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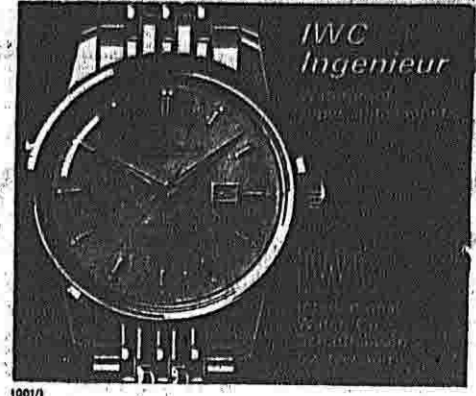
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Cultural And Historical Institutions To Be Merged To Form Academy

KABUL, Aug. 28 (Bakhtar).—Cultural, linguistic and historical institutions in Afghanistan are to be merged to form the Afghan Academy in an effort to coordinate their activities and achieve better results.

The Academy will function within the framework of the Ministry of Information and Culture as an autonomous unit with its own budget, which will consist of the appropriations made for the institutions merged.

The Academy will not have to account for its budget to any source. The government will put at its disposal money in the form of grants every year.

The Academy will consist of the Historical Society, the Ariana Encyclopedia, the Institute of Archeology, the Public Library, the Book Publishing Institute and the Pashto Popularisation and Development Organisation.

The Academy will do research in literature, history, language and culture. It will undertake publications in Dari and Pashto, particularly of important historical works. The establishment of the Academy has been approved by the cabinet and sanctioned by His Majesty the King.

The Ministry of Information and Culture is to submit to the cabinet a work plan for the functioning of the Academy.

Home Briefs

KABUL, Aug. 28, (Bakhtar).—Georges Cattand, the French ambassador, left Kabul for home yesterday at the end of his term here. Andre Negre is to succeed him.

Cattand was dean of the diplomatic corps here. The ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Gerhard Moltmann, is now to be the dean.

KABUL, Aug. 28, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Ali Jamil Saeb, the Iraqi ambassador designate to Kabul, arrived here yesterday. He was received at the airport by Wahid Abdallah, vice president of the protocol department in the Foreign Ministry.

KABUL, Aug. 28, (Bakhtar).—The Pakistan football team defeated a selected high schools team 2-1 yesterday.

The audience at the Ghazi Stadium included their Royal Highnesses Prince Mohammad Daud Pashtonyar, Prince Mirwais and Marshal Shah Wali Khan. Ghazi Court Minister Ali Mohammad and some cabinet members.

In a volleyball match, Da Afghanistan Bank lost to the Air Force.

KABUL, Aug. 28, (Bakhtar).—A one-month seminar on guidance and inspection methods began today in the Education Ministry for education inspectors.

BAMIAN, Aug. 28, (Bakhtar).—Iranian Minister of Information Lawad Mansur, who is visiting Afghanistan at the invitation of Information and Culture Minister A. R. Benawa, after stopping a day here and seeing historical monuments, left yesterday for Bande Amir, which is famous for its lakes.

KABUL, Aug. 28, (Bakhtar).—The Newspaper and Publishing Organisation has appointed Mohammad Shah Rahgorzar, editor of Ans, president and Ghulam Shah Sarshar Shahmalai, assistant editor of Islah, secretary of the Association of Newspapermen.

KABUL, Aug. 28, (Bakhtar).—The Yugoslav government has agreed to the appointment of Dr. Abdul Kayoum Rasoul, former Afghan ambassador in Rome, as ambassador to Belgrade, the information department of the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

ISRAEL STOPS GIVING REFUGEE PERMITS

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28, (Reuter).—Israel will give no more permits to allow Jordanians to return to the occupied west bank area after today authoritative sources said.

The decision was reached because of the big backlog in the repatriation operation due to end Thursday. Israel has sent Jordan some 22,000 permits so far through the International Red Cross, after screening applicants.

Fewer than 10,000 have been taken up so far and organisational difficulties have been cited by the Jordanians.

The Israelis said they could handle 3,000 refugees a day, but this target has never been reached. Meanwhile, the Israeli cabinet has accepted UN Ceasfire Supervisor General Odd Bull's proposal to extend the ban on the use of small boats on the Suez Canal.

The UAR was also reported to have accepted it, according to a BBC broadcast.

Maiwandwal Has An Operation

KABUL, Aug. 28, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal underwent an operation last night for intestine blockage.

The operation, which was done by Dr. Herald N. Richard at the Ebne Sina Hospital, was successful and the condition of the Prime Minister now is satisfactory.

Dr. Richard was assisted by Dr. Hashemi, Dr. Kamal and Dr. Ebrahimi of the Ebne Sina Hospital.

Work Begins On New Road

KABUL, Aug. 28, (Bakhtar).—Work on a road linking Ansari Watt (at the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital crossing and the Kabul-Nangarhar highway (just past the slaughter house) began yesterday.

The 1 km road will be 40 in. wide and is being built to ease the flow of truck traffic.

The road leads to another being constructed from Ansari Watt to provide a link with the northbound highway.

The road projects are part of the 25-year development plan for Kabul city.

ARAB SUMMIT TO BEGIN IN KHARTOUM TOMORROW

KHARTOUM, Aug. 28 (Reuter).—Economic pressure against Israel's allies took top priority in preliminary informal talks before the first formal working session of the Arab foreign ministers' conference began here yesterday, according to delegation sources.

Delegates from all 13 member states of the Arab League are preparing a draft agenda for the fourth Arab summit meeting which is due to begin here Tuesday.

Discussions will aim at securing a united Arab policy towards Israel following the Middle East war in June. The foreign ministers have before them several secret recommendations adopted at an Arab oil conference in Baghdad earlier this month.

A settlement of the five-year-old Yemen civil war will be discussed outside the conference room, the sources said. Yemen Republic Foreign Minister Mohammed Abdel Salam has said his delegation will walk out if the issue is raised at the conference.

According to AP, plans for putting an oil squeeze on the West sparked a debate at the foreign ministers' meeting Sunday.

A conference spokesman reported that "some delegates raised certain views on the recommendations of the Baghdad conference and these now will be put forward to the Arab summit conference for decisions."

FLOSY Refuses To Meet Shalizi

CAIRO, Aug. 28, (DPA).—Representatives of the Front for Liberation of Occupied Southern Yemen (FLOSY) have refused to meet Abdul Sattar Shalizi, a member of the UN commission on Aden, who arrived in Cairo from Geneva Saturday, informed Arab sources said yesterday.

The sources added the FLOSY representatives in Cairo, however, had contacted their headquarters in Taiz, Yemen, for further instructions.

FLOSY had earlier announced it was boycotting the commission's current meetings in Geneva with various Arab political groups.

The commission decided to dispatch Shalizi, the Afghan representative on the commission, to Cairo for talks with FLOSY and Cairo officials.

World Finance Takes Biggest Step Since Creation Of IMF

LONDON, Aug. 28 (Reuter).—World finance has just taken its most significant step since the creation of the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) over 20 years ago. United States Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler said Sunday.

He said a draft plan agreed Saturday night by finance ministers of the 10 richest western bloc nations made the day one of the great dates in the history of international finance.

The draft plan, still to go before the 106-nation I.M.F., would provide dynamic growth in the world's money reserves by providing an addition to traditional reserves such as gold, sterling and dollars, he told a press conference here.

He believed the odds were in favour of the I.M.F., accepting the plan at its annual meeting in Rio de Janeiro next month.

Fowler represented the nations known as the "group of 10."

They are the United States, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Holland, Italy, Japan, Sweden, West Germany.

An official communique said their plan was for the establishment of special drawing rights from the I.M.F. to supplement existing reserve assets when the need arose.

The Fund would decide by an 85 per cent vote of the total voting power when this should take place.

