tractor out of a disputed strip of land in the southern demilitarized zone on the 70 mile frontier.

Israeli attempts to cultivate this piece of land last Friday touched off the worst air and land hostilities between the two countries since the Suez war in 1956.

Tuesday's communique said an Israeli tractor returned to the same area 70 minutes after the first shooting and Syrian guns again forced it back.

The communique said "the

(Contd on page 4)



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NUCLEAR PLANNING IN NATO

The two day meeting of the nuclear planning group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation concluded this week in Washington was one of the outstanding political and military events of the week. The meeting, which was attended by Defence Ministers from the United States, the Netherlands, Turkey, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and Canada, discussed matters related to tactical and strategic nuclear weapons, the possibilities of nuclear sharing, the role of the group in using nuclear weapons and the report on the negotiations going on between the United States and the Soviet Union on the termination of the anti-ballistic missile race.

The nuclear planning group which was created last year at the ministerial session of NATO, has been entrusted with the task of studying the nuclear capability of the organisation and reporting back to the member nations on related problems that may arise.

Although the communiqué issued at the end of the meeting does not throw enough light on the nature of the debate, and the controversies that exist within the group itself, the references made in it indicate that the meeting was significant in many ways. The nature of the nonproliferation treaty was discussed by the group. As the meeting was in progress, United States Vice President Hubert Humphrey was touring Western European countries to discuss the bilateral and multilateral relations between the United States and the Western European countries in general and the host country in particular.

On the present capability of the nuclear power of NATO, the group concluded that the dimensions of the strategic nuclear forces and the stockpile of atomic weapons are adequate to meet the needs of the military organisation. In terms of military significance, this in effect means that the Western European alliance is not bent upon enlarging the size of either its tactical or strategic nuclear weaponry, and that although it can do so, the growing East-West detente has considerably decreased the

Food For Thought

The pot calls the kettle black.

An Eastern Proverb

Efforts To Solve Problem Of Vietnam

It is a sad note that the United Nations Secretary-General could not succeed in his efforts to end the Vietnam conflict. He is one of the few persons who has ceaselessly worked for the termination of the tragedy. At one time he was ready to quit his office just because he thought that, among other things, the powers concerned did not cooperate with him in ending the Vietnam war. But then, on the assurances given especially by the Soviet Union and the United States that they will cooperate with him, he accepted renomination.

U Thant's latest proposals on Vietnam came after his holiday in his homeland, Burma, where he had a surprise meeting with a North Vietnamese delegation. It was assumed by some quarters that the Secretary-General and the North Vietnamese may have been able to reach some agreement. His new proposals, which were communicated to all governments directly concerned, demanded a general standstill truce followed by preliminary talks and reconvening of the Geneva conference on Indo-China.

It should be recalled that the new proposals did not demand an unconditional suspension of U.S. bombing on North Vietnam. The United States is not ready to do so until it is assured that North Vietnam stops sending troops

and equipment to South Vietnam. "A general standstill truce" will mean, however, that the United States should stop bombing North Vietnam and the North Vietnam must stop sending troops and equipment to South Vietnam, and perhaps, a ceasefire in South Vietnam in general.

Hanoi's condition for starting talks with the United States has been an unconditional suspension of U.S. bombing—a demand unacceptable to the American government.

The government of North Vietnam is said to have rejected the new proposals put forward by U Thant. A Hanoi broadcast is reported to have said that Vietnam was no concern of the United Nations. And the government of China emphatically rejected U Thant's proposals, saying that they bear the "mark" of the U.S. and involvement of the Soviet Union.

U Thant himself has decided to remain silent on the North Vietnamese response, though his remarks show that he has heard nothing encouraging.

Where are we now? The latest achievement—if one is allowed to call it that—is that the government of North Vietnam had said it is ready to start talks if the Americans stop bombing its territory without any conditions

set in advance. The United States is not ready to accept this offer saying that if there is a bombing pause North Vietnam will continue and even increase its "infiltration" to the South. In the United States a group of influential people—including the two senator Kennedys—are urging the administration to stop bombing North Vietnam while fixing a date for starting talks on a standstill truce. They are saying that by such a step the United States can test Hanoi's "sincerity."

Suspension of bombing by U.S. planes was also the original to the peace plan put by U Thant himself. But that was not accepted by the United States.

It seems that efforts to solve the Vietnamese problem have to be gradual. There has to be an assurance that after the cessation of bombing, talks will follow immediately and on this basis the first step—ending the bombing which started more than two years ago—could be taken. Holding talks will be the second step which could then be followed by a general ceasefire throughout South Vietnam.

It is only in a spirit of "give and take" that the problem can be solved. As one political philosopher once rightly observed in solving all political disputes of first importance peacefully there has to be compromise.

Sweden To Shake Up Its Democratic System

Sweden is going to shake up its democratic system. It will have one house of Parliament instead of two. It will put a stop to filibustering, which can frustrate law-making, and for the first time it will accept parliamentary responsibility.

A new constitution has long been needed, for political development in Sweden has lagged behind social progress. Egalitarianism may be the aim of the country, but, say Swedish critics, the government imperfectly represents popular democracy.

A royal commission has for some years been designing a new constitution, and has now reported: Its work has every prospect of being made law within a few years.

