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Kabul Times (April 23, 1966, vol. 5, no. 25)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE KABUL TIMES

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MAY 24 1966

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KABUL, SATURDAY APRIL 23, 1966, (SAUR 3, 1345, S.H.)

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Jirgah Commission Hears More Testimony On Traffic Situation; 200 Buses Running

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—The Commission for Supervising Application of Laws and Hearing of Complaints today continued consideration of petitions submitted by private bus owners and operators by hearing testimony from the commander of the police force.

Meanwhile to fill the gap in bus transportation, caused by the decision of private bus operators to stop running, the Kabul Bus Company has put 200 buses into operation.

The private bus owners stopped operating on Thursday and parked their buses behind the Parliament building, apparently, because of dissatisfaction with the new regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Interior which went into effect on Thursday.

The private bus owners complained to the commission on Thursday that they had been shifted from one line to another and claimed that the Kabul Bus Company had been given unfair advantage.

In accordance with the new regulations in Kabul a total of 233 buses will be operated: 123 buses by the Kabul Bus Company and 110 by private bus owners.

The stoppage of service on Thursday by private bus owners created substantial inconvenience for the public.

Following this the Interior Minister, who is now in charge of traffic, issued a communique saying that the Interior Ministry, for the purpose of ensuring good service for the public has drafted a series of regulations which provides for operation of 233 buses, all in good condition, in the city. Out of the total 110 belong to the private bus owners. The communique also said that arrangements had been made to put more buses in operation so that the transportation difficulties might be alleviated.

Some of the other Wolesi Jirgah commissions also held sessions last Thursday and deliberated upon issues referred to them. Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director-General of the Political Affairs Department and Samad Ghaus, Director of International Relations and the United Nations branch of that department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, testified before the commission on international relations on issuing of credentials and approval of international conventions and the agreement to regulate transit trade between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The Commission on Legal Affairs and Legislation continued its deliberation upon the draft law on provincial jirgahs. So far Article 1 to 22 have been studied by the commission.

UK Loans India 17 Million Pounds For Food Shortage

LONDON, April 23, (AP).—Britain announced Friday an advance on next year's aid to India to assist in the solution of India's economic problems.

The amount involved totaled 17 million pounds in interest-free, long-term loans.

It is in addition to 7.5 million pounds already provided to help India combat her food shortage.

The latest aid announcement is intended as a follow-up to Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's brief meeting with Prime Minister Harold Wilson in London April 2.

Sporadic Locust Invasions Surveyed In Kandahar

KANDAHAR, April 23, (Bakhtar).—The President of the Department for Protection of Fauna and Flora at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, M. Masjedi, arrived here yesterday to conduct a survey on sporadic invasions of locusts. After meeting Kandahar Governor Dr. Mohammad Anas and discussing his work programme with him, Masjedi, accompanied with provincial director of Agriculture and Irrigation, left for Arghistan Woleswali on Thursday.

STOP PRESS

VIENNA, April 23, (Reuter).—Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky has announced a new Soviet defence system and set off speculation that it could be a big breakthrough in anti-missile development. He said last night: "We have introduced a new type of long-range, rocket-combatting anti-aircraft system and created a system of capturing fighter plane groups."

Royal Audience

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—The Royal Protocol Department announces the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended April 21:

Nour Ahmad Esmadi, Foreign Minister; Abdul Satar Shalizi, Interior Minister; Mohammad Kadir Taraki, President of Courts of Cassation and Public Security; General Ghulam Mohammad, Commander of the Sixth Central Garrison; Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi, Deputy Minister of Public Health.

The great Pakhtunistan leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was also received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week.

Municipality Bans Slaughtering Of Animals Tuesdays

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—The Kabul Municipal Corporation has banned slaughtering of any kind of livestock one day a week—Tuesdays.

The corporation said since it is breeding season of the animals and herds are taken to distant pastures insufficient numbers of livestock come to city.

The action was taken to curb meat prices.

However, those interested in buying meat on Tuesdays can do so from Kabul slaughterhouse, stores.

Mirza Ahmad Noorzai, Deputy to the Kabul Mayor, said that the step taken by the Municipal Corporation is aimed at controlling the prices of meat and also to cope with ever increasing population in the city, as far as the meat supply is concerned.

He said the stored up meat in the slaughterhouse is enough to meet Tuesday demands.

This measure is also aimed at showing the butchers that the government can control meat prices, he said.

Ministry Of Justice Plans New Training Programme

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Justice in order to train more competent personnel has drawn up a special long-term training programme for its employees.

The programme envisages that graduates of the Colleges of Law and Theology, who enter into the service of that ministry, will go under an orientation programme in different departments. Such as the Attorney General's Office, the Department of Inspection of legal affairs and the office of defenders. A Justice Ministry source said the new recruits will study for a period of six months in the Attorney General's Office cases which have already been handled by the personnel of the office.

In the second stage of training, they will be asked to handle three rather complicated cases so that their aptitude may be evaluated. This will prepare them to prosecute cases in the courts.

At this stage the personnel under training will be asked to handle three cases in the courts.

Then they will enter in the Department of Legal Inspection. After spending a month in the headquarters to become familiar with the administrative system of the office, they will be sent to various courts in the provinces for inspection for six months. They will be required to submit reports on the results of their inspections coupled with suggestions on improvements which might be brought in administrative and legal activities of the courts which they have inspected.

In the third stage of their training the new recruits will learn by practice how to prosecute a case on the court in both open and closed trials.

In the last phase they will work for one month in the commercial court, two months in the public security court and three months in the criminal court.

At this stage the trainees are also required to handle two cases for those whose financial resources do not permit them to employ defenders.

After completing the above phases the trainees will work for a period of one year as assistant judges—the first six months in courts where there is not too much work and in the second half of the year in busier courts.

During this year, to examine their skill and knowledge, a legal question will be submitted to them to be solved in a period of 10 months.

This period is also considered part of the training programme.

Those who pass this phase successfully will be given chance to go for further studies and observations abroad. After their return from abroad they will work for six years as members of various courts.

Following this they shall be appointed as judges in primary courts.

Mackawee Pledges Continued Struggle For Independence

BEIRUT, LEBANON, April 23, (AP).—Leaders of South Arabia's United Liberation Front Friday pledged to continue their armed struggle against the British until "imperialism evacuates the area."

Abdel Qawee Mackawee, former Prime Minister of Aden and now secretary general of the Liberation Front, told a news conference here his organisation was determined to expand the fight against the British to engulf all parts of South Arabia.

The organisation has been fighting British troops in Aden and the British protected South Arabia Federation since October 1963.

Mackawee said the front's Liberation Army is engaged on 12 fronts in South Arabia and the organisation's plans to expand the struggle into the whole area.

