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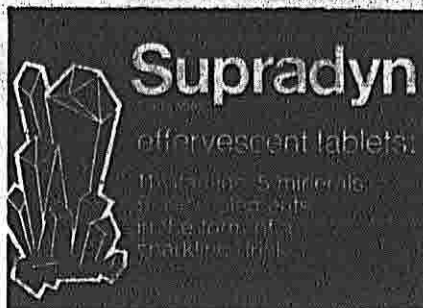
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THE KABULTIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



VOL. VII, NO. 39

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1968 (SAUR 17, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

FRENCH PREMIER ARRIVES FOR 4 DAY STATE VISIT

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou and Madame Pompidou arrived in Kabul today on an official four day visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi and Mrs. Etemadi.

Residents of Kabul warmly welcomed the Prime Minister's guests. As the French prime minister alighted from the plane he was received by Prime Minister and Mrs. Etemadi, the deputy prime minister, the minister of interior, Dr. Mohammad Anas, information and culture minister and host to the guests, ambassadors of both countries, president of protocol in the Foreign Ministry and President of the Women's Institute Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi.

After the two prime ministers introduced their colleagues to each other Etemadi and Pompidou reviewed a guard of honour and a band played national anthems of the two nations.

Following that Etemadi and Pompidou approached the crowds of people who came to the airport to welcome the French prime minister where a group of children presented flowers to Prime Minister and Madame Pompidou, and their companions.

Pompidou shook hands with

members of the cabinet, high ranking military and civil officials, members of the French embassy, and French nationals residing in Kabul.

Kabul residents and students waved flags and shouted "long live Franco-Afghan friendship."

Following the airport ceremonies Prime Minister and Mrs. Etemadi accompanied their guests to Chelsitoo Palace, where they will be staying during their visit and had coffee with them.

Pompidou is accompanied by Andre Bettencourt, secretary of state for foreign affairs; R. Vau- rs, Minister Plenipotentiary in charge of information, press and documentation services; G. Gaucher, minister plenipotentiary, technical councillor in the prime minister's cabinet; Bolle, assistant director for Asia and Oceania; Ph. Maulaud, director of cabinet of secretariat of state; J. Du Boisberranger, deputy director of protocol; Mme Simonne Servais, member of the Prime Ministry's secretariat; and J. Ph. Lecat, member of the prime minister's office.

Work On 100 Bed Children's Hospital Starts In June

By A Staff Writer

Work on the construction of a 100 bed hospital for children will start in Kabul in June. The 100 bed hospital whose foundation stone was laid by Indian President Dr. Zakir Husain who visited Kabul in 1966 when he was vice-president will be constructed next to Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital.

A team of Indian experts are expected to arrive here shortly to supervise the start of the construction work.

"The blueprints for the hospital have been completed and the preparations for building activities are ready," Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim, deputy minister of public health, said this morning.

India is providing Afghanistan with construction materials and hospital equipment and will meet their costs which are estimated to be about 10 million Indian rupees.

"The Public Health Ministry plans to complete the hospital in two years," Dr. Hakim said.

India will also help Afghanistan by training doctors and other staff members. Under an agreement reached between the two countries, 10 nurses and five doctors will be sent to India for further training.

Dr. Hakim said that all children's diseases will be treated and that the hospital will have in internal medicine, thoracic, psychiatric, eye, ear, nose, and throat and X-ray departments.

The hospital will be the first of its kind in the country. There are some mother and child care centres in Afghanistan, but so far there are no separate facilities for children.

Press Institute Wants War Reporters To Be Protected

ZURICH, May 7, (Reuters).

The International Press Institute has called on governments to recognise the non-combatant status of war correspondents following the "mindless killing" of four journalists in Vietnam yesterday.

The IPI, which exists to foster the freedom of the press, yesterday called for an international convention to protect journalists on dangerous missions.

The statement said: "The mindless killing of four newspaper correspondents in Vietnam has again drawn wide attention to the risk journalists run in order that the reading public shall have authentic information."

"The gathering of news in hazardous conditions has claimed an increasing number of victims among journalists of many nationalities and the International Press Institute strongly urged that journalists who see it as their duty to provide the public with first-hand information, are fulfilling a vital function and should be given recognition and protection."

"The institute wishes to draw the attention of governments and all parties engaged in war-like operations to the need for an international agreement which would give newsmen on dangerous missions at the least the protection of a universally recognised status."

"The appeals to press organisations of all political convictions to urge upon their governments the pressing need for recognition of journalists' non-combatant status, together with instructions to fighting units to respect this status."

More Violence On Israel-Jordan

Ceasefire Line

AMMAN, May 7, (AFP).—Shooting incidents took place at two points along the Israeli-Jordan ceasefire line Monday, according to a military spokesman in Amman.

Israeli troops opened fire on Jordanian farm workers near the Allenby bridge, the spokesman reported.

In the other incident, the Israelis reportedly opened fire south of Beisan near Al Majameh bridge at the northern end of the Jordan river valley.

There were no Jordanian casualties in either incident, the spokesman said.

Israel Undermines Council's Efforts: Malik

UNITED NATIONS, May 7, (Reuters).—The Israeli representative at the United Nations has made a bitter attack on Pakistan.

Ambassador Yusef Tekoah, during a debate on Jerusalem yesterday accused Pakistan of openly siding with the Arabs and supplying arms to terrorists.

Earlier, Pakistan's chief delegate, Agha Shahi, urged the Council to reaffirm last year's General Assembly resolution requesting Israel to rescind measures taken to alter the status of Jerusalem and to refrain from changing that status.

Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik said Israel was undermining Security Council efforts to achieve a political settlement in the Middle East.



Prime Minister Etemadi greets French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou at Kabul International Airport. Photo By Moqim, Kabul Times

U.S. Must Stand By Commitment To S. Vietnam During Talks: Harriman

NEW YORK, May 7, (Reuters).

Vietnam negotiator Averell Harriman said here that the United States must stand by its commitment to South Vietnam during preliminary peace talks due to open with Hanoi's representatives in Paris on Friday.

Harriman, who is leading the U.S. delegation to the talks, said last night that historians would argue and disagree on the wisdom of various actions that had brought the United States to the present war situation.

But "the United States now has a commitment on which it must make good," he declared at the annual Franklin D. Roosevelt birthday memorial award dinner here.

"In its simplest form, it is to permit the people of South Vietnam to decide their own future without outside interference."

The United States was embarking on the first stage of negotiations for a peaceful settlement and no one could foresee clearly the road ahead, he said.

"It is quite obvious, however, that patience will be required of the people of the United States as well as the negotiators," he said.

"This is a difficult posture for Americans at any time, and particularly during an election year. In addition, there must be flexibility in the manner we seek our goals."

"But, above all, we must have determination and firmness to achieve our fundamental objective."

Champs Elysees Site: U.S. REPORTED FRAMING "FLEXIBLE RESPONSE"

PARIS, May 7, (AFP).—Hanoi's and Washington's representatives in Paris yesterday afternoon separately visited the International Conference Centre proposed by the French government as the venue for the U.S.-North Vietnam talks due to open here Friday.