In the present Riksdag (Parliament), the Lower Chamber is elected directly every four years. Cabinet Ministers are not responsible to the Riksdag, and cannot be unseated. The government cannot be removed by a vote of no confidence. Elections are the only occasions when change is in prospect.

Staggered elections and the successive retirement of Riksdag members delays the fulfilment of trends in public opinion. A swing of eight per cent against the ruling Social Democrats in the Upper Chamber elections last autumn caused a disproportionately small change in representation which will only be finally completed by 1972.

The single-Chamber Parliament now projected will be elected for three years by strictly proportional representation. The 384 seats of the present two chambers combined will be reduced to 350. Of these, 300 are to be elected by the constituencies

with the remaining 50 distributed nationally to the parties after parliamentary representation to the votes cast for each party.

Small parties and splinter groups are to be suppressed by a qualification which requires a party to win four per cent of the total votes cast in order to sit in the Riksdag. The Prime Minister will continue to be the leader of the party with an absolute majority in the Riksdag, or somebody nominated by a coalition.

For the first time in Swedish history, parliamentary responsibility will be introduced, with ministers now answerable for their actions before the Riksdag. Moreover, governments will have to resign on a vote of no confidence, a simple majority being sufficient.

Filibustering will be ended by limiting the permitted length of individual speeches, while a system of expert committees will be introduced, both ideas having the aim of dealing with parliamentary business swiftly and efficiently.

What has not been touched is the question of the Monarchy. This is the subject of another royal commission of head of state in a modern society. It is possible that they will not report their findings until after the next Lower Chamber elections in 1968, in order not to exacerbate public opinion, for republicanism is at present concentrated among urban Social Democrats, and it could damage their party's electoral prospects if made an issue.

But there is a hint of the monarchy's retention, at least temporarily, in the mechanism prescribed by the new constitution

for the selection of cabinet ministers. This will be undertaken by the sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. But the formulation is such that either a republican figure head could be substituted for the monarch, or a presidential system of government could be introduced with the Prime Minister doubling as head of state.

The precarious position of the Social Democrats will probably ensure the adoption of the new constitution. The opinion polls indicate that the ruling party is about to lose its Riksdag majority, and delaying constitutional reform would lay them open to accusation of thwarting the will of the people by the undemocratic methods of another age.

If, as now seems likely, the constitution is accepted, there will be an extra general election in 1970, to establish the new single-Chamber Riksdag. The Swedes already have some experience in changing fundamental aspects of their society; they are switching from left to right-hand traffic later this year, and all the signs point to their doing so smoothly.

Whether the new constitution will alter the curious Swedish apathy to politics is questionable. Basically, the public is interested only in high prosperity and an efficiently run country—the agency is immaterial.

There is widespread criticism of the Social Democrats, but much of it is a matter of personalities rather than true political feeling. They have ruled for 30 years, and the Prime Minister, Tage Erlander, is almost 67. A change of government may be wanted on general principles, but the electorate seems content to wait. (OFNS)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carries an article by Abdul Ahad Ashrati on the evils of hoarding from the point of view of religion. An editor's note says that there is plenty of food for everybody in the country, but it is in the hands of hoarders and the law should curb hoarding.

Hoarding, says the article, is not permitted in Islam. Prophet Mohammad has said that no one hoards but a sinner. In another statement, Prophet Mohammad says that those who hoard foodstuffs will be punished by God with leprosy and bankruptcy. The article says that on these grounds the government has the right to allow families to stock what they will need for a year and insist they sell the rest.

The article then refers to the law on hoarding published in the Official Gazette. It quotes the definition given by the law to hoarding. Article 3 of the law entrusts to the government the responsibility of adopting measures to curb hoarding, the writer says. After the adoption of these measures by the government, Article 3 says, the government can, in order to control prices, punish offenders.

The writer says that under Articles 5 and 6 the control commission can take measures to curb hoarding and stabilise prices. According to Article 17 of the law, those violating the measures adopted by the control commission are liable to prosecution and punishment.

The writer hopes that the government will make use of the provisions of the law.

In another article in the same issue of the paper, an anonymous writer comments on criminals and the punishment that should be given to them. Some criminals are caught for the second, third and even fourth time, says the article. The police authorities and the courts to which the criminals make their confessions do not disclose what effects earlier punishment has had on the criminal. The article hopes that the authorities will punish criminals adequately.

Yesterday's Islah carries two letters. In the first letter, Haqo comments on the need to find out reactions to letters published in the newspapers. Despite the fact that some of these letters carry constructive suggestions for improvement, no steps are taken to implement them. The letter gives two examples:

—Some time ago in one of the letters published in the paper, it was requested that signatures on

official papers should be legible. But no improvement in this has been noted since then.

—A reader requested the child and mother care centre to improve the system of distribution of dry milk to mothers. But no steps were taken to implement this suggestion.

In the second letter Mir Wais suggests that flower-beds should be laid and trees planted on both sides of Darulaman Street.

World Press

Two Lebanese newspapers claimed the Syrian authorities had captured an Israeli pilot after he bailed out during Friday's air battle over the Syrian-Israeli border.

Al Moharrer of Damascus claimed the pilot was of American descent but held Israeli nationality.

Al Jarida, which sent a special correspondent to Damascus, said an Israeli fighter had penetrated to the Syrian capital and shot down a Syrian Mig-21 on the outskirts of the city.