Fowler said the first sentence of the draft plan's introduction read: "The facility described in this outline is intended to meet the need as and when it arises, for a supplement to existing reserve assets."

He could not disclose actual details of the plan. But he said there was no intention for the new system to replace gold, sterling or dollars.

US Bombs Kill 11 S. Viet Policemen

SAIGON, Aug. 28, (Reuter).—Heavy American B-52 bombers raiding in the demilitarised zone have accidentally killed 11 South Vietnamese policemen, according to reports reaching the U.S. Command here.

A spokesman said an investigation was being held into the incident, reported to have occurred on August 21. South Vietnam maintains police guards in the buffer strip.

Preliminary results of the investigation had shown all bombs from the eight-engine jets fell on their target in the southern half of the zone, the spokesman said.

Vietnamese police sources in the northern city of Da Nang said according to their reports five policemen were killed and 10 wounded.

They said bombs from the B-52s fell on or near the Trupung Luong police post on the main Highway 1 which runs through the zone to the North Vietnamese border.

Viet Cong Make Seven Mortar Attacks, Kill 46 In Delta Town

SAIGON, Aug. 28 (Reuter).—Viet Cong guerrillas yesterday launched seven almost simultaneous mortar attacks from one end of South Vietnam to the other and in one of them killed 46 people.

A government military spokesman described the series of attacks as among the most wide-ranging and intensive in memory.

The bombardments ranged from the former imperial capital of Hue, 400 miles northeast of here, to the Mekong delta administrative capital of Can Tho, 75 miles southwest of Saigon.

In Can Tho 46 people were killed and 181 wounded under a 80-minute barrage of 82 mm, mortar and 75 mm, recoilless cannon fire, most of which fell among homes of the city's 118,000 inhabitants.

The dead included 10 government troops and the wounded four American servicemen hit when four rounds fell into the local U.S. military headquarters compound.

American aircraft and helicopter gunships strafed the Viet Cong's firing positions during the attack and later several battalions of government troops swept through the area.

A government military spokesman said they found about 100 empty mortar cases and located six firing positions, but the guns had been removed.

In the other six attacks one U.S. serviceman was killed and 18 wounded. Fourteen South Vietnamese civilians were wounded while casualties among government military personnel were described as "light to moderate".

The seven bombardments bore out predictions by American military commanders that during the current lull in ground fighting the Viet Cong would step up their attacks on base areas.

Lt. Col. Phan Ba Hoa, chief of Phong Dinh province in which Can Tho is located, said he believed the attack there was aimed at the headquarters buildings of the U.S. Command, the province administration and a river assault group.

But most of the rounds went astray and more than half the casualties were women and children, he said.

Speaking from the city by telephone, the province chief said he had complained to Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky of what he called "indiscriminate firing" by American troops during the attack.

He said he had reports that as shells exploded across the city American troops shot two South Vietnamese soldiers.

In the northernmost attack the Viet Cong lobbed about 10 mortar shells near a bridge in the centre of Hue, wounding a civilian, the government military spokesman said.

The shells fell about 20 yards short of the local headquarters compound of the U.S. Command.

At the same time main force Viet Cong troops stormed into Hoi An, a provincial capital 30 miles south of Hue, and attacked seven American and South Vietnamese military installations under cover of a heavy barrage of mortar and anti-tank rockets.

The Viet Cong killed an American and wounded 11. Meanwhile, American aircraft continued their bombardment of North Vietnam, but an Air Force F-4c10 was shot down by ground fire.

A U.S. military spokesman said the total of American planes lost over North Vietnam since bombing began in August, 1965, is now 662.

18 Countries Give India \$ 9.7 Billion

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28, (AP).—India has received foreign aid from 18 countries totalling \$9,739,400,000 up to the end of March this year, a Finance Ministry statement said Sunday.

The United States tops the list with \$3,040,000,000 and the Soviet Union is next with \$1,361,500,000.

West Germany ranks third with \$1,000,000,000. Britain is fourth with \$865.2 million.

Japan has given \$408 million. The World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association, together gave India \$1,009,000,000.

Ky Says Civilian May Be Premier

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, (Reuter).—South Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky said yesterday that a civilian Prime Minister will be appointed in South Vietnam if he and his running mate, Nguyen Van Thieu, win next month's elections.

In a recorded television interview he declined, however, to say who might get the post.

The Premier told his American audience that he was pledged to banish corruption and injustice from his country and to bringing a new life, a new society and justice to the people.

He made several other campaign promises in the interview. He said there would be a crackdown on draft dodgers and a general upgrading of South Vietnam's military forces.

He dismissed charges of election rigging and fraud made by his opponents as "campaign tactics."

"I can assure you," he declared, "that there is no interest for me to organise a rigged election."

Bitter charges between opposing candidates were a "normal thing" in an election and would be forgotten afterwards, he said. "So, I don't think criticism during this period of the campaign will prevent us from coming together after the election."

He said that in the event of any "discrepancies" occurring in the election he would be willing to make immediate corrections.

US Congress To Set Up Commission For Micronesia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, (Reuter).—U.S. President Johnson has proposed to congress the creation of a commission to consider the future status of the 93,000 people living in the Micronesian islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Micronesia consists of three major archipelagoes—the Carolines, the Marianas and the Marshalls.

It comprises 2,141 islands scattered across 3,000,000 square miles (about 8,000 sq. km) of the Pacific, but their total land area is only 700 square miles (1,810 sq. km).

The U.S. was given trusteeship over the area in 1947 by the United Nations after the World War II defeat of the Japanese, who formerly held a mandate over the territory.

The proposed commission will consult the people on whether they desire independence or continued association with the United States. Congress is not expected to act on the President's request until early next year.

Johnson proposed last Monday that Congress appoint eight members to serve on the commission. The President would appoint another eight members and a chairman.

Language Riots Kill 55 in Indian State

RANCHI, Bihar State, India, Aug. 28, (Reuter).—Fifty-five people have been killed and 106 injured in four days of language riots here, Police Minister Ramanand Tewary said Saturday.

A curfew was imposed for the second time Saturday night after large quantities of daggers, swords and spears were seized.

The riots began after what an official spokesman termed a highly provocative leaflet was distributed against a proposal to introduce Urdu as the second official language of the state. Hindi is Bihar's official language.

Bullfighter Killed

MADRID, Aug. 28, (Reuter).—A bullfighter was killed and another critically injured yesterday at the annual fiesta in San Sebastian de Los Kreyves near here.

Forty-year-old Spanish amateur matador Manuel Baz Pastrollo, father of a large family, was tossed and gored to death when he leapt into the bull ring during the free-for-all which climaxes the fiesta.

The second victim, one of Spain's daring young matadors, Manuel Alvarez, nicknamed "The Bullet," was in hospital here last night hovering between life and death after a bull's horns ripped into his right thigh, gashing the femoral artery.

During the fiesta bulls are let loose in the streets pursuing boys and men.

ZAMBIA DENIES RHODESIAN CHARGE

LUSAKA, Aug. 28, (Reuter).—The Zambian government denied last night that it was helping nationalist guerrillas in Rhodesia.

But a government spokesman added that a violent reaction from the masses against oppression, such as was being witnessed now, was the price of peace in the breakaway state.

The statement followed a warning last Friday by Rhodesia's rebel deputy premier, John Wrathall, that steps might be taken against Zambia if she continued to harbour and shelter guerrillas.

His statement, which quoted a spokesman for President Kenneth Kaunda, said the total liberation of

Africa was a fundamental principle of Zambian policy declared at independence.

According to an AP report from Salisbury a number of African terrorists fleeing from battles with Rhodesia security forces in the last few days were seriously wounded. The Rhodesian government claimed Sunday.

This was confirmed by the discovery Saturday of the body of another terrorist, increasing the number of terrorists killed in the last two weeks to 24, the government declared.

