

5-14-1968

Kabul Times (May 14, 1968, vo. 7, no. 45)

Bakhtar News Agency

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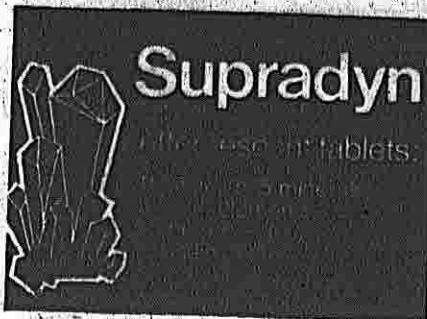
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POWER STATION FOR KAJAKI DAM

U.S. Loan To Finance Energy Facilities In Helmand Valley

Special To The Kabul Times

An agreement for two United States loans to Afghanistan, totalling \$ 16,600,000 were signed Monday in Kabul by the Minister of Finance, Mohammad Anwar Ziayee and U.S. Ambassador Robert G. Neumann.

One loan, of \$ 12,000,000 will help Afghanistan finance the construction of a power facility at Kajaki dam to serve the growing residential and industrial needs of the more than one million people in Helmand-Arghandab Valley.

The other loan, of \$4,000,000 will be used to prepare final design plans for the land betterment programme of the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Authority (HAVA) and to equip the Helmand-Arghandab Construction Unit (HACU) to carry out the work specified in those plans. Loan funds will be used to rehabilitate existing HACU equipment, purchase new equipment—including earth movers,

pneumatic earth tampers and trucks—and to finance the cost of technical services for engineering and construction.

Present at the signing ceremony were Russel S. McClure, director of the USAID Mission to Afghanistan, Ghulam Ahmad Popal, Deputy Minister of Finance, T. Patrick Killough, Deputy Economic Officer, U.S. Embassy, Aminullah Baha, of the Ministry of Planning, Zia Noorzi of the Ministry of Finance, Aziz Atayee, of the Ministry of Finance, and Robert Friendline, of the USAID mission.

The new power facility at Kajaki, which is located 63 miles northwest of Kandahar, will be part of the continuing U.S. effort to assist Afghanistan in developing the vast Helmand-Arghandab Valley.

The U.S. loan will be used to finance the foreign exchange costs of the hydro-electric project. The project is expected to be completed by November 1971.

The center of the entire power project will be the installation of two 16.5 megawatt turbine generator units at Kajaki dam. In addition to the generator units, there will be 110 miles of transmission line from the dam to the heavily populated load centers.

The project also includes some supplemental power distribution line and the furnishing of technical equipment.

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Ziayee (left) and Neumann signing the agreement.

Kabul Gets Preview Of Latest Space Plans

By A Staff Writer

The United States will test another Apollo moon spaceship, which may be manned, in October, B.F. "Sandy" Coggan, the vice president of the marketing department of the North American Rockwell Corporation which is a part of the aerospace and systems group said in Kabul last night.

Coggan and his wife are here on a short visit.

In a speech given in a dinner reception by the U.S. Ambassador Robert G. Neumann Coggan outlined future U.S. space activities and touched upon what may still be termed science fiction.

Coggan explained in detail the aims of the United States space programme after the moon was conquered, touching on the establishment of a lunar hotel, the use of nuclear

power in the exploration of outer space, technicalities involved in the landing on and take off from the moon, the orbiting of a workshop in outer space, "taxi service" there, the nature of games in the outer space, and the benefits accruing from the use of the infra red photography.

The most important part of the talks, which is related, if not directly at least by a hopeful margin to Afghanistan, was the photography of various parts of the earth by satellites carrying infra red cameras.

In the atmosphere above every region, Coggan explained, there is special heat. "The degree of this heat varies from place to place because of the existence of natural resources beneath the surface of the earth.

We can see the natural resources through the heat pattern", he added.

This way the presence of oil and gold and other resources can be determined and even pinpointed by the photographs taken by the infra red cameras, he explained.

Coggan explained that after the moon was conquered, the exploration of other planets will begin. At the earlier stages of the exploration of other planets, Mars and Venus are involved.

To be able to reach the far flung planets man needs extraordinary energy sources in stronger long range vehicles, he said.

If a space vehicle passes a heavenly body, the latter will change the course of the speeding vehicle in

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House Invites Government To Question Hour

KABUL, May 14, (Bakhtar).—The house in its general meeting Monday decided to ask the Government to appear today's question hour.

The house earlier discussed the report on the Government Monopolies. A number of deputies gave their opinions on this report. Dr. Abdul Zaher the president was in the chair.

In the Senate, the various committees of the house met and discussed matters related to them.

The International and Foreign Affairs Committee, presided by Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi discussed the protocol on coordination of the international air transport regulations. Mohammad Ismael Nausan, director general of the Air Authority attended the meeting and answered questions.

The Deputy Mayor of Kabul Mohammad Kabir Nooristani, the Municipality's Planning Department director Sultanai attended the meeting of the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee of the house and replied to the queries of the Senators related to the municipality's development budget for the current Afghan year. Sen. Mohammad Hussain Yad was the chairman of the meeting.

The Legal and Legislative Committee also met and discussed matters related to it. Senator Mohammad Hashim Mojaddidi was in the chair.

The deputy mayor of Kabul attended the meeting of the petitions committee of the House and answered the questions of the senators related to these petitions. The petitions were later sent to the secretariat of the house for consideration by the committee of the Whole House.

Mohammad Ishaq Yousefi and Mohammad Younus of the Secondary Education Department of the Education Ministry appeared before the Education Committee chaired by Sen. Mir Mohammad Sayed Mashhal and answered questions on the shortage of laboratory facilities in Secondary Schools.

Public Health Ministry Gets New X-Ray Equipment

By A Staff Writer

Ten new X-ray machines have been imported by the Ministry of Public Health. Five are portable. The others will be installed in the civil hospitals in Badghis, Ghor, Uruzgan, Bamian and Neermroz provinces.

The portable machines will be used in Badakhshan, Takhar, Logar and Pakhtia, a source of the Public Health Ministry said.

One of these X-ray machines will be used as stand by. "We can use this one with the mobile health caravans, and when there is a breakdown of any of the other machines in a province.

Each of these X-ray machines costs between \$7,000 and \$8,000. The Ministry of Public Health has technicians to operate the new machines.

Altogether there are 20 X-ray machines throughout the country. Ten are already in Fariab, Balkh, Kandahar, Ghazni, Herat, Parwan, Baghlan, Khost, Grishk, and Kabul provinces and districts.

"The ministry plans to meet X-ray demands in the new hospitals on time," the source said. "Only two technicians are needed for each machine, and they can be trained inside the country," he added.

Meanwhile, two doctors and a nurse, who arrived in Kabul under the World Health Organisation Programme, called on Deputy Health Minister Dr. Abdul Rahim Hakim.

Dr. Simmons, an American, is a health educator, and will assist the Public Health Institute. Dr. Aoemiatno, an Indonesian, will stay here for three months to advise the institute on microbiology. Miss D.G. Motriuk, a nurse, will be employed in one of the hospitals in Kabul.