He said 367 rebels have been killed since the start of the revolt compared with 1,900 British soldiers. He claimed rebels had shot down 37 helicopters of the British Royal Air Force.

Mackawee arrived here Thursday at the head of a three-man rebel delegation on the third leg of a tour of Arab countries. The delegation, which includes Abdullah al Asnag, secretary general of Aden's Trade Union Congress, has gone to the United Arab Republic and Syria seeking military and financial aid for the front.

Meanwhile another British soldier and an Arab girl were injured by a grenade explosion in the greater part of Aden yesterday.

The grenade was thrown at a British patrol vehicle.

First Wrestling Match Of Year Held Here

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—The first wrestling match of this year was held yesterday afternoon in Ghazi stadium, under the auspices of the Afghan Olympic Federation.

The 12 contestants taking part in the show drew a large number of spectators.

Contests will be held, a federation source said, every Friday afternoon.

UN Observers Study Israeli, Jordanian Clashes

JERUSALEM, Jordanian sector, April 21, (Reuter).—Two teams of United Nations observers Wednesday started investigating clashes between Jordanian and Israeli forces Tuesday in the Jenin area.

A UN official said the Jordanian-Israeli mixed armistice commission was to hold an emergency session Wednesday to consider urgent complaints from both sides.

No Indication North Vietnam Wants War To End, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, April 23, (Reuter).—There has been no indication that communists are prepared to stop fighting in South Vietnam and come to the conference table.

Announcing this at a press conference here last night, President Johnson said the "communist side" still seemed determined to swallow up the people of South Vietnam by force and bring them to their knees.

There had been no indication from the Viet Cong and North Vietnam that they were ready to cease their aggression, he added.

The President noted the suggestion earlier this week that efforts be made to arrange peace talks in Japan or Burma and commented that this was somewhat similar to ideas which his administration had put forward before.

The proposal for talks came from Senator Mike Mansfield, democratic party leader in the senate.

North Vietnam Friday rejected the suggestion that a Vietnam Peace Conference be called in Burma or Japan, made by Mike Mansfield, (Democrat) majority leader in the U.S. senate.

The Hanoi-based news agency VNA said observers in Hanoi had stressed that this "new peace gimmick" of the Americans would be another failure just as the United States previous attempts.

At many occasions the "American imperialists" had failed to despire the world public and the American people in the Vietnam problem.

Its negotiations offers, which could not be taken seriously would never be able to change black into white or confuse the issue of who was the aggressor and who the victim of aggression in Vietnam.

U.S. President Lyndon Johnson had in principle supported the Mansfield suggestion.

Johnson declined to make any comment about the military situation in Vietnam, but he said the people of South Vietnam were now going through a very trying period politically as they attempted to move towards constitutional government.

He said the country was split by differences, religious and otherwise; but Prime Minister Nguyen Coa Ky had pledged he would move towards constitutional government.

Johnson rejected the idea that the conference he held with Air Vice Marshal Ky in Honolulu in February on social and economic reform programmes, as well as on the conduct of the war, had triggered the present problems.

Meanwhile Saigon's 33 Vietnamese and Chinese language daily newspapers failed to appear Thursday as a protest against a terrorist attack last weekend on one of their publishers.

The protest was called by South Vietnam's Publishers and Journalists Associations.

The victim, Mr. Chu Tu, publisher of the strongly anti-communist Vietnamese daily "song" (Life) is in hospital with bullet wounds.

An unknown terrorist gunman shot Tu four times as he was getting into his car outside his home last Saturday.

More than 13,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese have been killed so far this year in Vietnam, according to General Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

He said here last night that if the rate continued it would exceed the 35,000 enemy killed in 1965.

He said an estimated 11 Viet Cong battalion equivalents, all hard core units, had been put out of action since the beginning of this year.

General Wheeler added that the communists still had formidable fighting strength at high intensity.



Gherman Titov, the Soviet astronaut, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Matwandwal at 12:30 Thursday at his residence, and had lunch with him. Titov also met Sultan Mahmud Ghazi president of Afghan Air Authority and Defence Minister General Khan Mohammad.
On Friday Titov saw Salang highway.
Education Minister Dr. Osman Anwari played host for lunch at Khenjan.

UN Committee Approves Resolution Calling For Use Of Force Against Rhodesia

NEW YORK, April 23, (Reuter).—Britain was under mounting Afro-Asian pressure to use force to topple the Rhodesian regime.

Thursday night the General Assembly's special committee on colonialism, overriding British objections, called on Britain to take

all effective measures, including the use of force, to put down the Rhodesian rebellion.

The 24-nation committee adopted an Afro-Asian resolution which also recommended the Security Council to consider urgently the further measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter.

These provisions include full-scale sanctions, blockade and military intervention by a UN force.

The vote was 19 to none with five abstentions—by Britain, the United States, Australia, Denmark and Italy.

Afghanistan and India were among those who voted for the resolution as a whole after three separate votes on certain paragraphs. Others were Bulgaria, Chile, Ethiopia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, USSR, Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

A separate vote was taken on a paragraph of the resolution which condemned the failure of certain states, particularly South Africa and Portugal, to implement UN resolutions by giving aid and support to the Salisbury regime.

The voting was 20 to none again with Britain, the United States, Australia and Venezuela abstaining.

Those who voted to condemn South Africa and Portugal were: India, Iran, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, USSR, Tanzania, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

The Security Council is not obliged to heed the resolution and any request for a meeting of council must be made by one or more UN member states. African and Asian delegations are expected to decide on their strategy within the next few days.

As Secretary-General U Thant is going to Europe next week and will be away until May 5, the Council is not expected to be convened until after his return. He will have talks in London with Prime Minister Wilson and in Paris with President de Gaulle.

Despite the firm tone of the resolution few observers believe that the Council, if and when it meets, will ask Britain to use force against Rhodesia.

Gromyko Meets Fanfani In Rome

ROME, April 23, (DPA).—Visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and his Italian counterpart Amintore Fanfani in several hours of talks here yesterday prepared the conclusion of a convention on technical-scientific cooperation.

The document is to be signed today, it was announced.

The two Ministers talks also included general world problems, chiefly the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, other disarmament questions and European and world security.

Gromyko was host at a luncheon in the Soviet Embassy in Rome in which Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro participated.

Animals To Be Vaccinated In Kapisa Province

MAHMOUD RAQI, April 23, (Bakhtar).—A team of vaccinators from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation arrived at the provincial capital of Kapisa Thursday to vaccinate the livestock and poultry there as a protective measure against diseases.

A team from the Ministry of Communication arrived here to install new double telephone lines between the provincial capital and its Alaka Daris and Woleswalis.

