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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



Vol. VI, No. 16

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1967 (HAMAL 21, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Maiwandwal Meets De Gaulle In Paris

KABUL, April 11, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal met General de Gaulle, President of France this noon. The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was devoted to an exchange of views on expansion of cultural and economic ties between the two countries.

The Prime Minister later attended a luncheon held in his honour by General de Gaulle at the Elysee Palace.

Members of the French cabinet; high-ranking officials of France; Sardar Zalmat Mahmud Ghazi, the Afghan ambassador in Paris; Georges Cattand, the French Ambassador in Kabul; and the members of the Prime Minister's entourage attended the luncheon.

During Prime Minister's stay in Paris, Dr. Nour Ali, the Minister of Commerce who is accompanying the Prime Minister, in a series of meetings with the ministers and officials of France, exchanged views on strengthening commercial ties between the two countries.

Speeches were exchanged at the luncheon by Maiwandwal and the President of France.

In his speech the Prime Minister thanked General de Gaulle for his kind and friendly words and said that the friendship which binds the two nations is traditional.

The Prime Minister conveyed the friendly greetings of His Majesty the King to General de Gaulle, saying that His Majesty remembers the warm reception given him by Your Excellency and the people of France during Their Majesties' visit to your country at your invitation two years ago.

The Prime Minister expressed happiness at finding an occasion to exchange views with the President of France on the cultural ties between the two countries.

The Prime Minister said that the cultural ties between the two countries during the past half century have been fruitful and in recent years have expanded.

"The economic interests of France and Afghanistan are on the threshold of such expansion that gives reason to hope for more fruitful

BALKH BUSINESSMEN CHOOSE PRESIDENT MAZARE SHARIF, April 11, (Bakhtar).—

Members of the Balkh Chamber of Commerce elected Sayed Shah president yesterday. Mohammad Omar was chosen vice president.

Following the elections, Governor Mohammad Nasser Keshwarz congratulated the new officers. He stressed that the increase of commerce depended on the initiative of the traders.

7 TEACHERS WIN RESHTIN MEDALS

JALALABAD, April 11, (Bakhtar).—Reshtin medals, issued by His Majesty the King to seven teachers in Nangarhar were presented to them yesterday at a function by Governor Delawar.

The Governor spoke on the importance of teachers and hoped Afghan teachers will always be able to discharge their grave responsibility well.

The provincial director of education, Rahmatullah, and Awal Khan, one of the teachers who received the medals, also spoke at the function.

New Ag Team Begins Soil, Climate Study

KABUL, April 11, (Bakhtar).—A three member team of agricultural experts was introduced yesterday to Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza by James Davis, head of the agriculture section of USAID here.

During its two month stay the team will study soils, climatic conditions, use of fertilisers, and will report to the Ministry on methods of using fertiliser and the kinds of fertiliser needed in the country.

The team will start on its observation and study tour to the provinces in Nangarhar.

Bazooka Rocket Found Near Expo '67 Site

OTTAWA, April 11, (DPA).—The Royal Mounted Police and the Montreal city police are tightening security precautions around Cuba's Expo '67 pavilion following the discovery of a bazooka rocket near the Expo site over the weekend.

A witness saw two men leaving the shell in a suitcase in a backyard near the site.

JIRGAH COMMITTEE CONTINUES HEARINGS

KABUL, April 11, (Bakhtar).—The Budgetary and Financial Committee of the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday continued its discussions of the proposed state budget for 1966. It was decided that the president of the budget department in the Finance Ministry should be asked to appear before the Committee today.

The House's Committee on Hearing Complaints took up a number of petitions referred to it and submitted its decisions on them to the Jirgah's secretariat.

Radhakrishnan Will Retire; Congress Nominates Husain

NEW DELHI, April 11, (AP).—India's ruling Congress Party decided Monday to nominate Vice President Zakir Husain to be President of India.

The decision was announced to newsmen by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Party President Kumaraswami Kamaraj after the Congress Parliamentary Board had met to discuss the party's choice for President and Vice President.

Selected for Vice President was V.V. Giri, Governor of the southern state of Mysore.

The Congress move opened the

TWO HERAT HIGH SCHOOLS TO GET NEW BUILDINGS

HERAT, April 11, (Bakhtar).—Foundation stones of a new building for Jami High School and an annex to Mehri High School were laid yesterday by Governor Mohammad Sediq.

Nearly three million afghanis will be spent on the two buildings. The Jami building will cost over one and one half million afghanis while over one million afghanis will be spent on the annex for Mehri high school.

The buildings will be constructed by the Herat Construction Company.

The new Jami high school will include besides classrooms a large auditorium and two laboratories. It will cover a 1620-square metre area.

The two-storey annex to Mehri high school will include 14 classrooms and an auditorium.

Plans for the buildings were prepared by the Construction Department in the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Housing and Town Planning Department of the Ministry of Public Works. The construction cost has been appropriated from the Education Ministry budget.

Jami secondary school was elevated to high school level five years ago and now has 700 students.

There are 1700 girls attending Mehri high school which was elevated to high school level six years ago. Before that it was a secondary school.

The mayor of Herat, heads of provincial departments, and many residents of Herat attended the ceremony.

In his speech on the occasion Governor Sediq said it was a pleasure to lay foundation stones for two buildings which will contribute to the education of the children of Herat.

The former glories of Herat's scholarship and art are rapidly reviving as more schools are opened and the existing ones are expanded, the Governor said. He appreciated the people's cooperation with the Education Ministry in increasing facilities for education in the province.

Humphrey Returns To Washington

BRUSSELS, April 11, (DPA).—U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey left Brussels for Washington yesterday in early morning fog by special plane.

Humphrey concluded a two-week European tour Sunday with talks with Prime Minister Paul van den Boeynants and Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel.

A purpose of the U.S. Vice President's stops in Rome, Geneva, Paris, Bonn, London, The Hague, and Brussels was to explain U.S. policy on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the Kennedy Round, NATO, and East-West relations.

Just prior to his departure Humphrey said his visit has shown that the aims and obligations which join Europe and the United States were far more important than the slight differences which existed from time to time.

He added that he was returning to Washington with the conviction that Europe and the United States must work together to solve the problems of the coming years.

The United States Monday protested to the French government about last week's incidents during Humphrey's visit to Paris.

Anti-American demonstrators burned a U.S. flag and flew a banner from the Eiffel Tower denouncing Humphrey as a "murderer."

Police and demonstrators clashed several times, but the demonstrators never got a chance to come anywhere near Humphrey himself.

Monday's protest was verbal. It was delivered by Robert McBride, charge d'affaires of the U.S. embassy, to the head of the political department of the French foreign office, Jacques de Beaumarchais.

Committees Formed To Study Kabul Water Problem

KABUL, April 11, (Bakhtar).—Several committees were elected yesterday at a meeting held in the Ministry of Public Health to study ways to prevent contamination of drinking water in Kabul.

The meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim, Deputy Minister of Public Health, was attended by representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation and Mines and Industries, the Kabul Municipal Corporation, the Kabul University Health Institute and WHO experts working in Afghanistan.

The committees are to report to the Ministry on the drinking water resources of Kabul and surrounding areas, and ways of preventing contamination of the supply.

United Nations Mission May Go To London, Return To Aden

LONDON, April 11, (BBC and Reuter).—In a heated debate in the House of Commons last night, British Foreign Secretary Brown refused to elaborate on the contact his government has established with the United Nations Aden mission now in Geneva, a BBC broadcast monitored in Kabul this morning said.

He also refused to say whether the mission will be travelling to London.

Brown disclosed that the government, after reassessing the situation, is consulting all parties concerned in Aden and trying to contact nationalist South Arabian factions which have quit the land for Cairo and Taiz in neighbouring Yemen. It seemed clear he had new peace talks in mind.