On Saturday it was announced 26 terrorists were captured. "Further arrests were made Saturday night," the government said.

"It has been established that the dead terrorist found Saturday was a member of the South African National Congress (ANC) as have been the large majority of those captured or killed," the statement said.

The ANC is a banned organisation in South Africa.

The fleeing terrorists "appear to be short of supplies and are avoiding local tribesmen," the statement said.

Two of those captured were taken at a kraal (small African settlement) after local Africans had formed security forces, the government said.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

None but himself can be his
Time has touched me gently in his
race.

—John Dryden

Rebellion Against A Rebellion

The situation in Rhodesia has turned from one of endless debates with seemingly no results to a military outbreak which may mean a long civil war ahead. Now that the issue has moved from futile conferences to military action, the rest of the world cannot remain a spectator.

During the past week, planes of the illegal regime of Ian Smith bombarded nationalist fighters in the western region. The fact that planes have been used to support infantry in the war shows that the situation is serious and the nationalist uprising on a large scale. The extent of damage is not known, but undoubtedly the bombardment must have caused civilian casualties. There is every possibility that the Ian Smith government bombarded innocent villages and towns, where Africans live, in the name of "quenching rebellion." What is interesting is that the nationalists' struggle for equality with white in Rhodesia has been termed "rebellion" by the Ian Smith regime which is itself a rebel government. And so this is a rebellion against a rebellion.

The war in Rhodesia undoubtedly marks the beginning of military troubles for Ian Smith. Though he has applied rude military tactics against the nationalists, it is undoubtedly a manifestation of great weakness. It is unusual to use jet planes and a large number of troops in the first hours of disturbances in a country. Smith's nervousness seems to be increasing with the deterioration of economic conditions in the country.

The immediate Salisbury reaction and the mounting of large-scale military operations will

increase the popularity of the nationalist movement and the demand for equality between the two races and hasten the downfall of the illegal regime in Rhodesia.

It is distressing that the Rhodesian government is trying to involve its Zambian neighbour in this nationalist demand for equality. The Zambian government has already denied that it is helping nationalist guerrillas in Rhodesia. The Zambian government rightly points out that it is only a violent reaction from the Rhodesian masses "against oppression."

One does not know to what extent the rebel Rhodesian government will follow up its charge against the Zambians and what measures it will adopt against neighbouring states. But John Wrathall, the rebel deputy prime minister, has said ominously that steps will be taken against Zambia "if she continues to harbour and shelter guerrillas."

If Ian Smith tries to attack Zambia on the pretext of that nation helping brother Africans, there is no doubt that the rebellion of a people against their illegal masters will take a new form and turn into international aggression. The danger is that South Africa may also intervene on the side of Ian Smith, and thus the sovereignty of a small nation would be in great jeopardy.

Before the bloodshed spreads and nations outside Rhodesia are involved, we hope that Britain will take the necessary measures to stop the Smith rebellion and put an end to the violence there, which is sure to increase day by day.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial making a number of suggestions on how future Jashen celebrations should be held. It said with each year that passes the festival grounds on the Chaman Huzori become more and more crowded. This results in traffic jams and delays for those who want to see the exhibition stands and attend cultural and sporting events.

Next year, the editorial went on, the Independence Day Celebrations will be held with special ceremonies and on a larger scale. It will be appropriate if certain changes are introduced in the years after next.

First of all, the editorial suggested, there should be one instead of seven days of holidays. The military parade and the students' marchpast should be held in the morning and afternoon the same day. The fireworks display should be held on the eve of Independence Day, it added.

Sports and games should not be confined to Jashen days. Efforts should be made to promote sports in the country on a year-round basis. Tournaments should be held among various teams in the country. Sporting events with foreign teams participating should also be held from time to time.

Ministries and various other organisations should open exhibition halls within their own premises and not only during Jashen days. These exhibitions should be open the year round and items produced by a particular organisation should be available for sale also throughout the year.

Acceptance of these suggestions, said the editorial, in addition to saving valuable time will also lead to a considerable saving of funds.

Another editorial in the same issue of the paper commented on the latest developments in Rhodesia. After giving the background story of white supremacy in that Central African country and mentioning the fact that the racist regime of Ian Smith unilaterally declared the country's independence from British rule in 1965, the editorial said last year a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London

recommended that Britain should use force to quell the illegal regime in Rhodesia. Britain refused to do so and instead said Smith will be taught a lesson through the imposition of sanctions.

The United Nations recommended economic sanctions, but, can, be seen, these sanctions failed to bring the Smith regime to its knees. The nationalist elements in Rhodesia

have now taken to guerrilla warfare in an attempt to put things right. However, the Smith regime is using most modern weapons against these nationalists, killing innocent men women and children. The editorial called on Britain to intervene and use stronger measures so that majority rule and democracy may return to that country before further blood is shed in vain.

The Mexican government has ordered a clampdown on *Girlie* magazines in its fight to wipe out pornography. Assistant Solicitor-General Luito Sanchez Vargas ordered the police to take legal action against the publisher of any magazine they regarded as pornographic. He also reminded them of laws banning "blue films" and distributing obscene literature by mail.

The publishers, editors and distributors of magazines found to be "offensive to public morals" face eight months' to five years' imprisonment and fines up to 101,000 pesos (about 280 sterling).

Pohitka of Belgrade expressed reservation regarding the news about the possibility of agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic, the two principal outside powers interested in Yemen.

The present efforts to find a compromise between Cairo and Riyadh are only two years away from the Jeddah agreement, which has never been implemented and has not even calmed down the civil war in Yemen," the daily said.

Nevertheless, the paper pointed out that chances for agreement are now greater than ever, in view of the fact that for the moment, the Arab countries' policy is "subject to a higher interest—the need to find a sure measure of unity in political struggle to liquidate the effects of the war" with Israel.

"And it is a just solution on Yemen that might give a symbolic and practical impetus to such unity," it said.

The Soviet government has passed two resolutions reminding old-fashioned bureaucrats that an economic reform has been introduced in the Soviet Union. One of the decrees, reported in the government newspaper *Izvestia*, complains of "serious cases of excessive administrative interference" in the work of enterprises that were supposed to have been granted economic independence under the nationwide economic reform.

Some plants, the decree said, were failing to carry out commitments according to direct contracts with other enterprises—also an innovation of the economic reform.

The new incentive scheme—giving bonuses to good workers—was not always being applied well either, the decree said.

The second decree said that officials were not keeping the newly established state wholesale prices and were establishing prices independently. This shortcoming must be eliminated, it said.

Izvestia hailed the new draft treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons as an "important forward step," and said credit for it must be shared by many nations, including the U.S.

The paper's commentator, V. A. Matveyev, making the first Soviet press assessment of the draft treaty, noted that it still contained an important blank spot—the key provision on international control. But he was optimistic that this could be agreed upon "without long procrastination."

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MAIWANDWAL'S JASHEN SPEECH

This is an unofficial translation of Prime Minister Maiwandwal's speech to the nation on August 25 on the occasion of independence anniversary of Afghanistan.

Dear countrymen:
On the occasion of the celebration of the beginning of the 49th year the country's independence I convey my own and my cabinet's congratulation to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen and the esteemed royal family and other countrymen, and pray for the soul of his late Majesty Mohammad Nader Shah and other martyrs to the cause of independence.

Looking at the steps taken during the last year on the road of the country's economic development under the guidance of His Majesty the King, two distinctions are discernible: the successful completion of the Second Five Year Plan and its results and the inauguration of the Third Plan and the new movement for progress and democracy.

The Second Five Year Plan was completed successfully with the ending of 1345, and some of the development projects were carried out before the time limit set on them.