Mission Brings Wool To Kunar Rug Weavers

ASAD ABAD, April 23, (Bakhtar).—A Ministry of Mines and Industries mission arrived in Asad Abad, provincial capital of Kunar, to study local handicrafts and cottage industries.

The delegation also brought almost one ton of wool to distribute to rug weavers of Kamdesh woleswali.

Construction Head Back

KABUL, April 23, (Bakhtar).—The President of the Work and Construction Department of the Kabul Municipal Corporation, Esmat Enayet Seraj returned to Kabul Thursday from the Federal Republic of Germany.

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Increased News Service

Bakhtar News Agency, which was established 26 years ago, has been working round the clock for the last few weeks. The Agency's attempt to distribute news throughout Afghanistan 24 hours a day follows the code of journalism which entails supplying the public with the most recent information.

Bakhtar News Agency, as the only news agency in the country, is the source of news for the state-owned papers and periodicals as well as the growing private press.

Along with increasing the hours of service, Bakhtar News Agency ought to pay special attention to the quality and quantity of the news—both home and foreign.

Bakhtar agency might open a feature department to write articles on Afghanistan and to provide the press with interesting features from the international news services.

A second thought should also be given to the quality of the news received. On an average at least 50% of it is garbled. If the difficulty is that the Kabul mountains prevent clear radio-reception, why are news files from other sources in Kabul clear.

We hope the News Agency will find a way out. Hiring the Services of foreign experts may be necessary to work out procedures for optimum reception.

Similarly the subscription rate to the news services from the agency is high. Some of our private papers may not have enough money to pay such a high rate. Perhaps Bakhtar could

give special reduction to these papers. We also hope the Agency will train interpreters how to translate the news.

NATO Reorganisation

From the developments of the last few months, it is clear that the structure of NATO is on the verge of great changes.

French determination to withdraw from the North Atlantic Alliance is now a fait accompli. The French National Assembly on Wednesday approved George Pompidou's decision for withdrawal.

What is at stake, from the point of view of other members of the Western alliance, is the future of French troops stationed in West Germany.

The 70,000 strong French contingent, after the country's withdrawal from NATO, it is said, cannot remain in West Germany. Another agreement will have to be reached for the French army units to stay there.

France's position in relation to access to nuclear weapons from the members of the alliance is another problem which must be solved. Already the United States has stopped giving uranium to France.

Further, it is worth considering which European country will now play a leading role in NATO in the context of French withdrawal.

Already the Belgian Foreign Minister has suggested that Britain should have this position.

Answers to these questions will begin to emerge soon from the negotiations going on between NATO members

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Ever since the publication of the draft law regulating the formation of political parties newspapers have been carrying comments by various writers and the public on the draft.

Thursday's Anis carried a write up by A.A. Ghayoor in which he suggests that the minimum membership of a political party which is fixed in the draft at 500 is too high a figure to be practical. The writer suggests 200 or less. Ghayoor also touches on the item relating to party organisation. In the draft one item forbids parties to have an organisation resembling security police or an army. The writer thinks some security arrangements may be necessary at the party headquarters and therefore thinks that the related item should be changed accordingly. The writer also comments on that part of the draft which calls on those intending to establish a political party to submit their requests to the Ministry of Interior. The writer would like to see this item elaborated in such a way that requests for establishing political parties could be deposited with the security offices in the provinces as well.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Sarshar Shamali touching on the attitude of doctors towards their patients. The article is written in the form of a dialogue. While giving due credit to the few physicians who not only refuse to accept any fee from their poorer patients but also provide them with money to buy the needed medicine, the writer lashes the majority of physicians who are too selfish to realise the financial problem of their patients and demand high fees. The writer suggests that health services should be nationalised so that everyone stands a fair chance of receiving medical treatment.

In its editorial the paper hailed the establishment of a society of dramatists and urged the authorities to establish a similar society for stage actors and actresses. The editorial also urged an artists' fund to help them during rainy days.

Thursday's Anis carried the fourth instalment of the income tax law. The instalment deals with regulations pertaining to joint stock and limited companies as well as to insurance companies. Article 54 of the law says that insurance companies should be established, in accordance with Af-

ghan laws, in the form of joint stock companies and if they deal in more than one field of insurance they should arrange for separate capital and accounts system for each field of insurance covered. Article 55 enumerates the taxable revenues. These include revenues from activities other than insurance undertaken by the company as also profits made by the company on bonds and shares it may hold elsewhere.

Today's Anis also carries an article by Safar Ali Amni on the draft law regulating the formation of political parties. The article takes rather a dim view of the restrictions contained in the draft. The writer is of the opinion that article 32 of the Constitution, which says that Afghan nationals can, in accordance with the law, undertake the establishment of political parties, provided the aims, activities and ideology of the party are not in con-

tradition to the values embodied in the Constitution and the organisation and financial sources of the party are made public, and that no further disciplinary and restrictive measures are required.

The paper devotes an editorial to welcoming the step taken by the Ministry of Information and Culture in establishing a dramatic society. It says, the role of the stage in forming social and cultural values in the society must not be undermined. Dramatists can function desirably only if their work receives not only the approval of the public but also of the authorities concerned. The paper drew attention of the Ministry of Information and Culture to this vital point and expressed the hope that every effort should be made to encourage the playwrights and writers in bringing more useful and interesting plays on the stage.

WORLD PRESS

The abolition of barriers between western Europe's two trading blocs is indispensable if Europe is one day to play the role of a "third power" between the United States and the Soviet Union, Portuguese Premier Antonio De Oliveira Salazar said here Wednesday.

The creation of political integration on the continent to this end was, however, neither necessary nor possible, he added.

The Portuguese Premier was voicing his opinion on the situation in Europe and the NATO in an interview of the U.S. newspaper *Chicago Tribune*, printed in the Portuguese press Wednesday.

Without France's participation, Salazar said, there could be no effective defence of Western Europe.

The *New York Times* reported Wednesday that the United States has drastically reduced its bombing of Viet Cong in South Vietnam because of a shortage of bombs.

A dispatch from Saigon quoted informed sources there as saying that the enforced bombing curtailment began on April 6.

The sources blamed the shortage on a lack of supplies from the United

States rather than faulty distribution in Vietnam, which had been cited earlier this month as causing cuts in air raids.

The number of air force sorties in South Vietnam has shrunk to about 65 per cent of its former level, the dispatch said. The amount of bombs and other munitions being expended has similarly dropped.

The Chinese army has been alerted against enemy attempts to undermine it through literature and art, according to the New China News Agency.

The warning was contained in an editorial in the *Liberation Army Daily*. Other newspapers have reproduced the lengthy article, and Wednesday the agency carried extracts from it.