Lebanon Assures Jarring Of Arabs' Good Intentions

BEIRUT, May 14, (Tass).—Lebanese Foreign Minister Boutros Fouad once again reassured the special UN representative Gunnar Jarring that Lebanon and other Arab countries had a single stand in supporting his mission, and were making efforts for the realisation of the security council resolution on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories.

This was said in a commentary by the Lebanese National Information Agency circulated here on Jarring's recent visit to Lebanon. Arab countries are sure that a political settlement may lead to peace in that area, the commentary emphasises.

As to Israel, it pays lip service to a peaceful settlement, but actually uses every pretext to frustrate Jarring's mission and lay the blame on Arab countries, the Lebanese National Information Agency added.

U.S. N.V. Delegates Make Statements Lasting 2.40 Hours



Averell Harriman

PARIS, May 14, (AFP).—Chief American delegate Averell Harriman Monday began "official conversations" with North Vietnamese envoy Xuan Thuy and bluntly asked him "what restraint you will take for your part to contribute to peace in Vietnam."

As the two sides met for their first formal session at the international conference centre in Paris, the former Hotel Majestic Harriman made it plain that the United States had been looking in vain for any North Vietnamese gesture in response to president Johnson's March 31 announcement of a cutback in U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.



Xuan Thuy

U.S. sources quoted him as saying: "Since March 31 we have sought a sign that our restraint has been matched by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

"We cannot conceal our concern that your government has chosen to move substantial and increasing numbers of troops and supplies from the North to the South," Harriman added. "Moreover your forces have continued to fire on our forces from and across the Demilitarised Zone."

Harriman said the U.S. objective in Vietnam could be stated "succinctly and simply"—it was "to pres-

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A Balfour For Arab Refugees Being Sought

LONDON, May 14, (Ceteka).—An 18 word advertisement filled a whole page in the 'Times' here yesterday aimed at drawing attention to British responsibility for the plight of Arab refugees.

It said: "Wanted: A Balfour to found a national home in Palestine for one and a half million Arab Refugees."

The "Times" informed Ceteka that the Ad was inserted by the American University of Beirut.

An official of the recently-formed council for Arab-British understanding in London said the University is one of several organisations which exist to explain the Arab case.

She pointed out that in propounding the view that Palestine should become a national home for the Jews the Balfour declaration of 1917 specifically said this should not be at the expense of the existing communities.

But the state of Israel was founded to the prejudice of the Arabs in Palestine with the result that the Arab refugees were now the world's largest refugee group.

The council is active in putting the Arab case on Palestine and says that it has had a considerable response from the public.

Rights Conference Approves Proclamation Of Tehran

TEHRAN, May 14, (AFP).—Theran Proclamation reaffirmed the international conference celebrating the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights yesterday approved by acclamation a 19-clause "proclamation of Tehran" recommitting the countries represented to the struggle for social and economic justice.

The conference which wound up activities yesterday had as its proclaimed goals the assessment of "progress made since 1948 in granting fundamental rights and liberties throughout the world" and "to find ways to assure respect for United Nations recommendations in this field."

The first six clauses of the Te-

heran Proclamation reaffirmed the general goals of the UN.

Clauses seven to eleven noted specific practices which were condemned on principle. Among these was apartheid which was denounced as a "crime against humanity". The conference called on the "international community" to employ "all possible means to exterminate this scourge."

Other specific condemnations were against colonialism, "armed aggressions and conflicts", racial and religious discrimination and limits on freedom of speech.

The remainder of the proclamation called on UN member countries to make a major effort "to narrow the widening gap between economically developed countries and those in process of development"

In recognising the equal rights of men and women, the proclamation declared that parents must have "the fundamental right to determine freely and consciously the size of their families and intervals between births."

A final appeal to participating governments was made to place at the service of human rights "the immense human and material resources now being used for military purposes."

Paks Decline Commitment To N. Treaty

UNITED NATIONS, May 14, (Reuters).—Pakistan Monday declined to commit itself to a definite stand on an early endorsement of a treaty to bar the spread of nuclear weapons as urged by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Ambassador Agha Shahi stressed the need for agreement between nuclear and non-nuclear powers over the proposed pact. "We seek not confrontation between nuclear and non-nuclear powers but cooperation, not division but unity," he told delegates from 123 nations in the General Assembly's main political committee.

Shahi said that for disarmament measures to be effective, the cooperation of France and the People's Republic of China was essential.

Pakistan, he said, welcome the submission of a text of a nonproliferation treaty, which showed a marked improvement over previous versions.

This was landmark in the history of negotiations on disarmament and arms control, he said.

But Pakistan shared the view of some other countries that it could be improved. His government did not believe that it would be possible to impose equal obligations on both nuclear and non-nuclear powers.

The non-nuclear nations should however be given adequate guarantees of security against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, Shahi said.

Smiles, Handshakes:

Harriman, Thuy Meet In Gilded Surroundings

PARIS, May 14, (Reuter).—American delegates to the Vietnam peace talks had to grope their way through the darkened corridors of their hotel here because of a power failure—one of the first effects of a general strike which gripped France Monday.

The historic opening ceremony, recorded by scores of television cameramen, photographers and correspondents, lasted 10 minutes.

The press were ushered out and the doors were closed at 10.40 Paris Time (0940 GMT).

Xuan Thuy replied with a smile to Harriman's greeting but his remarks were inaudible to

reporters kept two yards away from the delegates.

Television and press photographers at the other side of the room yelled out to Harriman "the handshake again—pleased shake hands again."

But Harriman, who had already shaken hands with Xuan Thuy and three other North Vietnamese delegates, walked over to take his seat at the conference table.

Harriman, the 76-year-old American elder statesman and poet-revolutionary 55-year-old Xuan Thuy, each led a delegation of 11 at Monday's first session. The American negotiator was

dressed in a dark-grey suit while Xuan Thuy wore a dark-blue suit.

Inside the room the two delegation leaders were introduced by Bernard Durang, French chief of protocol.

Harriman and his Deputy Cyrus Vance, were the only two members of the U.S. delegation to shake hands first with Xuan Thuy then with Col. Ha Van Lau, his deputy, and then with several other members of the North Vietnamese delegation.

Various members of the two delegations exchanged polite smiles.

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THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

TEHRAN PROCLAMATION

The Human Rights Conference in Tehran came to an end with a proclamation, recommitting the countries represented to the struggle for social and economic justice. The conference, itself was held on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. While one cannot completely deny the progress that has been made so far in the field of human rights during the past two decades, we should not underestimate the amount of work that has to be done on a massive international scale for the full realisation of the ideals set forth in the declaration.

It is true that a considerable number of nations and peoples formerly under colonial rule have attained freedom during recent years. Yet a considerable number of countries and territories still remain under colonial rule and foreign domination. In this connection mention should be made of the territories in Africa which are kept under Portuguese domination by brutal means.

Racial discrimination in general and its most shameful version, apartheid as practiced by the South Africa, is an open violation of human rights. The Tehran Proclamation takes due note of this by referring to apartheid as "a crime against humanity", calling on the international community to employ all possible means to exterminate this scourge.