Alex Douglas-Home, a former British Prime Minister and a member of the opposition party, said the situation in Aden is very dangerous and charged that Prime Minister Wilson's Labour government no longer has a policy there.

In his reply in the debate Brown said he did not want to say any more as he still hoped the mission, now in Geneva, would accept his invitation to come to London for talks.

He did not want "to complicate the consultations now going on."

The UN Aden mission of three originally intended to stay in the British colony for one month, the mission members, Shalizi of Afghanistan, Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela and Moussa Leo Keita of Mali told the press in Geneva.

They said from the first of their five-day stay in Aden they had been disappointed.

"We were protected so much that we were virtually isolated," mission chief Guerrero said.

They had believed that they would have a good start if they could deliver a statement over television, which the British high commissioner had said they could make.

When, however, a western movie was shown at the time their statement was due, they wrote the high commissioner a letter, pointing out the importance of establishing contacts with the entire population of South Arabia. They received no reply.

Under these circumstances, they had decided to quit. Participants of the press conference, however, gained the impression that Guerrero's statement was

Afghan Delegate At Meeting In Chile On Family Planning

SANTIAGO, April 11, (Reuter).—An uncontrolled world population explosion could turn human beings into something like irrational and violent concentration camp inmates, a British scientist warned here.

Professor George Carstairs, head of the Psychological Medicine Department at Edinburgh University, was speaking last night at the eighth conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

More than 1,000 experts from 84 countries are meeting to discuss the problem of world population outstripping economic and social development. Afghanistan is also one of the participating countries.

Professor Carstairs told delegates it had been shown how often social and economic disruption had resulted in quite large populations feeling trapped and victimised.

Without exception these alienated sections of society have resorted in the end to violence, he said.

The same phenomenon had occurred repeatedly in modern times, when the pace of political change had outstripped a society's capacity to meet the newly aroused expectations of its members.

Professor Carstairs went on: "When, because of increasing over-population, the standards of living actually decline at the very time when people's aspirations have been raised, the stage is set for further outbreaks of collective irrationality and violence."

"Mankind today possesses weapons of such destructive power that the world cannot afford to risk outbreaks of mass violence."

"And yet the lesson of history points to just such a disaster, unless population control can be achieved before vast human communities degenerate into the semblance of con-

centration camp inmates, if not that of...pathologically belligerent apes."

Other delegates at the conference urged population control to overcome world problems ranging from starvation and malnutrition to education and housing shortages.

According to Dr. B.R. Sen, director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, in spite of major efforts on the agriculture and population fronts there could still be an acute food shortage in ten years' time.

"Even if the battle is fought on the double front of agricultural development and population control, the nutritional goals may be nowhere in sight by 1980," he said.

With 60 million more mouths to feed every year food supplies in developing countries would have to increase by 120 per cent by the turn of the century just to maintain present consumption levels.

Mallard Project To Link Canada, US, Australia

WASHINGTON, April 11, (AP) U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara announced Monday the United States, Australia, and Canada are working together to develop a common battlefield communications system for the mid-1970s.

Broad outlines of the system have been laid out in the past two years under what is known as the Mallard Project.

Current plans are to seek competitive system design studies from U.S. industry in the initial development phase of the programme.

After about five to seven years of research and development, plans are to proceed with production of equipment for the Mallard system and have the field armies of the three countries linked up between 1975 and 1977.

Project Mallard will be a vastly expensive effort, costing between \$50 million and \$1 billion over the next few years.

The Defence Department, in response to questions, said research and development will cost the United States an estimated \$100 million, and Canada and Australia \$15 million to \$20 million. The production and deployment of the communications equipment and facilities will cost the U.S. another \$350 million and Canada and Australia \$60 million.

The Defence Department said the communications network will "provide comprehensive communications ranging from front line fighting units through major echelon headquarters to inter-operation with worldwide strategic systems."

Riots Disturb Nashville After Carmichael Speaks

Nashville, Tennessee, USA April 11, (Reuter).—Gangs of youths fought a 20-minute gun battle on Tennessee State University campus late Sunday night as Negroes rioted here for the second time in 24 hours.

No one was believed wounded in the shooting but police said between 100 and 150 bullets whined through the campus after crowds of youths invaded the area.

Other Negroes roamed through city streets firing guns, hurling bottles and stones and attacking cars. At least 30 people were arrested and hospitals reported a number of people injured by missiles.

Trouble broke out on Saturday after civil rights leader Stokely Carmichael, militant advocate of "black power," had spoken at predominantly Negro Fisk University.

Carmichael, who left town before the clashes began, told cheering Fisk students: "I am non-violent right now. But if a white man tries to put his arm in me, I am going to break his arm."

(Contd on page 4)



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CRISIS AGAIN IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The sudden major military engagement between Israel and Syria has not only caused serious doubts about the continued peace in the Middle East. It has also roused world public opinion against Israeli tactics of making occasional incursions into the sovereign land of a neighbour.

The military engagement Friday, in which tanks, armoured cars and planes went into action, was one of the biggest between Israel and any of the Arab nations since the Suez Canal crisis 11 years ago. Apparently a border dispute triggered the battle in which 11 planes—six French Mirages in the Israeli Air Force and five Mig 21's in the Syrian Air Force—were lost.

The spokesman for the Syrian forces claims that the fighting began with an exchange of fire which resulted in the destruction of some Israeli tanks. Then, he says, the Israelis lost their nerve and ordered the Air Force to intervene, leaving the Syrians no choice but to send planes to intercept them. By Sunday evening the settlements in the disputed border area were still smouldering. Three Syrian pilots who had bailed out when their planes were shot down over Jordanian territory, had been returned to Syria.

Some indication of the seriousness of the situation may be had from the fact that for the first time since 1948 Israeli planes intruded right to the capital of an Arab state, flying over Damascus. This shocking Israeli attack, like others in the past, throws light on the sinister aim of the Israeli government to expand its territory, which belongs to the Palestinians who are now refugees.

Food For Thought

Not by years but by disposition

is wisdom acquired.

—Platus

The Arabs now know that Israel plans step-by-step, village-by-village expansion of its territory. Not long ago Israel attacked two villages in Hebron, Jordan. The Israelis then ordered the villagers to move out of their homes, and set all their homes ablaze. The United Nations observation team's report after investigation blamed Israel for the raid and the United Nations Security Council in a resolution condemned the Eshkol government of Israel for aggression.

Israel has apparently adopted the unprincipled method of surprise attacks on neighbouring Moslem nations with the attitude of "let us teach them a lesson." But Israel has had to pay a heavy price for its policy. Its aggression against Syria last Friday will result in firmer unity among Arab nations, who in the recent past have not been displaying much of this quality, and it reveals the policy of Israel to the whole world.

As soon as news of the attack was given, Iraq, Lebanon, and Jordan expressed their anxiety and readiness to help in case matters got worse. The Jordanian army has been put on an alert, and Baghdad is in touch with Cairo on the situation between Israel and Syria.

The Arab nations ought to strengthen the Arab Unified Command which is already in existence. Only when this Command is made effective can the Israelis be forced to stop their military intrusions.

Afghanistan, as a peace-loving nation, is interested to see peace and security in all parts of the world, but particularly in the Middle East where the problem of Arab refugees from Palestine still remains unsolved. The solution of this problem, which is a fundamental one, will put an end to all controversies.

The Earliest Press In Afghanistan

In studying the history of the press in Afghanistan, we find that the spokesman press has its roots in our early cultural life. The events which affected the private or social life of the people directly or indirectly were communicated by several means.

The first news distribution centres were the family circle, the temples, normal daily gatherings, tribal meetings, and learning centres.