The correspondent quoted reports in Damascus as saying Israeli planes violated Jordanian and Lebanese airspace during the battle and took the Syrian fighters by surprise.

U.S. Senator Stephen Young reported in Playboy magazine that South Vietnamese in the pay of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) posed as Viet Cong guerrillas committed atrocities in a South Vietnamese village.

The Ohio Democrat cited the report to back his demands for stricter congressional control of America's "intelligence empire."

He said he heard the report from an American official in Vietnam in 1965 and conjectured that the reported atrocities were committed either to discredit the Viet Cong or to prove loyalty to them.

"Whether such allegations were true, I cannot say," he added. "Other Senators visiting Southeast Asia heard similar reports."

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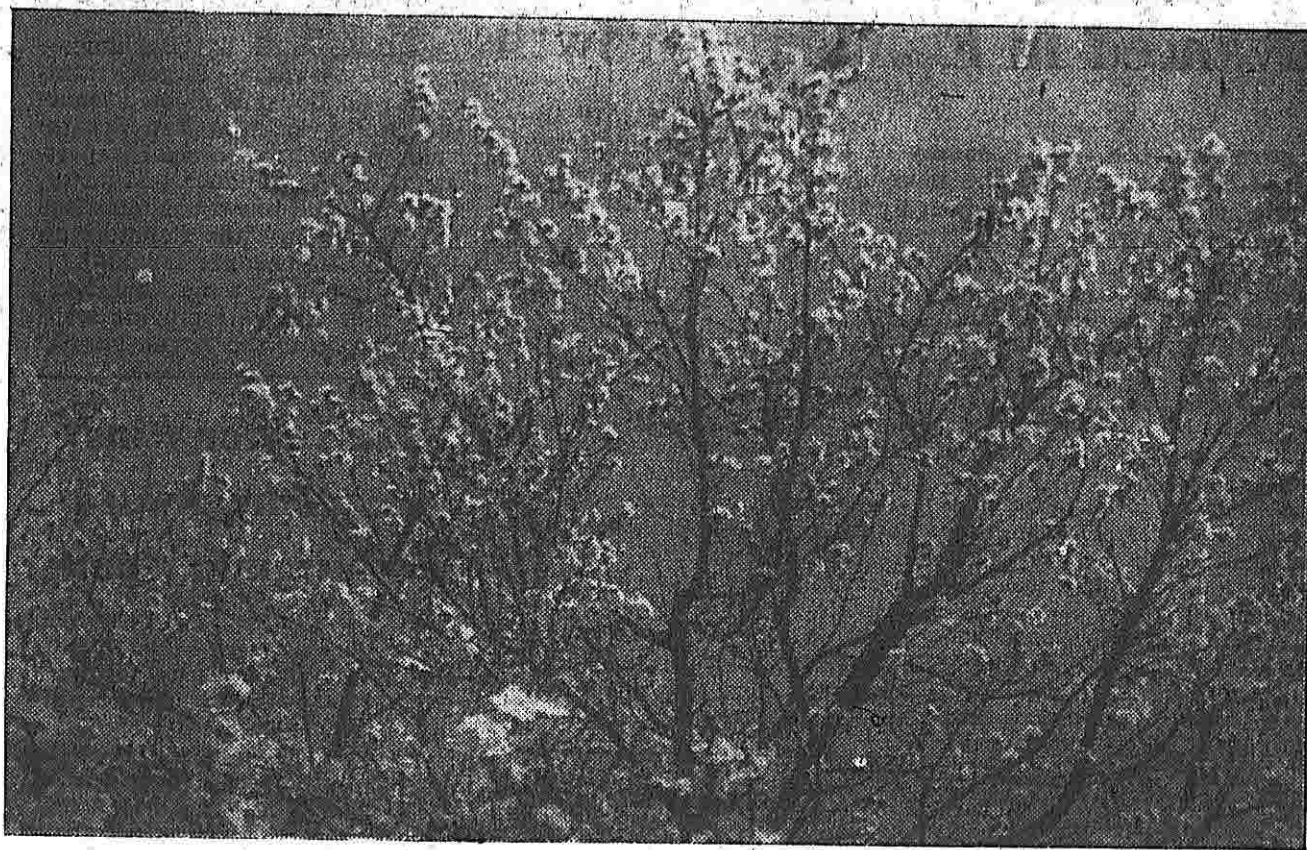
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Apricot's blossom in the orchards of Kabul.

Computer Ed. In Africa

Four French-speaking African nations will soon pioneer use of computers in African schools.

Chad, Gabon and the Central African Republic will join with the Congo (Brazzaville) in an experiment assisted by UNESCO, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Forty will participate in the initial trial of these self-teaching devices—intended to assist, but not replace, regular teachers. There will be 30 senior students from the Brazzaville teacher training college, and 10 or more instructors from the four countries in the region.

The Brazzaville experiment is intended as a pilot project. The same type of computer system is already planned for a similar setup in English-speaking Africa. And the Brazzaville idea is expected to set the pattern for the rest of French-speaking Africa.

The Brazzaville programme UNESCO officials in New York said, will concentrate on four subjects: mathematics, natural sciences, geography and language (French, in this case).

Although African education lags behind most of the rest of the world today, UNESCO spokesmen say computerised teaching will enable African and other developing countries to catch up more quickly. Computers—using film, tapes and so-called teaching machines—will stretch limited manpower and facilities, UNESCO says, so that more students can be taught than by older, more conventional methods.