The results achieved under the Second Plan in the fields of transportation and communications, education, rural development and other social services are worth mentioning. Production of important industrial items increased considerably in comparison with the previous five years. Some irrigation projects were completed in the course of the Plan period and surveys for and construction of a number of others begun.

An investment of Af. 25 billion was made on Second Plan projects. This is 64 per cent of what was first estimated. The basic factor for the limitation in the volume of investment was lack of financial resources and the extra time surveys and studies took for some of the projects.

With an expenditure of Af. 9.6 billion in the transportation and communication sector, which represents the largest field of investment, most of the important projects in this sphere were completed under the Second Plan.

Highway building in Afghanistan progressed with the special interest shown by His Majesty the King. The Kabul-Tourkham, Kabul-Jabal Seraj, the Jabul-Seraj-Doushi (via the Salang Tunnel), the Kabul-Kandahar, Spin Boldak-Kandahar and Herat-Tourkundi highways were constructed one after another and came under use.

At the end of the Second Five Year Plan surfaced roads amounted to 2,000 km, including 600 km of concrete roads. The Pule Khumri-Sheberghan and the Herat-Islam Qala roads, begun under the Second Five Year Plan, will be completed in the course of the Third Plan.

The completion of international and local airfields, construction of several important bridges, construction of a river port on the Amu, improvement and levelling of secondary roads are Second Plan achievements worth mentioning. They bring large indirect revenues which have a profound effect on the economic and social development of the areas served by these facilities.

These projects, which expedite transportation of goods and passengers and curb vehicle depreciation considerably, will also contribute greatly to national revenues.

Besides the construction of highways and other roads, the extension of other means of communications and establishment of some new ones are also worth mentioning.

It can be said that in the field of transportation and communications more than what the Plan envisaged was done.

Development efforts in the field of industries and mines are also considerable. In its efforts in this sphere the government had the advantage of special attention and instructions from His Majesty the King.

One third of the Second Plan investment was made in electricity, mining and industrial projects. As a result of this a number of productive establishments and power transmission and distribution systems were completed, and the Ghory cement factory, the prefabricated houses factory and the Pule Charkhi workshops were commissioned.

Development of irrigation requires prolonged and detailed studies. In the course of the Second Plan, a survey of water and soil resources was carried out and on the basis of these studies the Kokcha and Hari Rud irrigation projects will be implemented in the Third Plan period.

Important construction works in the Nangarhar canal area have been completed and cultivation of irrigated land has begun.

Improvement of irrigation systems, economic and engineering studies of land in various areas and preparation for irrigation of a part of the Helmand Valley and some other parts of the country have been accomplished. Other agricultural programmes such as training of personnel, agricultural research, propagation and introduction of improved seeds, popularisation of chemical fertiliser and campaigns against plant and animal diseases have been carried out under the appropriations made for the purpose.

Although agricultural production has increased, the increase has not been able to keep pace with the rise in population and consumption. Hence, in accordance with the instructions of His Majesty the King, expanded programmes for increasing agricultural production in general and wheat production in particular have been launched.

In the sphere of development of education and public health and other social services in the progress of which His Majesty the King has a special interest, around Af. 2 billion, which constitutes 8 per cent of the total investment, was spent.

In the field of education and its balanced development, to which His Majesty the King pays special attention, more than what was foreseen in the Plan was done. The number of village and primary schools in 1345 was more than 400,000 while in the Plan it was estimated at 346,000.

Likewise the student body of secondary and vocational schools and higher institutions of learning was more than what was foreseen in the Plan. Construction and equipping of new village, primary, secondary, vocational and high schools were carried out according to yearly plans and besides the appropriation made for these purposes through the state, the share of the people in performing these tasks is especially worth noting.

The shortage of teachers in different levels has been eliminated to a large extent by opening new teacher training colleges and expanding older institutions.

As a result of the launching of large projects employment has risen and the number of skilled workers and technicians has increased as a result of on-the-job and on-course training.

Maintaining the rate of employment and making use of skilled workers and technicians are among important questions which have been considered in future planning.

Preservation of public health is one of His Majesty's valued wishes and is of great importance in the social and economic development of the country. Health programmes were provided for in the Second Plan and, as far as technical and economic conditions permitted, implemented.

Thus hospitals now number 67. There were a 58 per cent increase in the number of hospital beds, a 62 per cent increase in the number of doctors, and a 130 per cent increase in other medical personnel. It is evident that despite these advances health facilities in our country are still inadequate and earnest and sufficient efforts are needed to achieve standards accepted for developing countries by international organisations.

The results achieved by and the response of the people to rural development programmes during the Second Plan were encouraging and this gave the government the strength to expand its activities in this sphere. In this period 39 new projects were opened in various parts of the country. The projects have started their activities in the fields of public health, education, agriculture and public services.

A shortage of personnel, especially medical personnel, has posed a problem in implementing rural development programmes. Owing to this, rural development projects have not been able to go into action fully in the first formative periods.

The implementation of regional development programmes began at the initiative of His Majesty the King in Pakhtia. For better utilisation of the natural resources of this area, development of the region, projects were drawn up and launched.

Although these projects are in their preliminary stages the results achieved were satisfactory. To organise construction and building in Kabul considering the expansion and renewal of the older parts of the city, a 25-year plan has been drawn up and is being gradually implemented under the instructions of His Majesty the King.

The prefabricated housing factory and the department of town building were launched for construction of houses and apartments and preparation of construction plans for provincial centres and important towns. Plans for the centres of

a number of provinces have been completed and city sites chosen.

Part of the drinking water project of Kabul was completed and the other part is under implementation. Surveys for provision of drinking water in some of the important cities have been completed and implementation of these projects will begin in the first stages of the Third Plan.

In the course of the Second Five Year Plan changes were made in the monetary and financial fields, with His Majesty showing great interest in a speedy increase of investment in the public sector. Provision of necessary funds for investment and maintenance expenditures are important questions in planning. Due to the limitation of financial resources inside the country we used foreign assistance to finance the greater part of the needs of development projects.

This assistance, given to Afghanistan in the form of grant-in-aid during the Second Plan, totalled \$463,000,000, which is more than twice what was received in the First Plan and is nearly 66 per cent of the \$703,000,000 predicted. It is worth mentioning that foreign assistance already promised totalling nearly \$200,000,000 remains unused because some of the projects could not be implemented for technical reasons. It is proposed to use these funds in the Third Plan period.

In the Second Plan period, financial and monetary questions were under study nearly every year, and necessary measures for increasing state revenues and reforming the financing system studied and implemented as far as possible.

With the promulgation of the new income tax law, changes were made in direct taxation. With reforms in land taxes and collection of dues, export and import duties, changes were made in indirect taxation. These measures resulted in an increase of the state's local revenues and relatively balanced the budget for the period.

Nearly 85 per cent of the estimates of local revenues for the Second Five Year Plan period were realised. Local revenues during the five years amounted to Af. 15.8 billion, which is twice the local revenues of the First Plan period. State expenditure during the Second Plan period also increased considerably. Besides this, a large proportion of it was invested in development projects. Regular expenditure also increased.

The increase in expenditure in the fields of social services, transportation and communications, and economic development has become faster and reforms were brought in the preparation of the budget in line with monetary and financial policies.

The banking system of the country did not remain outside the sphere of these changes. The volume of credit given by banks for the development of trade, establishment of industries and formation of local organisations increased. The operations of the Central Bank and the Commercial Bank expanded; the bases were laid to form an Industrial Bank and reorganise the Agricultural Bank. It is hoped that these banks will take far-reaching steps for the development of industry and agriculture in the Third Five Year Plan.

Local and foreign trade, as a result of changes brought in the economy of the country under the direction of His Majesty the King, expanded during the Second Plan. Foreign trade during the five years in comparison to the previous five years of the First Plan increased 26 per cent. As a result of the establishment of lines of communication and the coming into existence of new markets in cities and towns, a large amount of agricultural products and other commodities entered the flow of commerce.