Conference centre itself, near the city's famous Champs Elysees avenue, the only sign of any unusual activity yesterday was when painters arrived to put up scaffolding and start redecorating the walls and ceilings.

Reuters adds: White House planning for Vietnam talks moved rapidly ahead today, with President Johnson's negotiators reported framing a "flexible response" strategy for their opening encounter with North Vietnamese emissaries in Paris, hopefully on Friday.

Officials said the U.S. had never entered a conference of such crucial importance so uncertain of the other side's intentions, with the order of business so open-ended, and the outcome so unpredictable.

Johnson was said to be personally involved at every stage of the advance planning for the preliminary peace talks, and will keep in constant touch with the American team once the long-sought bargaining session gets underway.

The President called his two negotiators, ambassador-at-large W. Averell Harriman and former Deputy Defence Secretary Cyrus R. Vance, to the White House with other key advisers yesterday to start working out U.S.

positions for all possible contingencies. More private conferences were expected today and tomorrow.

The American hope is that Hanoi's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, will reach the French capital in time to start talking on Friday. (Continued on page 4)

Saigon's National Police HQ Comes Under V.C. Fire

SAIGON, May 7, (Reuters).—Viet Cong guerrillas launched rocket attacks on Saigon's national police headquarters, main airport and central electricity plant yesterday morning, a South Vietnamese military spokesman reported.

Little damage was caused, but two people were injured at the electricity plant.

The guerrillas, who went into the third day of their offensive in the capital, attacked a government post in Cholon, the city's Chinese district. First reports did not list any casualties.

Viet Cong snipers fired periodical bursts of gunfire in the eighth district, close to the Chinese area.

A military post at Nha Be, three miles from the city centre, was shelled, the spokesman said.

A number of rockets were fired at the giant main airport Tan Son Nhut, which is also the headquarters of the military commander in South Vietnam Gen. William Westmoreland.

But much of the fighting which had gone on yesterday close to the airport, including a macabre battle round the tombstones of a French cemetery, died down as the night wore on.

The airport, a huge complex for American and South Vietnamese military aircraft and helicopters and for airlines, was closed yesterday afternoon to civil traffic after Viet Cong mortar and rocket attacks.

Military officials said fighting went on late into the night in rice paddy fields four miles west of the racecourse, which is on the outskirts of Saigon and about a mile from the airport.

Heavy shelling and rocket fire outside Saigon during the night continually rattled windows in the city centre.

As the 7 p.m.-7 a.m. curfew ended this morning people streamed to work in the quieter parts of the city although many must have been kept awake during the night by the sound of artillery. Schools were closed for the second day running.

Australia Will Import Carpets From Afghanistan

By A Staff Writer

Australia has agreed to permit the sale of Afghan carpets in her markets.

An understanding, reached at a high official level during deputy Minister of Planning Dr. Abdul Wahab Haider's recent trip to Canberra, now paves the way for the Afghan businessmen to export and sell their carpets in Australia.

Among others, Dr. Haider held talks with the Australian assistant secretary of trade and industry. The talks are in line with Australia's agreement at UNCTAD and other international conventions to abolish or lower tariffs on goods from developing nations.

"Australia has agreed to abolish the 12 per cent tax on the import of carpets from Afghanistan," said a source of the Ministry of Planning.

Australia has an annual \$2 million quota for the import of carpets. She has initially agreed to permit the import of carpets from Afghanistan up to a ceiling of \$300,000 annually.

Once Afghanistan showed the worth of her carpets the ceiling could be upped, he added.

"Since Australia is in the free trade area, there is no need to sign a formal written agreement," he said.

Afghan businessmen are now able to visit Australia on trade visas to study markets and start business, he said.

When asked whether Afghanistan could also export karakul pelts to Australia, the source said that "at present Australia imports karakul from countries to which we export."

"Australia wants to import only well tanned karakul pelts, and therefore until we have our own modern tanneries, we can't expect markets there," he added.

House Endorses 3 Articles Of KU Charter

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—The House yesterday endorsed the first three articles of the proposed charter of Kabul University.

The meeting approved articles after making some amendments as proposed by the House's Committee on Legislative and Legal Affairs.

The House's Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs debated development budgets of Kabul University, the Communications Ministry and the Housing Department and submitted its views on the matter to the secretariat of the House.

Vice President of Kabul University, Dr. Mohammad Sediq, testified before the committee on the university's budget for the current year.

The Senate Committee on International Relations yesterday discussed the increase in the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council, the United Nations Social and Economic Council and the covenant on coordination of the international air traffic regulations.

The committee endorsed all three matters under discussions. The same has already been endorsed ahead, by the House.



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TOMORROW'S HEALTH

The World Health Organisation celebrates its 20th anniversary today. Representatives of 127 member countries, 75 non-governmental organisations and associate members of the organisation are attending the ceremonies in Geneva. The World Health Organisation can look back with pride and satisfaction at its performance during the past 20 years. It has been rendering financial and technical assistance to member countries in fighting disease, in promoting preventive medicine and also in training medical personnel.

In the past year alone the World Health Organisation has rendered direct assistance with 1300 projects in 145 countries and territories. Other activities of the organisation included general services of importance to all countries such as keeping a world wide watch on outbreak of dangerous diseases, establishing international standards for drugs and the publication of a new international pharmacopoeia. The organisation also granted thousands of scholarships and fellowships to medical students from 154 countries to study abroad and has sponsored several educational meetings and courses.

While these figures seem quite impressive the present and future health problems of the world are too astonishing to feel content with the present level of performance on the part of the WHO. The organisation has selected as its motto for this year "health in the world of tomorrow".

Food For Thought

The disease of an evil conscience is beyond the practice of all the physicians of all the countries in the world.

William Ewart Gladstone

What is the world of tomorrow going to be like? experts say that by the year 2000 the population of the world will double itself to six billion. Undernourishing is a problem in many countries even now. Will there be enough food of the right kind for six billion inhabitants in the year 2000? It is quite obvious that the solution of the problems of tomorrow's health lie well beyond the scope of the World Health Organisation. Only in the field of undernourishment and vitamin deficiency massive action on the part of the entire world, especially the big powers, and the World Food and Agricultural Organisation is required.

Organised international action is required to tap all possible food resources and check the population explosion. Even in the field of promoting environmental hygiene and preventive medicine, which in some areas of the world are non-existent the World Health Organisation needs much more funds than it now has at its disposal.

The organisation operates at the moment with a budget of over \$ 60 million any effective and realistic programme to promote environmental health and fight against communicable diseases in the world requires twice this amount. It is hoped that WHO will be able to convince member countries, especially those who can afford to adopt a more generous attitude towards the organisation to meet its financial needs.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today *Ishtah* carries an editorial entitled "Afghanistan and France". France it said, has closer cultural ties with the East than most European countries. These ties were rooted in the past when there was no nationalist movement and awakening in the East and have been preserved until today when the tide of emancipation and awakening is flooding all continents specially Asia.