Programmed instruction by computers presents a series of related steps, usually by means of questions and answers, by which a student climbs from what he knows to what he is intended to know.

It aids rather than replaces an educational system. Computers cannot replace the teacher, but they can help relieve the instructor of some tedious and mechanical responsibilities, thus freeing him to concentrate on more creative aspects of the job.

Because of the shortage of trained teachers and schools in developing countries, the self-teaching device in a number of subjects, as represented by programmed instruction, is judged a development with great potentialities.

In addition, it enables new countries to study and revise methods and content as they go along. It not only helps determine how to teach, but what to teach to enable the students to make the greatest contribution to the development of their country.

A preparatory meeting will be held in Paris where UNESCO experts to be associated with the programme will define details and elaborate the syllabus to be followed. A six-week workshop will follow in Brazzaville at the Brazzaville teacher training college for the 40 participants.

This will be followed by a one year effort preparing textbooks and other materials and drawing up the actual programmed courses to be followed in each of the four selected subjects.

As each part of the programmed material is completed, it will be tested on students and evaluated and adapted according to the needs of the countries involved. All the courses will be geared to students in the lowest level of secondary education.

To extend the benefits of the project, the ministers of education in all French-speaking countries will be kept informed as each step in the project is taken. In addition, they will receive copies of all programmed materials when completed to enable them to judge how this new method and technique can be used in schools over which they have jurisdiction and to determine if they can be reproduced locally.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

TURNING OFF TORNADOES

A new theory to account for the formation of tornadoes may point to a means of snuffing them out before they can do damage to lives and property.

The theory was described by a U.S. scientist, Vernon J. Rossow of the Ames Research Centre in California, at a recent congress in Oklahoma. He suggested that tornadoes are produced by two large cloud masses of water droplets carrying positive and negative charges and moving parallel to each other about a mile apart.

Storm conditions, he says, "produce a flow of positively-charged droplets into the negative mass. This usually forces a counterflow of negative droplets across to the positive region. The flow between the

two charged regions takes place because the two masses are mutually attracted. If these two counterflows, each moving at up to 500 m.p.h., occur side by side and a quarter to a half-mile apart, the result is frequently a tornado."

Rosow has succeeded in demonstrating his theory by producing miniature tornadoes some four inches high in his laboratory. His tests have also led him to suggest a possible way of neutralising the real thing. He says that if several wire-trailing rockets were fired through the head of a tornado, they would trigger an instantaneous discharge between the two cloud masses and should snuff out the tornado by turning off its energy supply.

(UNESCO FEATURES)

INTERNATIONAL Sports Roundup

WEBER KILLED IN CRASH

French driver Roby Weber, 27 was killed Saturday when his Matra-B.R.M. crashed in trials for the Le Mans 24-hour sports car race. The famous race has already claimed well over 100 lives, including more than 80 people who were killed when a car plunged into the crowd during the race in the 1950's.

Weber's death overshadowed the performance of Italian Orenzo Bandini, who made the fastest ever lap of the 12 km. (about 84 miles) Le Mans circuit.

Bandini clocked 3 mins 25.5 secs in a red Ferrari for an average of 235.813 k.p.h. (146.52 m.p.h.).

Weber's car inexplicably toppled over and caught fire only five minutes before the end of the first day's practice for the race, which takes place in June.

He was travelling at an estimated 200 k.p.h. (125 m.p.h.) on the Hunaudières Straight when the car swerved and rolled over several times, then burst into flames. He died before rescuers could free his body from the wreckage.

The Italian Ferrari team, still smarting from their crushing defeat by American Fords in the race last year, provided the two fastest practice times.

Ford's were experimenting with new cars and team chief Carroll Shelby said before the trial began: "We haven't come here to beat the Ferraris straight away, but to get our cars right. We'll think about beating Ferrari in the race itself in June."

Bandini, a former Le Mans winner and one of the world's leading Grand Prix drivers was more than five seconds faster than the official lap record. This can only be set in the race itself.

It is held by American Dan Gurney, with a time of 3 mins 30.6 secs in a Ford last year.

TENNIS BRIEFS

Australian ace Tony Roche won the 15th annual Caribe Hilton tennis tournament Sunday when he blasted Puerto Rican Charlie Pasarell, 6-2, 6-4.

Anne Haydon Jones of England won the ladies' single crown, defeating fellow Britisher Virginia Wade, 7-5, 6-1.

Pasarell was below par in his service. He double-faulted seven times during the match.

Roche broke Pasarell's service in the first game of the first set. In the second set Roche took a 3-1 lead and then held his service. In the ninth game he took a 40-love-match point lead but Pasarell aced twice and finally took the game to make it 4-5. In the 10th game after going to Deuce, Pasarell could not return the Australian's service, and that was the end.

Rod Laver of Australia, beat fellow-countryman Ken Rosewall 6-0, 10-8, 10-8 in the singles final of the Paris professional tennis tournament at the indoor Oubertin stadium on Sunday.

Laver was on top throughout with Rosewall having an off day and being forced into countless errors.

Dennis Ralston (U.S.) beat Fred Stolle (Australia) 6-1, 8-6, in a match between two new professionals to take third place in the tournament.