Smoke signals, special voices, and drum beats were the first means of broadcasting. Even now great fires on tops of mountains and drum beats are used in special occasions in some villages, especially in the southern part of the country. The geography of the country—high mountains and deep valleys—made building fires and beating drums effective means of communication.

The horse, the great partner in transportation, helped the people of the country cover distance rapidly.

But as the cultural developed and communication and transportation improved, the distribution of news changed, too.

In the last 200 years the State has set up formal organisations to handle communications. The first persons responsible for communications were called Jahrci Bashi or town criers. They went to every corner of a town informing the people about the happenings of the day.

One of these town criers was Zanghi Khan. He was a town crier during the rule of Temur Shah Durani (1773-1793) and his son Akbar followed him.

By the end of the 18 century there were also reporters and postmen. Mir Hotak Khan Popalzai became postmaster in 1797. This administrative officer was

By M.Z. Siddiq responsible for preparing letters and decrees to be sent to the provinces as well as to foreign countries.

Well-educated people were appointed to this respected post. They were members of the governing class. After 1774 there were main postal centres in the capital and the main provinces. This situation continued until the 1860's.

The history of the modern press in Afghanistan goes back over 100 years. Until that time all decrees and letters were written by hand by secretaries. None of these have been preserved. They were all destroyed during civil disturbances or foreign invasions. Scholars believe that a lithograph press was first brought to Afghanistan in the 1860's. A publication called Kabul was put out at that time. In an essay in Afghanistan News in October 1965 Rishita puts forward the idea that the first newspaper, in the modern sense of the world, was published exactly 100 years ago in 1867.

It is questionable, however, that the first printing press was installed in the country during the reign of Mohammad Azam. Between 1863 and 1868 there were conflicts between Dost Mohammad Khan's sons. It is unlikely that Sher Ali Khan was able to bring a press to the country at the beginning of his rule in 1863.

It is probable that Dost Mohammad Khan, who ruled from 1843 to 1863, took the first steps in introducing it. He spent three years in exile in India from November 1840 to 1843. The first press had come to India in 1797 with the British and the first newspaper was then printed in Persian. The French also set up

press in Egypt. In both countries the press was used to propagate and defend their interests. Britain used the press in India to defend its case in Afghanistan.

Dost Mohammad Khan was certainly familiar with the role of the newspapers among the masses in India. There were six Persian weeklies being published in India by 1846. These included Jami Jamshid, Jami Jahan Numa, Chabuk, Sikander Sultan Akbar, and Loriana Akbar. There were also Persian newspapers being circulated in Persia.

We must conclude that Dost Mohammad Khan was familiar with the important role of newspapers in society during his long reign in Afghanistan. But unfortunately there is no document showing the existence of a printing press in Afghanistan during this period. The dark period in cultural life at this time makes it difficult to determine when the first press did come to the country.

Scholars give these qualifications for a true newspaper:

1. It must be published at least once a week.
2. It must be produced by mechanical means.
3. It must be available to anyone willing to pay the price, regardless of class or special interest.
4. It must print anything of interest to the general public.
5. It must appeal to a public with ordinary reading ability.
6. It must be timely, or at least relatively so, in the light technical development.
7. It must be stable.

The first publication to meet all these qualifications in Afghanistan was the weekly newspaper called Shamsun Nahar. It was circulated until 1875.

Nearing Deadline For The Kennedy Round

By J.D.F. Jones

The Kennedy Round of tariff-cutting negotiations, which has been going on in Geneva since 1964, is now moving rapidly towards climax.

There has been much drama about these talks so far, not because they are unimportant on the contrary, they promise the biggest boost to world trade that the GATT organisation has ever achieved but because this enormous bargaining session between nearly 50 countries has been so long and so complex.

But there is a deadline and governments will have to press on at Geneva with all their energies if they are not to lose the advantage held out for their economies by the prospect of extensive reductions to tariff trade barriers.

The target is April 30. The reason for this is that the American administration's authority to make cuts of up to 50 per cent on the existing U.S. tariffs expires on July 1.

After that date, President Johnson would have to go back to Congress to ask for renewal of the powers granted to him under the 1962 U.S. Trade Expansion Act. And it is doubtful if Congress would now agree to do this.

As the drawing up of detailed tariff amendments for the President's signature will need some time, every effort will have to be made to finish the negotiations by the end of April.

Most governments agree that failure in Geneva would be particularly unfortunate because it is thought that world trade is about to enter a period of slower growth. But this does not necessarily mean, of course, that they are prepared to retreat from the bargaining positions they have taken up since the talks began.

Bargaining of this sort is a long-drawn-out business, and the negotiations have aptly been called "Kennedy Round and Round."

The original idea of President Kennedy was for a 50 per cent across-the-board cut on all industrial tariffs. But as the negotiations went into detail and came up against each country's special interests, this soon became a distant dream. Even the optimists now think they will be lucky to end up with an average 25 per cent cut.

Even so, this would represent the largest and most important GATT cuts ever achieved.

After the opening sessions and the exchange of preliminary offers of tariff reductions, the talks became a complex matter of multilateral and bilateral bargaining in which governments would put their case for specific products.

Last November some of them delivered "warning lists" in which, in effect, they threatened to withdraw or reduce their offers on certain products if they got no satisfaction on others. This sort of bargaining will continue until the deadline is reached.

To give one example, the Japanese were recently reported to have removed automobiles, paper and aluminium from their exceptions list and to have approved the proposed international wheat agreement in response to pressure from the United States, which was threatening to insert synthetic fibres, television sets, steel and cotton all items which would prejudice Japanese interests into its own exceptions list.

The delegations at Geneva have also discussed non-tariff barriers such as anti-dumping legislation, the possibilities of international commodities schemes and access of tropical agricultural products to developed countries.

The eventual package deal will probably have to be in two parts as far as the United States is concerned, because the 1962 Act only refers to tariffs. President

Johnson will still have to go to Congress for approval of the non-tariff agreements. The offers and counter-offers in this field will therefore have to be conditional.

One main reason why the Kennedy Round negotiations have been so slow is that the Common Market countries have been trying to present a common position and have had their own difficulties in reaching this.

While the West Germans, for example, were anxious for rapid progress, the French wanted to wait until the outline of the common agricultural policy had been settled. There was also the problem of disparities in tariff levels—this subject of disparities remains of the most difficult general problems.

Eventually the EEC put forward its own exceptions list, a fairly substantial one.

Britain has throughout done its utmost to contribute to the success of the negotiation on her belief that such an agreement offers the best hope for an expansion of world trade. The British government's concern for the interests of the developing countries has been demonstrated in its offer at the negotiations to reduce or eliminate duties on tropical products subject to similar action by the other developed countries.

There have also been other reasons for the slow progress of the Kennedy Round—complicated difficulties in such fields as world cereals agreement and, still more so, in chemicals where the "American selling price" system of valuing certain chemicals for customs duty is causing trouble.

All in all, however, hopes of good tariff cuts on a wide range of industrial goods is high.

Even a successful Kennedy Round would not solve every country's trading problems. But it would show the value of international cooperation in economic matters and encourage much-needed progress in other fields.

(LONDON PRESS SERVICE)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Istah* comments on the need to widen roads and lanes in Kabul to meet the rising demands of traffic in the city.

In some areas in Kabul, says the paper, new buildings are on the verge of encroaching on the main streets and in the course of a few years it will be difficult for traffic to run smoothly.

The paper proposes that in areas where the possibility of widening roads exists the authorities must take certain measures. The paper regrets that the Kabul municipal authorities did not widen Karte Parwan Road when it was possible. Such mistakes, the editorial goes on, should not be repeated in other parts of the city.

