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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT

Vol VI, No. 25

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1967 (SAUR 2, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

New Plans For Mines, Industries Announced

Ministry Responsible For 1/3 Of Third Plan Investment

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, April 23.—The main features of the Third Five Year Development Plan for Mines and Industries are the continuing research on developing resources, prospecting for gas and oil in southern Afghanistan, preparing the ground for an iron smelting plant, establishing consumer goods industries, food processing and building material plants through private sector investment, and extensive development of power production and cottage industries. Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Mines and Industries Minister, announced the plan in a speech over Radio Afghanistan last night.

The Third Plan provides for an investment of over Af. 10 billion for development of Mines and Industries. This constitutes 32.5 per cent of the total investment to be made under the country's Third Plan. In other words, the Minister said, the Ministry of Mines and Industries is responsible for almost one third of the development efforts of the country in the course of the five years of the plan.

The main projects financed by the public will be mining, electricity, gas and oil production, and prospecting projects which will be financed by private interests are divided in three categories: food processing, consumer industries and building materials.

By the end of the plan textile production will be more than doubled, a beverage industry to supply foreign and local markets will also be set up. Edible oil production will rise to 11 thousand tons per year.

An attempt will be made to curb footwear imports by setting up more shoe factories. There will still be a surplus in hides and it is planned to export them at least in half-processed state.

To meet the rising need for paper in the country for packaging and printing, production of pulp will be started with a capacity of 3500 tons a year. Present paper imports are 3000 tons per year. A 60,000 tons

year cement factory will go in operation in Herat. Later it will be enlarged to produce 120,000 tons. A plywood factory to serve areas where there is a scarcity of timber and lumber will also be opened. This factory will use cotton plant waste and wood shavings.

Increasing attention will be paid to maintaining and developing local industries which have artistic and traditional importance. The well-known products of the country such as kark, barak, kanawez, and mauri carpets will be produced on a larger scale with help and guidance from the Ministry so that the quality and the traditional designs are maintained, the Minister said.

Tourism Year To Be Marked Here

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—The committee formed to plan special programmes for International Tourism Year (1967) held its first meeting Thursday.

The committee discussed United Nations recommendations for marking this year for tourism and decisions were reached on the character of the programme here.

The committee includes representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Education, Communications, and Information and Culture; the Afghan Air Authority; Kabul Municipal Corporation; Ariana Afghan Airlines; Kabul Bus Company; and the Afghan Tourist Bureau.

Ghazni Highway Crash Kills 3

MAIDAN SHAR, Wardak, April 23, (Bakhtar).—In a traffic accident on the Kabul-Ghazni highway, three people were killed this past week.

An official of the Kabul Traffic Department said yesterday that the accident occurred in Dashte Top, Wardak province, on Wednesday, April 19. The dead include the driver and two passengers of a small car which collided with a lorry. Both the vehicles were damaged.

Draft Laws On Marriage, Bribery Studied By Deputies

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—Draft laws on marriage and divorce and prevention of bribery, an amendment to the United Nations Charter concerning an increase in non-permanent members of the Security Council, and an Afghan-French cultural agreement were some of the topics discussed by Wolesi Jirgah committees yesterday.

The Legislative and Legal Affairs Committee, the sitting of which was presided over by Deputy Abdul Hadi Hedayat, completed its review of the draft law on marriages and divorces and submitted its amendments to the Jirgah's secretariat. The committee also approved Articles 24 to 36 of the draft law governing municipalities.

The Committee on Hearing of Complaints discussed matters related to teacher training schools, academies and colleges and conditions governing entrance to these institutes. Education Minister Dr. Osman Anwari and Kabul University Rector Tourialal Etemadi testified before the committee on these topics.

In the morning session of the Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs matters related to international conventions on philately were discussed and Deputy Communications Minister Eng. Azim Geran testified on the topic. Dost Mohammad Fazl also appeared before this committee and answered members' questions on the food market situation.

In the Cultural Affairs Committee Articles 1 to 15 of the Afghan-French cultural cooperation agreement were approved.

The Committee on Planning discussed joining the administrative unit for government property and settlement to the Interior Ministry administrative unit for food procurement and public utilities and naming the combined department the Food Procurement Administration. Finance Minister Abdul Karim Hakimi also appeared before this committee.

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—

The Committee on Interior Affairs and Local Administration heard testimony by Interior Minister Eng. Ahmadullah, Deputy Interior Minister Amanullah Mansuri, president of the Rural Development Authority Abdul Samad Bakshli, and President of the Department for Settlement and Government Property on matters related to Rural Development and Settlement.

The Committee on International Relations took up the increase in the non-permanent members on the United Nations Security Council and in Economic and Social Council, which was previously approved by a legislative decree. The Meshrano Jirgah's Committees on Budgetary and Financial Affairs and Hearing of complaints met yesterday to discuss balancing of the regular budget of the state for 1346 and a number of petitions. The decisions reached in the two committees were referred to the house's Secretariat.

Important Indian Byelection Today

BOMBAY, April 23, (Reuter).—India's former Defence Minister, Krishna Menon, is trying again to get back to Parliament as an independent from his Bombay Northeast constituency which is going to the polls in a byelection today.

In February's general election Menon, 69, who had quit the ruling Congress Party, lost to the Congress candidate, S. G. Barve. But within a few days Barve died of a heart attack.

Now his sister, Mrs. Tara Sapre, is the Congress choice to fight the subsequent byelection and Menon is again standing as an independent. Menon left the Congress after it refused to adopt him as general election candidate for Bombay North-east, carved out of Bombay North which he had represented for nearly 10 years.

The man largely instrumental in Menon's not getting the ticket, Congress Bombay boss S. K. Patil, has been directing Mrs. Sapre's campaign for the byelection.

Thirteen other candidates are in the field, but Menon and Mrs. Sapre are regarded as the main contenders.

The electorate tops 644,000 and the result is not expected until Monday or Tuesday.

Health Minister Opens 50 Bed Hazrate Imam Hospital

KUNDUZ, April 23, (Bakhtar).—

The Hazrate Imam hospital was opened yesterday by Minister for Public Health Miss Kobra Noorzai. The hospital is one of the projects of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

The 22 room, 50 bed hospital occupies 7.5 acres and has an operating room, electricity, running water and a pharmacy. There are also surgery, emergency and general treatment sections.

In an address the Minister thanked God that Afghanistan was taking great strides in its progress under the guidance of His Majesty the democratic King.

The new Constitution of Afghanistan, she said, acquaints our people more closely with their rights. Referring to the activities of the Red Crescent Society, Miss Noorzai said that, under the guidance of HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, the Society has rendered great useful social services to the country.

The governor of Kunduz, Faqir Nabi Alefi, recalled how the Society has served the Kunduz province and also touched upon the cooperation of the public in educational and social fields. Hazrate Imam woleswali, 27 kilometres north of Kunduz, has a population of 40,000.

Mohammad Humayoun Etemadi, administrative chief of the Society, officials of the province and a large gathering of people attended the opening of the hospital.

Abdul Ahad Barakzai, the director of social services of the Society, said that the construction of the hospital is as important as its management.

Two students of the secondary school of Hazrate Imam woleswali read their articles on the importance of social service.

Glulam Mohammad Mehdi-zadah, an elder of the city, on behalf of the people thanked His Majesty and HRH Prince for their part in the establishment of the hospital.

The Minister bestowed 12 Red Crescent Society medals on workers who helped speed up the construction work.

The Minister later inspected the Shair Khan Bander and the Kunduz public health office, the Spinzar Company hospital and the malaria eradication department.

World Briefs

NEW YORK, April 23, (AP).—A spokesman for Svetlana Stalina, daughter of the late Joseph Stalin, reported Saturday that "a substantial part" of the proceeds of serialisation of her forthcoming book will be donated for charitable works in India, Switzerland and the United States.