In the doubles final, Laver and Rosewall beat Pierre Barthes (France) and Stolle 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

Rosewall's singles defeat was the first time he had lost a singles match in Paris as a professional.

South Africa has beaten the international team of Roy Emerson (Australia) and Manuel Santana (Spain) 2-1 in the sixth tennis "test" in Pretoria, to clinch the seven-match series.

Friday's nights victory gave South Africa an unassailable 3-1 lead in the series with the final match to be played in Johannesburg on Saturday. Two matches in the series were drawn—one because of rain.

The Philippines defeated South Vietnam in a doubles match on Sunday to win their Eastern Zone Davis cup elimination tie in Manila.

The Philippine team of Sammy Ang Jr. and Eddie Cruz defeated South Vietnam's Vo Van Bai and Luu Hoang Ducpin four sets, 4-6, 19-17, 6-2, 6-3, to give the Philippines a third victory after gaining a commanding 2-0 lead with their wins in the first two singles matches on Saturday.

NICKLAUS GOLF CHAMPION

Jack Nicklaus came into the 1967 masters golf tournament as champion and he left it a gentleman.

The 27-year-old fairway King's graciousness as a casualty of the cutoff may have won him more acclaim than a third straight victory.

Even newsmen, who have been critical of him in the past, burst

into applause when Nicklaus wound up an interview by saying "I've had some good luck here, so maybe a little bad luck won't hurt me."

Nicklaus, who holds the all-time scoring record and is the only man to win back-to-back Masters titles, fattered when he ran into a bundle of bogeys and scored a 79 in Friday's second round.

This gave him a 151 total for 36 holes—one stroke more than the cutoff mark which reduced the field to the low 55.

Japan's lanky Mitsutaka Kono, 25, Sunday won the fifth Yomiuri Open Tournament in Tokyo, the seventh and last leg of the Far East circuit, with a 71 total of a six under par 282, the lowest for the annual \$15,000 open.

Second place went to Japan's veteran Koichi Ono, one stroke behind. Australia's Peter Thomson, five times winner of the British Open and a pre-tournament favourite, fired a 38.33,71 for an overall total of a four under par 284 to share the third place with Taiwan's Lu Liang-huan, another pre-tournament favourite and three Japanese, Shigeru Uchida, Haruo Yasuda, Seiji Noda.

Thomson commented "the hills killed us," after completing the final round on the hilly 6,962 yard par 72 Yomiuri country club course in the suburbs of Tokyo.

Kono, boyish looking pro who represented Japan at last year's Canada cup in Tokyo, fired a 36.39,75 after carrying over a nine under par lead overnight.

Australia's Randall Vines, 21, winner of the Cairns Open in Queensland, shot a 38.33,71 for a total of 286, one stroke behind Japan's Takashi Murakami to take ninth place.

He said: "This was the best I played in the circuit and I am very happy."

United States Ron Howell shared 10th place with Japan's Kenji Hosoi after returning a 35.36,71 for a total of 287.

Australian Ted Ball, 26, turned in a 37.37,75 for a total of 288, the same score which won him second place in last year's Yomiuri Open. "I enjoyed the play very much," he said.

Ball shared twelfth place with Japan's Takao Hara and 25 year old Japanese amateur Ginjiro Nakabe.

Nakabe won the amateur title for the second time in this year's circuit after the Honkong Open.

SPRING IN AN AFGHAN GARDEN

By Khushal Khan Khatak

Spring has come and brought her roses.

Spring is here with her soft showers.

Happy he whom fate disposes.

In this paradise of flowers,

Mine today; the Seventy Sages,

For whose coming men shall look.

Here would halt their pilgrimages,

Resting in the favoured hook.

Here these soft delicious breezes

Health and strength and life restore,

Here, where every prospect pleases.

Old Khushal is young once more.

Iris, crocus, amaryllis.

Tulips red and Nimrod's fire,

Roses, violets and lilies

Sight and scent alike inspire.

Here green lawns and murmuring waters

Glad the eye and charm the ear.

Hindustan in all its quarters

Cannot match it nor Kashmir.

Shalamar with all its fountains

Cannot rival these cascades.

No, nor Iran's fabled mountains

Vie with these sequestered glades.

Where chenars that all seeming

Tower till they touch the sky

Flank pavilions marble, gleaming

Mirrored in tranquility

Birds of song, of flight, of plumage.

Nature's wonders, works of man,

Testify creations homage

To the Great Designer's plan

Provincial Press

By A Star writer

Commenting on the opening of two community centres in Helmand one in Moosa Kala and other in Garmser, Helmand, published in Bost the provincial centre, says that such centres will effectively help areas where large agricultural projects are underway. The paper says that community centres are a good way of starting social and economic reforms in rural areas.

In Afghanistan community centres are established within the context of our five year plans and a department is in charge of community development activities. For many years now there has been a need for opening rural development centres in Helmand where the Helmand development project has been going on for almost twenty years. Now in Helmand both agricultural and industrial projects are becoming fruitful and profitable.

Helmand says that both Moosa Kala and Garmser are located in regions where they can play a major role in the affairs of the province. The paper says the opening of these centres by the Helmand Valley Authority has been welcomed by the people of these two regions.

In another editorial the newspaper comments on the transfer of the Agriculture High School to Garmser in Helmand. A new building has been constructed for the high school. The paper says the idea to transfer the schools from Kabul to Garmser was implemented because Helmand is an important agricultural centre for the country.