In a letter in the same issue of the paper, Abdul Rahim Mobahes draws the attention of Da Afghanistan Bank to the number of old notes now in circulation. Mobahes proposes that the bank should collect old notes, which carry germs, and replace them. The bank should also distribute new notes for paying the salaries of civil servants, the letter proposes.

In another letter in the same issue of the paper Ghulam Yahya says that sometimes, even when rogan (fat) is available for distribution against coupons given to civil servants, shopkeepers refuse to sell the commodity on pretexts like "we do not have the order to sell" and "the inspection team to weigh it has not yet come." The letter draws the attention of the authorities to this practice and hopes this will be checked.

Yesterday's *Anis* carries two editorials. In its first editorial, commenting on the situation in Aden, it says that the sudden departure of the three-member mission of the United Nations from Aden—after a visit lasting five days instead of the three weeks planned—throws light on the difficulties involved in finding a solution to the problem.

Apparently, the editorial goes on, there was a lack of cooperation with the mission. Obstruction of the mission's work, by whatever source, only keeps a solution away and will increase tension, says the paper.

The paper says that a solution of the Aden problem, which is the re-

mnant of imperialism, requires patience and farsightedness.

In its second editorial the paper, after commenting on the import-

ance of planting saplings, hopes that the public will also cooperate in caring for the newly planted saplings.



Newsweek magazine reported that *Life* magazine "seems to have outbid the competition" for the memoirs that Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, may write.

Life, according to *Newsweek*, contacted her in her Swiss hideaway through diplomatic channels and by rival publications. The German offered to "match any price" quoted magazine *Stern* is reported to be in the race.

"Mrs. Alliluyeva now says she would like her memoirs to appear in a U.S. magazine," said *Newsweek*. "But, she adds, she has no intention of writing her memoirs until she is allowed to settle permanently somewhere. The diplomats say she still wants to live in the United States."

Specialist 4th Class Alvin Baake Jr., stationed with the U.S. Army in Vietnam, took out a full-page advertisement in the *Janesville Daily Gazette* as a surprise anniversary gift.

"To my darling wife Marcia—happy first anniversary from South Vietnam," read the advertisement, greeting to his wife.

The paper said it was donating the page to the 21-year-old soldier in honour of all servicemen unable to share their wedding anniversaries with their wives.

"It was the most wonderful thing that ever happened to me," said Marcia.

The *New York Times* reported that the U.S. Defence Department is studying the feasibility of recommissioning World War II battleships for action off the Vietnamese coast.

It said a study is currently being made of gunfire support requirements in Vietnam.

After the study a decision may be made to recommission "one or two

of the four 16-inch gun battleships in the Navy's Reserve Fleet," the report said.

The study was ordered by Defence Secretary Robert McNamara after an earlier report suggested that some cruisers be recommissioned for offshore duty in Vietnam.

Two staff writers of *Fortune* magazine reported that allied military strategy in Vietnam is paving the way for success in building a free and viable South Vietnam.

The authors, John Mecklin and Charles J.V. Murphy, agreed that in mid-1965 the situation in South Vietnam was at its darkest. Militarily, it appeared that the communists were defeating South Vietnam's forces at almost every turn. Constant Viet Cong terrorism made it all but impossible to hope for success in the then current village rehabilitation programme.

The military turnaround began October 19, 1965, when a North Vietnamese regiment assaulted a special forces camp at Plei Me in the west central highlands of South Vietnam. This particular battle, according to Murphy, "ended five weeks later in a hounding pursuit of shattered enemy regiments to within shouting distance of Cambodia."

Since then, he said, allied forces "have driven the main enemy army to the brink of defeat." He added, "Never in modern time has there been a smoother, surer, swifter reversal in the tide of a complicated, serious struggle."

Mecklin, on the other hand, was not quite as hopeful about the future of the pacification programme, although he indicated that it now has a better chance of success than ever before.

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A Crucial Provincial Election Ahead In FRG

For a few hours on Sunday, April 23, attention in many parts of the world will turn to Kiel, the capital of the West German province of Schleswig Holstein.

Newspapers and radio networks in the United States, in Britain, France, Israel, and many other countries will send special correspondents to report the results of the election of the provincial parliament of Schleswig Holstein on April 23.

Usually, such provincial elections stir little interest outside West Germany. This time, however, the decision of the about 1,200,000 voters in Schleswig Holstein is regarded as crucial because it will answer the question whether the right extremist National Democratic Party—regarded by many observers as a neo-Nazi party—will repeat its surprising successes gained late last year in provincial elections

in Bavaria and Hesse or whether this party has passed its peak.

Last November the world was shocked when the National Democratic Party, founded only two years earlier, won eight seats in the Hesse provincial parliament and, two weeks later, 15 seats in the Bavarian provincial parliament.

One out of 12 voters cast his ballot for a party headed by such former prominent Nazis as Otto Hess, the brother of Adolf Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess, now serving a life term as a war criminal at Spandau prison in Berlin.

The National Democratic success cast doubts on the sincerity of West Germany's efforts to overcome the Nazi past. "The Nazis are back" and "Nazi is just a synonym for German" read some of the comments, especially in British and American papers.

West German politicians, however, claimed that the success was not due to a sudden revival of Nazism, but was the expression of the discontent, many voters felt at that time with what was going on in Bonn.

Only a few days after the Bavarian election the Christian Democrat government of Chancellor Ludwig Erhard resigned and Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger formed a new government a coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats.

Whether the new government has succeeded in stemming the discontent of the voters will be seen in the Schleswig Holstein elections.

Some observers doubt that Kiesinger and Brandt have been able to overcome the discontent mainly because of the special situation in Schleswig Holstein.

(Contd. on page 4)

Thread Factory Launched In Kabul

One of the 26 new light industry plants taking shape now is the Maqсуди plant producing thread. Orders of building the plant were given by the Ministry of Mines and Industries almost a year ago, but difficulties in the import of machinery and raw material held up production until a month ago. At present thread is imported from Pakistan. Abdul Rauf Maqсуди hopes that when his firm starts full production the price of the thread will fall in the bazaar.

At present the plant's thread is starched and, if required, dyed. The starch was being imported, but now it is made at the plant. After starching bunches of thread are dried and then separated. The thread is then spun on spools and is ready to be spun on small reels which hold 170 m. of thread. Six types of machines have been imported, some are manually operated and the rest are run by electricity.

US Commerce Mission Reports On African Visit

Ghana, Zambia and the Republic of the Congo offer a variety of opportunities for American exporters with vision, members of a U.S. Commerce Department trade mission reported Friday.

The mission also reported many opportunities for investments and joint ventures.

The shopping lists of the three countries include advanced farm equipment, machine tools and parts, constructed machinery, canning, packaging and refrigeration equipment and a wide range of consumer products.

The findings of the mission were reported in the April 10 issue of International Commerce, the Commerce Department's weekly news magazine for world traders.

Ghana is determined to prove that its resources provide a sound base for economic growth, the mission found. The Valco Aluminum Smelter, coming into full operation shortly, will provide opportunities for many allied industries, such as rolling mills and extrusion and stamping plants for aluminum products.

Planned agricultural diversification will create a need for food processing plants and container manufacturing, the mission found. Farm equipment and parts also will be needed. The metal working industry is in its infancy and spare parts, tooling and fixtures are in short supply.

The mission reported that Zambia will need machinery and equipment to carry out planned development of agricultural and mineral resources. (AP)

Sea: Potential Source Of Protein

A large part of the world's population, perhaps one-half of the world's 3,300 million persons, is underfed or has a nutritionally deficient diet. The sea is a potential source of protein which could contribute to the solution of global food shortages, a solution which in turn would help promote international political stability and peace, Charles F. Luce, Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, observed recently.