The division of the world into rich and poor nations among other divisions is grossly hampering the realisation of human rights. Every human being has a right to benefit from the scientific and technological achievements of man. There is no reason why ignorance, poverty and disease should haunt masses of humanity if the resour-

Food For Thought

Though the boys throw stones at frogs in port, yet the frogs do not die in sport-but in earnest.

Plutarch

ces at the disposal of man are used for constructive rather than destructive purposes. Modern science and technology have made this world a very small place to live in. Human suffering in one part of the world cannot remain hidden from those living in other parts.

Modern science and technology are instrumental in giving credence to the words of Saadi quoted by the head of the Afghan UN delegation Abdul Rahman Pazhwak in his speech at the Tehran Human Rights Conference when he said: "the sons of Adam are limbs of one and the same body as the elements of their creation are one and the same. When one limb suffers pain, comfort dies in all other limbs."

When people in one country go without food or die of disease or fight one another because of ignorance, the news about them girdles the globe with the speed of light shocking the conscience of all of humanity. To put an end to social and economic injustices of the world that impede the realisation of human rights declarations, reaffirmation of previous declarations is not enough.

Concrete steps are needed to put an end to the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in the African continent and elsewhere in the world. Similar efforts are required to put an end to colonial domination and the closing of the gap between the rich and the poor nations.

The final appeal of the Tehran conference calling on the participating governments to place at the service of human rights the immense human and material resources now being used for military purposes should be answered by practical and immediate steps throughout the world.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Islah* carries an editorial entitled 'Precautionary Measures'. After a years of relative quiet in the medical field we hear again about the outbreak of cholera first in Multan, Pakistan and then in Peshawar.

Lack of environmental hygiene and publicity to warn people against the dangers of epidemics leads to the outbreak and spread of the disease, it said.

This news prompted our medical authorities to take some precautionary measures against the infiltration of the disease in this country. The measures concentrate on two fronts: Quarantine regulations on points of entry and general vaccination.

The editorial emphasised the need for strict application of these measures. Keeping a nominal and loose check cannot represent effective quarantine measures, it said.

There should be a 24 hours check on the point of entry and no one should be allowed to enter this country with having vaccination certificate by authorised bodies.

In case a person does not have such a certificate he should either be given an on-the-spot vaccination and kept in quarantine for a specified period or else not allowed to enter in the country.

At the same time, the editorial urged municipal authorities to take effective measures to promote environmental hygiene. The editorial expressed dissatisfaction with the sanitary conditions in the capital, especially the old city.

Open sewage and marshy pools are the best breeding places for germs, flies and mosquitoes. These are most effective in transferring and spreading disease. Therefore, the municipal corporation should take a fresh and vigorous initiative in cleaning up the old city.

One of the letters to the editor published in the same issue of the paper urged the private sector to help mechanisation of farming in the country.

Afghanistan, it said, is basically an agricultural country. Over 80 per cent of our people engage in farming.

However, the methods used in cultivating land are old and inefficient. Our businessmen who are fond of trading in luxury goods and squandering the badly needed foreign exchange on cosmetics and fancy clothings should take a more responsible attitude towards the promotion of agriculture.

They should import small tractors and improved farming tools and appliances to sell or rent to our farmers. Only these will be able to produce enough food and become a self-sufficient country, it said.

Another letter, too, criticised the Kabul Municipal Corporation for having neglected its duty in the field of city sanitation.

The corporation receives considerable sums from the shop and house owners in the name of city sanitation expenses. In fact, however, there is no sanitation. Some gangs who are supposed to clean the city are in fact making it more dirty by throwing their own garbage on the streets.

World Press

Newspaper stressed the severity of the Labour party's electoral setback, its worst in nearly 40 years.

The independent *Time* pointed out that the government still has a large majority in the House of Commons which entitles it constitutionally to carry on for nearly three more years.

But it added: "In conditions such as these, when the most favourable interpretation of electoral events is gloomy and the worst is hopeless, it is extremely difficult for ministers to sustain for any length of time the will and confidence to continue, and for their parliamentary supporters to hold by them."

The newspaper said the government's best course would be "to grin and bear it," but it cast some doubt over the personal future of Wilson.

In Moscow the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* said Saturday that the atmosphere in Paris seems favourable to effective U.S.-North Vietnamese talks, and wishes complete success on efforts to bring about peace.

"Both sides clearly understand that the talks will not be easy and that a large number of difficulties and obstacles will be encountered," *Izvestia* said.

"Judging by everything, the Paris atmosphere is favourable for carrying out effective talks."

Izvestia repeated Soviet support for North Vietnamese peace terms and warned the United States not to think "that it can gain in talks in Paris what it failed to achieve on the battlefield in Vietnam."

The United States is on the verge of perfecting a nuclear explosive almost completely free of radioac-

of city sanitation.

The corporation receives considerable sums from the shop and house owners in the name of city sanitation expenses. In fact, however, there is no sanitation. Some gangs who are supposed to clean the city are in fact making it more dirty by throwing their own garbage on the streets.

Such a "super-clean" nuclear explosive has been long sought for use in excavating harbours and canals and for other peaceful purposes.

The partial nuclear test ban treaty forbids all but underground nuclear detonations, although explosions above ground are not outlawed if fall-out does not drift beyond the borders of the country under taking them.

The post said two nuclear excavation tests in January and March of this year let the Nevada proving ground held under the U.S. "Ploughshare" programme for developing peaceful uses of nuclear devices had pointed the way to the virtually completed elimination of fall out.

The newspaper quoted unnamed officials as saying fall-out was confined in both cases to an area no more than a few hundred yards from the craters and radiation at the source could not be detected three days after the shots.

The editor of the influential Paris newspaper *Le Monde*, Jacques Fauret, Saturday for the resignations of education minister Alain Peyrefitte and of the rector of Paris university, Jean Roche, to appease the students.

The Catholic daily *La Croix* said that the student Unions had splintered. Leader of the leftists revolt at the faculty of letters in the Paris suburb of Nanterre, was appearing more and more as the effective spokesman of the French students. The paper linked the disorders with the general political situation and pointed to the anger of "direct democracy" in the streets.

The Gaullist evening paper *Paris-Press* *L'Intransigeant* asked who were the unknown persons manipulating the student leaders.

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Editorial Ex. 24, 58
Circulation and Advertising Extension 59

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
(minimum seven lines per insertion)
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Miami Beach Prepares For Convention

Millions will go into the outstretched hands of bellboys, cabdrivers, hotel clerks, caddies, waiters and waitresses. An estimated \$6 million will come from the delegates and spectators, the remainder will be injected into the local economy by the candidates and the press who will be renting headquarters, hiring local staffs, leasing office machines, fleets of cars, telephone switchboards and the like.

Surprisingly, it was a Democrat who started this Republican gold rush south to the Beach. As Mayor several years ago, Elliot Roosevelt put in a strong bid to lure both party conventions south. "He probably wanted the Democratic conclave the most," admits an insider, "but there were obvious advantages in going for both. The TV networks, in particular, wanted a common site for both affairs since it would save them a bundle in charges for shipping camera equipment and personnel around and building new shooting sites."