The continued growth of these ties and the improvement of relations between France and the "third world" has been made possible due to the realistic policy of French leaders especially that of General de Gaulle.

Afghanistan has had cordial relations with France for over half a century. These relations have been developing during this period on the basis of mutual respect and fruitful cooperation, it said.

A treaty of friendship was signed between Afghanistan and France 46 years ago which paved the way for further contacts and exchanges. Following the treaty of friendship a cultural pact was signed between the two countries on the basis of which French professors and experts came to this country to undertake archaeological excavations.

Several other agreements such as that on economic and technical cooperation, air services, cooperation in the field of medicine were signed in the ensuing years. Thus cooperation between Afghanistan and France was strengthened.

France, appreciating the efforts of the people of Afghanistan to improve their living standards, has promised to participate in the implementation of the Third Five Plan.

The state visit by the French Premier Georges Pompidou to Afghanistan, the editorial continued, will provide the opportunity for both sides to get a closer understanding of each other's views on matters of mutual interest.

Afghanistan is a peace-loving developing country. Our people are trying to improve their lot by launching useful projects. Sincere assistance and cooperation rendered by friendly countries help us realise our aims.

France who always studies world affairs with a keen sense of realism—might take a serious part in the implementation of our Third Five Year Plan after getting acquainted with our goals and aspirations, the editorial hoped.

The paper carried an article by

Abdul Hamid Mubarez, chief of the Bakhtar News Agency on France which he visited recently. The article gives general information about the country's geography, population and describes the French capital in great detail.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial

World Press

The *Christian Science Monitor* says peace in Vietnam would offer the United States economic opportunities with "one severe shock to the whole burgeoning economy."

Text of the monitor's editorial, titled "if peace comes..."

What will Americans do with peace if the harsh Vietnam war comes to an end? this hopeful goal is probably distant by many long months of hard-slogging negotiations. But it is useful to consider, even now, what opportunities peace could bring.

The stock market's recent enthusiastic leap upward tells us one thing in advance: that peace, when it comes, is not likely, to produce economic recession, not even widespread joblessness. The old communist dogma, that capitalism can thrive only on war, is pretty well scotched.

A study under way for President Johnson concludes that an end to the Vietnam conflict would be a time of forward motion not disaster. Those unfriendly happenings of the present—unfavorable trade balance, inflation, high rates of interest, domestic poverty amidst plenty—could all begin to taper off, slowly or swiftly.

The gradual termination of war spending—and it would be severe shock to the whole burgeoning economy. Not when the Vietnam war budget amount to only about three per cent of the nation's total spending, and not when routine defence outlays would still exceed \$50 billion a year.

Peace could cause the release of perhaps 50,000 troops a month for 18 months, reducing the United States armed forces to perhaps 2,600,000 men. This would mean new unemployment in some lines of work, and particularly in the ghettos. But we are confident that government, plus private enterprise, would forthwith expand the drives already begun to train returning veterans and absorb them rapidly into constructive work.

rial on the joint Afghan-Turkish communique issued at the end of a state visit paid to this country by the Turkish President Jevdet Sunay.

The editorial refers to the long standing friendship and amity between the two countries and the need and prospects for the further development of these ties.

If peace began to save \$15 billion a year, obviously there would be quick pressures for a tax cut. It might be entirely worthwhile then to repeal the proposed 10 per cent tax surcharge—if it is ever imposed.

But Americans should remember that there also is vast "unfinished business" on the home front, awaiting action and funding by Congress, once war pressures ease.

The recent strife in the cities should advise us that this unfinished business is urgent—in jobs, housing, education.

It has been estimated by Governor Rockefeller and others that the rebuilding of America's cities along modern, uncluttered, ghettoless lines, might cost a total of \$ 100 to \$ 150 billion, spread over many years. The proposal for a guaranteed "family income" for all families below the poverty line would cost an annual \$ 12 billion. Guaranteed "jobs for all" would cost other billions.

Some proposals may be impractical. But the time is not distant for Americans to begin thinking through what the priorities should be, once peace makes its beginning appearance.

The Soviet Communist party newspaper *Pravda* said yesterday the U.S. was forced to accept North Vietnam's proposal for peace talks in Paris by the "mighty anger and disgust of the world" at the "dirty war" in Vietnam.

It was the first comment in the Soviet press on the May 3 agreement by the two countries to start discussions in Paris on May 10.

Pravda's Hanoi correspondent, Alexei Vasiliev, said Washington had never expected Hanoi to agree to President Johnson's original suggestion of talks five weeks ago.

"The American ruling circles resorted to delaying tactics, distortion of the facts...they put forward one condition after another which stretched out the organisation of a preliminary meeting."

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Pompidou: No Rivals Worth Their Salt

Editor's Note:

Following are excerpts of an article from a recent issue of the *Newsweek* magazine.

Last April, in the most acrimonious French parliamentary debate since the days of the Fourth Republic, Pompidou scored a great political victory when he skillfully beat back a vote of censure prompted by Gaullist plans to allow commercials on France's state-run television. The premier dominated the National Assembly by an extraordinary display of style, verve and sheer combativeness. Grudgingly, an opposition deputy conceded: "He has no rivals worth their salt."

The statement was true in more than one sense. After six years in office, Pompidou, 57 now ranks as the most durable French premier of modern times. More important, no one in France any longer speculates as to who will succeed 78 year-old Charles de Gaulle. For the answer is clearly Georges Pompidou.

At first glance there is little in Pompidou's background that would seem to recommend him to de Gaulle as a worthy successor. A man of humble origins Pompidou has neither a military background nor useful family connections. And unlike so many of the Gaullist inner-circle, he neither rallied to de Gaulle in London during World War II nor joined the underground in France. "The extent of my resistance to the Nazis was verbal," he ruefully recalls.

In fact, when de Gaulle mar-

ched in triumph down the Champs Elysees after the liberation of Paris from the retreating Germans, Pompidou watched from the side walks—a mere spectator.

Before long, however, Pompidou joined de Gaulle's staff and on the strength of his brilliant record at one of France's hautesecoles, began to turn out concise daily memos for the general.

De Gaulle was impressed, and when in 1946, he abruptly quit as France's head of post-war provisional government, he told Pompidou prophetically: "I'll be needing you."

The general, as it turned out, found himself in need of Pompidou fairly regularly over the ensuing years. Pompidou—one of the select few to visit de Gaulle regularly during the general's self imposed political exile—was the man who negotiated the delicate matter of royalties on de Gaulle's war memoirs. And in 1961, after the general had returned to power and was bringing the Algerian war to an end, Pompidou (by then a top executive with the Rothschild Bank in Paris) was chosen to conduct preliminary ceasefire talks with the Algerian leaders—a task that he performed while simultaneously putting the finishing touches on an anthology of French poetry.

Pompidou was rewarded for these and other services in April 1962, when de Gaulle named him premier to succeed astringent old-Gaullist Michel Debré.

To most French men, few of whom had ever heard of Pompidou, the choice seemed a strange one.