The proceeds also will be used to establish a fund in memory of her late husband, Brajesh, the spokesman said.

A public relations firm said arrangements were being made for a news conference on Wednesday for Svetlana, who arrived Friday from Zurich.

MOSCOW, April 23, (Reuter).—Igor Moiseyev, 50-year-old director of the famous folk dance troupe which bears his name, has been awarded a Lenin prize, Russia's highest honour for its artists.

De Gaulle Wants New Review Of UK EEC Entry

LONDON, April 23, (AP).—French diplomats have spread word that President Charles de Gaulle has called for a full new assessment of how British membership would affect Europe's Common Market.

This development was reported Friday night as Prime Minister Harold Wilson arranged an extraordinary cabinet session for April 29-30 to settle the tactics, form and timing of a formal British application to join the six-nations customs union.

Key ministers who will be attending the crucial meeting said privately a British decision to apply for membership is just about 100 per cent sure. But they allowed for the possibility of one protest resignation—that of board of trade President Douglas Jay, who opposes British entry.

Authorities here seemed unsure of the meaning of de Gaulle's request for yet another study of the implications of British membership.

Some saw it hopefully as a sign (Contd. on page 4)

British Guns Pound Yemeni A-A Battery

ADEN, April 23, (Reuter).—British artillery yesterday pounded a Yemeni Republican anti-aircraft battery at the border town of Qataba for firing on a Royal Air Force Hawker Kunter fighter.

A military spokesman said the fighter was flying inside South Arabian airspace at the time. It was undamaged.

It was the first time Yemeni guns at Qataba have attacked British aircraft, though the Yemeni authorities have frequently alleged British violation of airspace over Qataba.

Meanwhile, two British soldiers and two Arab detainees were injured in a series of grenade attacks in the Sheikh Othman and Al Mansoura district of Aden.

The soldiers were wounded when two grenades were thrown at a road checkpoint in Sheikh Othman last night.

Earlier six grenades were hurled at the Al Mansoura detention centre, where more than 100 suspected terrorists are held.

SOVIETS ORBIT NEW COSMONAUT; 2 YEAR UNMANNED FLIGHTS END

KABUL, April 23, (BBC and Reuter).—A BBC report monitored in Kabul this morning says that the Soviet Union launched a manned space satellite this morning. The new venture into space ended a two year period of unmanned flights.

The world's first cosmonaut, Major Gagarin, said recently that the Soviet Union planned new flights which would be "complicated and thrilling." He said the time was not far off when longer and more distant flights could be expected.

Another USSR cosmonaut hinted that the USSR was giving priority to rendezvous and docking operation so far untried by Soviet cosmonauts.

The launching came in the wake of rumours that the Soviet Union was on the verge of a major space maneuver. Head of the satellite and space research observatory in Bochum, West Germany, A. Kaminski said that the time table was ripe for such an effort. He predicted that the Soviet Union would launch two

or three manned space craft for such a maneuver.

Kaminski denied, however, that the Soviet Union was closed to putting a man on the moon. He pointed out that Soviet cosmonauts have had 500 hours of experience in space compared with the American's 1900 hours.

The Soviet launch came after rumours and speculations yesterday that the new spaceship would come within 48 hours.

Some reports hinted that the launching at the Baikonur Cosmodrome would put into orbit one of the biggest payloads ever lifted by the Soviets.

Reception Marks Lenin's Birthday

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of the 97th anniversary of Lenin's birthday, a reception was held at the Soviet embassy in Kabul, at which Konstantin Alexandrov, the Soviet ambassador here, delivered a speech about Lenin's role in founding the Soviet Union.

He also mentioned the cooperation of the Soviet Union in carrying out Afghanistan's Third Five Year Plan.

Afterwards, Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul, who is also the president of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, referred to the expansion of economic and cultural relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Later a film, depicting Lenin's life was screened and a concert was performed by the amateur group of the Soviet embassy.

GREEK ARMY IN FIRM CONTROL AFTER NIGHT OF SPORADIC SHOOTING

ATHENS, April 23, (AP).—The Greek Army, which took over power here Friday, remained in tight control Saturday, acting as the "national" military government headed by Constantine Kolias, who till Friday was Supreme Court prosecutor.

Life returned to normal in Athens as a dusk-to-dawn curfew ended after a tension-packed night filled with sporadic shooting in and around the capital.

Many political leaders and about 8,500 known leftists remained in custody. Troops in full battle dress standing by tanks blocked off entrances to Parliament and guarded, telegraph centres. Traffic and public transportation returned to normal.

Newspapers were not allowed to go to press. The armed forces radio

station continued to broadcast the Premier's messages to the nation, but threw no light on what the government's next move might be.

Martial law remained in effect but the government urged the people to return to their jobs.

Thousands of workers remained at home, fearful of the uncertain situation.

Some international flights were permitted to take off early Saturday morning, while scores of airliners awaited permission to depart.

According to Reuter, an announcement said 12 more Ministers have been sworn in. Three of them were judges.

Some sources said the 26-year-old King Constantine had been reluctant earlier to sign the decree mak-

ing the new cabinet and the new emergency laws legal.

He was reported to have balked at giving his approval until the government was filled out with some more civilian figures.

One sign of easing tension yesterday was the release of the former Premier, Panayotis Kanellopoulos, who was arrested by troops early Friday and taken with other political leaders to military headquarters just outside Athens.

Also freed was Colonel Michael Arnavolis, private secretary and personal friend of King Constantine.

Many other politicians were still under arrest, including former Premier Papandereous, whose conflict with King Constantine was a key factor in the crisis.

(Contd on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

Behold this rith! 'Twas a skull.
Once of ethereal spirit full;
—its narrow cell was Life's retreat,
This space was Thought's mysterious seat.

—Anna Jane Vardhill

Tasks Before UN Assembly Session

The United Nations General Assembly, which has begun its special session, will have some delicate tasks to study and to determine the measures necessary to carry them out. Southwest Africa and United Nations peacekeeping operations are on the agenda for a full discussion and decision.

The Assembly met Saturday for a short time. It chose Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan president by acclamation. It was interesting to note that the meeting was delayed for more than an hour to hold talks on the voting rights of five states that owe more than two years' dues to the organisation.

Under Article 19 of the Charter, a member nation who does not pay its dues for two years forfeits its voting rights in the Assembly. In a last minute rush, Sudan saved itself from this penalty by paying \$168,337 Friday morning.

The five nations who had not paid, Yemen, Cyprus, Congo (Brazzaville), the Dominican Republic and Bolivia, were reportedly asked not to attend the opening session so as to avoid any direct challenge to their voting rights.

Decisions made on the questions included in the agenda for consideration, as the president of the Assembly pointed out, will have a significant impact on the future of the United Nations. The first problem before the Assembly is that of Southwest Africa. The 21-year-old argument between South Africa and the United Nations about the status of the mandated territory of Southwest Africa has now reached a critical stage.

There are three proposals before the Assembly for consideration: one by the Afro-Asian countries calling for the formation of a council or committee to take over the administration of the territory from South Africa and run it until a government of the people of the area is formed; another by the Western powers which does not call for ending the mandate, but asks the South African government to take all necessary steps to grant independence to the

former German colony; the third, by the Latin American countries, seeking a compromise between the two.

Should the United Nations General Assembly adopt the Afro-Asian view, it will call for the toughest action yet taken by the United Nations against South Africa.

The policy of the government of South Africa appears to be to grant independence to the territory piecemeal. Vorster, who succeeded Verwoerd as Prime Minister of South Africa last September, has been gradually drifting from his predecessor's apartheid policy, showing some moderation in his attitude. For the first time in the history of South Africa, he lunched last week with black African ministers from neighbouring Lesotho and Malawi. He has also slightly tempered the apartheid policy in the field of sports.