Nevertheless, Afghanistan's foreign trade, due to the limitation of exports to traditional agricultural commodities, did not develop as desired. Important aspects of developing exports which need new measures and studies, are being examined to increase revenues and diversify present export items. New projects for sorting and packing fruit and casings and the Karakul Institute were launched during the Second Plan for this purpose.

Extraction of natural gas, and conclusion of an export agreement with the Soviet Union are among the measures which are very important in increasing exports. Fixing of appropriate and encouraging rates for export commodities is also among the effective measures taken from time to time during the Second Plan.

As mentioned, the Second Plan ended successfully with the end of 1345 and the Third Plan in accordance with the policy and reform programme of the government, was launched at the beginning of this year and a new movement came into existence in the direction of progress and democracy.

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MAIWANDVAL OUTLINES LAST YEAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

(Contd. from page 2)

Here it is necessary to make a few remarks on the objectives of the Third Five Year Plan and the operations of last year, the final year of the Second Plan and the steps taken during the last several months under the patronage of His Majesty, our beloved Monarch, in the direction of development.

The objectives of the Third Plan, on the basis of the experience gained from the implementation of the First and Second Five Year Plans which were completed successfully under the guidance of His Majesty the King with due consideration to the wishes of the people, historical realities and the requirements of the times are based on the following principles:

1. Expediting and increasing agricultural production, particularly food, advancing consumer industries and industrial production, increasing national revenues and raising the rate of employment, which will lead the country nearer the ultimate target of development and self-sufficiency.
2. Balanced development of education, and speedy movement towards it through popularisation of primary education in all parts of the country.
3. Similarly higher and vocational training will be expanded in order to overcome the shortage of technical and administrative personnel in various economic and social fields.
4. Efforts will be made to distribute national revenues and ensure balanced economic well-being, taking into consideration the principle of social justice.
5. The balance of payments will be improved through increased exports and limitation of imports of consumer goods.
6. Favourable grounds will be provided for increasing national savings to strengthen the nation's economic status.
7. Efforts will be made to encourage the private sector to launch self-liquidating agricultural and industrial projects.
8. Publicity programmes will be strengthened with a view to attracting greater cooperation from the people in the implementation of development programmes.
9. The principle of balance will be taken into consideration in the procurement and expansion of public health facilities.
10. Economic activities will be gradually expanded in economically less developed parts of the country.

During the past several months a number of effective steps based on previous experience have been taken for the realisation of the aforementioned aims.

Sixty per cent of the 1965 budget had been allocated to development affairs, of which 26.9 per cent was spent in the field of mines and industries, 21.7 per cent in the field of agriculture and irrigation, 20.4 per cent on transport and communications and the rest on the development of education, social services, etc. During 1965 special attention was paid to increasing production, especially of agricultural commodities. In spite of this, work on other projects progressed according to the programme and a number of big communication, power and industrial projects were completed and commissioned.

MINES AND INDUSTRIES

The bulk of state expenditure in the field of mines and industries last year went to power projects, extension of power grids and related installations and the utilisation of natural gas in the North. As a result, the hydroelectric projects of Naghlu and Mahipar were completed. Power lines from these two stations to Kabul were extended and a portion of the power distribution grid has been completed. Work is continuing on the installation of diesel generators, improvement of present distribution grids and establishment of new grids in the capitals of certain provinces. In order to bring about greater harmony and coordination in the production and distribution of electricity and to make better use of this important source of energy in other fields and on the basis of the government's philosophy, the power production was nationalised and the Electric Power Co. started work in 1965 with a new status as Afghan Electricity Institute.

Work is progressing rapidly on the extension of pipes for the export of natural gas to the Soviet Union and on the gas processing plant in the North. Work on laying pipes and on the gas wells has reached its final stages. It is hoped that by the middle of 1966 export of gas to the Soviet Union will begin.

Work is about to begin on the chemical fertiliser plant and the thermal power station using natural gas. Work has already begun on a number of essential buildings for the construction of the real plant.

Prospecting for additional deposits of gas and petroleum is in progress according to the programme. During 1965, 20,460 metres of wells were drilled. We note with delight that the participation of Afghan experts and

personnel in these projects is constantly increasing.

There was a marked increase in the production of cement, coal and other minerals. Surveys for new mineral resources have been going on according to the programme and the preparation of an economic and technical report has been undertaken for the establishment of an iron smelting plant this year.

A large workshop in Pule Charikhi, which will be used for defence purposes, has been opened. The completion of this workshop is not only of importance for defence but also of economic importance in general, saving the country considerable amounts of foreign exchange.

The opening of a carpentry shop in Asadabad in Kunar province, the oil extraction plant in Hazrate Emam, the new cotton plant in Herat, the expansion of the Gulbaha textile mills and the Baghlan sugar manufacturing plant are among the achievements made during 1965. In the field of mineral survey, the discovery of a gold mine in Zarkashan and the commencement of studies for the exploitation of this mine are worth mentioning.

The new private investment law was drafted in 1965. Due to the requirements of the times and the urgent need for the development of productive industries, the law provides encouragement for local and foreign investors and provides additional facilities for the promotion of private investment. Fortunately, the government's endeavour in the development of industries has been welcomed by the people. In 1965 and in the beginning of the current year a number of local and foreign investors have shown their readiness to establish various consumer industries and work has been started on a number of industrial projects at the initiative or with the participation of the private sector. The textile plants in Balkh and Kabul, the vegetable oil plant in Balkh and a number of smaller industries are examples of this.

The establishment and expansion of a number of industrial plants launched through state enterprises and private initiative during the Second Plan has led to an increase in the production of consumer goods. The establishment of an industrial bank and the people's readiness to participate in it as also the interest shown by foreign and international finance organisations to strengthen the bank constitute another effective step toward the promotion of industry. A survey of small industries and trades has been made in the provinces during 1965 and a five-year programme has been drawn up for the development of such industries.

A preliminary survey for the Kajaki hydroelectric plant has been completed. Work on the construction of this plant is expected to begin during the Third Five Year Plan. Notable changes have been effected in industrial and mineral production as a result of the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan and present efforts. Compared to 1964, in 1965 sugar production increased 48 per cent, cotton textiles 109 per cent, rayon 172 per cent, woollens 213 per cent, cement 254 per cent, electricity 67 per cent, coal 129 per cent, salt 12 per cent, lapis lazuli 242 per cent.

The development of agriculture in the current Afghan year, 1346, is second on the priority list. More funds have been allotted to the construction of big and small irrigation projects. Expansion of grain productivity, agricultural research, eradication of plant and animal projects are the most important activities in this field.

In the Nangarhar valley, of the state farms' 32,000 hectares of land about 4,000 hectares has been prepared for cultivation and is now being used. Work on levelling and preparing new land for mechanised farms is continuing.

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Necessary measures have been taken to level and bring under cultivation new land outside the state farms. The results obtained from the Nangarhar Valley development project are successful.

The construction of the head-works of the Sardeh dam has been completed, preliminary work has begun on an irrigation network in an area of 15,000 hectares of land. This area, because it is suitable for the cultivation of every kind of grain, will play an effective role in augmenting production, including that of foodgrains. Small irrigation projects such as Khwaja Kohistan, Kelagal, Bakhtiaran, Shahrawan, the Ingeel, Joy and Kioshtar canals in Herat, and canals in the provinces of Ur-

zgan, the Kama canal in Nangarhar, the Khoran canal in Kapisa, the Altibolak canal in Farjib, and some canals in Kunduz are among those on which work has commenced in 1965. Work on projects started in 1964 is progressing rapidly. These projects, which need limited capital investment are being implemented with the participation of the people and farmers, are among those short-term self-liquidating agricultural projects which have attracted the attention of the state in recent years. Priority is given to the construction of projects which have good economic and technical possibilities.