The paper says large amounts of capital have been invested in the development of Helmand regions which was once one of the most fertile in the country. One of the drawbacks of present state of affairs according to Helmand is that very little data has been gathered on agricultural characteristics of the area.

The existence of a vocational school which will at the same time do some research on agricultural problems of the area will be of great help in this connection.

The paper also discusses the various arguments concerning further investment on the development of Helmand where it is said already more than \$100 million have been spent. One group demands continued spending on the project until it begins to yield profit. Another group brands all the previous expenditure on the project completely useless and demands no further investment. The paper, however, says that we have to work on the project within the limited means at our disposal.

Fariab published in Maimana, the centre of Fariab province, in an editorial urges the municipal corporation to help open several bakeries in the city especially at a time when a shortage of bread is being felt in the town.

Fariab also has an article on the need for laws regulating hunting throughout the country. The paper says that recently the Cabinet ratified regulations concerning the establishment of zoos in the country.

However, along with this, it is essential that there be regulations prohibiting people from careless hunting. They may destroy a whole generation of a particular animal in the country.

An article in Badakhshan, published in Faizabad, the centre of Badakhshan province, says that due to an acute shortage of wheat in that province many people were not able to keep enough grain as seed for this year's crop so at this time an acute shortage of seed is also being felt in the province.

It therefore urges the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, in co-operation with department of food procurement and consumers goods, to furnish wheat for seed to the people of Badakhshan.

Science Kills Breakfast

Good old-fashioned breakfasts are out-killed by modern medicine. There's a lament for them in the Journal of the American Medical Association which says in an editorial: "Before diets became suspect in the etiology (cause) of coronary heart disease, breakfast was a meal of invigorating abundance—cream drenched cereal, buttered toast, eggs, coffee and for those to whom the laws of Moses or Scriptures of Mahomet did not apply, bacon or ham." But one by one the items were involved in the cases of heart disease.

Eggs were the first to go, then the fatty ham and milk products containing saturated fats. Left for breakfast was the bleakness of dry toast and the drabness of black coffee and now sugarless coffee also appears to be on the way out since doctors discovered that coffee or injections of caffeine could raise blood levels of free fatty acids.

The Journal points out that the only item remaining of the glory that was breakfast may be the morning paper—so long as the reader avoids the Stock Market reports. Emotional stress has long been considered a culprit in heart disease.



WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

WASHINGTON, April 12, (DPA)—A nationwide railroad strike in the United States Tuesday was averted, at least temporarily.

The U.S. Congress yesterday passed a joint resolution extending the current 60 day "cooling off" period in the dispute to the 80 day limit provided by the Railway Labor Act.

This means that for the next 20 days U.S. railroads will continue to operate on a normal basis.

BONN, April 12, (DPA)—The president of the Association of (West) German Industries, Fritz Berg, Tuesday asked for better protection of West German industries from foreign competition.

He said that in certain fields West German manufacturers, despite most modern production means and methods, were unable to compete with foreign manufacturers.

Berg mentioned among others Japanese cutlery, Spanish enamel goods and Italian refrigerators and washing machines.

He said that there were only two possibilities: "Either we find some means of protection for these industries or we let them die—with all the consequences the latter will have."

BOMBAY, April 12, (Reuters)—Official Indian sources claimed here that Pakistani soldiers intruded into Indian union territory in Tripura state and opened fire on Indian border security police.

The Tripura state government afterwards lodged a strong protest with the Pakistani government, the sources added.

LUSAKA, April 12, (Reuters)—Petrol rationing in Zambia—now in its 16th month—may end this year, a government spokesman said here.

Rationing was started in December, 1965, following Rhodesia's declaration of independence and the British oil embargo against the breakaway colony of Rhodesia.

The embargo halted petrol supplies to landlocked Zambia from the south. They are now brought in overland, mainly through Tanzania, and an oil pipeline is being built from Dar-es-Salaam.

LOS ANGELES, April 12, (Reuters)—Singer Judy Garland has won an uncontested divorce from her fourth husband, actor Mark Herron, on grounds of cruelty, it was learnt here yesterday.

BONN, April 12, (DPA)—91-year-old former West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is curing an influenza which has been keeping him in bed for the past few days. According to family members he is already well on the way to recovery. Over the past few years Adenauer has almost regularly caught influenza in the spring and in the autumn.

WASHINGTON, April 12, The unemployment rate in the United States has dropped in March by another 0.1 per cent to 3.6 nearing last year's record

low. According to the U.S. Labour Department Tuesday the drop is being seen as a sign of economic stabilisation. In March a total of 2.95 million jobless were registered, against 3.1 million in February.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 12 (AP)—The positive confirmation that Castro-type guerrillas are operating in Bolivia has led to a swift but restrained U.S. response in La Paz.

Douglas Henderson, the experienced American ambassador, reported Monday to President Johnson that "Communist" guerrillas were in fact established in the Bolivian jungles and Tuesday five American Rangers arrived from the U.S. Latin American command in Panama.

They are to open a jungle warfare and anti-subversion training school for the Bolivian army. However, American military reports here estimate that it will take six months to turn out a fully trained Bolivian battalion for jungle fighting.