"One wonders, in observing the rapid increase in the world fish catch—from about 10 million metric tons in 1945 to about 40 million metric tons in 1965—whether this resource can stand much further expansion without catastrophic damage," Luce told members of the Interstate Marine Commission at their recent 25th annual convention.

"Experts disagree on what can be harvested from the ocean on a sustainable basis, and estimates range from about the status quo to over 10 times the amount which is now produced. By developing new harvesting methods and by fishing for unused or underutilized species, a catch of about four or five times that now taken appears possible.

"Of course, to achieve a much greater catch, man must be willing to control his fishing activities to avoid overfishing of species that already are producing at maximum sustainable yields. This will involve ever increasing complex international deliberations to work out equitable conservation measures. Another way to increase the catch is to learn how to farm the ocean as we now farm the land."

Of great importance to fishers are plans for establishment of a network of buoys over the world's oceans, monitoring not only the atmospheric climate but the ocean climate as well. It is expected that changes in the environment will be readily detected by these buoys.

"Once we have reached an understanding of how fish react to changes in the ocean climate, we will be in a much better position than ever before to predict movements of fish," Luce said.

By Our Own Reporter
ago. At present 36,000 reels of thread are spun in an eight-hour shift. When more apprentices complete their training production is bound to rise.

Seventy boys are employed, and they are all starting to learn the work. Maqсуди hopes to work three shifts, on one of which girls will be employed.

Maqсуди thread is now sold only in the provinces; it is yet to come to the Kabul market, where imported thread now has a monopoly. Maqсуди hopes to capture the Kabul market when he can increase the plants production.

He hopes that the Ministry of Commerce will be cooperative and impose restrictions on the import of foreign goods which can be made within the country. This will encourage others to take part in such ventures also.

A dozen reels of Maqсуди thread are sold for Af. 11—Af. 1 cheaper than foreign thread.

The plant is situated in Share Nau on a one-acre plot of land.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries is providing land at low cost to entrepreneurs in the industrial sector of Kabul, but Maqсуди did not take advantage of this. He does not need any heavy machinery and is not a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and he felt it was better to locate it easily accessible to employees.

He has spent Af. 2 million on the plot and another Af. 1 million on the buildings and machinery. The initial capital of the firm is Af. 1.5 million, excluding the cost of the land.

Every day more and more people are seeking employment. Maqсуди said, and when apprentices complete preliminary training they will be taught to handle the machines. A worker starts on Af. 500 a month and this will be increased if he shows good progress. The firm provides lunch to the workers.

SILK BOOM DESPITE FALL IN DEMAND

Silk prices are at their highest peacetime level since the boom year of 1920, but the total yield of Japanese and Italian growers is steadily less because consumption is going down.

Although imports this year into the U.S. have been smaller than in 1966, the stock of unsold silk on hand is 25 per cent greater than a year ago at the same time. The price of \$9 per pound is almost \$2 higher than it was a year ago.

The previous peacetime high for silk was \$9.08—the average in 1920, when prices were high as an aftermath of World War I. During the depression the average was as low as \$1.59 rising to the \$7 level in 1939. During 1966, because of an effort to corner stocks, the price jumped within a couple of weeks to over \$9.

After the corner was broken, the price dropped back, but processors had learned that the \$9 price had

not depressed consumption and it soon went back to that level. Apparently people who want silk are not deterred by a higher price for the raw fibre.

However, the overall consumption trend has been down for years.

Imports into the U.S. in the first three months of this year, reports the American Silk Council, have been 6,075 bales compared to 7,478 in the like period last year. And, even though imports were less, the stock on hand grew from 3,110 bales at the end of March, 1966, to 4,322 bales at the end of March, 1967.

The stock on hand at the start of March this year was 4,487 bales. During the month 1,657 bales were received, 2886 from Japan, 549 from Italy and the rest from a number of other growing countries.

(AP)



A protocol for construction of an international hotel in Kabul was signed here on Saturday, April 8, by the Melma Pal Company, of Afghanistan and Taylor Woodrow of Britain.

Janat Khan Gharwal, the President of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, who is also the president of the Melma Pal Company, emphasised in a short speech the importance of the tourist industry to the economic development of the country. He said that with the construction of an international hotel the number of tourists coming to the country will increase and the country will earn a considerable amount of foreign exchange.

The 200-room hotel is expected to be completed in three years.

Here Gharwal (left) shakes hand with C.G.F. Hazell, director of the international section of Taylor Woodrow who was here to sign the protocol on behalf of his firm.

Prospects For Britain's Entry To EEC

By Hendrik Peters

After the recent round of exploratory talks by Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister, in the capitals of the six EEC countries and his visits to the executives of the EEC and the European Coal and Steel Community, the consensus in the Common Market is in fact that Britain means business.

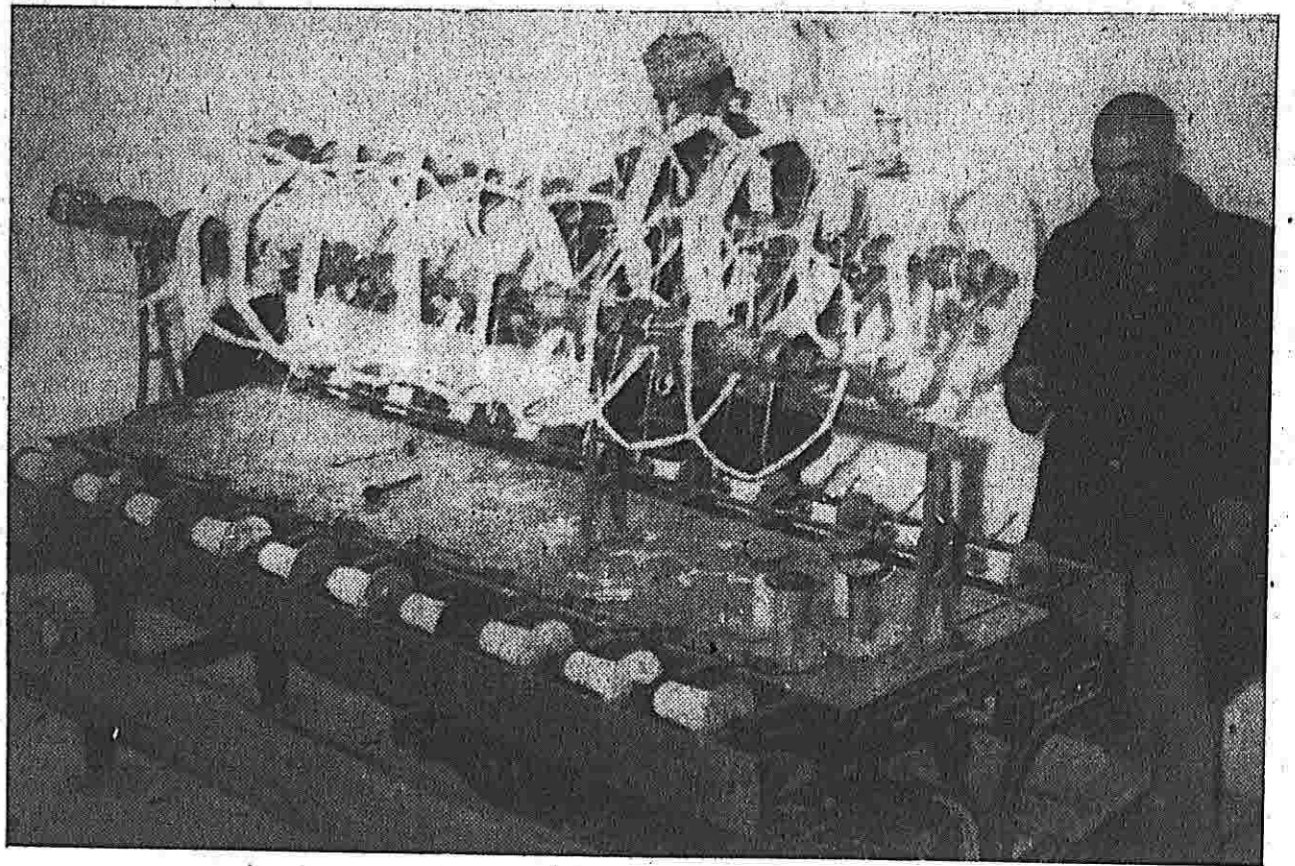
Having analysed these talks, observers in Brussels notice that, in the event of Britain's joining the EEC, the essential problem for Britain will lie in the repercussions of the common agricultural policy and its financial mechanism on Britain's balance posed by Britain's trade relations with New Zealand. Everybody agrees that, with good will on all

sides, solutions can certainly be found for these problems, but it is felt that general formulae are required rather than special EEC arrangements for Great Britain.