Last year, that is 1965, due to a relative shortage of foodgrains and the increasing need of the country for foodstuffs, a contingency programme was undertaken.

With the import of wheat from abroad the supply within the country was kept up and also some wheat and other grains were rushed to areas where a shortage was being felt. These supplies were sold to the people at reasonable prices. With this measure consumer needs were satisfied, but expenses were imposed on the state's budget. Under the emergency wheat programme agricultural machinery such as tractors and water pumps was imported to increase agricultural productivity. Quantities of seed and fertiliser were imported and utilised to increase wheat production and to improve wheat seed. The results were satisfactory. Research at experimental farms and domestic and foreign seeds to provide improved seed, organisation of model agricultural plantations for demonstration, popularisation of chemical fertiliser and provision of cleaned wheat seed for planting are important components of the emergency wheat programme.

As a suitable price will encourage producers and will prove effective, in addition to the programme a new regulation for the purchase of wheat, the aim of which is to pay better prices at the appropriate time to farmers, has been prepared and is now in force.

Last year, due to the shortage of rain, a shortage of animal feed was felt in some areas of the country. The government then sent oil cakes to the needy areas.

Other agriculture and irrigation development projects, which consist of improving and increasing vegetation and livestock, eradicating plant and animal pests and expanding forestry and livestock, are proceeding in accordance with the prepared programme.

It must be mentioned that despite greater activity and development in this field, agricultural production in 1965 was not satisfactory and caused a relative shortage of foodgrains and a decrease in production of plants using agricultural raw materials. It is hoped that as a result of the implementation of the emergency programmes and the offer of fair prices, the attention of farmers will be attracted more towards their land and utilisation of new land brought under irrigation, raising agricultural production and making our country, in the next few years, self-sufficient in foodgrains.

The development of the Helmand, Arghandab and Pakhtia areas is regulated under regional programmes. More research and construction will be needed to prepare for cultivation the land brought under irrigation in the Helmand and Arghandab areas by the completion of dams and canals. A regular programme to implement these new measures has been prepared. Under this programme 8,000 hectares of land has been covered by an engineering survey. Following this, levelling of land and construction of subsidiary canals will be carried out. The survey of land has been underway since 1965 and it is expected that construction work will begin this year. This measure will make it possible to realise the objectives of the huge state investment in the Helmand and Arghandab valleys.

Expansion of electric and industrial production in this area has also been considered. Improvement of the present electric power station in Kandahar and Grishk and preliminary work for the installation of two diesel generators for Kandahar and construction of a 33,000 kw. hydro-electric station in Kajaki have been undertaken.

A study is being considered for the construction of several industrial plants, revival of the Kandahar Fruit Co. and expansion of the wool company there.

Work on the forestry project, which is the first step for the development of the Pakhtia region, has commenced. In 1965 some buildings necessary for the work of experts and installation of equipment were completed and roads to connect forest

areas have been laid. Demonstrations have been held for better utilisation of forests in one centre.

Agriculture and irrigation projects, which include distribution of improved wheat seed, popularisation of fertilisers, construction of demonstration farms and building of small dams have been under implementation since 1965. The enthusiastic reception of the people of Pakhtia for the development projects and their successful implementation makes us increasingly hopeful about the economic development of the region.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

Activity in the field of transportation and communications is third on the priority list. Construction work on the Pule Khumri-Sheberghan, Herat-Islam Qala and Kabul-Pule Alam roads is continuing on the top of the list. The Doshi-Sherkhan Baudar highway was completed and inaugurated. With the inauguration of this highway, which links the northern and southern parts of the country through the Salang, an important chain in the highway network has been completed. Surfacing and asphaltting of these roads are continuing satisfactorily.

In addition, some big and small bridges have been constructed and work on improving secondary roads and maintenance of the highways has been successful. Completion of some local airports, establishment of communications and meteorology stations and completion of important work at Bagram airport and construction of ancillary buildings at the international airports have been carried out in accordance with the prepared programme.

In 1965, to link the farflung areas of the country with important centres through aerial transport, a project was approved according to which small airports are to be constructed in remote areas and cheap transport provided to people and goods in small planes. It is expected that a part of this project will be implemented in the first years of the Third Plan and if the results are promising the projects will be expanded.

In the area of communications the progress achieved was as planned. The new Kabul, Herat and Mazare Sharif telephone exchanges are near completion and work on a channel system between Kabul, Kunduz, Farah and Islam Qala is progressing. Students have started their studies in the communications training centre.

INFORMATION AND CULTURE

The important information and culture projects include the inauguration of the 100 kw medium-wave and 100 kw short-wave transmitters for the new studio of Radio Afghanistan, labs for Afghan Film and the well-equipped Government Press. In various fields of information and culture, such as the radio, newspapers, and arts activities have expanded considerably. This will help enlighten the people, attract their cooperation and accelerate economic and social development.

EDUCATION

In 1965, education, public health, rural development and other social services attracted the increasing attention of the state under the instructions of His Majesty. Popularisation of educational and public health programmes for the balanced development of all the regions of the country formed the main point of the government's policy. With the opening of new schools the number of primary, village and secondary schools has increased and, in relation to that, the number of enrolled students has increased.

Improvement of educational standards has also been taken into consideration. Holding of seminars to improve the standard of teachers was among the measures undertaken for this purpose. The need of the country for trained personnel will be met by the programme. There has been a considerable increase in the volume of investment and normal expenses of the Ministry of Education and its affiliated institutes in 1965 in comparison with the previous year.

Designs for the construction of seven vocational schools in Kabul, Kunduz and Herat have been completed. Construction of the Polytechnic Institute is progressing apace and in the academic year 1966 some buildings have been utilised and the first group of students enrolled. Work on the Afghan Institute of Technology, which began in 1965, is progressing fast, and it is expected that by the academic year 1967 it will be ready. Work on the teachers' academies in the provinces has also made considerable progress.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health programmes have expanded in various fields

and the construction of some civil hospitals in the provinces has been completed and the buildings are in use. Some hospitals in the provinces have been equipped with new X-ray and lab facilities. Health caravans have started work. Because of the increasing population in the capital and some important cities, and increasing numbers seeking medical attention, some measures have been adopted for the expansion of medical institutions. Plans for a dental clinic, a polyclinic, and a new maternity hospital in Kabul have been completed, and the foundation for a children's hospital has been laid. Work on a number of provincial hospitals has also begun.

Last year the government completed some of its projects in the field of preventive and curative medicine, reports on which have been published in the newspapers from time to time.

FOREIGN POLICY

The foreign policy of Afghanistan has been pursued in accordance with the policy of the government with due consideration to the principle of nonalignment and independent cooperation, reliance upon the equal rights of nations for the preservation of the independence, respect and dignity of the country. Afghanistan has continued faithfully its cooperation with the countries of the world for the strengthening of peace, independence and the progress of man.

Since last Jashen till now several leaders from friendly countries have visited Afghanistan. His Excellency Mikhail Iremov, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, H.E. Heinrich Luebeck, the President of Federal Republic of Germany, H.E. Nikolai Podgorny, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, were received in our country by US.

Their Majesties the King and the Queen paid an official visit to India and an unofficial visit to Pakistan.

I paid visits to our brotherly nations, the United Arab Republic and Turkey, and in the spring of this year, visited the United States and France. All these visits have been fruitful in strengthening the ties of good-will between Afghanistan and friendly countries and in explaining Afghanistan's stand on matters of interest.

Similarly, in the spring of this year, I visited the United Nations, and later received H.E. the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kabul. Afghanistan's respect for the Charter of the United Nations and the application of the ideas of that organisation for international cooperation and strengthening of world peace was one again emphasised.