Most important of all, he has proposed the formation of an Ovamboland and a Bantustan. Ovamboland is now a part of Southwest African territory. Under his proposal the remaining part of Southwest Africa will be called Bantustan, and will be granted independence separately.

But this proposal is based on the old principle of divide and rule, and it will endanger the territorial integrity and ethnic unity of the people of the territory.

The problem of UN peacekeeping operations is also a delicate one. Despite the fact that there are several proposals on this subject, one does not know which will be acceptable to the members in general and to those members in particular who owe the world organisation money.

Among the proposals to solve the peacekeeping cost problem, one comes from Canada. It stresses the need for further voluntary contributions to clear the deficit in the United Nations budget. The special committee on peacekeeping operations of the world organisation will report to the Assembly during the current session on this subject. We are looking forward to this, and hope a solution will be found.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

In yesterday's *Anis*, Zia Humayoon Noorzoy, president of the treasury department of the Ministry of Finance says in an advertisement.

I read the article under the title The Central Intelligence Agency Employs Foreign Students, published in the last issue of the *Masawat* periodical. It was stated that the article was being reprinted from *Dawn* of Pakistan. Before the publication of the article also there were rumours (linking me with this affair) and I firmly deny what has been attributed to me. But, as the article is part of a larger campaign by *Ramparts* magazine published in the United States, I shall publish my reply for information of the public in detail after I learn more about it (the charges).

In an editorial *Anis* comments on the conferences held and broadcast by Radio Afghanistan.

With the launching of the Third Five Year Plan of the country, says the paper, some questions arise in the minds of the people about the programme to raise their standard of living. The state organs such as the radio and the press are the best means of enlightening the public on past achievements and future plans, the paper goes on.

Undoubtedly reports and interviews published in newspapers enlighten the public on these subjects. But only the literate can benefit from the papers.

It is here that the role of the radio becomes very important. The round table conferences which Radio Afghanistan began holding two weeks ago are to be welcomed. The editorial hopes that such conferences will be held more frequently.

In an article entitled Without Caption, Sarshar Shamali comments on the semi-nude photos of actresses being displayed on shelves in book-stalls in the city.

One evening, says the author of the article, he was looking at some books and magazines at a book-stall and suddenly he saw a postcard carrying a semi-nude photo of

an actress, with the price for the card marked.

The country has a long tradition of art and culture, says the article. And now we have an example of how the minds of people, particularly young students, who are frequent visitors to such bookshops, can be poisoned.

Yesterday's *Ishah* carries two letters from its readers. In the first letter, Almas comments on the Home Press At a Glance column of The Kabul Times.

After praising the paper as the best daily in Afghanistan in which news and views are given objectively and mentioning that the paper is of great help to those learning the English language, the

writer asks why The Kabul Times does not carry excerpts from editorials and articles of the provincial papers.

(Editor's note: The Kabul Times does carry these in its Provincial Press column, published on page 3 every Saturday and Wednesday. Since provincial newspapers arrive at The Kabul Times office only some days after they are published, it will not be possible to carry excerpts from them in the Home Press column.)

In another letter Abdul Malook says that the market for rice, flour and fruits in the city is very old and too small, and needs attention. He also hopes that the Kabul municipality will keep an eye on the prices of commodities in the market.

World Press

The death of former Chancellor Adenauer dominated the front pages of West German newspapers Thursday.

The mass circulation *Bild Zeitung* front-paged an over-life-size portrait of Adenauer framed in black.

The paper devoted seven pages to pictures of the former Chancellor and to a detailed description of his political career.

The right-wing independent *Die Welt* of Hamburg in a 32-page supplement gave a full account of Dr. Adenauer's life, including full-page pictures showing him with the leading personalities of the world such as French President de Gaulle, the late U.S. President Kennedy and the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

The conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine* commented that "since the days of Bismarck no one has led the German state for such a long time, with so much determination and success as Konrad Adenauer."

East German and Soviet newspapers, on the other hand, confined

themselves to one-paragraph announcements of the death of Adenauer.

Commenting on Friday's coup in Greece, the influential Istanbul daily *Miliyet*, in an editorial titled *Quo Vadis?*, said:

"At the present moment it appears that Greece is drifting into the lap of a dictatorship. This could lead to harsh reaction by the Greek people."

The independent Istanbul daily *Cumhuriyet* said that despite possible purges, the new Greek regime would be "short-lived".

Editor Norman Cousins of *The Saturday Review* said officials of the U.S. administration have challenged his report that Hanoi offered a Vietnam ceasefire in January if the United States would quit bombing North Vietnam.

Cousins said he went to Washington on April 6 at the invitation of John P. Roche, special counsel to President Johnson, to discuss the matter with Roche and a senior staff member to the National Security Council.

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Third Plan: First Stage In Long Term Plan

Following is the sixth and final part of Planning Minister Abdul Hakim Zia's speech over Radio Afghanistan on April 14.

Projects are also planned to develop Afghanistan's cities. Appropriation are made in the Plan for construction of low cost housing and public buildings for administrative and cultural offices.

At the beginning of this speech I outlined the objectives of the Third Plan and described the resources allocated in each sector to enable both quantitative and qualitative improvement to be carried out. Now it is necessary to throw light on the total production expected and expenditure and investment required to apply the Plan.

We used the best methods available to estimate these figures for the Third Plan. We tried to be as accurate as possible in figuring the probable effect of the Plan on economic and social development.

On the basis of our reckoning, output of animal and agricultural products will rise 16 per cent between 1966 and 1972. During this period industrial production will increase by 135 per cent and cottage industry production by 26 per cent. Extraction of minerals including natural gas will register the largest jump with a 600 per cent increase. Electric power will rise 160 per cent and other services 34 per cent.

Goods and services available for consumption and investment in 1972 are estimated at Af. 74 billion. This figure was Af. 59 billion in 1966. Thus there will be a 25 per cent leap. Of the Af. 74 billion, nearly Af. 11 billion will be reinvested, an increase of 39

per cent over the 1966 figure for goods and services reinvested.

Expenditure by the state and individuals will reach Af. 64 billion that is a 23 per cent increase over the 1966 figure. Demographers estimate Afghanistan's population will be 16.9 million in 1972 in comparison to the present 15.4 million inhabitants. In other words the population will increase 10 per cent during the Plan period. An individual's expenditures will rise from Af. 3,146 in 1966 to Af. 3,503 in 1972. It should be kept in mind that cotton and wheat crops were poor in 1966.

The value of products excluding foreign assistance rose by 10 per cent during the Second Plan. It is estimated that of total local production and imports 39 per cent were consumed and 7 per cent invested. By 1972 the forecasters say there will be a 25 per cent increase in the value of products. Nine per cent of this amount will be invested. Thus the total volume of resources allocated for investment in 1972 will be nearly 63 per cent higher than in 1966.

To reach the targets set in the Third Plan, it is necessary to achieve the goals in each sector.

There will be a 16 per cent increase in agricultural products in the next five years compared to a 1.6 per cent increase during the last five. The main rise will be in wheat production. This is necessary not only to meet food needs but also to stabilise prices.

Wheat production in 1972 will be 460,000 tons more than the average annual output during the Second Plan. This is an annual increase of 4 per cent while

the population increase will be just 17 per cent a year. Experience shows that as the urban residents get larger incomes, demand for foodstuffs rises. It is expected that the annual increase in production of 2 per cent per capita will be sufficient to meet the food needs and stabilise prices. This assumption serves as a guideline in agricultural planning.

The output of other agricultural products will also increase—corn by 65,000 tons, rice by 10,000 tons, and sugar beet by 77,500 tons. A rise in milk and meat production will allow people to eat better. An increase in oil bearing crops will mean a three-fold rise in vegetable production.

An increase in agricultural productivity is important to curb imports by providing substitute products.

Cotton, a commodity needed at home and as an export, will get special emphasis in the Third Plan. Cotton production will rise by 130,000 tons.