"Ever since the founding of New China, an anti-party line has existed in literary and art circles, a black anti-socialist thread that runs counter to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thinking," the editorial said.

The Chinese newspapers also carried editorials hailing the further development of Sino-Burmese friendship as a result of the visit of Chairman Liu Shao-chi to Burma.

Wolesi Jirgah's Internal Procedure Law

Chapter Five Urgency and Legal Objections

Article 31
The president can call for immediate consideration of a proposal. If this call meets the approval of the majority the proposal shall be taken under consideration. Thirty members of the Wolesi Jirgah can ask, in writing, for immediate consideration of a proposal. If this request is backed by the majority the proposal in question shall be taken under consideration.

Article 32
Every deputy has the right to, in the course of the debate, put forward his legal objection. Addressing the president, the deputy who has an objection, stands up and says: (I have a legal objection). Then the president will give the speaker, although it is not his turn to speak, the opportunity to state his objection. The Wolesi Jirgah decides about the validity of the objection.

Article 33
Every Wolesi Jirgah member has the right to interrogate in writing or orally the Prime Minister and/or the Ministers in question periods.

The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall in the same session or at the next one give oral or written answers. The Prime Minister and the Ministers who

will be asked questioned shall be informed by the secretariat to attend the session.

Article 34
Every Wolesi Jirgah member can, during the explanation period, ask for an explanation from the government in writing or orally.

Article 35
If explanation is required from the government the secretariat shall inform the Prime Minister beforehand. The Prime Minister and the cabinet shall attend the explanation session.

Chapter Seven Working Hours of Wolesi Jirgah

Article 36
The working hours of Wolesi Jirgah are as following during a week:

a. On Sundays and Tuesday the Wolesi Jirgah meets the whole day. On Tuesday the general session of the house shall be held in the morning.

b. On Tuesdays from 2 p.m. onwards the question hour shall take place.

c. In the remaining period the commissions of the house shall work.

Article 37
The working hours of the Wolesi Jirgah are similar to those of the civil service. With the consent of a majority the Wolesi Jirgah can also work outside the regular working hours.

Chapter Eight Publicity and Witness

Article 38
The Wolesi Jirgah can by a majority vote decide to broadcast its sessions on Radio Afghanistan.

Article 39
A complete account of the discussions and debates of general sessions of the Wolesi Jirgah shall be published. For this purpose a weekly periodical called Wolesi Jirgah gazette shall be published by the department of the house. Only the debates of the Wolesi Jirgah shall be published in this weekly.

Article 40
The Wolesi Jirgah can publish its decisions on national and international affairs in the form of statement in the state owned mass media.

Article 41
The visitors shall follow the general sessions of the Wolesi Jirgah as below:

A: According to the number of special seats available for visitors, visiting cards shall be issued by the secretariat of the Wolesi Jirgah.

B: Visiting cards will be distributed on a first come first serve basis.

Article 42
Visitors shall observe the rules of the house. They shall not engage in talk or applaud.

Principles To Guide Regional Disarmament

PART II

The United States is ready to cooperate to the fullest extent in implementing regional arms control arrangements, disarmament negotiator William C. Foster said Tuesday.

"Regional and international peace is endangered," he warned, "when nations seek armaments or weapons system beyond their defence needs."

Foster's remarks elaborated on the seventh point of President Johnson's January 27 message to the Geneva disarmament talks that resources "being devoted to non-nuclear arms races around the world might better be spent on feeding the hungry, healing the sick and teaching the uneducated."

The speech came during the second of two meetings the disarmament committee was devoting to collateral disarmament measures other than a non-proliferation treaty to halt the spread of nuclear arms. It emphasized the destruction which can be wrought by costly, conventional weapons and the need to limit these to the actual security requirements of their owners.

Foster outlined six principles to guide regional cooperation to limit armaments:

1. Countries should undertake to avoid acquiring from any source equipment not required to meet their security needs.

2. The initiative for an arrangement should come from within the region concerned.

3. The arrangement should include all states in the region whose participation is deemed important by the other participants.

4. Potential suppliers should undertake to restrict regional armament by not supplying proscribed equipment.

5. The arrangement should contribute to the maintenance of a stable military balance.

6. Adequate provision should be made for satisfying all interested parties that the arrangement is being respected.

Foster stressed particularly the principle of regional initiatives, saying that their realization could enhance security, reduce regional tensions, "promote the constructive utilisation of economic resources, and contribute to the achievement, ultimately, of general disarmament."

In opening his statement, the U.S. delegate noted that the disarmament committee's meeting coincided with the reconvening in Mexico City of the preparatory commission which is drafting a treaty to maintain Latin America as a nuclear-free zone. He termed the Latin American initiative "an outstanding example of regional activity to limit and control armaments," and said the United States "fully supports that effort."

Foster quoted the Nigerian representative, to the U.N. disarmament commission meeting in New York last year, as stressing the destructive power of non-nuclear weapons, the U.S. delegate said there was nothing conventional about the death that can be inflicted by modern combat aircraft, tanks and naval vessels.

General E.L.M. Burns, the Canadian negotiator, described as "realistic and practical" U.S. proposals for halting the production of fissionable weapons material and reducing the number of existing weapons. He said that "given goodwill," such collateral measures could be negotiated and agreed upon quickly.

Concerning the Soviet criticism that such collateral measures are not disarmament, the Canadian delegate said this was like "criticising medical teams using DDT because they are not draining the marshes in which mosquitoes breed."

He added that the committee was committed to consider both collateral measures and general disarmament, and continued: "a great upsurge of hope would be created everywhere if the great nuclear powers could be seen to be actually beginning the process of nuclear disarmament by dismantling a part of the apparatus which imposes fear in every part of the world."

Ambassador Francesco Cavalletti gave the Italian delegation's full support to the American position on conventional disarmament. If disarmament is to be effective there should be a balance between its nuclear and conventional aspects, he said.

He also supported President Johnson's denunciation of the link between social and economic development and disarmament. He noted that the president had "launched an appeal to all" and expressed hope that all nations would cooperate in developing regional armaments arrangements.

He called on the disarmament committee to concentrate on collateral which would give a tangible proof of good faith toward disarmament, such as the U.S. suggestion for a halt in the production of fissionable weapons material. Such action would stop at least a part of the arms race and is what the man in the street wants to see, he said.

He invited the Soviet Union to propose a field in which it would like to see such a "freeze".

Special School Trains USSR Cosmonauts

The first joint long flight, following Eitov's and made by Andrian Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich, showed that we were right and that our new training scheme had fully justified itself. The same was confirmed by the flights made by Valery Bykovsky and Valentina Tereshkova, the world's first woman cosmonaut.