The new premier, for one thing, boasted no previous political experience. (Can you make a speech?" a close friend asked after his appointment. "I don't know" was Pompidou's reply. "I have never tried.") Early days as premier, he liked to make the scene of "let out Paris" and he and his lissome blond wife Claude, still favour artists, authors, playwrights and other "in" people as their dinner guests in Paris.

Pompidou has other qualities that President de Gaulle cherishes. Though a chain smoker, he enjoys robust good health (he walks five miles a day when visiting his farm in South-west France) and conveys a sense of physical power.

"De Gaulle likes people around him to be big and tough," says one Elysee insider.

"He mistrusts little men and can't stand it when his aides or subordinates show a tendency to frail health." Much more significant Pompidou masters new fields quickly and invariably rises to a challenge.

He has also developed a highly visible taste for power.

"He used to be bored by the business of being premier and to long for pleasure of private life. But now he knows that at the end of the road lies the final consecration—the office of the Presidency of the Republic."

Violence Which Killed Non-violence

A number of years ago two men, both Negroes, had a marathon talk about violence. The conversation lasted some 24 hours. This was in Paris in March 1959.

Dr. Martin Luther King was visiting Richard Wright, the author of the novel "Native Son." Both men had been interested in violence—practically all their lives. Wright from a literary-political point of view, Dr. King from a social-theological perspective. For Dr. King this was an important preparatory year, for it was in 1960 when he was jailed in Georgia for his activities that he came to national prominence.

Both agreed about the bad condition of Negroes in the United States and about the problem of violence in that connection. They did not find a solution that night. But I am sure they saw the problems of human violence more clearly than any other two men alive then.

In his writings Richard Wright had described what might be called the condition of violence in the heart and in institutions. At the same time he had pointed to the necessity of rising above it. Of Martin Luther King it is generally assumed that he came from the submerged periphery of American life and that he was no more than a follower of Gandhi and Thoreau.

Actually he was a thinker in the great tradition of the best moral European thought, in a line that goes back to the middle of the 16th century, when a friend of the philosopher Montaigne, Etienne de la Boetie, described and advocated non-violence and massive resistance. Dr. King developed this whole philosophy further. No biographer of Dr. King and no historical book on non-violence mentions de la Boetie's name and gives credit to King for being his successor in a long line of time-honoured human progress.

Dr. King's murder can be seen as a horrible example of social contamination with violence. How far back do the germs go that caused it, where were they hidden and how far will this contagion spread now in all its virulence? Unless the process is halted, violence will increase. For violence can be as contagious as the measles.

Martin Luther King's greatest achievement was that he restored the dignity of indignation. With his speeches and writing he created and began to explain this tragedy. His thinking was remarkably in tune with what thousands of Americans wished and even condoned: "It was good riddance—wasn't he warned not to go to that city?" If Dr. King were alive what would he say about the idea that only an insane man would commit a political racial murder in the United States today? We do not have to guess. We know.

When on a previous occasion a serious physical attack was made on his life and he was asked whether he thought his attacker must have been unbalanced, he said: "This whole incident is to be interpreted as more than an isolated thing, it is an expression of a climate of bitterness and hatred which is now prevalent in the country." This is one of the clues to the understanding of the ascending curve of our violence.

Dr. King knew that physical violence has many seemingly minor pre stages: hostilities, attitudes of hate, prejudices—especially race prejudice—expressions of political fanaticism, personal attacks.

In ordinary times such manifestations may not be too important, but in our violence prone society they are like a lit match: ordinarily harmless, but dangerous in a building where there are gas fumes. If we want to comprehend the present wave of individual and collective violence we must follow these ramifications. Only last year one of the most hurtful verbal attacks in his whole career was made on Dr. King.

Freedom House, a liberal organisation whose roster has many prominent names, denounced him in a statement sent to his 3,000 members and to the press, where it was widely quoted. It went so far as to call his programme "demagogic and irresponsible."

These are inflammatory words. It is this kind of thing that helped forge the bullet that struck him down. For sniping of this type is a pre-stage of the real thing. If we would call a halt to the crescendo of violence we must have the courage to object to it whatever its source.

Dr. King's murder did not intrude from outside into American life; it grew directly out of it. It fits into

the first place, this murder was not just an unfortunate accident, as some would have it. Nor was it inevitable. To make this claim amounts almost to saying that it is acceptable. President Johnson, soon after the murder, issued a statement in which he said that "blind violence" struck Dr. King. It is difficult to agree with him. This violence was anything but "blind." It was highly selective.

Dr. King was a marked man; he represented an idea; he was a key person and many—not only extreme rightists, but others who should have known better—regarded him as an enemy. He was opposed by those who wished everything to stay as it is. That was the effect and the underlying social motive. Not to recognise this deprives us of the possibility of realising what is in store for us.

Another facile explanation was given, as it so often is in cases of violence, namely that the perpetrator of Dr. King's murder must be mentally diseased, a "sick man," a "deranged mind," insane; that his deed was the "act of a madman." An hour and a half after the murder, an aide of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller stated that it was committed by "one sick individual or two." All this is a gross evasion, absolving all the rest of us.

Even if the killer should have some mental quirk, that does not

Johnson ignored Hanoi's suggestion that the meeting could be delayed for several days and American officials said they were working on the assumption the first session would take place on Friday.

The French foreign ministry are expected to offer a "discreet" chateau or other scheduled building in the countryside around Paris but precise details have to be coordinated with Hanoi's resident diplomats in the French capital.

Harriman, 76-year-old ambassador-at-large, adviser to four presidents and negotiator with communist governments for a quarter of a century, was reported ready to leave for Paris early this week, possibly today.

He will take with him a small delegation of experts, including former Deputy Defence Secretary Cyrus Vance and a military adviser, sources said.

U.S. Administration experts believe Hanoi's tough negotiator, Xuan Thuy, 56-year-old

former foreign minister and a communist since he was 18, may open the negotiations with a virtual ultimatum: stop all bombing, now restricted to 22 per cent of North Vietnam's territory, or risk the prospect of returning home empty-handed in this American election year.

Experts think Harriman will face a daily barrage of propaganda from the communists, including possible demands for reparations for damage by American bombing since 1965.

But Hanoi radio has indicated that the North Vietnamese might be prepared to widen the scope of the exploratory talks. Originally they said they would only discuss an unconditional halt to American bombing and all other acts of war against Vietnam so that full-scale peace negotiations could begin.

But their latest announcement also offered to discuss "other related matters of interest to both sides."

(REUTERS)

Paris Talks: How Long Will They Last?

American negotiators, ready for full-scale peace talks with North Vietnam in Paris next Friday, expect weeks and possibly months of hard bargaining ahead.

Hanoi has already made clear it will press first and foremost for a total halt to American bombing raids, and U.S. sources said this could bring an immediate head-on clash.

But they believed White House negotiator W. Averell Harriman would stand firm against any commitment, until he is convinced of Hanoi's sincerity in trying to end the bitter three-year war, and until the communists give some hint of willingness to match American military restraint.

Less than 90 minutes after Hanoi broke a five-week deadlock over a meeting place by proposing the French capital he warned on nation-wide television:

"There are many, many hazards and difficulties ahead."