Industrial production in 1972 will be three times that in 1966. Between 1961 and 1966 it increased two-fold. Such large jumps are not impossible since the amount of industry here is still small.

Besides expanding chemical fertiliser, textile, cement, sugar, edible oil, and consumer goods industries, the government plans to encourage processing industries to prepare local products for export. Handicrafts will also be developed. The value of minerals extracted including natural gas will be 7 times higher than at the end of the Second Plan electrical

(Contd. on page 4)

Brezhnev's Address To E. Berl in Party Congress

Editor's Note: The following are excerpts from Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's address to the East German Party Congress Tuesday.

Bonn has offered its hand to the socialist countries of Europe. But there is a stone clenched in it, and one must think the communists very naive to expect them not to notice this stone.

The socialist countries of Europe come out for real honest normalisation and development of political, economic and cultural contacts with all states including FRG for the benefit of the cause of peace and mutual advantage. But they will never agree to do so at the expense of unity, at the expense of the interests of the socialist community as a whole or the individual countries—its members, specifically at the expense of the fraternal country—the German Democratic Republic. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government have authorised me to declare once more from the platform of your congress that the rights and interests of GDR, the interests of the construction of socialism in your republic, are as close and dear to us as they are to you. And, if need be, we shall defend them firmly and resolutely with all our might.

Speaking of the political situation in Central Europe, it is necessary to stress that we by no means believe that the policy of FRG is something

immutable and branded by Cain's mark forever! We are by no means prone to cross out in advance the new trends that may appear in it.

The European peoples, as all the peoples of the world, are interested that the Federal Republic should advance along a different road, along the road peace and cooperation with all its neighbours. We by no means identify the stand of millions of FRG citizens with position of the Bonn revenge-seekers and neo-Nazis.

The members of the Warsaw Treaty have advanced a broad and concrete programme of peace and European cooperation, which is set forth in the Bucharest declaration of 1966. The struggle for the implementation of this programme yields fruit. Peaceful coexistence among European states is growing and expanding.

Of great importance for lessening the war danger in Europe and all over the world may be the conclusion of an international treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Prospects for the conclusion of such a treaty, which would prevent the further spreading of mass annihilation weapons over the earth and would facilitate further measures aimed at lessening the threat of a nuclear war, are met with approval by all peace-loving peoples.

The struggle for European security is being joined ever more actively by broad popular masses of many

countries. The meeting of the communist parties of Europe, which will open very shortly, is to discuss problems related to the struggle of the peoples for peace and security in the European continent, problems that worry millions of people.

The aggressive actions of imperialism seriously aggravate the present international situation.

In these conditions it becomes particularly clear that the unity of all revolutionary progressing forces of the world and primarily the unity of the countries of socialism should be consolidated.

The entire course of the war in Vietnam shows that the rulers of the United States will never succeed in achieving their goal—to prevent the Vietnamese people from shaping the destiny of their homeland themselves. Help to Vietnam would be much more effective and the hour of the collapse of the imperialist aggressors' adventure would come much sooner, were it possible to achieve broad unity of actions of all socialist countries, including China, in planning and practical rendering of assistance.

From this platform I would like to declare once more to the embattled Vietnamese people that the Soviet Union, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, consistently following the principles of internationalism, are ready as before for such unity of action on the broadest scale.

(TASS)

US View Of Middle East, S. Asia Nations

PART II

The following are excerpts from the statement Wednesday by Lucius D. Battle, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, before the Foreign Affairs Committee:

In Iraq the year saw considerable evidence of progress in settling the problem of the Kurdish minority, bringing with it a welcome improvement of relations between Iraq and Jordan.

Egyptian efforts to attain simultaneously objectives in the areas of development, welfare, defence, and foreign affairs overtaxed the resources available to the country.

The Egyptians are making efforts to ease the debt repayment burden through rescheduling, which several European countries have agreed to do. They see the next two to three years as difficult ones, after which the promising commercial oil discoveries made by American oil companies in the Gulf of Suez and the Western Desert should provide substantial new foreign exchange income.

Our remaining aid to the UAR consists of a small technical assistance programme and modest amounts of PL-480 food for an Egyptian school lunch and hospital programme given through American voluntary agencies, such as CARE. We feel that continuation of this aid is fully in the United States interests.

Jordan's continued vitality as an independent country continues to be an important element of

peace and stability in the Near East. Its narrow resource base, sparse rainfall for agriculture, scarcity of raw materials for industry constitute very serious economic handicaps. Additionally, political pressures in the area have forced the government of Jordan to continue to carry a heavy burden of military expenditure.

Nevertheless, it is pursuing economic and social development with gratifying results. Our supporting assistance continues to contribute an essential part to the Jordan budget and is expected to be necessary, in declining amounts, for some years to help cover ordinary budget expenditures.

In Syria, a dispute over royalties in transit of Iraq oil through the IPC pipeline led in late 1966 to forced stoppage of the flow. Last month a settlement was reached permitting resumed use of the pipeline and removing the stress on the Iraqi economy experienced during the months of closure.

Greece, Turkey, and Iran are very different from one another, and each faces unique challenges. At the same time, all three are continuing their vigorous and fruitful efforts to strengthen their economic and social structures. Each remains our staunch ally and each plays its full part in the defence of the region against possible aggression across its northern borders.

As the Committee knows, we

suspended all military shipments to India and Pakistan in September, 1965, as part of our effort to bring to an end the brief but disruptive hostilities between those countries. Since that time, we have had our military sales and assistance policies toward India and Pakistan under almost constant review.

Our aim has been to help where possible with their legitimate self-defence and internal security needs, and so serve our own broader interests in the area; we have, at the same time, sought to avoid fueling an arms race between the two countries and have exerted our influence in favour of a reduction in arms spending.

Accordingly, in the immediate post-Tashkent period, we modified our absolute suspension of all military deliveries to permit the sale, cash or credit, on a case-by-case basis, of a limited amount of non-lethal material, E.G., vehicles, communications equipment.

In recent days, in an effort to give us additional tools with which to help India and Pakistan to reduce arms expenditures and move toward arms limitations, we have, after a painstaking review, and after consultation with the Congress, adopted a new military supply policy toward those countries. This policy reaffirms that there will be no grant aid of military equipment for India or Pakistan. Our military missions in both countries will be

(Continued 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

Book Brings Sadozi Era To Life

By Abdul Hai Habibi

Emamuddin Hussain, author of Tareekh Hussain Shahi (the History of Hussain Shahi) was a descendant of a famous family of Chisht, Herat and lived during the latter half of the 18th century. He travelled widely in India and for a time lived in Lucknow, Delhi and Peshawar. At that time the empire of Shah Zaman Sadozi stretched as far East as Punjab and in India the last kings of Baburi family ruled.

Emamuddin was born into a holy family which lived in Delhi, of which Khwaja Abu Mubsin Hussain Cheshiti was the spiritual leader. In 1895, in Lucknow Emamuddin wrote a book about Ahmad Shah Baba, Timur Shah and Shah Zaman under the instruction of the Cheshiti spiritual leader after whom he entitled the book. The book is invaluable since it contains priceless information about the Afghan Sadozi kings.

Two original manuscript copies of this book are extant—one in India and the other in London. The better one of which is preserved in the library of Banki Pur, India.

Later the book was transcribed in the Indian Persian of the eighteenth century and does not possess lucidity of style. This is not a so useral manuscript since it was copied from another manuscript of doubtful value by a Hindu whose mother tongue was not Persian. It is full of mistakes and misinformation.

The book begins with a description of the reign of Ahmad Shah Baba over Multan, Kandahar and Herat. It outlines his life from the time of his coronation until his death. In later chapters there are descriptions of the life of Timur Shah and Shah Zaman.