Meanwhile, time posed before us fresh problems. The cosmonauts school, in the same way as any other scientific undertaking, went from the less complex to the more complex. We had to overcome a new stage in the exploration of space: man had to walk in space.

The usual kind of training was insufficient for Alexei Leonov, Pavel Belyaev and their standins, the men that would have to leave the space-ships and work in space in the near future. As our problems grew more intricate, we improved and made more thorough the preparations preceding the solution of these.

Among other things, an emphasis was laid on parachute jumping in various conditions, on training in the zero-gravity chamber and many other things. The main problem was, in working in a space suit, which had to become the ordinary training costume, the working clothes of the cosmonaut.

Alexei Leonov many a time rehearsed his emergence out of the space-ship in a space suit via the lock chamber while flying in a state of weightlessness aboard a plane over the Earth. The space suit was many a time tested in a thermobarochamber at low pressure, with an altitude of flight of up to 80 km and at low "cosmic" temperatures. These were difficult tests for the cosmonaut.

On returning to the Earth he said that the entry into the lock chamber—the emergence and the return to the ship in space—were easier for him than during terrestrial training.

It should be said that Leonov himself had also manifested a good deal of insistence in preparing for

the flight. Coming every day for the training sessions he would put on the space suit, switch on its ventilation and worked in it at first for an hour, then for two, then for three and finally for ten hours.

Leonov had grown accustomed to control his body under any conditions, he had grown used to the space suit and, so to say, made it a part of his body. It was only after that that he walked in space after leaving the lock chamber of the Voskhod-2.

The pilot-cosmonaut is something more than an honourable title—it is a profession. A pilot cosmonaut should, first of all, be absolutely healthy physically and excellently trained. However, that is far from being all: he should also master a sum of definite knowledge. To my mind, the cosmonaut's age should range between 25 and 35 with a margin of, let us say, of up to 40. He should have excellent flying techniques, of piloting spaceships.

As to the other members of the spaceship crew, I should say that, in view of the constant improvement of the spaceships, such demands will soon be redundant. The crew members or, if you want, you can call them passengers, can be scientists, journalists, cinematographers, etc. And these should simply be healthy people.

This division of functions has already been tested for the first time during the flight of the Voskhod. The ship's skipper, was the well-trained pilot-cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov, and the crew members were research associate Konstantin Feoktistov and physician Boris Yegorov.

Vladimir Komarov's flying mates were much inferior to him as to health, not to speak of their flying experience. However, the flight of Voskhod went very smoothly.

Under the guidance of fine skipper the crew successfully coped with the specific assignments given to the scientist and the physician. I would

like to emphasise that the information they brought had in a substantial measure enriched the designer thought, astronomy, biology and medicine.

Fortunately enough Komarov did not have to come up against any undesirable surprises. However, the following flight of the Voskhod-2 showed the soundness of our assumptions. An experienced and well trained skipper with great will power should always be in his place. All the people on the ship, no matter who they be, should always be ready for any emergencies and surprises, just as the skipper. Pavel Belyaev was certainly ready for these: when the Voskhod-2 was about to return to the Earth, there appeared, as everyone knows, a lack of certainty that the ship would land following a radio signal, as was planned. It was then that Belyaev took over the controls of the ship. During the last circuit Leonov (who had completed his experiment by that time) was to lie in his chair and not interfere with the skipper. Belyaev correctly orientated the spaceship and, having changed its orbit of flight, successfully landed it in the Perm area. In that way the skipper did his job. There is hardly any need to prove that pilot-cosmonauts will have to continue doing this job still for an indefinite time, for man—no matter what the admirers of automation might say—reacts more reliably to various emergencies and surprises in flight.

As to the question which they often ask us: "Why is it that not a single Soviet cosmonaut has flown in space more than once?" One will find the answer to it in the preceding explanations. In the first stages of space research we tried to send into space fresh cosmonauts with different levels of training and different medico-biological statistics. The flight of Tereshkova, the first woman cosmonaut, was in some measure one of the elements of the stupendous experiment.

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P I A

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 Kabul-Peshawar Departure 1120

C S A

Kabul-Athens-Sofia-Prague Departure 0830

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Japan Favours Conference Devoted To Economic, Social Problems Of Asia

TOKYO, April 23, (DPA)—The Japanese government will determine on participation in the proposed conference, once it is fully informed on the outcome of the just-concluded two-day Bangkok preparatory meeting.

Government spokesman Tomisaburo Hashimoto told newsmen here Wednesday Japan's delegate at the Bangkok meeting on Monday and Tuesday, Ambassador to Thailand Yoshio Kasuya, had made it clear that the conference should be dedicated exclusively to the discussion of economic, cultural and social problems in the region.

As Japan repeatedly stressed in the past, the Seoul-proposed conference should not become a forum for anti-communism and should not form a political or military alliance among the participating countries against any specific country.

Countries so far invited, to attend the meeting in Seoul, from June 16 to 18 are Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Thailand, South Vietnam, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand.

Observers here, noted the gradual change in character of the planned conference over the past two years, since it was first proposed by South Korea as a gathering of actively anti-communist countries.

The same observers point in this connection to the presence as an observer at the Bangkok preparatory conference of the Laotian Ambassador to Thailand.

WHEAT MOVEMENT STEPPED UP IN RECENT MONTHS

Record amounts of American wheat have been brought into Afghanistan under the "Food For Peace" programme, according to Abdul-Rasool, President of the Grain Distribution and Silo Department.

"Through the coordination of Robert Wiley, Chief of the USAID Supply Division," Rasool said, "a record movement of 33,000 tons was recently achieved during a one-month period."

"In one day alone," he continued, "some 1,700 tons were moved from Peshawar to Kabul, using over 160 trucks in the process." The American wheat which is sent from ports on the Gulf of Mexico comes to Karachi and then, after being transported by rail to Peshawar, is brought into Afghanistan by road. The current shipment is part of 150,000 tons authorised in an agreement between the Afghan Government and the United States of America last fall.

Proceeds from the sale of "Food For Peace" wheat in Afghanistan are put into a trust fund. This money is then spent on mutually agreed upon projects. Since 1957 when the programme was initiated, several educational, agricultural and construction projects have benefited.

An Agency for International Development official explained that a total of seven agreements have been signed with Afghanistan, representing a total of 580,000 metric tons of wheat. The total revenues generated for use in economic projects of the Afghan Government and support of AID programme in the country amounts to Afs. 1,780,402,000.

Purchase and transportation of an average shipment of 150,000 tons averages out to about \$23,000,000, it was pointed out.