On the other hand, it will be relatively difficult to find answers to those questions which the EEC has raised concerning particular British economic burdens. Prominent among these is the problem of the pound, which Wilson has for some time past been describing as non-existent but which is in fact a source of considerable worry to all Member States of the Community. Certain EEC countries have, after all, a considerable contribution

(Contd. on page 4)

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



The thread ready for use is spun on large spools of this Japanese-made machine.

ECAFE Discusses Population Problem

TOKYO, April 11, (Reuter).—The 23rd general meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) decided to set up an institute of statistics and to convene an Asian population conference every ten years, starting in 1970.

The 356 delegates and observers also learned that the six months old Asian Development Bank would be ready for work by the (northern) autumn of this year.

However a proposal to extend the life of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning for five more years had to be put

Japan To Offer Indonesia A Fresh Yen Credit

The Japanese government has decided to offer Indonesia a fresh yen credit equivalent to \$60 million to help that country rehabilitate its national economy.

The decision to this effect was told by Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato to Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik in their meeting in Tokyo on Saturday.

In the 40-minute discussion, Sato said the rehabilitation of Indonesia would have a far-reaching influence on the Asian scene as a whole. He expressed his desire that General Suharto's Jakarta government overcome all the difficulties and reconstruct a stabilised Indonesia.

Concerning the controversial question of an interest rate on the new Japanese aid credit and its repayment terms, the Prime Minister suggested a settlement through diplomatic negotiations between the two countries.

He however pledged Japan would try its best to come as close as possible to the conditions requested by Indonesia despite all the domestic difficulties to do so.

During his visit to Japan, the Indonesian Foreign Minister pressed for Japan's answer to the Jakarta request for about \$70 million in new aid loans with an annual interest less than three per cent and a repayment period of over 25 years.

According to informed sources, Prime Minister Sato promised Malik that the interest rate accompanying the new Japanese credit would be kept below four per cent per annum.

These sources believe the Japanese government is reluctant to publish a lenient condition granted to Indonesia in connection with similar aid credits Japan offered to other developing countries with annual interest rates of over five per cent.

At Saturday's meeting, Sato further stressed the latest decision was all that his government could do within its power to help Indonesia, taking into full consideration the traditionally friendly relations between Japan and Indonesia.

Malik, on his part, expressed his gratitude for Tokyo's speedy action on the difficult issue and for the friendly remarks made by Sato on the position of Indonesia in Asia. (AP)

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 11.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

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

off after a scathing Pakistan attack on the cost of running the institute in Bangkok under its Indian director, Dr. P. Prasad.

The meeting passed a resolution calling on the ECAFE secretariat to undertake in depth studies of Asia's population pressures.

A member of the Australian delegation, John Holdich, said hopes of young people for a better life would be frustrated unless food production was raised and the birth rate reduced.

The United States delegate, Arthur Goldschmidt, said: "We cannot over-emphasise the role of family planning, not only in making life better for the families concerned, but also in the achievement of economic and social development."

The decision to set up a statistical institute was taken after speakers had emphasised the vital need for basic information on national economies if economic planning were to be soundly based.

An ECAFE spokesman said it was hoped the Institute would be working by September 1968.

Goldschmidt, said the United States strongly supported efforts being made to attack Asia's critical problems in a multilateral framework.

"We are confident that the developed countries of the world will join together to contribute generously to support the Asian initiative to accelerate economic and social progress in the region," he said.

The U.S. government supported the four-nation Mekong committee's decision to study setting up a fund to finance priority Mekong projects.

He went on: "The special fund problem has been very much in our mind during the past year."

The leader of the Australian delegation Sir Allen Brown, who is the Australian ambassador in Tokyo, said there had been a tendency to make policy recommendations to the Asian Development Bank which, unless resisted, could tend to undermine autonomy.

He said: "It must be clear from the outset that the bank should not be under an obligation to formulate policies and projects under any outside influence."

The bank's task of supplementing capital with funds borrowed on international markets would be complicated by a series of recommendations for action and pressures from outside sources.

It was important that ECAFE and the Bank worked together harmo-

nically for the economic development of the region, he added.

ECAFE was concerned with broad strategy and the Bank primarily with the economic viability of individual projects.

"This is the proper concern of a banking institution and is the criterion by which its work must be judged."

"Unless the Bank can meet that criterion of making sound investment investments it will not be able to obtain the additional funds on the scale it will need if its operations are to grow into something of real significance and value", Sir Allen warned.

A member of the Malaysian delegation, Raymond Navaratnam, urged developed countries and international agencies to contribute meaningfully towards the special funds which the Bank would manage.

"We wholeheartedly welcome the indications by the United States and Japanese governments that they will provide generous contributions for the promotion of economic and agricultural programmes."

A South Korean delegate, Woo-Evong Lee, joined the appeal to the developed countries to contribute generously to the special funds.

"Only in this way can the Bank fulfil its mission effectively for the inflow of the necessary additional resources from the developed countries outside the region."

EEC Council Starts

Three-Day Meeting

BRUSSELS, April 11, (DPA).—The European Common Market (EEC) council was to start a three-day meeting here Monday.

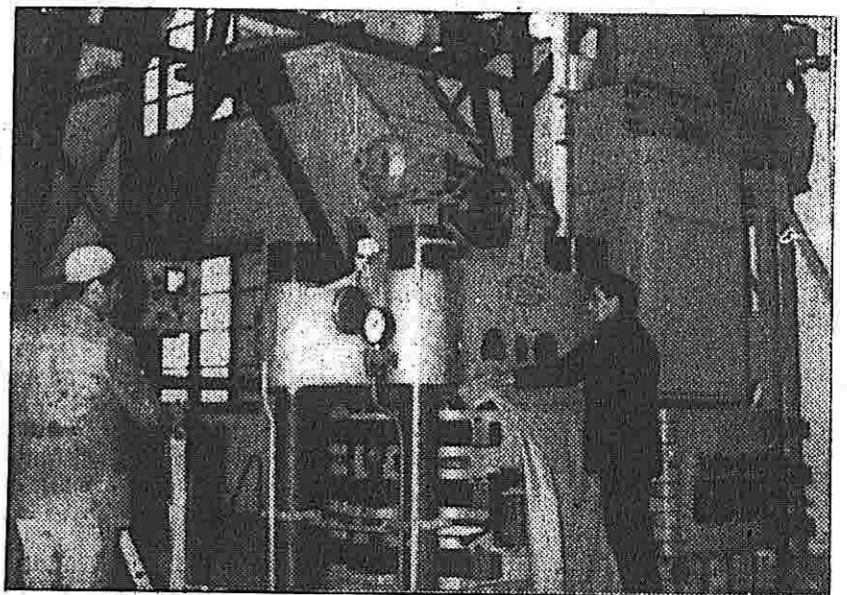
For the first time in many weeks the foreign ministers of all six European Common Market countries will gather around the negotiation table to discuss EEC policy.