Emamuddin is a good writer and whatever he has heard or seen he describes vividly. His writing is clear and objective. Apart from describing royal courts Emamuddin devotes his attention to drawing a detailed picture of the common people, their personality, clothes and looks. It has stories of the people of Herat and Nooristan. His interest also includes the budget of the Afghan Sultanate of Multan, Dera Jat and Peshawar.

At that time the provinces Badkhashan, Sharistan, Dera Jat, Kashmir and Baloochistan were ruled by nobles under the command of the Sadozis. Their lives, histories and characters are depicted. The author

also gives prominence to small incidents which have been neglected by other.

The information about the life, administration and government of all the rulers is very accurate. Writing about Shah Zaman, he says: "He was fair complexioned with rosy cheeks, dominated by a tan. He was of medium built, lanky and long of neck with a round beard. His torso and arms were longer than his legs and pelvis. In 1798 he was about 30 years old and had four children, Sultan Haider, Sultan Qaiser, Sultan Naser and Sultan Mansur. The princes were 11, 10, 8 and 3 years old respectively."

Emamuddin finished the book in 1798 in the keeping of his spiritual leader. The holy man advised Emamuddin to add at the end of the book a narrative of political events of the Sadozi kings. This part of the book is the most valuable since here we find out that until that time the Baburi kings considered the centre of their power to be in Afghanistan. From there they approved the selection of the crown prince of the Delhi throne. The book contains the credentials of Mirza Akbar presented by his father Shah Alam to the Sadozi ruler Shah Zaman: "Previously according to the rules we had appointed our praiseworthy brother, Mirza Akbar crown prince. This appointment of that esteemed gentleman we now renew. We herewith send our accomplished brother our royal benevolence and a horse through Saidat Panah Said Mohammad Khan."

Other mandates and documents which the book contains are:

—the order of Zaman Shah to Lanha Senga for recruiting Ahmad Khan to get information about Shahar Pur and Jahan Abad.

—the order of Zaman Shah to Maharaja Danheraj commanding him to send the British envoys and others to his court and to escort them on their journey through his territory.

—the command of Shah Zaman to Ghulam Ahmad chronicler of India.

—the command of Shah Zaman to Raja Gisroot appointing Ahmad Khan envoy to Rehtas and Rawalpindi.

—the order of Timur Shah to Najibaldulah Atant Bahadur and Muzafaraldulah Gagnat Ram.

—the order of Timur Shah to the ruler of India to give Wajiyaldulah

and Ghulam Ahmad Khan, chroniclers, to be given their expenses.

—the command of Shah Zaman to Prince Akbar to send back the ambassador to India, Mahmood Khan.

—the order of Shah Zaman to Mirza Akbar to appoint Ghulam Ahmad Khan chronicler to India.

—the order of Ahmad Shah Abdali to Nawab Mueenulmalik saying that only 500,000 rupees have been received from Kashmir and Multan.

—the order of Timur Shah appointing Asadullah Nourzai ambassador and Ghulam Ahmad Khan chronicler.

—the order of Timur Shah given on the arrival of Indian Ambassador Wajiyaldulah Khan in 1791 at his court.

—the order of Timur Shah extending Ghulam Ahmad Khan's term of office as chronicler.

—the order of Shah Zaman to Ghulam Ahmad in 1793.

—the letter of Shah Zaman to Shah Alam in 1796 in Kabul saying that the ambassador from Delhi, Mirza Ghulam Mohammad Khan arrived at the royal court and will soon be presented.

Besides the forementioned mandates which are the only ones of their kind found this precious book of history also has details about Afghanistan's history.

Political Leadership And African Culture

By Bankole Timothy

Let's take a peep into history. In Italy, Greece, India and other countries, national movements were identified with a renewed interest in the folk-lore, language, art and traditions of the nation. Renaissance.

In India, political leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Dr. Radhakrishnan, among others, were also cultural, leaders. Politics and culture progressed *pari passu*.

Looking at the Africa of yesterday, we reflect in admiration and reverence for leaders like Sir Apolo Kagwa of Uganda, Sir Samuel Lewis of Sierra Leone, Dr. Edward Blyden of Liberia, John Tengo Jabavu of Cape Province, Kama the Good Bechuanaland, Cetywayo of Zululand, John Mensah-Sarbah, J. Casely-Hayford and Dr. J.B. Danquah of the Gold Coast (now Ghana), Sapara-Williams and Samuel Johnson of Nigeria. These men studied and preserved

the institutions of their people and intellectually destroyed the myth that their country and people were without a history and a distinctive form of civilisation.

Today, African political leadership is primarily concerned with the transfer of power. After that it revels in equivocating meaningless and sometimes indefinable political concepts such as African personality, African socialism, conscienceism, Nkrumaism and 'isms' yet to be thought up.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that African nationalism tends to become mainly emotional, fatuous destructive instead of creative.

This is so, because African political leadership in African countries prior to the spate of military takeovers, did not know what to do with their new-found freedom. In confusion they resorted to a show of power based on a corrupt foundation.

Some African political leaders forget that a moral society cannot be built with amoral units! To them political leadership means amassing wealth, often by unashamed bribery and corruption; emasculation of the press; liquidation or detention of political opponents; purely prestigious projects and the vulgar parade of expensive cars to give the impression of power and affluence.

When is Africa going to produce more of the tenacious and enlightened type of political leadership?

The tragedy in leadership is partly attributable to the former colonial powers. It was fashionable to transfer power to the most vociferous African politicians in the former British dependencies.

Scholarly and moderate leaders who also possessed integrity and

know-how were abandoned in the political wilderness. Was this by design or sheer accident?

Some of the leaders now find themselves ill-equipped for the task of adjusting African traditional organisations to the new dimensions of democratic experience.

They find themselves unequal to creating an African way of life or discovering which political system will most help the African to make his own contribution to world culture and peace.

Even more frightening are the socio-economic problems.

Instead of grappling with these problems, they seek to divert the attention of the people by vaunting strange political ideologies which in some cases they, the leaders, do not themselves fully understand.

In desperation and in order to maintain power in perpetuity, some advocate a one-party state, believing it to be the panacea for all national ills. But is it?

The real problem in Africa today must be viewed in the context of culture. The problem is to know what kind of culture is so free in itself that it can conceive and beget real political freedom.

There is still hope. Public disapproval of the practices of some African politicians is seen in the military takeovers in Nigeria and Sierra Leone—and the avidity for education which Africans are showing everywhere promises a new type of African political leadership.

Riverside Book Vendors Survive

For two and a half centuries, elderly bouquinistes along the quays of the Seine have suffered raids, fines, and jail terms during an effort to keep their wooden stalls open for the business of second-hand books.

Rulers have banished them rather than see opposition political tracts sold. City planners, who thought that the green stalls marred the perspective of the quays' stone walls, have pleaded for a used-book market complex elsewhere.

Undaunted, the bouquinistes have plied their trade while suffering thieves by day, vandals by night and the weather the year around.

Now comes the era of the paperback book, however, and many whose stalls were once filled with attractively bound and engraved volumes look worriedly at swelling stocks of cheap pocket books.

Some fear that business as they have known it is gone for good.