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NATURAL BEAUTY OF AFGHAN KARAKUL REMAINS UNEQUALLED

By A Reporter

Indications are that 1968 will be a good year for karakul exporters. To begin with there is more fodder in the pastures due to large amounts of precipitation in the winter and spring months.

This in itself is a great contributing factor to increased pelt output as in dry years large numbers of sheep are slaughtered due to lack of fodder.

Secondly the karakul sheep breeders now better understand what type of pelts to produce more of. Black pelts have been sold for less and less during the recent years so much so that they go from \$-one to \$ two now.

Thus exporting black karakul pelts merely means fattening the transportation and handling bill without any raise in the sales proceeds abroad.

During the last year the karakul breeders were concentrating on enlarging the number of grey pelt sheep and decreasing the number of those producing black pelts.

The Afghan Karakul Institute estimates that 75 per cent of the pelts exported this year will be grey, and mainly light gray which bring the highest money on the international markets.

Sky gray, dark gray and golden beige pelts will receive nearly equal boost in production, according to the institute.

Afghanistan, a Karakul Institute source said, will continue to supply natural colours karakul pelts to world market. Although some other countries have scored successes in pro-

duction of karakul pelts, the natural beauty of Afghan karakul still remain unparalleled and it bring far higher prices in auctions in New York, London and Berlin said Mohamad Aslam. Khamosh, president of Veterinary Department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Khamosh said production of teker (broad tail) will continue. The common notion that production of teker, despite its high prices on the markets, is not desirable since it results in a decrease in karakul sheep flock is wrong, Khamosh said.

Teker pelts are skins of lambs taken from the womb of the karakul sheep. The sheep is slaughtered for its mutton and the lambs pelt tanned.

This kind of skin is very much sought after for its softness and beauty but production remains limited because only those sheep which are old are slaughtered for teker pelt.

This is why production of teker is not a limiting factor in karakul industry, Khamosh said.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation now runs three karakul research centres in Bala Morghab, Pooze Eshan, and Jozjan. Besides other research work karakul rams are bred and distributed to karakul herd owners for improvement of the pelts.

The ministry also has 16 livestock clinics around the country all of which extend assistance to karakul breeders. The clinics

have special baths which disinfect and kill parasites in the fleece of the sheep.

Research on fodder production, feeding habits are also carried out by the ministry, Khamosh said. In order to curb the slaughter of karakul sheep for mutton the ministry is helping to increase the numbers of other types of sheep so that there will be no need to slaughter a karakul sheep for meat.

Killing karakul sheep is a great economic loss because it has brought the country and is still bringing millions of dollars each year.

Livestock breeders to a great extent now think twice before slaughtering a karakul sheep, said Khamosh.

There are also five karakul cooperatives in the northern provinces so that karakul breeders get the maximum profit Khamosh said.

The ministry is providing guidance in handling capital and business so that the cooperatives will be most profitable for the members, said Khamosh.



The taker pelts on display in the karakul shop.

Business Review Of The Week

By Our Own Reporter

Who know the defects in their merchandise, who are directly in touch with carpet weavers, and who in most cases, whether directly or through brokers, place orders for carpets to be woven.

Some of the major exporters have their own carpet weaving industries in the north and are thus exporters as well as weavers.

The experiences gathered by these weavers show that quality rather than quantity is the main cause for the decline in the sale of carpets abroad. The ways suggested by the association to improve quality can easily be carried out. The carpet weavers have to weave broader borders, refrain from mixing summer and autumn wool, stop using black dyes which quickly fade and have to drop the notion of a "carpet a week".

Now that the real causes for the defects of our carpets have been found and instructions have been issued to rectify them the Carpet Export Association, which is a voluntary body, must now see to it that these measures are put into practice.

The press, I am sure, will give the utmost publicity to these steps. But

publicity can not take the place of teams of instructors who should go in to the carpet weaving areas and show the weavers what to do.

The weavers in the villages and Town have been weaving these carpets for thousands of years, and each village has its own methods and styles.

A method which is traditional and which has been passed from fathers to sons for hundreds of years, can not be expected to be changed by a broadcast over the radio or an article in the paper.

The carpet weavers need guidance, and this can only be done through direct contact between the association and weavers. This will take time so it would not be advisable immediately to set controls in the customs houses in Afghanistan to see that these new standards are met.

In the mean time, we must also understand that the sharp fall in the sale of Afghan carpets abroad is caused by other factors too. Machine made carpets have made much

(Continued on page 4)

\$ 50 M. UK Hotels Plan

By Philip Clarke

Holiday Inns, America's largest hotel-motel chain with nearly 1,000 hotels in North America, Mexico and the Caribbean, is making a major drive into Europe which includes a \$ 50 million investment in Britain.

The company's ultimate aim is to build 10,000 hotel rooms in Britain. Its immediate plans cover building three hotels totalling about 1,000 rooms. They will be at Slough, Liverpool and alongside the M4 at London Airport.

Negotiations for a further two sites in London are now almost complete. The aim is to have the hotels operational by 1971.

Across the Channel, Holiday Inn's first European venture—an hotel at Leiden in Holland in which there is also KLM and Heineken money—opens this month. A new Zurich hotel will be operated in conjunction with Swissair.

The company will operate most of the European hotels on a franchise basis, and plans to franchise 400 motor hotels outside the U.S.

Last month work was started on hotels in Dusseldorf and Monte Carlo. Four other projects are under way in Morocco, and a dozen more are on the drawing board.

The Morocco developments at Casablanca, Tangier, Marrakesh and Fez will provide 1,200 rooms with the first hotel scheduled to open in November.

Holidays, UK hotels will include conference facilities, though public rooms will be fewer than in most British hotels. The company reckons it will be able to build hotel rooms here at a cheaper rate—the generally accepted minimum is about £ 4,000—by using most of the space for money-earning bedrooms and the absolute minimum on public rooms. The emphasis will be on self service.

In the U.S. the company has shown outstanding growth. Diversification—into the meat and furniture industries—plus foreign expansion and aggressive management suggests this will continue.

Last year it showed a net profit of \$ 8.9 million—a 37 per cent leap on the previous year.

(SUNDAY TIMES)

(Continued on page 4)

New African Moves Towards Groupings

The last few weeks have seen two important new attempts by African States to organise regional economic groupings. On March 24th, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal announced the formation of the Organisation des Etats Riverains du Senegal (OERS). This was followed two weeks later, by the creation of the Union of States of Central Africa (UEAC) in which Congo-Kinshasa, Chad and the Central African Republic will participate.

The importance of these new groups lies first in the degree of economic integration which both envisage. The idea for the OERS, grew naturally from the experience of the Committee set up in 1965 by the U.N. Special Fund to study agricultural projects in the Senegal River Basin. The Committee found that the economies of the four states were largely interdependent, and this fact alone, apart from political considerations, suggested the need for economic union.

The OERS is consequently aiming at almost total economic integration and has adopted the type of political framework best suited to achieve it. The Organisation will be a confederation—the first of its kind in Africa—with a central administrative machinery to coordinate the economic and educational policies of the member states.