West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt arrived in the Belgian capital Sunday night and had talks with EEC commission President Walter Hallstein and with members of the West German EEC mission.

During the ministers' council meeting, Brandt will deliver a major policy speech to underline again the necessity of a uniform development of the EEC integration policy.

The foreign ministers for the first time will discuss the projected nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The Kennedy Round of tariff cutting talks, which is in its final phase in Geneva, will also be on the agenda.



Men at work in the cotton ginning and pressing plant which went into operation in Herat last week. The plant, which can gin and pack 1,000 kg. of cotton an hour, was bought by Herat Cotton Company from the Soviet Union for \$192,000 on a five-year credit.

Herat Cotton Company was established four years ago with an initial capital of Af. 40 million. Now the company has a capital of Af. 100 million.

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

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW YORK, April 11, (Reuter)—Representatives of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists and the three radio and television networks announced here Monday they had reached a tentative agreement to end the strike by AFTAR members.

MANILA, April 11, (Reuter)—A fire broke out at the prestigious five-storey Hotel Filipinas here Monday, causing a mild panic among the tourist residents. The fire raged for 30 minutes and destroyed five rooms on the top floor. Property damage was estimated at half a million pesos (50,000 pounds sterling). There were no casualties.

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 11, (AP)—The question of whether pregnant girls should be allowed to marry in church is causing a "good deal of discussion" in Kenya's Anglican (Episcopalian) Community Church, a spokesman said Monday. The official attitude of the church is that marriage of pregnant girls in church should be encouraged rather than prevented, he stressed, but added: "In some cases individual people in a parish make it very difficult."

BANGKOK, April 11, (Reuter)—Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, Monday called on the Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman, and discussed a possible new regional economic grouping including Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and possibly Burma, informed sources said. Malik, who arrived here Sunday for an overnight stop from Tokyo, was seeking a new economic cooperative organisation as part of Indonesia's plan to reorientate its economic relations.

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 11, (AP)—Although the Cyprus government has carefully avoided taking sides in the succession of political crises in Greece in the past 18 months, it is becoming evident the Greek Cypriot public is increasingly disillusioned with prospects of enosis—union with Greece.

A few years ago only handful of prisoners on the island were outspoken enough to oppose enosis and speak openly of an independent Cyprus.

BEIRUT, April 11, (Reuter)—A top Yemeni royalist leader said in a statement here last night that a new cabinet had been formed among Saudi-backed royalists fighting Egyptian-backed republicans in the Yemen.

LONDON, April 11, (Reuter)—A British aviation firm has announced that it had ordered six Russian-built KA twin-engined helicopters—the first British order for Soviet aircraft. The firm, Postgate Aviation Service, will use the helicopters for a service linking south coast and west England towns.

MOSCOW, April 11, (Reuter)—Two Russian "space dogs," Blacky and Breezy, who spent three weeks in space early last year, have given birth to normal puppies, it was reported here last night. The two dogs were launched in a Cosmos Sputnik on February 22, 1966, and swung in and out of dangerous radiation belts during their high-orbiting voyage.

Weather Forecast

The forecast for the coming 24 hours calls for semi-cloudy skies in the northern and central regions with occasional showers. The rest of the country will have blue skies. The warmest region yesterday was Farah with a high temperature of 28C, 82F.

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

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	17C 4C
	63F 39F
Kandahar	24C 14C
	75F 57F
Herat	18C 7C
	46F 44F
Ghazni	13C 3C
	55F 37F
Jalalabad	25C 11C
	77F 52F
N. Salang	7C -4C
	44F 25F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2.40, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Italian cinemascope colour film in Farsi

PARK CINEMA

At 2.30, 5.8 and 10 p.m. Iranian film

But although affected for a time by their prolonged weightlessness after returning to the earth, they are reported to have recovered within a few weeks.

BONN, April 11, (DPA)—The West German government seems to be strongly interested in closer Franco-German co-operation regarding development aid, chiefly in the former French territories. Economic Co-operation (Development Affairs) Minister Hans Juer-gen Wischnewski, it was learned here Monday, will go to Paris early next month to discuss proposals with the French government.

He has been expressly encouraged to do so by Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who has called this type of Franco-German co-operation "most important."

TOKYO, April 11, (DPA)—Makoto Watanbe, president of the Asian Development Bank, said yesterday that the bank would be happy to accept the Soviet Union as its member.

It would also gladly accept Soviet financial aid, even if that country continues to remain outside the bank, he said.

OTTAWA, April 11, (DPA)—Organisers of a mammoth walk in the Ottawa area over the weekend to collect money to help famine stricken Bihar state of India, said yesterday they believed they had succeeded in collecting \$50,000.

The money will be used to send a well-drilling team and equipment to Bihar, Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson took a token part in the walk.

Of 4,000 walkers, 475 walked 64 km. The majority walked from 12 to 16 km, a long stretch for a nation which moves on wheels.

High school students and middle-aged persons predominated among the walkers.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 11, (Bakhtar)—The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has sent for distribution in Baghlan, Jozjan, and Balkh provinces 192,000 grams of silkworm eggs.

KABUL, April 11, (Bakhtar)—Abdul Kadir Sahrayee, president of Peshawar's tourist office, returned home after discussing with tourist officials here matters related to expansion of tourist traffic.

TALOQAN, April 11, (Bakhtar)—A village school for girls was opened yesterday in Rostaq woleswali. Another village school for girls was upped to primary school level. This school, which opened seven years ago, now has 119 students.

BARAKI BARAK, April 11, (Bakhtar)—The Kotob Khel primary school of Mohammad Agha Woleswali, Logar, was elevated to a secondary school yesterday. The school is 30 years old.

The ceremonies were attended by Governor Abdul Wahed Mansouri. Later Governor Mansouri visited classrooms in Gomran school.

ZARANJ, April 11, (Bakhtar)—Farmers and stock raisers of Chakhansoor province yesterday met Chakhansoor Governor Abdul Kadir Kazi, at his office.

Governor Kazi explained the government's plans for the development of the province. He suggested how the people might help.

Those who attended said they were ready to do everything in their power to cooperate with the government in developing the economy of the province.

Yugoslavia, Belgium For European Entente

BRUSSELS, April 11, (DPA)—The governments of Belgium and Yugoslavia have pledged to make every effort to bring about further political detente in Europe.

According to a communique published here yesterday on the visit of the Yugoslav Foreign Minister Marko Nikezic to Belgium, both governments expressed their satisfaction that the situation in Europe had improved.

The communique added that it was possible to make efforts separately to change a detente into an entente.

Nikezic and his Belgian counterpart, Pierre Harmel, also pledged to support efforts to conclude the projected nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Such a treaty would have great significance for world peace and would constitute a first important step toward disarmament.

To strengthen bilateral relations, Brussels and Belgrade will revise the Belgian-Yugoslav consular treaty.

A convention on security is also planned.

Harmel has accepted an invitation to visit Belgrade, but no date for the visit has been fixed.

New Oral Drugs To Check Blood Clots

MIAMI BEACH, Florida, April 11, (AP)—A physician reported Monday a possible breakthrough toward developing oral drugs that might help eliminate "our worst killer"—blood clots that cause coronary heart attacks.

Describing development of a whole series of new, synthetic compounds that can dissolve normal-type blood clots in the test tube, Dr. Kurt N. Von Kaulla of the University of Colorado School of Medicine told the 153rd national meeting of the American Chemical Society.