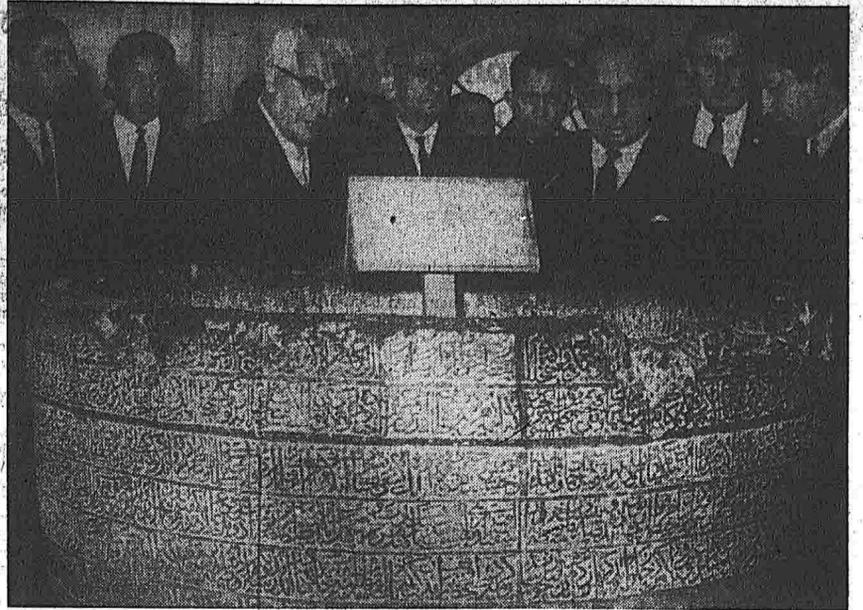
"This invasion of police novels is frightening," said Louis Lanoizelee, who has sold books for 36 years on the Quai des Grands Augustins and written a history of the business. "The true book lovers are complaining that there is nothing to be found on the quays anymore."

Not all bouquinistes share his concern. In fact Maurice Korb, president of the Syndicate of Bouquinistes, an association of most of the 230 book sellers along the quays, sees paperbacks as a sort of inflationary spur for business.

Used pocket books bring only 20 or 30 cents, compared with \$1 or \$2 for hard-cover books, but they move faster.

At the syndicate's unheated headquarters, a former chimney-sweep's shop on Rue Pont du Louis Philippe in the Marais quarter, Mr. Korb argued: "If you had all quality books, the quays wouldn't be the same. Three-quarters of the people are looking for something else. They always have."

(Contd on page 4)



On the second day of his visit last week, U Thant visited Kabul Museum. Here he inspects a large stone vessel found in the old city of Kandahar in 1925.

The vessel is decorated inside and outside. The lotus leaves still visible on the bottom part of the outside bespeak its Buddhist origin. However, it was later used as a bowl for drinks to give to the faithful by the Moslems. A poem by Jalaluddin Mohammad is carved and rules and regulations of a madrasa, an Islamic religious school, are carved on the outside in Persian but in Arabic style.

UNCANNY OPERA EVOKES HAMLET

Frist performed at London's Sadler's Wells, and later produced at La Scala, Milan, "The Mines of Sulphur" has now penetrated as far afield as Cologne's Opernhaus in its German guise of "Die Ballade im Moor." The opera was composed by 30-year-old Richard Rodney Bennett with Beverley Cross as his librettist. Kurt Herrmann is responsible for the German version. "The Mines of Sulphur" is also the title of a tragic-comedy performed by an itinerant band of players in an English country mansion in the middle of a moor. The actors arrive like phantoms, and like phantoms they depart leaving an outbreak of the plague behind them.

But their play has had its effect. The consciences of the three assassins who have murdered the owner of the house and settled in, burn like sulphur mines. The play performed by the actors turns out to be a detailed and foreboding parallel to the events in the mansion.

With all these obvious allusions to "Hamlet" the opera is still basically a romantic mystery thriller a throwback to the Anglo-Saxon spook tradition from Edgar Allan Poe to Wallace.

These robbers whipping out pistols on the moor constitute a gripping, tension-packed attack on our theatrical sensibilities, a calculated broadside on the public's nerves. In other words—magnificent opera-material.

And opera, in the truest sense of the word, discounting the shudders of incorrigible aesthetes, Bennett's composition surely is.

Whereas Schuller is guided to a considerable extent by Henze, by Boulez and even by Britten, Bennett's output is very definitely all his own and, for all the difficulties of staging, written for, not despite, the singers. He is even—wonder of wonders—quite unembarrassed about giving them something melodious to sing. This is perfect singing material and the vocalist can shine.

The orchestra handles the drama-charged music with verve and distinction. It gives just the right amount of sensitivity, creates moods, supports the action. Sometimes the music even dominates the plot, but Christoph von Dohnanyi, senior conductor of West-deutscher Rundfunk and making his first appearance on the Cologne opera rostrum, is always in complete control of the situation.

Hans Neugebauer's production took full advantage of Max Biggen's mysterious, eerie and dreamlike country-mansion with its combination of reality and the supernatural. Even the appearances of the players were shrouded in a kind of magic unreality.

Of the trio of murderers (Barbara Sierler, Gergory Dempsey, Gerhard Groschel) the mezzo-soprano was the most striking. The actors were consummately played by Maura Moreira, Erich Winkelmann, Willi Brokmeier, Claudio Nicolai, and Peter Raski, but Patricia Cullen was by far the most impressive for her portrayal of the heroine stricken by the plague.

The Federal Republic's avant-gardistes would dearly love to see Bennett consigned to a far-flung oblivion, but the spectators roared their acclaim—and that is still a not unimportant factor.

A SWEET, THROBBING SOUND

By Harold C. Schonberg

Mischa Elman, short, somewhat rotund, bald, energetic, would come busting out on stage in that indescribably cocky walk of his. He would look over the audience with wise eyes that had seen audiences of all kinds for 30, 40, 50 years. Then he would tuck his Stradivarius under his chin.

When he did that, the instrument seemed an extension of himself, welded to his body. This is true of all natural instrumentalists. There is never a feeling of strain or effort, and Elman above all violinists except Fritz Kreisler played with ease. When he brought that sturdy bow arm down, the hall was filled with the Elman sound, and audiences—especially in the early days of his career—would promptly go into hysteria.

The Elman sound. It was full, rich, sweet, throbbing. On the G string his instrument sounded like a cello. In the upper positions of the E string it was a platinum flute. No violinist of the century, and undoubtedly none in history, had this kind of sheer, sensual sound. Elman never was one of the philosophers of music, one of the deep thinkers, one of the learned musicians. But he had something that many of his more learned colleagues would have given anything for, and that was the ability to play the violin with such expression and sweetness that criticism was disarmed.

It followed that Elman was at his best in the romantic and virtuoso pieces of the violin literature. His specialty above all was the Tchaikovsky concerto.

Cologne Musicians To Perform Here Tomorrow Evening

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the existence of its building in Share Nau, the Goethe Institute Kabul presents an orchestral concert on Monday, April 24, 1967, 8 p.m., at Radio Afghanistan studio.

The Chamber Music Society of the Cologne State Academy of Music will be guests here that night. A band of 14 strings, all of them having great experience in musical entertainment, will play pieces by Handel, Vivaldi, Hoernberg, Purcell, Telemann, Kirchner, Mozart, and Bartok. They are guided by Professor Dr. Guenterkehr.

A member of this ensemble is—besides his concert profession—well-known as a composer, too, and Kabul concert-goers will hear a composition by Volker Kirchner, presented as a first performance gift for Kabul.

He played it with sweep and grandeur and, in the last movement, with a gypsy-like approach, full of slides, changes in rhythm and subtle rubatos. Of course there was nothing wrong with the way he played the Beethoven or Brahms concertos, but musicians were in general agreement that in such works as the Tchaikovsky, Elman was in a class by himself.

His approach to the violin was something impossible to duplicate. It was quite possible that he himself did not know how he achieved his effects. Violin playing is a function of many things—bow arm pressures, vibrato, finger shifts and so on. Elman, from his babyhood, apparently coordinated all elements without thinking much about how he did them. He used a fast, narrow vibrato that lent unusual intensity to his enormous tone; but other violinists, especially in the early part of the century, also used a fast, narrow vibrato and could not begin to come near the Elman Tone.