This machinery will be reinforced by a council of Ministers and a twenty-men inter-parliamentary commission made up of five members each from the parliaments of the four countries. President Sekou Toure of Guinea has been elected the first president of the Organisation.

The UEAC is aiming at a similar degree of integration. The Union will have a centralised administrative body supervised by an Executive Secretary, chosen in the first instance by Chad and assisted by Secretaries appointed by the C.A.R. and Congo-Kinshasa. This body will co-ordinate the economic policies of the participants. As with the OERS, tariff barriers between the member states will be abolished and there will be complete freedom of movement within the Union.

Although each of these new groupings is in itself immensely important as an essay in economic integration more radical than anything that has been attempted in Europe, they are equally significant in the context of current efforts to create a wider economic community in west and central Africa as a whole.

This point was explicitly made at the Labe meeting which set up the OERS. The delegates there expressed the hope that the West African Economic Summit meeting which took place in Monrovia recently would lead to the creation of a "vast economic ensemble" in which the OERS would play a large part.

Although the new organisations and the wider plan to create a West African economic community make, for the most part, economic and political good sense, not all the omens are at present favourable. (Lion Features)

Southeast Asian Countries Asked To Promote Regional Tourism

The senior vice-president of Japan Air Lines (JAL), S. Asada, Sunday urged Southeast Asian countries to cooperate in the promotion of regional tourism.

He said cooperation in this field was something which could be started immediately. "No country need be afraid of the other. For the tourist attraction of each country is different and separate, and the tourist speciality of one country cannot be created or copied by another."

Asada told a press conference in Singapore on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the JAL office in Singapore that if the main tourist flow from the United States and Japan is to be fully tapped, "then the countries in Southeast Asia must jointly promote tourism as a regional group and not on an individual state to state promotion."

He said "the countries in this region must meet and plan, and jointly develop the tourist specialities of each country and seek cooperation from countries which have highly developed tourist industry."

Asada added that airlines could help in the promotion of regional tourism by increasing their service and making representations with various governments to facilitate customs clearance.

He revealed that in April 1970, JAL would introduce its first jumbo jet in the Pacific.

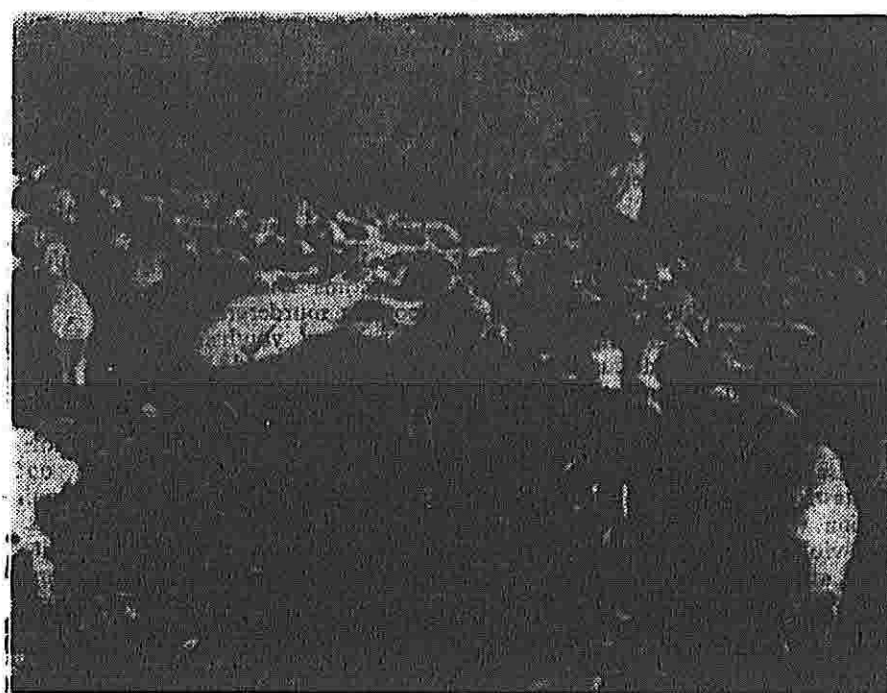
(REUTERS)

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 7.—The following

are the exchange rates of the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 78.50 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 79.00
Af. 188.40 (per sterling pound)	
	Af. 189.60
Af. 1962.50 (per hundred DM)	
	Af. 1975.00
Af. 1827.70 (per hundred Swiss franc)	Af. 1839.35
Af. 1584.06 (per hundred French franc)	Af. 1589.06
Af. 600.00 (per hundred Indian rupees)	Af. 710.00
Af. 865.00 (per hundred Pak.)	
	Af. 875
Af. 1827.70 (per hundred Swiss)	



A herd of karakul sheep enjoy rich pasture land in northern Afghanistan.

40 Years Of U.S. Economic Development

By Adolph T. Schmidt,

and risk-taker will the process of area development take place: more jobs, more income, more tax revenue, more public services.

2. Development is more than factories: Even a few years ago, the treasured prize as a mark of progress was the new smoke-belching manufacturing plant which to some area developers became synonymous with area development itself.

Today there is a great deal more to the story. First, manufacturing itself has researched a certain maturity in the United States with projected growth rates that are rising but rising slowly. For one startling example, it has been estimated that there are only 300 major industrial relocations in the United States each year and well over 10 times that number of communities trying to attract them.

Equally important, American area developers are becoming increasingly selective as they learn that not every factory is a good factory. New plants that bring water or air pollution or bad labour relations or poor working conditions can perform positive harm rather than good.

3. Development begins at home: The classic approach to U.S. area development followed up to even a few years ago was to seek throughout the nation and the world for new industry but to do little or nothing for the industry right in your own back yard.

More than occasionally this policy yielded catastrophe. Home grown companies saw outsiders wooed and favoured and therefore, quite logically, became outsiders themselves by moving to new communities where they were regarded as heroes rather than nobodies. This imbalance is being rapidly righted.

4. Development is creating basic permanent profit opportunities, not just short term dramatic economic incentives. Ame-

1. Development is private enterprise oriented: Today many skilled U.S. developers are employed by government. One federal agency, the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce has literally hundreds of professional staff people in Washington and across the country looking for ways to help economically lagging areas. And almost every state in the Union also has its development apparatus, again with staffs numbering in the hundreds.

But even if a developer is on the government payroll, he must still act as if he belonged to the private sector of the economy. There is a simple reason for this. Area development, at least in North America, almost always begins when a private businessman decide to expand or relocate—in the United States these decisions add up to \$ 63,000 million annually.

The professional area developer must be able to provide the businessman with information, answers and services that tend to increase profitability. Only if he does this job in a swift, efficient and business-like manner to the satisfaction of the private enterprise decision-maker

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Fued Between Kennedy Camp, State Papers

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana May 7. (Reuters)—A simmering feud between the Kennedy camp and the two Indianapolis daily newspapers has flared into open warfare with the charge that their cover of the Indiana primary campaign has been "one-sided and inflammatory".