Afghanistan manifested its historical role as the geographical centre of the region. During the year some regional economic and cultural gatherings, including the meeting of the coordinating committee of the Asian Highway, were held in Kabul, which clearly showed the importance of our nation in its position at the economic and cultural crossroads in this part of Asia. Our efforts for the creation of better relations in the region continue.

We believe that the completion of the highways in Afghanistan will provide better commercial and transit links with neighbouring countries and they will once again make our country the pivot of economic and cultural movements in this region of Asia.

The oppressive aggression of Israel against our Arab brothers has caused deep anxiety for the nation and government of Afghanistan and all peace-loving, friendly nations. Afghanistan firmly expressed its full support for the stand of our Arab brothers. I, accompanied by the foreign minister, participated in the emergency sessions of the UN General Assembly. During this session, we got the opportunity to meet the leaders of the Arab nations, and also the leaders of some other friendly countries.

Afghanistan and some other nonaligned nations of Asia and Africa demanded that the aggressive forces of Israel should immediately and unconditionally withdraw to the positions they held before June 5, 1967, and the Security Council should seek the solution of some other aspects of the Middle East problem, including the legal, political and humanitarian. This proposal of Afghanistan and other countries of Africa and Asia unfortunately did not receive a two-thirds majority because some Western countries and Latin American nations made conditional upon the acceptance by the Arab nations of the results of the 1948 aggression of Israel. Of course, this policy also did not get the required two-thirds backing. Unfortunately, this difference between the two groups of nations resulted in that no resolution was passed on the withdrawal of the aggressive forces of Israel from the newly occupied Arab lands.

(Continued on page 4)

Stand On Pashtoonistan Reiterated

(Contd. from page 3) tory settlement for all parties concerned.

The people and government of Afghanistan are sure that unless Israel's aggression is vacated unconditionally none of the political, legal or humanitarian aspects of the problems of the Middle East will be solved. Attempts to reap the fruits of aggression will not benefit any nation.

The continuation of the war in Southeast Asia is threatening world peace without ending the war, the people of Vietnam will not attain peace and unity and will not be given the right to self-determination. The government of Afghanistan is sure that without ending the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, peace talks cannot commence. We hope that world peace will be saved from the danger of the continuation and expansion of the war in Southeast Asia, and in this way the possibilities will be provided for understanding between all the nations of the world inside and outside the UN, for disarmament and cooperation in the interests of peace.

PASHTOONISTAN

Afghanistan continues its full support for the unceasing struggle of our issue, the Prime Minister said: Afghanistan continues its full support for the unceasing struggle of our Pashtoonistan brethren for ensuring them the undeniable right to self-determination. The Pashtoonistan demand, which relies on major historical, geographical, human and political reasons, is the only basic question in our relations with Pakistan and has a profound effect on the course of events in this part of the world. Some people in Pakistan think that the Pashtoonistan issue has come up because basically the formation of Pakistan was unnatural and cannot survive. These again say that Pakistan as a country with its possibilities for progress, is a cause of envy and hence the Pashtoonistan issue has been created as a possible hurdle on its path. This manner of thinking portrays logical contradiction and dichotomy in thinking, and even the people of Pakistan take such reasoning to be fabricated and a publicity stunt and will not accept it.

The people of Pakistan know that the people of Pashtoonistan, in the course of one century of struggle against colonialism, in the light of which the independence of the Indian subcontinent was attained, made sacrifices for independence. They did not make this sacrifice and struggle so that their destiny should be resolved without their own free will being ascertained by colonialists or those claiming to be their inheritors.

Some circles in Pakistan think that the Pashtoonistan issue is anachronistic with the requirements of the times and henceforth the destinies of nations cannot be decided on the basis of past history. These circles are very wrong and do not know that the characteristic of the present era is that it is not possible for a foreign people to forcibly subjugate peoples with their own history, language, traditions and culture and determination to express their personality and make them part of another nation, without reference to their own free will.

These circles in Pakistan interpret Afghanistan's backing of the right of self-determination for the people of Pashtoonistan as a kind of expansionism and irredentism. They refuse to accept the fact that Afghanistan and the people of Pashtoonistan have the same past.

Afghanistan has stated time and again, the demand of independence of the people of Pashtoonistan is their own. The people of Pashtoonistan, following the withdrawal of the colonial forces, found themselves confronted with new forces and resolved to continue their struggle to achieve the right of self-determination. Afghanistan in view of the historical and social ties with Pashtoonistan, has backed this demand of theirs and will continue to do so.

Some circles in Pakistan, attempting to confuse the issue, say Afghanistan has never stated its stand clearly. But Afghanistan's stand has always been clear and distinct.

We support the demand of the people of Pashtoonistan for the right of self-determination. We have said on many occasions, and here we say again, that we support the demand of the people of Pashtoonistan for self-determination.

We believe that the Pashtoonistan issue can be solved only through ascertaining the wishes of their leaders and intellectuals, progressive elements, and whatever free decision they may reach will be a satisfactory

The circles in Pakistan which consider the Pashtoonistan issue as one born of enmity to Pakistan and not a real issue have selfish motives. These really do not wish Afghanistan and Pakistan success in settling this issue because they think that by this their own political views and political position will become shaky.

One of the important factors of interest and concern to Afghanistan and related to the Pashtoonistan issue is the desire for improvement of relations with Pakistan. Afghanistan has always wished that with a just settlement of Pashtoonistan issue relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan and cooperation between them would be expanded to the greatest possible extent. But Pakistan has not responded to this desire except with empty publicity and in practice has adopted a policy of hostility with Afghanistan. We remember the times of the denial of economic rights to Afghanistan, the transit blockade, hostile radio publicity and numerous sabotage and other actions and activities of subversion in Afghanistan.

Some circles in Pakistan think that with the force and might that Pakistan will acquire one day it can settle the Pashtoonistan issue. In reality they confess their own weakness with this murmuring and they ask for the support of the Pakistani people under false pretensions and they claim that at times when the government of Pakistan is weak Pashtoonistan claims gather momentum.

The weakness of the logic is conspicuous. We know that no force can suffocate the demands for the basic rights pertaining to the right of self-determination of a great mass of people. Before the formation of Pakistan a great colonial power could not put out this light either.

It is better that the Pakistani authorities pay heed to logic and historical realities, and seek their real consolidation in a just settlement of the Pashtoonistan issue and not in hostility and opposition to it.

The Afghan government has expressed its interest in the preservation of Pakistan and in difficult times for Pakistan has urged the people of Pashtoonistan to exercise patience and to wait for the results of its diplomatic activities. The Pashtoonistan issue is a major and grave one and involves the destiny of a large mass of people and no oscillation can occur in it.

The Pakistani authorities will commit a serious miscalculation if they overlook the real strength and logic of the movement and imagine by themselves variations in its momentum.

Some circles in Pakistan say that India was not partitioned on a racial basis and thus the Pashtoonistan issue cannot be considered. They are escaping from realities.

Pashtoonistan has never actually been a part of India, and so the conditions of India's partition should not apply to it. Due to this reason even the British government of India, following the partition of India, approached the people in a section of occupied Pashtoonistan for a vote, in a fake referendum. Some circles in Pakistan refer to this referendum as one ending the Pashtoonistan problem. While in this so called referendum the choice of self-determination was not given to the people and was rejected by the people of Pashtoonistan, at that same time. But to this day the Pashtoonistan continue their struggle, to acquire the right of self-determination, and this is the cause of differences between the people of Pashtoonistan and Pakistan and the basis of difference between Afghanistan and government of Pakistan.

Some circles in Pakistan are complacent, thinking that the Afghan government's preoccupation with the task of building a democratic and parliamentary life has diverted its attention from this issue.