Roosevelt dangled lots of lures in front of party bigwigs. He pointed out that Miami Beach is cooler in summer than most people think due to offshore breezes and that it is a completely air-conditioned centre.

The frequency of jet flights into the city was highlighted—Atlantic City four years ago suffered from the fact that most delegates had to bus, drive or take a train to get there.

The Beach's 70,000 hotel rooms—guaranteed to be made available at low summer rates—were canvassed. Huge notebooks

and presentations of facts and figures were made up for party officials and trotted out: the Beach's red carpet was unrolled time after time as visiting party committees arrived with site selection in mind.

In the spring of 1967 Roosevelt was defeated at the polls by Jay Demmer, who re-iterated, as almost his first official act, the city's invitations to the parties to "come on down". Finally the Republicans said yes. "I heard that the Democrat site committee also voted 8-1 to come to Miami Beach, too," says a Beach official. "But then someone from the White House walked in, said Lyndon wanted to make it Chicago to please Dick Daley (the Mayor), and so our chances for the double play were killed, just like that."

With August just a few months away, the telephoning, tantum-thriving, problem-tackling has risen to a crescendo pitch around Miami Beach's City Hall. Problems are laughed at as "insurmountable opportunities." Always urging greater effort is Mayor Demmer who pushes the theme, "the convention will bring money to every kind of business, to every enterprise. The publicity alone is priceless."

Headquarters hotel for the Republicans will be the Fontainebleau, the Beach's largest hotel. With 1,000 rooms and best known to most Americans because the opening scenes of "Goldfinger," the James Bond film, were shot around the hotel pool, lined with alabaster statues of wildly erotic nymphs, blazing with flashy cha-

deliers, its restaurants, lined with white leather banquettes, the hotel looks like the setting for a Broadway musical. "We're full of marble," owner Ben Novack is fond of claiming. "There must be \$1 million of art lying about." Whether art-lover Nelson Rockefeller will agree with Novack's selection of art in the Fontainebleau remains to be seen when he checks in early in August.

Even the needs of nature are being specially catered for by provision of portable toilets in the Convention Hall to augment the regular rest room facilities in the building.

Much of the activity centres on the fact that this will be the first completely colour television convention in history. Local entrepreneurs are selling rooftop space for cameras at a high rate.

It was the colour TV situation which recently brought California Senator George Murphy to Miami Beach; the Republicans Miami Beach to check the TV compatibility of the colour of the suits the VIP's are going to wear the rostrum. He is also going to supervise the make-up situation. "There is a lot of show business to all this, you know," Murphy recently remarked to a Beach official. Hal Cohen put it another way: "It's all a far cry," he said, "from those 19th century days when one party nominated a presidential candidate in a Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, church."

(FWF)

What Can World Do About South Africa?

It doesn't seem possible to keep politics out of the Olympic Games. But it is possible to see more than one side to the dispute over South Africa's participation.

On the evidence presented to Committee IOC acted reasonably in deciding (by a majority postal vote) to readmit South Africa. The South Africans had given certain assurances which for the first time conform with principles affecting attendance at the Olympic Games. South Africa agreed that its team members will travel and compete as a single unit; will wear identical uniforms; share the same accommodation; and be allowed to compete against one another before going to Mexico.

And the selection committee is to be multi-racial—half white and half non-white.

The counting of heads has been going on and it shows that the IOC voting was quite close. Those criticising the decision say that the evidence presented to the International Olympic Committee was incomplete, and that a South African presence at the Olympic Games is still unjustifiable.

The critics point out that as inter-racial athletic competition inside South Africa is banned it is impossible to hold the kind of trials from which truly representative teams could be chosen.

How on earth can you select a South African boxing team when South African law absolutely forbids white and black boxers to fight one another in that country? Inside South Africa, it is pointed out, racial separation and discrimination in sport, as in other things, are tighter than ever; and this, it is said, is against the very spirit of the Olympics Charter.

It is easy to understand why so many countries have stated that they will boycott this year's Olympic Games, in protest over the re-admission of South Africa, and why others, whatever their particular motives, may follow suit.

The refusal by the South African Olympic Committee to withdraw is also understandable. The sportsmen comprising that committee believe sincerely that by winning the right to send non-racially constituted teams abroad they have made a vital breakthrough.

The argument brought against them is that it is only a temporary concession, and that the same sportsmen who are so delighted at the prospect of non-racial South African athletes doing their country proud in Mexico, will be content for the rest of the year to accept race-ridden sport control in the republic.

With South Africans going, and as yet unknown number of countries staying away, the whole existence of the Olympic Games and the very idea of international contact and understanding through sport could be wrecked.

It is most unlikely that the boycotters can be persuaded to change their minds, even for the sake of the brotherhood of sport, so long as South Africa presents what seems to them to be so unwholesome an image. And however desirable a change of political direction in South Africa would be, it is unrealistic to expect the South African Government to change its racial philosophy in order to make it acceptable to the boycotters.

The Olympics tangle is, of course, only part of the bigger problem of what to do about South Africa. Apartheid itself is generally detested—even in places which have their own shortcomings on racial issues.

But one school of thought is against treating the South Africans as moral lepers. It believes that some kind of dialogue should be kept up with them wherever possible; that South Africa should be encouraged to stay on, rather than get out of international organisation (in the hope that something will rub off from these things onto the South Africans); and that any concession, however small, by the South African authorities to world opinion, should be welcomed.

The South African authorities' willingness to suspend apartheid (Continued On Page 4)

Dilemmas Of Disarmament

That some things are developing in the world in a positive direction is indicated by the fact that the draft treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons finally came before the United Nations General Assembly.

The draft treaty certainly has its positive and negative elements about which enough has already been said and which is being debated in New York. The draft certainly constitutes a very important agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States after the 1963 Moscow Treaty banning nuclear explosions. This shows, among other things, that the two super-powers can find a way of reaching agreement if their joint vital interest are concerned, i. e. that they will be able to cooperate in other questions of general interest to mankind.

Why, then, so many general reservations and concrete objections to the text of the draft, despite broadly spread belief in the world public

that a ban on the spread of nuclear weapons is one of the most urgent steps leading to disarmament and the strengthening of world peace?

An answer can partly be found in the fact that the number of countries already able to join the production of nuclear weapons has increased and that nuclear technique has so much progressed that it is difficult to draw a border between the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and the promotion of nuclear weapons.

Two approaches can be seen in all reservations and doubts; some are afraid of having "bound hands" to free development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in countries which will continue to hold the nuclear monopoly while other depart from the desire to develop their own nuclear weapons, either for their own defence, or for the strengthening of their political positions in the world (to which, for instance, the supporters of col-

lective nuclear armament in NATO openly refer).

Under such circumstances a way out obviously does not lie in the rejection of the proposed draft, i. e. in the criticism addressed to the Soviet Union and the United States because of retaining the monopoly in the field of nuclear armament. It can hardly be expected that these two countries will give up their nuclear status which can, hardly again, be qualified as monopolistic any longer. What should and what can be done is to supplement and improve the draft so as to guarantee as much security as possible to non-nuclear countries—in other words—to ensure such conditions in the world in which greater emphasis would be put on general disarmament.