Kennedy press aide Pierre Salinger called for an immediate inquiry into the "journalistic practices and ethics" of the Indianapolis Star and its evening stable mate, the Indianapolis News, by the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Publisher Eugene Pulliam, whose papers support Branigin, hit back with a statement charging that "Bobby Kennedy is like all spoiled children. When he doesn't get what he wants, he bellyaches about it".

Meanwhile Sen. Robert Kennedy intensified his campaign

yesterday for Tuesday's Indiana primary election, despite all indications he was running ahead of his two Democratic rivals.

One reason for remaining on the campaign trail was a state-wide weekend poll showing as much as 30 per cent of the Democratic voters were still undecided as late as last Friday.

The polls showed the New York senator with some 32 per cent of the vote, against 25 per cent for Gov. Roger Branigin of Indiana, the state's favourite son candidate, and 13 per cent for the Vietnam war critic, Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota.

Spokesman for all three candidates noted that it was highly unusual for nearly one out of every three voters to be undecided at this late stage in the campaign.

Both the McCarthy and Ken-

edy camps were also deploying hundreds of student volunteers to solicit last-minute votes.

The 65-year-old Branigin, generally seen as a stand-in for Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey who is not contesting the primaries, took a day off Monday but his well-oiled state democratic machine was organising its own election-eve drive.

While most of the interest focused on the closely fought Democratic primary, former Vice President Richard Nixon coasted to a certain victory on the Republican side of the ballot.

He is opposed in this election, and since write-in votes are not allowed in Indiana he had nothing to fear here from his only declared Republican rival for the presidency, New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who is sitting out the primaries.

Iraqi Regime Extended For Two Years

BAGHDAD, May 7. (AFP)—The Iraqi provisional regime has been extended for two years it was officially announced here Sunday night.

The announcement was made on television by Minister of Culture and National Guidance Malik Douhan al Hassan, who said parliamentary elections would be held at the end of the two-year period.

Until then, a "legislative council" would take the place of the cabinet in drawing up laws.

Dr. Hassan said that "the 1958 revolution has already resulted in great progress for the country, but major economic and political objectives have been delayed by the deviation of certain men".

His announcement marked the third prolongation of Iraq's transitional regime, under which all power is in the hands of the president and government pending the setting up of a popularly-elected parliament.

(A provisional constitution was drawn up in May 1954 for a three-year period. In May 1967, it was decided to extend the regime for another year.)

Under the latest extension, Gen. Taher Yahya will continue as head of government, but observers predicted a ministerial shakeup soon.

Next July 14 Iraq will mark the 10th anniversary of the revolution that overthrew the monarchy and dissolved parliament. There have been no Iraqi general elections since, all legislative powers being in the hands of the cabinet.

Nonproliferation Draft Treaty Gets Approval Of 23 Nations

NEW YORK, May 7. (Tass)—The Draft Treaty on Nuclear Non-proliferation submitted by the 18-nation committee was supported by representatives of Ireland, Ethiopia, Holland and Norway who spoke today at a regular meeting of the first (political) committee.

The United Arab Republic joined the authors of the resolution approving the Draft Treaty, becoming the 23rd country to do so.

Irish representative F. Aiken said the Draft Treaty was a "turning point in the history of disarmament". This treaty, he said, will strengthen the security of the peoples and create favourable opportunities for expanding international cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

He stressed that the developing states of Africa and Latin America, that come out for the creation of nuclear free zones of the territories of these two continents, are specially interested in the speediest conclusion of the treaty, this would also allow the great powers to expand their economic aid to developing states.

The representative of Ethiopia E. Makonnen said that Ethiopia and other African states come out for nuclear disarmament and view the present Draft Treaty as an important stage on the road to this aim.

The Ethiopian representative urged member-states to sign the treaty in the shortest possible period of time and then switch immediately to talks on nuclear disarmament.

Portuguese Seek End To Press Censorship

LISBON, May 7. (Reuters)—A group of 159 political opponents of Portuguese Premier Antonio Salazar yesterday appealed to the national assembly to end the country's 41 years of press censorship and to draw up a press law.

The group, including Former Minister Colonel Helder Ribeiro, Writers, Lawyers, journalists and two Catholic priests, sent a six-page report to the assembly and distributed copies to the foreign press.

In the report, they said that censorship in Portugal had been "a permanent torture, a constant nightmare and one of the heaviest among several coercions which have turned the life of the Portuguese into an exile within their own land".

It noted that all countries in Western Europe except Portugal "with the recent sad exception of Greece, whose colonel's regime is the laughing stock of the democratic world"—the press was free.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 7. (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdullah Omar, president of the Public Health Institute, will represent Afghanistan in the World Health Organisation Assembly meeting in Geneva starting tomorrow.

Dr. Salamuddin Wais, president of the Medical Depot, will serve as a member of the Afghan delegation. Dr. Omar rounds up a tour of some member countries of WHO to go to Geneva today.

ASADABAD, May 7. (Bakhtar).—A rural development project was inaugurated yesterday in Chauri district of Kunar province. With the opening of this project there are now 57 such projects active in Afghanistan.

Under rural development projects advice and technical and material assistance are provided to project areas in the fields of health, education, agriculture, cottage industries and communications.

Chauri district has a population of more than 30,000. The 2954 families in the district live in 81 villages. Kunar is a mountainous area where most people make their livelihood by raising cereal grains and marketing timber.

KABUL, May 7. (Bakhtar).—Graduate certificates were presented yesterday to 125 typists who took the seventh typing course conducted by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The graduates were congratulated on the successful completion of the course by Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Najim Arana.

The course admits both employed and unemployed people and is taught by Mrs. Rahima Amin.

ZERANJ, May 7. (Bakhtar).—The rise in Helmand River water level due to recent rains threatens agricultural lands in Neemtuz province.

Work corps units working in the province, personnel from the provincial Department of Public Works have joined hands with farmers whose land is threatened to alleviate the danger of flooding. Governor Abdul Kader Kazi of Neemtuz yesterday toured the threatened area and instructed more precautionary measures to be taken.

Paris Students Demonstrate; Sorbonne Closed

PARIS, May 7. (AFP).—French Education Minister Alain Peyrefitte, said last night that an end must be put to the escalation of violence among the Paris students.

In a television interview, he said, "what I intend to do is to say yes to a constructive dialogue and no to violence."

Peyrefitte said the government hoped that the national interest would be respected that the university should work in peace.

Then he added "the national interest is that the university should modernise itself gradually".

The minister said the university authorities had shown great patience. The police did not intervene until it became "inevitable". It came in to protect the great majority of the 150,000 Paris students against "a handful of trouble makers".

Referring to the closure of faculties in Paris and in the suburb of Nanterre, Peyrefitte said that they were not really closed—"classes were temporarily suspended and I hope that they will be resumed very quickly."

Meanwhile, the worst street fighting since the liberation of Paris shook the left bank here as students and police fought for control of the fashionable Boulevard St. Germain.

Smashed cars and overturned buses used as barricades littered the street last night as riot police charged again and again, trying to force an estimated 10,000 students into side streets.