This belief is contrary to the realities. Afghanistan's political movements and the statements of its government at home and abroad underline these realities in practice.

Afghanistan's firm stand in reiterating the right of self-determination for the Pashtoonistani people is indeed the manifestation of the deep concern of the entire Afghan nation.

All sectors of our people, including intellectuals, have constantly supported and will do so the firm stand of the government in this regard. Afghanistan, with the desire of creating good relations with Pakistan, has always considered the solution of the Pashtoonistan issue in accordance with the wishes of its people and leaders and intellectuals as the only basis for permanent friendship between Afghanistan and Pakistan and the strengthening of peace in the region as also the strengthening of Pakistan itself.

The government of Afghanistan has explained this fact in unmistakable terms during the visits of its leaders abroad as also during the visits of foreign leaders to Afghanistan and to the Pakistani authorities themselves. We hope that Pakistan's leaders, through a realistic approach to the Pashtoonistan

issue, of which they are fully aware, and by finding a just solution, will open the path for lasting peace in this region and permanent friendship between our countries. Otherwise the responsibilities for the consequences will rest upon themselves.

The drawing up and implementation of development plans is the only way to overcome backwardness and promote economic and social development. Developing nations will be able to remedy their backwardness only with such plans and through a quick and organised movement. Accelerating and organising such movements and activities need cooperation and sacrifices. We, like other developing nations, are in need of such basic measures, and cooperation and sacrifices from progressive youth in the country. We hope that the programmes and projects envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan will be implemented effectively.

The implementation of the Third Plan requires new financial resources inside the country and abroad. The tapping of additional internal sources of revenue requires more than anything else the promulgation of new laws and regulations. In this field the close cooperation of the executive and the legislature is the most important condition for our country's success on the path of progress, development of democracy and realisation of the people's aspirations.

Last year the fundamental lines of the government's philosophy were demarcated by the publication of the "philosophy of progressive democracy". The philosophic bases of this programme will be studied and regulated. This programme, which establishes the particulars of the principle of balance in the country's present conditions, is in fact a logical, meaningful blend of contradictory trends which constitute a social characteristic of a democratic, developing country.

This blend will be representative of the aspirations of Afghanistan's progressive youth taking into consideration local and international trends. Those who agree with this philosophy promise to cooperate with the government with full interest and earnestness. The government sincerely welcomes this cooperation in the advancement of the principle of progress in the country. In the government's view, cooperation and perseverance expected from civil servants in the execution of their duties will be the manifestation of the sincere fulfilment of the nation's affairs and will be carried out with conviction if such cooperation is coupled with samemindedness.

As regards those who carry out their duties not from the viewpoint of samemindedness with the government but as honest civil servants a favourable view exists. But the government will feel compelled to draw the attention of those who sabotage government work by inefficiency, negligence or inclination toward negative and destructive trends. This reaction will be purely of an administrative nature and will have no political overtone. We do not reject those who do not agree with our ideas, but we will deal with those who create obstacles to the unperturbed fulfilment of the nation's affairs and create deliberate obstacles and difficulties in the way of fulfilling our responsibilities on the basis of personal interest or as a gesture of sympathy with others in such a way that they cannot block the natural conduct of the nation's progress and social and economic affairs. The effect of negative moves is to create destructive obstacles to the natural progress of maintaining security and public order and the development of economic and social affairs of the country for which the government is responsible according to Article 92 of the Constitution.

We recall with pleasure the fact that relations between the government and Parliament in the field of parliamentary experience have been in full conformity with our wishes and we appreciate it. The spirit of criticism together with valid questions and presentation of alternative viewpoints with due consideration to the principle of balance, it was being noticed, was more vigorous. We are happy that Parliament scrutinised our actions in an uninhibited manner. We were also delighted that the progressive and moderate spirit of Parliament, which is desirous of strengthening progressive moves in the country, came out freely and with conviction in support of the government and did not allow our experiment with democracy or the economic progress of Afghanistan to fail as a result of devious political games.

The conscious Afghan youth take pride in themselves when they observe a progressive movement in the social, economic and political fields of their national life. The spirit of freedom, which is the motive force behind this progressive movement, is the guarantee of Afghanistan's future progress. Each year the positive change which appears in the evolutionary progress of this movement further strengthens the foundation of the love of freedom in the spirit and body of our society. And its delightful results water the roots of our people's national honour.

Next year the chivalrous Afghan nation will find themselves on the threshold of the second half century of their independence. The 50th independence anniversary of the country will be observed with special ceremonies in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the King. The government will make preparations for celebrating this festive occasion from now on. Exhibitions and cultural events representative of positive changes in the social, economic and cultural life of Afghanistan in the past half a century will be organised on a larger scale. Friendly countries will join in our festivities, participating in the golden jubilee of our independence. Friendly countries will be invited to take part in economic and cultural events and join us in the festivities marking the 50th anniversary of our independence.

Our people will witness cultural and economic expositions which are representative of the development and changes in the life of our people during the half century of their independence. It is my wish that our people, by observing the festive days of Jashen this year, will look forward under the guidance of our progressive and benevolent King to greater achievements by the time of the 50th year of our independence.

Long live the King, long live independence, democracy and progress.

Golf Diplomacy Fails To Reach Agreement

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 28. (Reuter)—Attempts to settle the impasse between Philippines and Malaysia on an anti-smuggling agreement with golf course diplomacy failed yesterday morning at least partly because of the unexpected illness of the mother of Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak.

But the Philippines delegation maintained an air of optimism. Tun Razak was supposed to join Philippines Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman and Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman on the golf course here Sunday but he arrived back late last night from the east coast where he had been visiting his ailing mother.

By the time he reached the course, Ramos had completed nine holes and returned to his hotel. A Philippines source said that Tun Razak arrived at the course after Ramos had gone.

Ramos, with Foreign Minister Thanat are both here for the conference of the association of South-east Asia (ASA) foreign ministers, which opens here today.

Ramos told Reuter he hoped to be able to solve the anti-smuggling agreement problem during his visit.

NOTICE

Due to the publication today of Prime Minister Maiwandwal's Jashen speech this week's women's page will appear on Wednesday.



Haji Qurban Ali, furrier, has recently returned home from the Federal Republic of Germany, where he received long and adequate training with the Badish Anlline and Sodefabriken, Ludwigshafen Rheln Orders for any karakul product, made to satisfy any taste, will be accepted.

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Kabul University has 1450 Marks offer from Heinemann for 100 kg. of water softener. Interested parties may submit their bids to Purchasing Office.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Thursday Aug. 31. 8. 30 P.M to 2.00 A.M.

GRAND DINNER TENNIS BALL

Under the patronage of HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan, with presentation of the trophies to the winners of the

OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MENU:

Tassette madrilene
Ragout fin au fromage gratine
Foulet saute "Manor House"
Riz pilay au peperoni
Salades.- Poire Belle Helene
Beverage "a la carte".

NOTICE:

Please make your reservation now, daily from 5 to 7 p.m. at the office of (Madame R. N. Zial) telephone: 21500.- FEES: For Members, inclusive Dinner: Afs. 100. For Guests: Inclusive Dinner: Afs. 200.

Closing date for reservations: Wednesday, August 30.

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INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Tuesday Aug. 29th. (12 to 2:00 P.M.)

"MEN'S LUNCHEON"

Guest speaker: Dr. H. Benham of The Asia Foundation. Reservation : 21500.

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Police Offer Rewards

SAIGON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Saigon police offered Monday large rewards for any person who kills or captures a Viet Cong terrorist in the coming week leading up to South Vietnam's presidential elections.

The rewards, ranging from 30,000 to 100,000 Vietnamese piasters (\$254 to \$46) were offered at a time when terrorism appeared on the increase. The authorities believe much of the terrorism is aimed at disrupting the forthcoming elections and intimidating voters.