Working from this standpoint, it seems necessary to find a way of linking the draft treaty formally and functionally with the forming of atom-free zones.

How UN Council For SW. Africa Was Barred

Before leaving for Africa the Council wrote to several airlines including BOAC, UTA, Alitalia, British United Airways, and East African Airways, asking them to furnish aircraft for a flight to Windhoek, capital of SW Africa. Some of the lines did not bother to reply, and those that did refused to supply planes, the report said in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, the Council, undeterred, got in touch with local airlines and with two big firms in Zambia which own aircraft, the Roan Selection Trust and the Anglo-American Corporation.

Air Congo and Air Charter Zambia limited agreed to supply aircraft, the reports said, but the authorities at Windhoek warned the two companies that such aircraft would not be allowed to land.

Roan Selection Trust and the Anglo-American Corporation replied that their planes were being repaired—in Britain.

The Council then called on the Zambian government to aid them in a new plan to enter SW Africa by land. But the Zambians replied that this was impossible for practical reasons, the main one being that the frontier region was flooded at the time.

Council members then asked the Zambian government for a plane,

which it agreed to provide on condition that the aircraft carried UN markings, and that the plane, pilot and co-pilot be officially hired by the UN. Estimated cost was \$47,000 the report said.

The Council referred this proposal to U Thant, the report said, who replied that it would have to be referred in turn to the Security Council and the UN Budget Committee.

Since any settlement of the question was obviously going to take time, the report said, the Council decided to return to New York.

(AFP)

Afghan Casing Rank 5th In Markets

By A Reporter

The sheep casing exported from Afghanistan has taken fifth place in the world markets and thus there is great potential for attracting new buyers, said Mohammad Yousuf Sahed, in an interview with the Kabul Times.

It has been some years since the sheep casing has entered the list of Afghan export items. However, in the last few years the export of this commodity has developed to great extent and has now become a good foreign exchange earner for the country.

One of the many private companies engaged in this export of sheep casing is the Sahed Limited Company which has been in the business for some years and has been trying to improve the quality of sheep casing through modern methods.

The Afghan sheep casing has found a place in such European markets as Federal Republic of Germany, Holland and Switzerland and recently it is also being sold in Japan.

Since the sheep casing is a perishable product it requires great efforts to keep it fresh, said Sahed, the manager of the Sahed Company.

If everything goes right and cattle do not suffer food and water shortage between two and half and three million pieces of sheep casing can be obtained from various part of the country, 70 per cent of which can be exported. The rest is wasted because of lack of facilities and improper handling by unskilled workers, Sahed said.

In every municipal corporation in every city and town sees that slaughtering of sheep is concentrated and the casings are collected and sent to centres where they can be cleaned and kept in deep freeze, the waste can be avoided, Sahed believes.

The Sahed Company, has a well-equipped plant near Kabul and with the help of the Ministries of Mines and Industries and Health, has been satisfactorily engaged in exporting quality casing and the manager of the company hopes to further improve the quality.

In order to fulfil this goal the Sahed Company in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce is working on a project which will enable the company to do the sorting according to international standard within the country and sell the casings directly.

Sahed believes that the plastic casings has created some problems in the smooth trade of sheep casing, particularly so in the Federal Republic of Germany. However, he hopes that artificial casings will not succeed in competing with natural ones.

Hong Kong Wants Protection Against Further Devaluation

HONG KONG, May 14. (AP).—Great Britain will guarantee Hong Kong's sterling reserves against any further devaluation, unidentified "leading Hong banker."

This was the main point of the agreement being negotiated this week in London between (Hong Kong's) governor, Sir David Trench and the Colony's financial secretary John J. Coppertwaite, with officials of the British treasury," the Star quoted its source as saying.

The newspaper said Hong Kong wanted the protection against any possible further devaluation because the colony had lost some 40 million pounds sterling because of last November's devaluation.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 14.—The following are the exchange rates of the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

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



Workers in the casing preparation section in the Sahed plant in Qali Wazir, to the south of Kabul.

Sudan To Become 7th Member Of Arab Economic Unity

Sudan is expected to sign the Arab Economic Unity (A.E.U.) agreement shortly and become the seventh member of the Arab Common Market, the UAR Secretary General of the A.E.U. council, R. Abdel Moneim el Banna, said in Cairo last night.

The council opened its quarterly session Saturday to discuss an application for membership from Lebanon.

Lebanon was understood to desire membership of the Common Market but not of the unity council, which would involve other common obligations such as freedom of labour movement between member countries.

Kuwait and Syria were believed to be strongly against admitting Lebanon or those terms. The other members of the council are the United Arab Republic, Iraq, Jordan and Yemen. (Reuter)

22 Years Of World Bank

The World Bank, in its 22 years of existence, has loaned more than 12 thousand million dollars to governments or government guaranteed projects in 82 countries.

Most of these loans have been for expanding transportation facilities, power development, telecommunications and water supply projects.

Since making its first loans in 1947 to help speed rehabilitation in postwar Europe, the Bank has aided the economic development of its 107 members around the world. Member countries of the Middle East and South Asia include Afghanistan, Ceylon, Cyprus, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Republic and the United Arab Republic.

Although the Bank's first loans, totaling \$500 million were concentrated in Europe, recently it has turned its attention and the vast preponderance of its financing to helping the developing countries promote agriculture, education and industry.

The World Bank group has committed more development finance to Asia and the Middle East than to any other area. The group's commitments for loans, credits and investments for the area have amounted to approximately \$4.8 thousand million of which nearly \$2 thousand million has been in India. Most of the Bank's lending has been for power and transportation.

Some countries of Asia and the Middle East like Japan and Iran, have achieved industrial miracles, some have been able to exploit rich resources and others are well on the way toward self-sustained economic growth, the World Bank said in a recent report of its activities.

The Bank was founded in July 1944 when representatives of 44

nations met in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to discuss restoration of the World's economy after the Second World War. Its official existence dates from December 27, 1945, when the articles of agreement were signed by 28 nations in Washington.

Formally known as the international bank for reconstruction and development, the Bank is the foundation piece of the World Bank group, which includes the International Finance Corporation (IFC) which makes loans to private borrowers without government Guarantees (the bank itself does not), was formed in 1956. In addition to long term loans, it provides technical assistance to privately controlled industries and development programmes in the developing countries. Originally, most of its loans went to mining and manufacturing enterprises. Now its funds support a variety of projects from food-processing companies to tourism.

The newest component of the World Bank group is the International Development Association, formed in 1960. It lends money on very easy terms. I.D.A. loans are interest-free, may have a 10-year grace period, and can be held for as long as 50 years. In seven years, I.D.A. has committed \$ 1.78 thousand million to high priority development projects in 38 countries.

The association's money comes from subscriptions levied on the 97 nations that participate in its lending and borrowing, and from contributions solicited from the World Bank's richer members.

World Bank money comes in large part from its own borrowings and from members' subscriptions calculated in relation to each member nation's economic size and health. The United States is the World Bank's heaviest subscriber.

U.S. SOURCES

Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

The Ministry of Commerce has adopted a series of related measures to improve the sale of the Afghan Carpets abroad. The Ministry has also been planning to establish a mobile exhibition to move into the nordic countries of Europe—that is Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and Norway.