Officials of the Grain Distribution and Silo Department check over supply routes along which some 150,000 tons of United States "Food For Peace" wheat is being brought into Afghanistan under a United States Agency for International Development agreement.

NASA Hopes For World Cooperation In Exploring Space

GENEVA, April 23.—The United States looks forward to increased international cooperation in exploring outer space, a U. S. delegate told a United Nations scientific body in Geneva this week.

Arnold Frutkin of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said that "virtually all categories of NASA spacecraft, including manned spacecraft and planetary probes, are open to proposals from Foreign Scientists for use in scientific investigation."

The U. S. official addressed the 28-member technical and scientific subcommittee of the UN committee on the peaceful uses of outer space, which is meeting this week and next to review scientific cooperation in this field.

He noted that the first three internationally-launched satellites—two British and one Canadian have been joined in space by the Italian San Marco satellite, the French Fr-1 and the Canadian Alouette-2.

"Nine more international satellites are in preparation under joint projects between the United States (NASA) and cooperating agencies in five countries plus ESRO (European Space Research Organisation) and its 10 associated States," Frutkin said.

He listed these other important developments since the committee met two years ago:

1. "The feasibility of international communication via satellite has been thoroughly demonstrated by international testing, and an operational system now is a reality, with 48 countries participating in the International Telecommunications satellite consortium."

2. Meteorological satellites, now beyond the experimental stage, provide daily coverage throughout the world and at least 25 countries are receiving their cloud-cover photographs.

3. Cooperative sounding Pocket projects are gaining new regional and even hemispheric importance. Notable examples are the Indian-Pakistani launchings in support of the International Indian-ocean expedition and a new North-South network in the America's with regular launchings in Argentina, Brazil and the United States.

U.S. Professors Arrive To Discuss Education

KABUL, April 23.—Prof. George W. Mc Nelly, associate dean of Purdue University's School of Technology, arrived here Thursday to confer with the Director of the Afghan-American programme at Kabul University.

Mc Nelly is accompanied on the 21-day trip by Prof. Peter Chiarulli, Illinois Institute of Technology official. He also will meet with two Purdue professors now teaching at the Afghan institutions,



Robert Wiley, Chief of the Supply Division of USAID, is shown with (left to right): Mr. Abdul Rasool, President, Grain Distribution and Silo Department; Mr. Mohammed Ashraf, Chief, Silo Department and Assistant President Grain Distribution Department; and Mr. Habibullah Farouki, Vice President of the Grain Distribution Department. Most shipments from the United States come from ports on the Gulf of Mexico, to Karachi, and then from Peshawar to Kabul and Kandahar.

Future Cities—Spatial, Mobile, Dispensable

The existence of many a traditional town or city characteristic of the 19th and early 20th centuries can scarcely be justified any longer. Such is the conclusion of a United Nations report which adds that the means at the disposal of the town planner today are comparable to those of the mediaval physician.

Nothing could be more apposite. But if the 10th century town is no longer useful (and modern towns springing up everywhere, which although healthier and more functional are still very similar to what went before), towards what sort of cities are we tending?

It is obvious that, by the time the general public and administrative authorities had finally accepted Le Corbusier, Gropius and Mies van der Rohe, their pioneer conceptions had been overtaken by events. This in no way reflects on these men of genius but merely serves to emphasise certain new development since the turn of the century. All these men were stamped by the industrial civilisation of the 19th century and their ideas came to maturity in the third decade of the 20th. They were not put into practice before the end of the Second World War by which time jet aircraft, nuclear energy, television, transistor wireless and artificial satellites had appeared on the scene.

A new generation of architects and town planners has now emerged whose work is in complete contrast to that of their predecessors. With them, the break with the world of Greece, which is still detectable in Le Corbusier, would seem to be complete.

One of the main ideas developed by these innovators is that of artificial ground levels created by spatial structures. Towns are conceived as having several stories, separating town activities, such as transport,

shopping, etc. These house-bearing structures would be made of steel and correspond exactly to the wishes of some developing countries which advocate the creation of infrastructures by the public authorities, leaving it to the inhabitants themselves to use the space allotted as they think fit. Yona Friedman's movable architecture responds to their desire by proposing the construction of a three-dimensional lattice on pillars. This conception provides for complete freedom on the natural ground surface and for the suspension of transformable dwellings making it possible even to move the dwelling. Empty spaces are left between large portions of the structure in order to expose the ground to sunshine and permit it to be used for cultivation. Other suggestions for homes suspended from a central structure have given rise to novel forms and techniques. Thus the pyramids devised by the French architect Paul Maymont consist of a hollow, central mast containing all the vertical installations and linked by cables to the supporting ground-work of the town which looks less like the Parthenon than a suspension bridge. The Swiss architect Pascal Hausermann has been studying plastic egg-shaped cells which can be hung up in clusters.

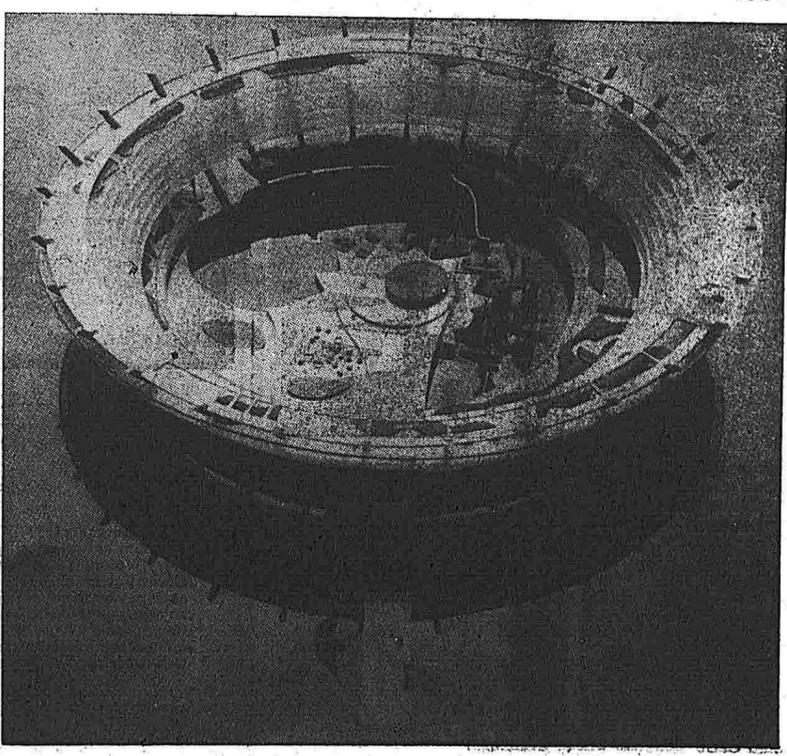
Consistent with the notion of spatial urbanism, which introduces artificial levels, suspended gardens and concrete slabs to make up a multilevel town, is that of expendable architecture. Building in the past aimed at defying the centuries, because, from Parthenon to Crystal Palace, the world did not alter substantially. Stable social structures can command unchangeable architecture. Yet for the past hundred years, succeeding generations have witnessed more sweeping changes

than the world has experienced during the past thousand years and it was impossible for our towns and dwellings not to receive this impact. Cities with motor traffic and television cannot be the same as those with horsemen and chimney fires. The city of the future will have to be flexible to adapt to ever-changing requirements or reflect a sense of values that will make it easy to transform. All new towns under construction at present were devised in terms of motor traffic; yet who shall say whether the future belongs to some other form of locomotion yet to be invented?