UNITED NATIONS, April 12, (AP)—The Industrial Development Board Tuesday endorsed the United Nations arrangements with Austria to locate the headquarters of the new UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) in Vienna.

Mid-East Crisis

(Contd. from page 1)

enemy was seen during the flare-up evacuating border settlements of civilian inhabitants.

Meanwhile, Damascus radio accused neighbouring Jordan of "collaborating secretly" with Israel during Friday's daylong air battle with Israel.

"Israeli fighters managed to penetrate Syrian air space through Jordan to avoid intensive Syrian anti-aircraft fire. Jordan did nothing to prevent Israeli planes from using Jordanian air-space to filter into Syria," the radio said.

Meanwhile, UAR air force commander, Major General Sidky Mahmoud, arrived in Damascus Monday, and press reports said he went there to discuss plans for retaliation against Israel in case of future fighting.

Damascus gave no reason for the visit by Mahmoud and a military delegation, but it was believed linked to the heavy ground and air fighting between Israel and Syria last week. It was the hardest Arab-Israeli fighting since the Suez conflict of 1956.

The Beirut newspaper Al-Moharrir said "all Arab political quarters believe the visit has serious implications and may well lead to a basic change in the Arab military position on a wide scale."

Agricultural Waste Used In Making Building Material

ROME, April 12—Experts from 17 countries have reported to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) that timber-scarce countries can use agricultural waste materials as efficient and cheap substitutes.

The experts, who met in Rome recently under the sponsorship of the FAO, said crop leftovers are likely to be used more and more in buildings and furniture of the future. Floors can be made of flax, furniture of sugar cane and walls of jute, the 28 experts of the world's wood-based panels industry reported.

With timber supplies short in many of the world's wood consuming countries, the process of converting these common materials is already underway. Belgium and Poland now produce "flaxboard". Sugar producing countries can use cane residue as a substitute for wood chips in making particleboard, a product whose use is now soaring. Other crop leftovers are being used in manufacturing fiberboard.

Bonded by synthetic resins originally developed for high speed aircraft, the finished panels, made from residues, look just like solid wood.

Among the committee's conclusions were:—World investment in wood-based panel construction, including those using the new residues or wastes products, should reach about \$3000 million by 1975-16 per cent of this would probably be needed in the developing countries.

—FAO should investigate present and future uses of all types of wood-based panels. This would enable developing countries to save time and lower capital risks. —FAO should go ahead with studies for a multi-purpose mill, capable of producing fiberboard, particleboard and plywood on a single press. Such a mill could be a major help to countries where these industries are just beginning.

Home Briefs

KABUL, April 12 (Bakhtar)—Mohammad Shafie Rahgozar, editor of Anis, returned to Kabul from Kandahar and Ghazni where he opened sales offices for Anis and Zhwandoun.

The paper plans to open such offices in other provinces too.

FARAH, April 12 (Bakhtar)—Grading and levelling of the road from Delaram to Farah, started 25 days ago by Farah's Department of Public Works, is completed.

The 134-kilometre road was made impassable by the recent rains. The head of the Farah public works department, Ahmad Din Kakar, said work on the levelling and grading the Farah Shindand road has also started.

HERAT, April 12, (Bakhtar)—A team of experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation arrived here to study the climate and soil in relation to an effort to stop cotton production in the province.

The delegation is to study the results of experiments with seven kinds of cotton at Urdu Khan farm.

KABUL, April 12, (Bakhtar)—At a meeting at the Education Ministry yesterday activities of UNESCO in Afghanistan and re-organising of the national commission of UNESCO here were discussed.

The meeting which was presided over by Education Minister Mohammad Osman Anwari, was attended by Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky and officials of the two ministries.

KABUL, April 12, (Bakhtar)—Dr. Gerhard Moltmann, FRG ambassador in Kabul, yesterday presented 250 textbooks on scientific subjects to Nedjat High School.

Spacemen Day

(Contd. from page 1)

In reply to the questionnaire, circulated by the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya, the Soviet cosmonauts say that they would like to mark the 50th anniversary of the USSR by new achievements in space exploration.

The newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda publishes recollections of an engineer-rocketeer about one night in the life of academician Sergei Korolev the constructor of spaceships. On this night, preceding the day when Yuri Gagarin accomplished his flight, Korolev said, specifically: "Battle with outer space is, perhaps, not easier than any other battle waged by mankind."

Cosmonaut Valery Bykovsky tells the readers of the newspaper Voeny Transport about the present work of his fellow-cosmonauts. Their main concern is study and training. It is their duty to be constantly "space fit". They study new equipment and scientific data received from Soviet sputniks. The "arsenal" of equipment at the disposal of the cosmonauts is growing steadily, Bykovsky says.

Russia Gives Arms To Cambodia

TOKYO, April 12, (AP)—Radio Moscow said Monday the Soviet Union has given fighters, anti-aircraft guns and other types of weapons to reinforce Cambodia's border defence.

The Japanese language broadcast said Cambodia's Chief of State Prince Sihanouk attended a presentation ceremony held in Phnom Penh Sunday.

The broadcast quoted Sihanouk as saying that the Soviet present "is another token of solidarity between the two countries in their joint struggle against imperialism."

Sihanouk was also quoted as saying that "Cambodia is resolved to continue its struggle against U.S. imperialism until it withdraws from Indo-China."