The story related to the sale of the carpets in Australia was published in the Kabul Times last week. When the Minister of Commerce Dr. Noor Ali attended the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Delhi about one and a half months ago as the head of the Afghan delegation, he contacted the Australian Secretary of Trade and Industries.

As a result of the talks they had, Australia agreed to permit the import of Afghan carpets but within the two million dollars taxed quota which has been set as an annual ceiling for the import of carpets from abroad.

If the import of carpet goes beyond that limit, then there will be a 12% tax, ceiling for the import of tax. So far Afghanistan does not have any share of this amount. It was also agreed that Australia will permit the import of Afghan carpets in accordance with her regulations.

The Australian laws say that the importer of the carpet must be a registered Australian businessman. Now, it is up to Afghan businessmen to contact Australian businessmen for the export of carpets from

this country. It is also interesting to note that the Afghan delegation that attended the JUNCTAD preparatory meeting in Geneva last February has had an important role in finding the Australian market. There also the Australian trade delegate was consulted and agreement was reached.

Afghanistan has been eager in the past few years, to expand its trade and commercial ties with the countries of the Colombo Plan region. Studies carried out reveal that some of the typical Afghan products do not have markets in most of these countries, because either these nations themselves are producing, or they are too poor to afford the luxury of carpets, or the climatic conditions do not permit the use of carpets.

But there are some of the developed Colombo Plan countries that have dynamic economies and are willing to help raise the import of certain products.

The problem is that all the developing nations of the Colombo Plan have the desire to export to these countries. This will result in reaching the saturation point in identically produced products in all or many of these nations.

However, it is here that the quality of the product is put to the test, it is here that the exporting countries have to face competition within their own region.

The Afghan Carpet export Association, in order to meet this chal-

lenge has adopted certain measures to improve the quality of the carpets inside the country.

However, now the Afghan businessmen ought to move out quickly and if possible establish a small branch of office in Australia to be able to have direct contact with the Australian businessmen for the sale of these carpets.

Once we have an office there, we can hope to examine the markets for the export of Afghan dry fruits (which Australia at this stage is not interested in because of her agricultural policy and because of the fear of communicating vegetable diseases), Afghan karakul pelts—which Australia buys indirectly from European countries and pays fantastically high prices for—and even sheep skin coats.

EDUCATION MINISTRY MODERNISES WORKSHOP

KABUL, May 14. (Bakhtar).—The furniture plant of the Ministry of Education will be expanded.

The plant which was established 28 years ago also has tailoring and chalk making sections.

In order to further expand the scope of the activities of the plant a new working programme has been drawn up which is under study in the Ministry of Education.

The government has also allocated a 60 jerib lot of land in the Kabul industrial sector where new building for the plant will be built.

The president of plant, Fakir Ahmad Ludin, said that 28 years ago the plant had a capital of Af. 200,000. It now operates with a capital of Af. 13,000,000 including the fixed assets of the plant.

The plant, since its establishment, has been a great help in production of school furniture. The president of the plant expressed the hope that the factory will become more modern and well-equipped and will render better services.

The plant employs graduates of Arts and Crafts School where students are given a three year practical training course in carpentry, tailoring etc.

HERAT TO HAVE EDIBLE OIL PLANT NEXT YEAR

Herat, May 14. (Bakhtar).—An edible oil plant with a capacity of five tons a day will go into operation in Herat next year.

A contract for the purchase of the plant has been signed with a famous West German firm and it is expected that the plant will be delivered in eight months time and will be installed right away.

The vice president of the Herat Cotton Company, Abdul Rauf Neyazi said that the plant will turn 25 tons of cotton seeds and other oil bearing seeds into edible oil in 24 hours. The company has paid more than 475,000 marks for the purchase of the plant, he added.

The edible oil plant will be housed in a new building which will be constructed next to the Cotton Company.

British Car Sales In U.S. Face Danger

BRITISH CAR exports to the U.S. are about to face a nasty new hurdle. A shock report drawn up by the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, shows that during 1966 British cars in the State were involved in more fatal accidents and more accidents of all kinds than any others. And U.S. and other competitors are determined to make maximum use of this information in an effort to boost their own sales.

Based on an analysis of 219,941 accidents involving 958 fatalities, the Massachusetts survey shows that Triumph cars were involved in 237 accidents for every 1,000 Triumph registrations. The Austin-Healey rating was 205 per 1,000 and MG was 195. The median rate for all cars was only 120 accidents per 1,000.

While these figures undoubtedly reflect the high proportion of sports cars included in British car sales to the U.S. they will inevitably be used as a basis for Buy American advertising campaigns on behalf of Detroit manufacturers.

American Motors, the company which most nearly competes with imported cars, told me that "we're not going to hesitate to scare potential buyers about foreign cars."

America has been a main target of Britain's post-devaluation export drive, and already this year sales of Triumph cars in the U.S. have risen by 80 per cent. A spokesman for British Leyland, which now

controls the MG, Austin and Triumph labels, said the company would not comment until it had an opportunity to study the full report.

The Massachusetts study, believed to be the first of its kind in the U.S. was made at the request of the National Highway Safety Bureau, which polices America's new motor safety regulations. It is now being followed up with a more definitive study by the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles on the crash experiences of 27 makes of car in 1968.

This will analyse accident involvement for 13 domestic makes of car, and 14 foreign makes—Austin-Healey, Fiat, Ford, Jaguar, MG, Mercedes, Opel, Peugeot, Renault, Saab, Simca, Triumph Volkswagen, and Volvo. Computers will break down the results on the basis of make, body type, number of doors, weight, horsepower and engine placement (front or back).

British cars are by no means the only imports to come badly out of the Massachusetts report. Volkswagen, for instance, which is the largest selling foreign car in America, had the ninth highest accident rate, but the fourth highest fatality rate. And the only really happy co-

EXPORTS, IMPORTS

During the week ending May 12, 1968, the Kabul Customs House earned more than Af. 20,000,000 from 37 different import items worth about Af. 70,000,000.

The goods included textiles, cigarettes, provisions, black and green tea, machinery, construction materials and spare parts for vehicles.

The export items consisted of carpets, rugs, sheep casing, hides and karakul at the value of about Af. 4,500,000 which brought customs more than Af. half million. Exports went to France, Czechoslovakia, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Holland, Austria and Denmark.

(Sunday Times)



For some years the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been trying to popularise the improved wheat seeds among the farmers in various parts of the country. In order to fulfill this goal the ministry has established research and experimental farms which are aimed at teaching farmers how to increase their agricultural products.

So far the Ministry has established six regional centres, where there is also one or two experimental farms.

The centres are located in Darulaman, Kabul, in Nangarhar, Baghlan, Balkh province, Orzgan and Kandahar. These six centres also serve for the neighbouring provinces and cities.

The picture shows the experimental farm near Kabul where farmers have been experimenting with improved wheat seeds.

USSR Will Go On Giving Larger Aid To DRV: Gromyko

MOSCOW, May 14, (Tass).—Andrei Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has stated that "while welcoming the agreement on contacts between representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States, the Soviet Union together with other socialist countries will go on giving extensive and comprehensive aid to the fighting people of Vietnam".