The students were protesting against the closure of the Sorbonne and Antenne university.

As they were bombarded with tear gas grenades the students at least half of them mini-skirted girls, replied with bricks, cobblestones, firecrackers and chairs attached from cafes.

USSR TV Network Serves 25 M. Sets

MOSCOW, May 7. (Tass).—The Soviet Union television network provides service for an area with a population accounting for over half of the population of this country, Nikolai Psurtsev, minister of communications of the USSR, said in a Tass interview. At present people in the Soviet Union have 25 million T.V. sets as against less than a million in 1955.

The transmitting network in the Soviet Union is one of the most powerful in the world, the minister said. There are about a thousand television centres and relay stations in this country.

A space television communication system, now under development in the USSR, already brings Moscow television programmes to 20 million people in Siberia, the far east and extreme north.

Standard "orbital" relay stations have been built for this purpose in 30 cities of the country. They receive Moscow programmes via the Molnia-1 communications satellite and relay them to local television centres.

It has been estimated, Psurtsev said, that it is much more economical to build such stations than radio relay lines which are difficult to service particularly in sparsely populated regions.

Confederation Of Asian Commerce Chambers Meet

SEOUL, May 7. (Reuters).—The Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry opened a three-day general meeting here yesterday to discuss ways of stepping up economic cooperation.

South Korean Prime Minister, Yi-Kwon Chung said in an address before the opening session: "I believe that the prime goal to be pursued in Asia, one which has caused you to meet here, is the promotion of traffic in the region and common prosperity of the Asian countries through increased economic cooperation."

Chung said the meeting was all the more significant as the conference comes at a time when the world picture is undergoing rapid changes centering around Vietnam and when the international financial situation has been in crisis.

The meeting is being attended by representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of Australia, Formosa, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, South Vietnam, and South Korea.

The agreement covers the sending of a team of Chinese doctors and assistants with medical equipment and medicine.

A 43-strong group of personnel has already arrived in Tanzania with 1,000 cases of medicine and equipment. More personnel are expected to arrive in the near future.

The talks for the medical assistance agreement were held in Peking last year.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7. (AFP).—The New Orleans federal court yesterday rejected an appeal by Cassius Clay, former world heavyweight champion against a five-year prison sentence and a \$10,000 fine awarded by the federal court of Houston, Texas for refusing United States draft on the grounds that he was a conscientious objector.

Nigeria, Biafra Begin Talks In Britain

LONDON, May 7. (AFP).—Preliminary peace talks between the delegation of warring Nigeria and Biafra ended yesterday after two hours.

British government sources said that they would probably be resumed today.

Earlier it had been announced that they were taking place somewhere in the British capital.

A brief communique issued after the meeting said: "representatives of both sides met together yesterday for discussions with the Commonwealth Secretary General, Mr. Arnold Smith. These discussions are continuing. No statement will be issued until a conclusion."

The main aim of the preliminary discussions was to agree on a venue for peace talks. British mediation was made more difficult by the violent anti-British demonstrations at Port Harcourt (Biafra) last week. The British are accused of "partiality" towards the Nigerian government.

U.S. Economic

(Continued from page 3) by basically favourable conditions and infrastructure for private enterprise.

I am certain of one thing: area development if it is carefully and continuously practiced, can yield enormous dividends.

Ten years ago, for instance, the State of Rhode Island faced an apparent economic disaster: a combination of national defence cutbacks, the flight of the textile industry and an unemployment rate of 11 per cent, the highest in the six-state region of New England.

We instituted a simple and I think sensible area development programme and, equally important, stuck with it for a decade. Today Rhode Island's unemployment is slightly below the national average and we currently have the second highest rate of economic expansion in New England. At least for us the results have obviously been worth the effort. (U.S. SOURCES)

World News In Brief

DAR ES SALAAM, May 7. (AFP).—The Tanzanian government signed a protocol for the two-year medical assistance agreement between Tanzania and Peoples' China yesterday.

The agreement covers the sending of a team of Chinese doctors and assistants with medical equipment and medicine.

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Clay, a black Muslim, was awarded a \$5,000 bail.

His lawyers said they would, if necessary, appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

MOSCOW, May 7. (Reuters).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin Monday had a meeting in the Kremlin with North Korea ambassador Ten Du Hwan.

The Tass news agency said they had "a warm and friendly talk" but no further details were available.

PARIS, May 7. (AFP).—The French heart transplant operation on Clovis Roblain cost an estimated 10,000 francs (\$20,000), the French Social Security said today. Roblain died last week 53 hours after undergoing Europe's first transplant.

French Social Security sources said that they estimated that a heart transplant operation followed by a six-week post-operative care period would cost 40,000 francs (8,000 dollars).

U.S. Reported

(Continued From Page 1) With this in view, Harriman and the small American team were reported planning to fly there on Thursday.

Officials said they were reasonably certain of one thing: that the North Vietnamese would start by launching a bitter attack on "American aggression" and an immediate demand for total cessation of U.S. bombing and all other "acts of war".

American analysts refuse to speculate beyond that whether Hanoi will make this a virtual ultimatum, or whether they will allow the talks to broaden relatively quickly into a general discussion, looking first towards military and diplomatic agreements and ultimately for political solutions to the Asian war.

The U.S. position is structured on the idea of reciprocity, and Johnson wants a "demonstrable" sign of communist willingness to scale-down the war.

But he was reliably reported ready to take a cautious, unbelittling line, leaving scope for flexibility and guarding against the hazards of getting boxed in at the start.

MANILA, May 7. (Reuters).—The Philippines plans to capture a larger share of the Southeast Asian tourist market through an intensive overseas promotional campaign.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern, north-eastern, central regions will be cloudy with chance of rain and in the southern, western and eastern parts of the country clear.

The warmest areas were Kandahar and Farah with a high of 27 C, 80.5 F, and the coldest area was North Salang with a low of -7 C, 19.5 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 1:30 p.m. was 20 C, 68 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 22 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	17 C	4 C
	63 F	39 F
Herat	23 C	8 C
	73.5 F	46 F
Mazare Sharif	25 C	10 C
	77 F	50 F
Jalalabad	19 C	4 C
	66 F	39 F
Faizabad	14 C	6 C
	57 F	43 F
Gardez	14 C	3 C
	57 F	37.5 F
Ghazni	15 C	3 C
	59 F	37.5 F
Baghlan	20 C	11 C
	68 F	52 F
Kunduz	22 C	11 C
	72 F	52 F



PARK AND ARIANA CINEMAS: May 7 to 11 At 2, 5, and 8 p.m. Ariana and at 2, 5 and 8 p.m. Park American Cinemascope colour film SPARTACUS With KIRK DOUGLAS.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

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"THE BLUE SHARKS"

LIVE BAND FROM LAHORE

Will play at the "International Club" Thursday May 9, 3:00 p.m. 2:00 a.m.

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And will remind you of many jolly nights at the Club. Please make your reservations and purchase the entrance tickets for your accompanying guests in advance at the office.

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