"Cambodia fully supports the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam in its struggle against U.S. aggression."

China Asks Tanjug Reporter To Leave

PEKING, April 12, (Tanjug)—The Chinese Foreign Ministry Monday declined to extend the visa of Tanjug's Peking correspondent, Branko Bogunovic, and ordered him to leave the country by April 16.

The reason given for this by a representative of the information department is the alleged "false and slanderous" reporting by Bogunovic on the "cultural revolution."

The representative of the information department having been asked by Bogunovic to state any concrete argument for his charge, said that these facts are "well known."

Asked again by Bogunovic to state at least one concrete instance to justify grounds for this decision, the representative of the Foreign Ministry's information department said that he was "not competent" to say more.

Developing Nations Edge Out Advanced In Economic Growth

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The growth of the total economy of less developed countries in 1966 outdistanced that of the developed nations 4.9 per cent to 4.3 per cent, according to a report by the Agency for International Development (AID).

The new AID report on gross national product and growth rates around the world has been updated to include 1966 estimates and to compensate for inflation. It was issued Monday.

The per capita economic growth during 1966 in the less developed countries, however, was only 2.4 per cent as compared to 3.7 per cent in developed countries, including the United States. The total for developed countries, excluding the United States, was 3.1 per cent.

This lower per capita standard in less developed nations has been related to the increase in population, which was 2.5 per cent, more than double that of the developed countries at 1.1 per cent.

William S. Gaud, AID administrator, in testimony last week on President Johnson's new \$3,100 million aid bill, said "progress has been too slow" on family planning in developing nations.

He said: "Many governments lack full appreciation of the enormous impact of fast growing populations on the life of their people—not only on their food supply but on their entire development effort."

Economy in the Near East expanded 5.4 per cent and the area had a population increase of 2.4 per cent, giving a per capita economic growth of only 2.9 per cent, the AID study showed.

South Asia recorded a per person living standard rise in 1966 of 3.1 per cent. The area's population increased 2.5 per cent.

In East Asia the total economic growth in 1966, excluding Indonesia, was 4.8 per cent. Counting Indonesia, the economy rose 6.2 per cent, but the per capita growth rate of

Vietnam

(Contd. from page 1)

"agreed preliminary to direct discussions it may be necessary to envisage progressive re-application of the 1954 ceasefire terms."

He suggested a four-stage approach to this:

Firstly, there should be a physical disengagement of parties beginning with the withdrawal of all forces from the demilitarised zone. Neither North nor South Vietnam would be used as bases for hostile acts against the other. The bombing of North Vietnam from any base would be stopped.

Secondly, military action on both sides should be frozen at its present level and the Geneva ceasefire agreement articles, prohibiting reinforcement of arms in North or South from any source, would have to be applied.

The third stage would be a stop to all fighting and the fourth liberation of prisoners, withdrawal of all outside forces whose presence was not provided for at Geneva and the dismantling of military bases or conversion to peaceful purposes.

Martin said he was not optimistic about his suggested approach being acceptable to the parties concerned.

BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARS TESTIMONY

KABUL, April 12, (Bakhtar)—In the Meshrano Jirgah's committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs yesterday Yar Mohammad, president of Budget Department in the Finance Ministry, appeared and answered questions put to him by the Senators on the proposed budget for 1346.

He also took some questions with him and will provide written answers to the Jirgah later.

Liz Taylor Wins Academy Award For Virginia Woolf

SANTA MONICA, California, April 12, (AP)—Elizabeth Taylor won her second academy award as best actress for a role she was almost too frightened to accept.

But she toasted her triumph in Nice, on the French Riviera early Tuesday morning with her favourite champagne, Dom Perig on 1955, and husband, Richard Burton.

"She was happy she won, but sorry that Richard didn't," a spokesman at the Oscar awards here said: "She would rather have had Richard win than win herself."

Miss Taylor had been expected to attend the Oscar presentation, but she and Burton still had to complete filming, "The Comedians," a film about the corrupt Haitian regime based on the novel by Graham Greene.

It was before dawn in Nice as Elizabeth and Richard listened to the Oscar presentations by short-wave radio from the United States.

Before taking on the role last year she told a friend it was the only film of her long career that she was almost too frightened to attempt. She was almost as afraid of her role as the blowy, drunken professor's wife in "Virginia Woolf" as she was of her part as the seductive girl about town in Butterfield 8 which won her first Oscar as best actress in 1960.

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Weather Forecast

Skies in the central, northern and southeastern regions of the country will be cloudy with occasional showers. Yesterday's precipitation: Kabul 3 mm. rain; Karez Mir 2 mm; Herat 2 mm; Mazare Sharif 2 mm; Maimana 13 mm; Kunduz 2 mm; Ghazni 3 mm; South Salang 4 mm; Baghlan 4 mm; Garder 2 mm; Kades 2 mm and Farkabad 2 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at 11:30 a.m. was 13C, 55F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	17C 7C
	63F 44F
Herat	18C 4C
	64F 39F
Mazare Sharif	16C 10C
	61F 50F
Ghazni	16C 2C
	61F 36F
Jalalabad	26C 14C
	79F 57F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Joint American and Italian film.
LACITTA-PRIGIONIERA
PARK CINEMA:
t 2:30, 5, 8, and 10 p.m.
LACITTA-PRIGIONIERA