"This aid will continue so long as the DRV, the Vietnamese people need it for their victorious repulsion of the imperialist attack," the minister said in an interview to the Italian newspaper "L'Unita".

"The United States government should seriously evaluate the existing situation, make use of the possibilities given to it by the very fact of the beginning of a direct official talk with the DRV, and make such further steps which would actually result in the cessation of the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and in a political settlement."

On the Question of European Security the minister recalled that the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries at the Bucharest conference in the summer of 1966 proposed a concrete programme for the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe, which got its further development in the resolutions of representatives of communist and workers parties (April 1967).

To implement the task of peace and security in Europe and comprehensive closer contacts between all the states of our continent, "the convening of an all-European meeting would undoubtedly be of a positive significance."

The minister said that being a Black Sea and, consequently, a Mediterranean power, the Soviet Union is interested in peace and security in that area which is in direct proximity to the USSR southern borders.

"We have always stood up for turning the Mediterranean sea into a sea of peace and a zone free of nuclear weapons. The presence of the Soviet ships in the Mediterranean is a factor facilitating the safeguarding of security of the entire Mediterranean one."

Referring to the situation in the Middle East Gromyko said "Israel is performing its role of a gendarme. It is trying to suppress the national liberation movement and eliminate the progressive regimes in a number of Arab states."

He stressed that the government of Israel is obliged to implement the Security Council re-

solution of November 22, 1967, and, first of all, the resolution's provision on the withdrawal of troops from all the Arab territories occupied by the aggressors.

"If it is not done, Israel will sooner or later be held responsible for this policy."

The minister characterised relations between the Soviet Union and Italy as "developing in a favourable direction." Despite the different socio-economic systems in our countries, there is certain improvement in relations between them, which meets the countries' vital interests. This improvement is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The common desire of the peoples of the USSR and Italy for peace is "the main basis for the development of relations between our countries."

Pakistan To Seek \$ 550M. Aid From Consortium

KARACHI, May 14, (Reuter).—Pakistan will seek \$550 million assistance from the aid to Pakistan Consortium when it meets in Washington on May 21 to pledge help for the financial year starting July 1.

The Deputy Chairman of the Government's Economic Planning Commission, Ahmad announced this here last night.

Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany Italy, Japan the Netherlands and the United States make up the consortium in conjunction with the World Bank.

Ahmad, who leaves today for talks in Bonn before going to Washington, said he hoped for easier aid terms, including \$250 million for non-project commodity assistance.

The consortium pledged aid worth \$518 million for the year ending June 30.

V.C. Ease Pressure On Saigon, Start Pounding Australian Base

SAIGON May 14, (Reuter).—The Viet Cong eased their pressure on Saigon yesterday but launched fresh ground and mortar attacks on an Australian base near the capital and on the northern city of Hue.

American planes continued their raids on pockets of Viet Cong resistance on the outskirts of this city, mostly south of the "Y" bridge which links the city with the Mekong delta rice bowl.

Early yesterday Australian forces killed 46 Viet Cong in Bien Hoa province 56 km. northeast of Saigon, an Australian military spokesman said.

An estimated Viet Cong battalion had attacked an Australian fire support base, set up as part of a cordon of camps around the capital to block infiltration of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese to the South, he added.

The spokesman said Australian casualties were light.

In another part of the battle for the Saigon outskirts, U.S. infantrymen killed 85 Viet Cong in a 10-hour battle Sunday 20 miles northwest of the capital, an American military spokesman said.

He added that South Vietnamese troops reported finding 287 Viet

Cong and North Vietnamese bodies seven miles southwest of Saigon Sunday morning.

Saigon itself was quiet Monday, while its war-weary citizens awaited the start of preliminary peace talks in Paris.

Guerrillas poured 24 rounds of mortar fire into the shattered inner citadel of the imperial city of Hue last night, a South Vietnamese military spokesman reported.

Four civilians were killed and 14 were wounded as the shells fell on the citadel and also on a school, an air field, a government post and the An Hoa gate to the city.

The attack at dusk was the heaviest since American and South Vietnamese forces won back the city in February from Viet Cong who held it for nearly a month after the Tet offensive at the start of February.

In a policy speech to the South Vietnamese upper house, the Senate, prime minister Nguyen Van Loc answered criticism of his government's activities in the past six months saying he was prepared to resign.

He said lessons learned from the Tet offensive had allowed the government forces to foil attacks on the capital and provincial towns last week.

Polish Leaders Emphasise Need To Keep Unity

WARSAW, May 14, (AFP).—Two Polish leaders emphasised this weekend the double need for socialist countries to preserve their unity and to face up to the threat of "counter-revolution."

Neither Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz nor Zenon Kliszko, right-hand man of party secretary Wladyslaw Gomulka, mentioned Czechoslovakia by name. But observers said their warnings were clearly aimed at Prague.

Cyrankiewicz, who was addressing metal workers in Silesia, said each party and each country, though guided by national interests should harmonise its own policies with those of the whole socialist camp.

"It is obvious that imperialism is watching for the slightest falling in the socialist ranks to sow disorder and attack at the weakest point," the premier said.

"We call on all our neighbours for solidarity with the forces fighting, and who will continue to fight for the unity of the socialist camp."

Kliszko, speaking at Gdansk, said that whoever wanted to replace socialist democracy by "the bourgeois interplay of counter-revolutionary forces" was acting against Poland.

U.S., N.V. Peace Talks

(Continued from page 1)

erve the right of the South Vietnamese people to determine their own future without outside interference or coercion."

He also said the U.S. believed the 1954 Geneva agreements was the "essential element to provide a basis for peace in Vietnam."

Harriman was quoted as saying the question of unification "is a matter to be decided freely without coercion by the people in North Vietnam and the people in South Vietnam."

The demilitarised zone, in the U.S. view, should "function as a genuine buffer."

Harriman said: "Let us begin by pulling apart the contending forces as a step towards broader means for de-escalation."

"Restoring the demilitarised zone to its proper and original status can be an important test for good faith on each side."

"We believe it is a reasonable test and we are prepared to carry it out."

The U.S. delegate said "North Vietnamese military and subversive forces" had "no right" to be in South Vietnam.

He reiterated the offer made by the U.S. at the Manila conference in October 1966 for a withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam "as the other side withdraws its forces to the North, stops the infiltration and the level of violence then subsides."

Harriman, Thuy

(Continued from page 1)

Vance and Lau met last Friday and Saturday to agree on technical procedures for the talks which began Monday.

Harriman, trouble-shooter for four American Democrat presidents and a former ambassador to Moscow and London, sat opposite Xuan Thuy, former foreign minister and journalist, at a green baize covered table.

They were 15 feet apart and the large table with a hollow space in the middle was lit by blazing chandeliers.

The two top men of each delegation sat in gilt chairs with red-plush seats and arm rests. The other delegates had smaller gilt chairs.

The meeting is being held in the French beige and gold ballroom of the former Majestic Hotel, which was the Gestapo's headquarters during the German occupation of Paris in World War II.

There was only one microphone in front of each delegation.