When he appeared on the scene, it was immediately realised that something new had come to violin playing. Violinists up to that time were a refined group, in strong contrast to the earthy Elman. Judging from records of Sarasate, and of violinists of the Belgian school, a restrained vibrato and rather small (though exquisitely poised) tone were the rule. Eugene Ysaeye, the great Belgian violinist, established a perpetual vibrato, but it remained for Elman to make violin playing the senuous thing it can be, and he represents the early Russian school at its greatest.

Elman thus was not only a legend to musicians. He also was a legend to the people of his own race. He was a Jewish boy from Russia who had made good. He had played before the Czar himself, he had conquered Europe, he had become fabulously wealthy. Small wonder that Jewish mothers all over Russia and America saw in Elman a way for their own children to escape the ghetto. And it is a fact that after Elman came a succession of great Jewish violin virtuosos.

Elman was a soloist supreme. An egoist, as all great musicians have to be, he was happiest when facing an audience as soloist in a concerto or playing in recital. He paid very little attention to chamber music, a few recordings with three other players under the title of the Elman String Quartet. Musicians observed spitefully but accurately, that the

Elman String Quartet was really an Elman solo with three other players hovering respectfully in the distance.

Thus, while in later years Elman delighted in playing chamber music at home, he never associated himself with a public string quartet as many other violinists have done. His tone was too big, and assertive for a chamber-music mixture.

"It is as a virtuoso that Elman will live: as the violinist with the unsurpassed tone and technique. In that, he had made his mark on history even while he was alive.



A seminar to discuss projects for studying ancient Central Asian civilisations is in session in Paris. The five-day seminar will have eight meetings. Afghanistan is represented at the conference by Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky; Ali Ahmad Kohzad, adviser to the Education Ministry; and Mohammad Ebrahim Sharifi, Director General of Information in the Information and Culture Ministry.

N.V. Claims Major Civilian Casualties In Haiphong Raid

TOKYO, April 23, (AP).—The North Vietnam news agency said Saturday more than 160 persons were killed or wounded and numerous houses demolished in what it called the massive, barbarous air attack by U.S. bombers April 20.

The agency also transmitted radiophotos which it said showed injury and destruction caused by the U.S. air bombing of Haiphong.

One photo showed a 14-year-old girl, her head heavily bandaged, lying on the ground. A nurse with a hypodermic needle and a white-uniformed attendant were crouched near her. The caption said she was seriously wounded by rocket splinters.

A second photo showed what it called a densely populated portion of Ngo Quyen street where houses were destroyed. The street appeared to be in the outskirts. The houses were straw thatched.

A Reuter dispatch adds: The International Control Commission is discussing proposals to return to the demilitarised zone between North and South Vietnam to resume supervision of the explosive border region, a commission source said here yesterday.

The source said that there had been no such supervision by the commission, which was set up to oversee the 1954 Geneva accords that partitioned Vietnam, since the ICC team was forced to evacuate post 76 at Gio Linh on March 1.

This was after the Viet Cong attacked an American artillery position that was set up adjacent to the ICC camp at the end of February.

Greek Situation

(Continued from page 1)

Also still held was Papanandrou's son, Andreas, who was even more bitterly opposed to the crown. The whole coup was believed to have been sparked by its leaders' fears of the possible outcome of the general elections due on May 28, but now indefinitely postponed.

A statement issued by Kolias last night said the takeover had been bloodless, apart from two victims—a girl hit by a ricocheting bullet and a man who was shot by soldiers for refusing to obey orders.

Athens Radio said life was returning to normal throughout the country.

Although there has still been no independent confirmation of the King's actions and attitude, last night's news confirms reports that he was not privy to the plot by a triumvirate of young army officers who now wield effective power.

They are Brigadier Siliakos Patakos, Interior Minister, Colonel Nicolas Xakarezos, Minister of Economic Coordination, and Colonel Georgios Papadopoulos, in charge of the Prime Minister's office.

Informed sources said Kolias, a non-political figure, had been chosen as a civilian figurehead for the new regime and that the Deputy Premier, Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Gregorios Spandidakis, had agreed to serve at the King's request to safeguard royal interests.

Diplomats in Turkey told AP that reports from Greece indicated the coup may have surprised not only the King but most of the army's top officers as well.

In London, the famous violinist Yehudi Menuhin, one of the first to return from Athens since the army takeover, described the coup as "a bit casual."

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be clear. The warmest area of the country yesterday was Mazare Sharif with a high of 35C, 95F.

The temperature in Kabul at 9 a.m. was 17C, 63F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	23C	7C
	73F	44F
Herat	32C	14C
	89F	57F
Maimana	27C	15C
	80F	59F
N Salang	4C	-2C
	39F	28F
Gardez	13C	3C
	55F	37F
Jalalabad	32C	18C
	89F	64F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
THE LONGEST DAY
PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 5, and 9 p.m.
THE LONGEST DAY

Adenauer's Body Lies In State; LBJ Threatened

BONN, April 23, (Reuter).—The body of Dr. Konrad Adenauer lay in state yesterday in the chancellery cabinet room from which he directed the government of West Germany for 14 momentous years.

Members of the government and ambassadors of 82 nations represented in Bonn filed past the coffin, which was flanked by four steel-helmeted generals of the country's elite frontier force.

Then people started to file through the hushed cabinet room, pausing reverently before the catafalque. The coffin was draped with the West German standard, black, red and gold, and bearing the German eagle.

The body will also lie in state in Bonn today. The former West German Chancellor died on Wednesday, aged 91.

Old people in black, families with young children, soldiers, nurses, nuns and a party of young African students were among those who filed past the coffin yesterday.

Secretaries who had worked on Dr. Adenauer's personal staff laid bunches of lilies of the valley, white carnations and red roses—his favourite flowers—at the foot of the coffin.

Meanwhile in Cologne, police said they were taking seriously a note handed to a newspaper in the city saying left-wing extremists were planning to kill President Johnson.

The newspaper Koelner Stadt-Anzeiger said the note, scribbled on a piece of newspaper read: "Left-wing extremist circles are planning to assassinate the American President Johnson. If I hear more I will let you know."

There was no signature visible on the reproduction.

The newspaper printed the story on an inside page, with the comment of a police official: "Just another one of those odd birds who wants to make work for us."

A spokesman for the West German government said that all measures were being taken for the president's security.

President Johnson flies to W. Germany today to attend the funeral of Adenauer in Cologne's cathedral on Tuesday.

He will have talks in Bonn with Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger on Wednesday morning and leave for home in the afternoon.

White House Press Secretary George Christian said yesterday there were no plans for any official talks with European leaders other than Kiesinger although he will meet President Charles de Gaulle of France, Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain and other leaders at the funeral.

World News In Brief

KARACHI, April 23, (Bakhtar).—King Mahendra and Queen Ratna of Nepal left here last night for Paris at the end of a three-day visit to Pakistan.

US View

(Continued from page 2)

The new policy does allow for the cash sale of a limited amount of spare parts for previously supplied lethal equipment, permits the continuation of some credit sales for non-lethal items, and enables us to undertake training for a limited number of officers of both countries here in the United States.

Each step in the implementation of this new policy will, of course, be covered by prevailing conditions of war or peace in South Asia and will be measured against our goals of facilitating a reduction in Indian and Pakistani defence spending and helping them to work out arms limitation as well.

In Iran, the rewards of continuing programmes of economic development and social reform have become more conspicuous in an atmosphere of increasing prosperity, assisted by rising oil revenues and continuing political stability.

Our concessional economic assistance is being terminated. However, American private capital investment is increasing, and the Export-Import Bank is playing an important role in supporting Iran's economic development. Iran's current annual economic growth rate is estimated at 8-10 per cent.

I would like now to say a few words specifically about another one of our important programmes in the Near Eastern and South Asian area. This is military assistance. With it we have sought to promote general peace and stability so that countries could go forward at full pace with economic and social development. That has been the purpose of the military assistance programmes. This purpose is being met, and we consider the money to have been well spent.

The amounts involved have been trained downward over the years.