"Grounds for optimism now exist that oral-administered drugs can be developed which will dissolve intravascular (within blood vessel) blood clots. Such clots are the cause of fatal heart attacks by convulsion of the coronary artery, and are annually responsible for several hundred thousand deaths in the United States and the crippling of an equal number more."

He added in his report: "It is emphasized that the new drugs are not yet ready for clinical use and, in fact, have not been tested beyond the laboratory test tube. New findings, however, indicate the opening of promising pathways of attack on a major medical problem."

At the same meeting, Dr. Manfred E. Wolff of the University of California Medical Centre reported apparent solution of a 200-year-old mystery as to how the anti-heart-failure drug, digitalis, works.

This, in his opinion, constitutes "a major breakthrough" towards developing a whole brigade of new, synthetic drugs having digitalis-like action, but conceivably offering even greater effectiveness than the ancient, natural drug.

Digitalis, an extract of the purple foxglove plant, has been used since the 18th century to make a failing heart work more efficiently. It strengthens the heart beat, and also slows it, but the chemistry of its action has long been a riddle.

FRG Election

(Contd. from page 2)

It is the province with the highest unemployment rate in West Germany in some areas up to 12 per cent compared with an average of 2.7 per cent in West Germany.

In addition, agriculture is predominant in Schleswig Holstein and there is widespread criticism of the "sacrifices" demanded from West German farmers in connection with the "common farm policy" of the European Economic Community.

Of course, the National Democratic Party is benefiting from this situation and there have been predictions that the right extremist party would be able to gain even more votes than in Bavaria and Hesse.

However, in the last two months the National Democrats have found themselves besieged by internal trouble. The more radical elements in the party, many of them former Nazis, are trying to outmanoeuvre the genuine conservative elements in the organisation.

The party chairman, a conservative, has been ousted by the radicals after he had expelled seven radical leaders from the party ranks. Both decisions were reversed by court orders and at present the two groups within the party are suing each other. A special party congress has been called for May to end the power struggle.

This, of course, has weakened the National Democratic Party's position. While some observers believe that the party now has passed that the party now has passed its two groups eventually will patch up their differences and regain the party's earlier strength.

The results of the Schleswig Holstein elections undoubtedly will have a considerable bearing on this. (DPA)

Britain And EEC

(Contd. from page 3)

towards backing the pound in the form of credit from their own foreign currency reserves. Experts in Brussels considers reports that Wilson is now determined not to seek further aid from the Community in the event of further sterling crises to be beside the point.

It is more or less certain that if a sterling crisis occurs during the period of integration, every member of the Community will be directly affected. The measures adopted to put the pound on a sound footing, even if taken on a strictly national basis, will inevitably affect trade relations between the United Kingdom and the other countries of the EEC. This is one of those critical aspects which lead a certain number of experts to repeat their demand that negotiations on Britain's entry into the EEC should be postponed till the British economy will have achieved a higher degree of stability than it enjoys today.

US Planes Pound N. Vietnam Steel Plant Seventh Time

SAIGON, April 11, (Reuter)—Carrier-based U.S. Navy planes swept in over North Vietnam from the Gulf of Tonkin Monday to blast the Thai Nguyen steel fabrication plant, 35 miles north of Hanoi, a U.S. spokesman said here yesterday.

The spokesman said bomb damage assessment was hampered because of darkness and poor weather over the plant, which is North Vietnam's main steel works.

The attack was the seventh since the first raid was made four weeks ago.

The works produces 100,000 tons of strategic steel a year and meets 70 per cent of North Vietnam's steel needs, turning out prefabricated bridge segments and barge hulls, according to American sources.

Poor weather conditions restricted American air strikes over the North to 96 missions Monday. Targets included roads, bridges, barges and lorry parking areas, the spokesman said.

Off the coast of North Vietnam, the American destroyers Duncan and Turner Joy attacked barges northwest of Dong Hoi, about 250 miles south of Hanoi. They destroyed eight and damaged 17, the spokesman said.

In the South, three American soldiers were killed and 20 wounded when the Viet Cong fired 40 rounds of 37 and 75 mm recoilless rifle fire into the base camp of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division at Cu Chi 18 miles northeast of Saigon, early yesterday.

The Americans fired back at the Viet Cong and armed helicopters rose to support the camp. Infantrymen are reported to be in pursuit of the Viet Cong force which is believed to have carried out the

Syria Circulates Letter In UN Security Council

NEW YORK, April 11, (Tass)—The Syrian permanent representative to the United Nations George Tome sent a letter to the Security Council, setting forth details of the attack launched by Israel on Syrian territory last week.

A letter circulated Monday as an official document of the Security Council, points out that the provocation was planned in advance and that the Israeli press abounded in calls to attack Syria on the eve of the assault.

The Israeli positions, the document says, were first to fire, and the tanks entered the Syrian territory.

The attack was accompanied by the intrusion of aircraft into the airspace of Syria.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB SATURDAY, April 15th 8 to 11:30 TEEN DANCE NIGHT with The ODDS and ENDS

CAR FOR SALE Mercedes Benz 190, Model A.S. Duty paid Contact: Jangalak Personnel Office Phone: 20672

PIA SUMMER SCHEDULE

Effective 1st April, 1967, the frequency of PIA flights will be four times a week with the following schedule:

Monday-Tuesday-Thursday and Saturday **Arrival 1105**
Departure 1150

effective April 1, 1967

FLY PIA TO BANGKOK

Bangkok - Thailand's capital city, famous for its pagodas and palaces, will be served by PIA every Monday and Saturday.

Bangkok is the focal point of international air services to S.E. Asia, the Far East and Australia. And it possesses enough beauty and personality to be the world's most talked about vacation land.

For further details please contact your Travel Agent or PIA office.

Phone: 22155, 22855

Punta Del Este

(Contd. from page 1)

for the region's exports.

The Ecuadorean also unfavourably compared the Alliance for Progress with the Marshall Plan of economic aid to Europe.

U.S. officials observed that Marshall Plan aid to Europe totaled approximately \$12,000 million, while U.S. commitments under the Alliance reach virtually the same amount. Contributions of the United States to the Alliance, the officials noted, exceed \$1,000-million a year and continued aid is foreseen after 1971, when the original deadline of the Alliance is reached.

The U.S. State Department estimates that Latin American nations have invested \$91 billion in their own development during the 5½ years of the Alliance for Progress. The question of U.S. trade preferences for Latin American products is expected to set off lively debate when the chiefs of state meet. North American sources in Punta Del Este have conceded that all industrialised nations may at some stage have to take a look at the total trade relationships between the developed and the developing countries.

At the same time, these sources pointed to the responsibility of the countries producing raw materials to curb over-production, diversify their output, concentrate on products in rising demand, and get out of fields in which demand is static.

The United States is currently negotiating with other countries under the Kennedy Round of tariff-cutting talks. It is hoped that advantages to the developing nations will accrue from these discussions.

Nashville Riots

(Contd. from page 1)

Two fires were started in office buildings, apparently by Molotov cocktails, and a grocery shop was looted. Steel-helmeted riot police tried to disperse scores of Negro youths by firing warning shots into the air.

The fires occurred near Fisk University where violence erupted Saturday night after a policeman ejected a Negro from a tavern.

A Negro was seriously injured outside the riot area earlier Sunday night when he was shot in the neck from a passing car, apparently containing white youths.

Police concentrated on trying to stop groups of Negroes joining forces as the rioting spread. Bricks were lobbed through car windows, a press photographer was injured by flying glass, and drivers reported they were running a gauntlet of sniper fire.

FLOWER SEEDS FROM HOLLAND

BLUMENSAME AUS HOLLAND

GRAINES de FLEURS en PROVENANCE de HOLLANDE

RUSH RUSH RUSH

SUPPLY is limited, so is the TIME.

Aziz Super Market

KARTE PARWAN