Louis Armand, a French expert well known for his grasp of future technological trends and their probable impact on mankind, points out that the age of mobile structures has begun and that man must learn to find satisfaction in a constant process of change just as he once learnt to derive it from static forms.

A significant movement of anticipatory architecture is to be found in Western Germany where Frei Otto and Werner Ruhbau are particularly interested in indoor climatization. In the view of the former, only structures easy to change and adapt will stand the test of time, because they alone will be constantly renewable. He adds that "alongside amoebalike structures changeable by adding or removing their components, there will be others in which almost nothing will be predetermined."

The perfection of techniques for flexible structures that are easy to put up and carry about is the most urgent problem of all if a roof is to be given to everyone in the world.



Project for a town over the Med terranean by Paul Maymont, France

Provincial Press

Ignorance and illiteracy are the worst enemies of our society. Therefore we are bound to struggle vigorously to overcome such shortcomings in our society, said the Badakhshan daily in its recent editorial quoting Prime Minister, Mohammad Hashim Maiwand-wal's recent speech in Sayed Karam in Pakhtia Province.

Education, literacy, knowledge and science enlighten the dark corners of a society's life, said the paper. Today in the light of advanced technology, human beings have dominated the sea and outer space and are trying to find out the possibilities of life in other planets, the paper pointed out.

We are now in the threshold of development and we cannot achieve our goals unless education and science are developed in the country and in the wake of this development illiteracy and poverty are wiped out, concluded the paper.

Daily Bedar, published in Mazari Sharif in an editorial on the value of the visits of the leaders of the country to provinces said that such visits, if made from time to time, would be very useful to both the people and the government.

The paper said the visits of the ministers and particularly of the Prime Minister to various parts of the country will provide an opportunity for the people of various provinces to bring their problems to the attention of the government and at the same time the government will have a chance to study the problems closely.

The press reports indicate that the Ministry of Planning has established new departments which are aimed at encouraging private investment in the country, said the daily Parwan in its editorial entitled "Capital Investment".

The strengthening of the country's financial and economic position, which is a pre-requisite for the country's development and progress, is based on development of industry and agriculture and encouragement of public and private investments, asserted the paper.

Fortunately the government of Afghanistan has been aware of this necessity and has been making efforts to the extent possible to strengthen the financial position of the country and, of course, to achieve this aim, the encouragement of individual investment is a must, noted the paper.

In our country individual capital exists but unfortunately they are not utilised for the interests of national economy but have remained idle, claimed the paper.

It is heartening that the Ministry of Planning has realised the need of investment and has now planned to seek private investment. Such investment will be a constructive step towards strengthening the national economy, concluded the paper.

Daily newspaper Etehad, published in Bagnian, editorially welcomed Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwand-wal's call on the people to avoid, as much as possible, the use of imported and luxury goods.

The economic condition of people in a country largely depends on developed trade. The volume of trade in a country plays an important role in the development of economy, pointed out the paper.

In Afghanistan, foreign trade use up hard currency and obtaining hard currencies is not only a difficult task but for a country like ours, which is poor in national wealth, shows a lack of imagination, added the paper.

If people, for the sake of strengthening the national economy, drop the use of luxury goods and make use of locally produced goods it will save lots of foreign exchange and support the national industry as well, noted the paper.

The paper suggested that the people of Afghanistan should respond to the Prime Minister's call by stopping the use of luxury goods which are imported concluded the paper.

In another editorial daily Parwan welcomed the installation of teletype machines in the six main provinces.

The paper described this move as a constructive and valuable step towards development of press in the country. The new arrangement will enable the provincial press to publish the latest and freshest news for their readers, added the paper.

Although at present such facilities are provided for only six provinces, it is expected that other provinces will also have such facilities, said the paper.

The government cannot carry out its development plans unless all people cooperate, said Parwan daily in its editorial.

Our country, as a developing nation, has taken concrete steps in recent years towards development of every aspect of life, asserted the paper.

The plans and projects, which have been drawn up for the general betterment of the country, have been applied successfully through the cooperation of government and people and such cooperation will also be necessary in the future, noted the paper.

Our people, said the paper, realised their social obligations and have helped the government in carrying out its development projects.

Undoubtedly for a democratic national government, to succeed, good will and understanding must exist between the government and the people, asserted the paper.

Queen Opens Britain's New Parliament; Renationalisation Of Steel Is Major Issue

LONDON, April 23, (DPA).—Renationalisation of the British steel industry is one of the main points in Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government statement read from the throne by Queen Elizabeth II in a formal state opening of the new Parliament Thursday.

On foreign policy, Britain will continue to support the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and will make membership of the European Common Market (EEC) dependent upon satisfactory solution of Commonwealth problems.

As regards renationalisation of steel, a bill is to be submitted the date of which was not mentioned in the speech from the throne.

Another point, regarded like steel as a controversial issue, was notice of plans to set up a building land commission, giving the government compulsory land purchase rights.

Trade unions and employers alike reject the point in the speech calling for the voluntary "early warning system" on wages and prices to be made obligatory.

Queen Elizabeth's speech was described as the most important arm the balancing of the export-import figures. With this object in

mind the government will increase its efforts to improve industry competitiveness.

A bill setting up a corporation for industrial reorganisation is intended to help to achieve this goal.

On the domestic front, the government announced plans to create a Ministry of Social Security. Furthermore, the public welfare system is to be replaced by a new and better system.

The speech from the throne stressed the intention to end the "illegal regime in Rhodesia" and to bring about a constitutional government acceptable to the entire Rhodesian people.

Britain would also continue to support Malaysia and Singapore in their defence against Indonesia, and would seek negotiated solutions to end the Vietnam war.

Peace and security throughout the world continue to be the future aim of the Labour government, which will work for a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as well as for an extension of the nuclear test ban treaty.

Wilson and his team will also strive for nuclear interdependence in the West.