Afghan Week In Review: U Thant Agrees With Afghanistan's Policy

The visit by United Nations Secretary General U Thant to Kabul topped the news of the week. The United Nations leader, on a tour of five Asian countries, stayed two days in Kabul and was received by His Majesty the King and held talks with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi. In these talks matters related to the international situation, including the United Nations, Asia as a whole, and this region in particular, were discussed.

U Thant gave a major speech in which he spoke about the policy of non-alignment followed by the government of Afghanistan. He said he was very much impressed by the strict adherence to the principles of the UN Charter and to the final declaration of the Bandung Conference to which Afghanistan also adhered.

Home Briefs

CHAGHA SARAI, April 23, (Bakhtar).—A primary school was opened in Ghazi Abad village. Chauki woleswali, Kunar, yesterday.

The village, which is located in the northern part of Nourgul alakadari, has a population of 4000.

A village school was opened Thursday in Chenarto village, Shah Walikot woleswali, Kandahar, and 27 students entered its first class.

Another village school was opened Thursday in Naseran village in Khakriz woleswali, Kandahar.

METERLAM, April 23, (Bakhtar).—During the last three months 70,000 people were inoculated against smallpox in Laghman.

GARDEZ, April 23, (Bakhtar).—A Boy Scouts troop has been formed in Gharghast High School in Khost woleswali.

The formation of the troop was marked by a special function held at the school attended by the Governor and President of the Pakhtia Development Authority Gen. Mohammad Azim and other high ranking provincial officials.

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—Sayed Azim Kazim and Aziz Panahi, staff members of D'Afghanistan Bank, returned from Czechoslovakia yesterday after receiving six months of training there in banking under Czech government fellowships.

By Wakejeen
The Secretary General then spoke about several major world problems. He said to him the most important problem at present was the widening gap between the economic status of developing and advanced countries. "I am much more concerned with the economic disparity than political differences, because since the end of World War II the rich countries have become richer and the poor countries have become poorer and the gap is still widening," said the United Nations leader.

U Thant was also in full agreement with the way the Afghan government wants to see the Vietnam crisis solved. For example, the Prime Minister has called for the suspension of U.S. bombing over North Vietnam as a first step towards getting talks started to end the Vietnam conflict. The principle of self-determination is another major issue. And then the objective should be implementation of the provision of 1954 Geneva agreements, he said.

Maiwandwal told U Thant that Afghanistan "is not a member of any other alliance except the great assembly of nations which is the United Nations organisation." The Prime Minister, in explaining the foreign policy of Afghanistan, told the Secretary General in regard to Afghanistan's stand over the Pashtoonistan issue "we continue to pursue our efforts aimed at peaceful settlement of the Pashtoonistan problem that constitutes the major issue in our relations with Pakistan."

While the United Nations Secretary General spoke about economic problems of developing countries, the Afghan ministers in their series of radio speeches and interviews were explaining to the nation the main features of the Third Five Year Plan aimed at boosting production in the country. Among the ministers who spoke last week was the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation. To increase the production of wheat during the third plan is a main concern of his Ministry. The Minister said that it is planned that Afghanistan should approach self-sufficiency in wheat production by 1972 the last year of the plan. By that year Afghanistan will be able to increase the production of wheat by another 321,000 tons.

In other news reported, Parliament committees this past week considered various bills referred to them by the government for approval. Among these was the political parties bill being debated in the upper house and already approved by the lower house. Other important bills being discussed in the Parliament were the bill against bribery and the bill on elections in municipal cor-

Paris Book Sellers

(Contd. from page 3)

At the age of 50 years, Mr. Korb is perhaps a man more of his time than most of his colleagues, whose average age, according to the syndicate's statistics, is 60.

"Customers criticise what they see today," he continued, "but they're not being very smart. After all, they don't drive up in hansoms. Why shouldn't we modernise?"

Business conditions warrant it, he said, and he offered reasons why. Paris's average of rain every other day bothers bouquinistes more than other tradesmen because they are not allowed to erect covers over open stalls.

Vandals strike about 30 times a year along the quays' two and a half miles of stalls, each of which holds an average of 1,000 books. Sometimes the stalls are dumped over the walls to the river's edge, and losses are severe.

Thieves are constantly walking off with books, although sometimes they leave cheaper ones in their place. Moreover, customers rummaging through the stalls ruin much of what remains.

China Protests To Indonesia

PEKING, April 23, (Hsinhua).—Another protest was lodged against "the serious provocation this (Saturday) morning of Indonesian gangsters against the Chinese embassy in Indonesia with the connivance and support of the Indonesian government."

A Reuter report from Jakarta adds: Tension increased in the Indonesian capital yesterday, as militant student and youth organisations prepared for what appeared to be further anti-Chinese action.

Observers here believed the students were preparing for some kind of retaliatory action against the Chinese following last Thursday's anti-government demonstration in the China Town area.

PROOFREADER NEEDED

Full-time work requiring ability to read English quickly and accurately and miscellaneous pressroom duties. If qualified, contact Shafiq Rahel, Editor, Kabul Times. Call 23821 or come to the office in the new Government Press building, Ansari Watt.

porations. A hospital costing some two million afghanis was opened on this weekend at Hazrate Imam in the northern province of Kunduz. The hospital was built by the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

In Kabul the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany opened a condolence book at the embassy after the death of late Federal German leader Konrad Adenauer.

Ziayee's Speech

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cal power one and a half times higher.

Although the percentage increase is larger in industrial goods, considering the volume of production, the increase in agricultural production is actually higher than that in industry. A balanced development of agriculture and industry is a necessity so that revenues obtained may be better distributed between factory and farm workers. In estimating the value of goods, use is made of 1966 prices and production cost of intermediate products is excluded.

Nearly all the agricultural products and a part of the industrial ones will be produced by private individuals or organisations. State investment in infrastructure will create favourable conditions in which such individuals and groups will be able to operate. Credit facilities, technical assistance, and pricing policies will also contribute to the expansion of production.

With the forecast increase in production, there will be more opportunities for investment. Here I feel the need to reiterate that reaching the above goals requires action by the state and citizens of Afghanistan and, of course, to a large extent depends on the amounts of foreign assistance we receive. Although our standards are still far behind international standards, reaching these targets will be a major achievement.

This then is a resume of the Third Plan and the results expected. I hope with the help of Almighty God, the guidance of His Majesty the King and with the sincere cooperation of the people, the Third Plan will be implemented and the desired results achieved. If we succeed there will certainly be an improvement in the living conditions of our people. But our difficulties will still not be entirely solved. We will still be below international standards.

To achieve our goals in education, health, and production long term planning is required. Realising this, we plan to draw up a 25 year plan during the Third Plan in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and the requirements of the country. Projects in the Third Plan call for the collection of basic statistics and these will be used in making the long range plan. The Third Plan will be the first stage.

Afghanistan enjoys plentiful natural resources—water, soil, minerals, and manpower. Utilisation of these resources requires drawing up a long term plan as other countries in this region are doing.

In conclusion I wish to ask for the sincere cooperation of the people in carrying out the plan which has as its main objective to raise the living standards of the citizens, and wish for the prosperity and progress of Afghanistan under the patronage of His Majesty the King.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
"LA BELLE OTERRO"
Monday 24th 8 p.m. NEW FAMOUS FRENCH FILM

FOR SALE

Three 1964 International Harvester Scouts; one 1960 Volkswagen sedan; one 1960 Willys jeep. Duties unpaid to see and make bids, call 24581.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Special men's Luncheon with a speaker who will talk about an interesting subject. Lunch Af\$ 65 per person. Tuesday, April 25th at 12:30 p.m.

Goethe Institute Kabul Presents

The Orchestra Concert on April 24th, 8 p.m. at Radio-Afghanistan's Auditorium.

(The concert will take place, but the reception after concert has been cancelled.)