Whilst Britain will continue to support her other alliances for collective defence, she will pursue a policy enabling London to play a peacekeeping role without overburdening her economic or military reserves.

World Briefs

TOKYO, April 23, (DPA).—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato said here Friday it would be meaningless to establish a denuclearised zone in the Asian-Pacific region, unless it was joined by all the countries in the area, Jiji press reported.

Speaking in the House of Representatives, he said a denuclearised zone would have no significance if there was a country possessing nuclear weapons in the Asia-Pacific region.

WASHINGTON, April 23, (Reuter).—The U.S. Department of Commerce yesterday announced procedures for distributing the additional 200,000 short tons of refined copper, released from stockpile by President Johnson last month.

The Department said it will consist of 125,000 short tons of electrolytic cathodes and 75,000 short tons of wire bars and will be for domestic consumption only.

NAIROBI, April 23, (DPA).—Rumours are circulating in the Kenya capital that the anti-government faction led by former Vice-President Oginda Odinga have had their passports withdrawn.

However, the Interior Ministry has so far refused to make any direct comment on the matter.

VIENNA, April 23, (Reuter).—Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky has accused China of hindering Soviet efforts to aid North Vietnam, the Hungarian News Agency M.T.I. reported yesterday.

Marshal Malinovsky, now on an official visit to Hungary, was replying to a toast at a banquet after inspecting a military unit in the country of Komarom, West Hungary, Thursday.

French Insist U.S. Troops Be Evacuated By April 1967

PARIS, April 23, (Reuter).—A new French note on the evacuation of U.S. military bases in France was being handed over to the American Embassy Friday, according to diplomatic sources here.

The evacuation is part of President de Gaulle's plan to withdraw France from NATO's integrated military system.

The note will reply to an American one of April 12 saying the date of April 1, 1967, fixed by France as the time-limit for the evacuation was impracticable, and that an extra year would be needed.

The French reply, it is understood, will insist that the time-limit must be observed, but once the evacuation has got under way suitable extensions could probably be negotiated.

The note will emphasise that the time has come for proper talks between France and America for fixing the exact details of how and when the American troops will be withdrawn.

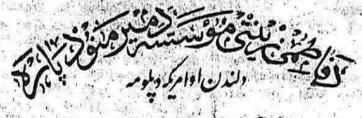
France is quite willing to be flexible about evacuation arrangements, but wants initial action soon.

It is not willing to allow negotiations to drag on with no change having taken place between now and the next French general elections in March 1967.

President de Gaulle is due to

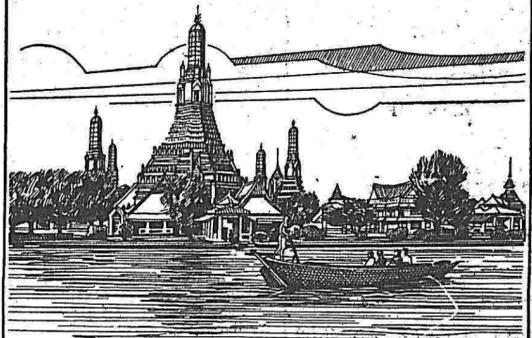
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E. Berlin Guards Escape As Police Exchange Shots

WEST BERLIN, April 23, (Reuter).—East and West German border guards fought a night gun battle across the Berlin wall as two communist guards dashed over to the West but nobody apparently was injured.

As the two guards crawled through barbed wire fences towards the wall late last night, the East German police fired at them.

A nearby West Berlin policeman on guard on the Western side of the border shot back to give the fleeing guards protective cover. The two reached West Berlin safely.

Shortly afterwards the East German guards opened fire at three West Berlin police cars which had driven up to the wall, a police spokesman said.

A West Berlin policeman shot back into the eastern sector. The spokesman said that altogether some 60 shots had been fired across the wall in both directions.

Tea Drinking Champion
AUCKLAND, April 23, (Reuter).—University student George Wheeler drank 62 cups of tea in 30 minutes yesterday and claimed a world record.

A publicity officer who organised the tea-drinking competition to publicise a university drama said that the previous record was 26 cups in half an hour, which is relatively leisurely going.

U.S. Reaffirms Interest In EEC, Atlantic Partnership

WASHINGTON, April 20, (DPA).—The United States Monday reaffirmed its interest in the European Economic Community (EEC) and the development of a true Atlantic partnership.

At the same time, Robert J. McCloskey, State Department spokesman, said the United States continues to regard the successful conclusion of the Kennedy round on trade negotiations presently under way as an "objective of the highest importance."

The statement of policy came when McCloskey was asked why no successor had been named for John W. Tuthill, former U.S. representative to the European Economic Community, and whether this means the U.S. was "slighting" the European body. On Saturday, President Johnson said he would nominate Tuthill as new U.S. Ambassador to Brazil.

McCloskey said the fact that no new representative has been

named to the EEC certainly does not mean the United States is slighting that organization.

"Ambassador Tuthill is highly qualified in economic and political matters," the press spokesman said, qualifications much needed in our ambassador to Brazil.

"The United States remains profoundly interested in European integration and the development of a true alliance partnership. We continue to regard the successful conclusion of the Kennedy round as an objective of the highest importance and the United States continues to bend every effort to the achievement of these objectives."

Placing The Prize

SYDNEY, April 23, (Reuter).—A strategically placed strip of ribbon was used to censor a schoolboy's prize winning picture of a naked man.

Exhibition officials decided the picture titled "Saul struck down" would be offensive to children.

The 17-year-old painter, Victor Darell, said it was "a damned injustice."

France Reassures S. America
PARIS, April 23, (Reuter).—France will tell Latin American countries protesting against nuclear tests in the Pacific that all possible precautions have been taken against fallout hazards.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BY AIR—FROM MOSCOW

MOSCOW NEWS

NEWS

Weekly newspaper **MOSCOW NEWS** in English is now on sale at bookshops. This newspaper will publish more detailed information than other periodicals on the proceedings of the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The newspaper will publish full texts of speeches, reports and decisions.

The newspaper is also to carry a new series of lectures on economy, science and technology delivered at the University of Culture. The new series will feature special pages such as Businessman's page, Foreign Students in the USSR, etc.

In the weeklies such as **Tourism**, **Vogue**, **At the Friendship House** our commentators on cinema, ballet, and musical events will increase their coverage.

Moscow News is on sale at the following bookshops:

- Ibn-Sina (in the Ministry of Education Building)
- Djawid in Dehbori.
- Panuzai.
- Jalalbad Roshan Shop.
- Kandahar Press Department (ask Mr. Rashid) (At the first three shops above, special issues including the proceedings of the 23rd CPSU Congress will be available.)



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