The first to arrive at the six-storey conference building, near the arc de triomphe, was Xuan Thuy. He came in a black Citroen flying the North Vietnamese red flag emblazoned with a gold star.

He stood on the red ceremonial carpet and waved to a crowd of hundreds.

Xuan Thuy was still standing on the red carpet when Harriman's car flying the American stars and stripes drove up.

As the American delegation got out Xuan Thuy and his aides went into the conference centre. Only a minute or two separated their arrival in bright sunshine and mild spring weather.

Both the delegates were smiling broadly on arrival. Vance carried a small, old brown attache case.

The motorcades of the two delegations were escorted by strong contingents of police motorcyclists. They were guided through the streets of Paris which were facing traffic jams because of a 24-hour general labour strike.

The strike, involving over 10 million workers throughout France, was called by trade unions as a mark of solidarity over students' grievances which last week led to bloody clashes between police and students in the university quarter here.

Harriman said the U.S. was in favour of a "continuation and the strengthening of" the international supervision provided for by the Geneva agreements. One of the major tasks of the Paris conference would be to "devise more effective ways of supervising any agreement and ensuring and showing the fair and equitable investigation of complaints," a basic requirement was that Laotian neutrality must be respected.

The nations of Asia "should be associated with the monitoring of the agreement at which we may arrive," he said.

Regarding the future of South Vietnam the people must be allowed to determine their own future without outside interference and the U.S. believed that "all of the South Vietnamese people should be allowed to participate peacefully in the country's future."

Harriman said the U.S. did not want to retain any bases in South Vietnam and was prepared to leave to the people of the country the installations it had built there, to be used as they wanted to.

Spokesman of the North Vietnamese delegation told the press Monday afternoon that delegation head Xuan Thuy regretted that he had not found any new elements in the statement made at the full session yesterday by chief U.S. delegation Averell Harriman.

The spokesman said Xuan had made a statement from 9.45 to 11.25 GMT at yesterday meeting and that Harriman had spoken from 11.25 to 12.25.

Xuan made a second statement which lasted several minutes after Harriman had finished speaking.

Four Arab Ministers To Meet Soon

CAIRO, May 14, (AFP).—The Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq are to meet within a few days in Baghdad, the semi-official Cairo paper Al Ahran reported yesterday.

The meeting was decided upon following the recent visit to Cairo of Syrian head of state Dr. Nureddin Al Atassi, the paper said. The foreign ministers of other Arab countries may attend, Al Ahran said.

The paper also reported that the weekly cabinet meeting Sunday was given an account of the Egyptian-Syrian talks by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

The general Mideast situation and the progress of UN special representative Gunnar Jarring, were also discussed, as was a plan for new oil pipelines between Suez and Alexandria.

The ambassadors of Britain, Italy and Sweden had talks over the weekend with UAR under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Salan Gohar. Al Ahran added.

South African Question

(Continued from page 2)

at the Olympic Games is, they point out, a step in the right direction.

The other school of thought argues vehemently that South Africa's racialistic regime is beyond redemption and should, therefore, be hit, however, whenever, and wherever possible.

The South African Government does little to encourage hope in moderate outsiders. Its Prime Minister, John Vorster, as a pragmatist, is prepared to make concessions on athletes going overseas: to treat visiting black diplomats in a civilised manner; and to offer friendly gestures to independent black African nations. But when it comes to something that really matters to him, like Southwest Africa, he refuses to budge.

Inside South Africa, racial separation is as entrenched as ever, even though it makes less sense than ever in the economic sphere. The latest recommendation is for legislation which will abolish the little bit of political representation left to non-whites (the four MP's for the Coloured people) in the all-white Parliament, and will make it a crime for any race group to "interfere" in the political affairs of any other group.

India's Ambassador expressed not only his own but many other countries' anger at the sentences imposed by South Africa on 33 Southwest Africans on terrorism charges when he asked the UN Security Council to invoke economic sanctions against South Africa (South Africa's case was that they were terrorists).

But, for the present, at any rate, there are not going to be general economic sanctions against South Africa; and if there were, they would be broken. When Britain's Labour Government, as a matter of principle, reaffirms the ban on the sale of arms to the Republic, Vorster orders weapons from France; and if it wasn't de Gaulle, it would be someone else.

Embittered South African exiles (some of whom under a different kind of regime might have been dedicated fighters for South Africa, instead of against it) see no other solution than force.

But while the will for that exists in many parts of Africa, and elsewhere, what of the way? Quite apart from the moral issue involved—which is a disturbing one—there are the realities to be considered: the obvious problems of terrain, lines of communications, bases, the sophisticated efficiency of South Africa's security and defence forces, and the frightening extent of its informer network. Wild adventures would not help the non-white population they are designed to liberate.

So we are left with an intolerable situation with no immediate solution: no signs of a change from within, or as a result of pressures from outside. There is, however, an old South African saying: "Tomorrow is another day."

(FWF)

WANTED

Two senior secretaries to work for the Regional Educational Development Programme assisted by UNESCO. Candidates must have a high standard of English, both written and spoken, ability to type accurately and fast, and a sound knowledge of office procedures. Previous experience essential.

Please apply in person to Mr. C.O. Olsen, Chief Technical Advisor, c/o United Nations Development Programme, P.O. Box 5, Kabul.

Kajaki Power Station

(Continued from page 1)

cal, supervisory and training services.

The project was decided upon following extensive studies by an American engineering team. It is expected that in 10 years residential needs in the area will increase by 22.7% and commercial needs by 33%. The new project will replace power now supplied by small diesel units.

The \$4,600,000 loan for land betterment provides further U.S. support for development of the production potential of the Helmand-Arghandab region. The U.S. government, through A.I.D. and U.S. Export-Import bank assistance, has provided approximately \$70,000,000 in loans and grants to assist the Afghan government in carrying out development programmes in the Valley.

Irrigation works already completed include two storage reservoirs and a main canal system capable of delivering water to nearly 300,000 acres of land.

The two loans carry a 40 years repayment schedule, with 10 years grace period, at 2 1/2% interest on principal and 1% interest during the grace period.

After the signing of the agreement, Ziayee and Ambassador Neumann exchanged speeches. Ziayee called the agreement a symbol of friendship between Afghanistan and the United States.

He expressed the hope that with the implementation of the terms of the agreement and utilisation of the loan the development and training programme of the Helmand Valley, and with the construction of the hydro-electric power project effective ways to improve the economy of the region and Afghanistan will be taken.

Neumann said that the Kajaki Hydro-electric Power Project is a large one indeed. The Helmand and Arghandab Valley Authority and the Helmand and Arghandab Construction Unit will benefit from the inflow, of which \$4.6 million will be contributed by the United States in the form of a loan on terms similar to those for the Kajaki Power Project.

Its purpose is to enable the Helmand and Arghandab Valley Authority to prepare plans and specifications for a 5,000 acre per year land improvement programme to be centered primarily in the Shamalan section of the Helmand Valley; and further, to equip the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Construction Unit to carry out the construction work for the land improvement scheme and beyond that to develop the Construction Unit into a thriving organisation capable of continuing the development of the Helmand and Arghandab Valley.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

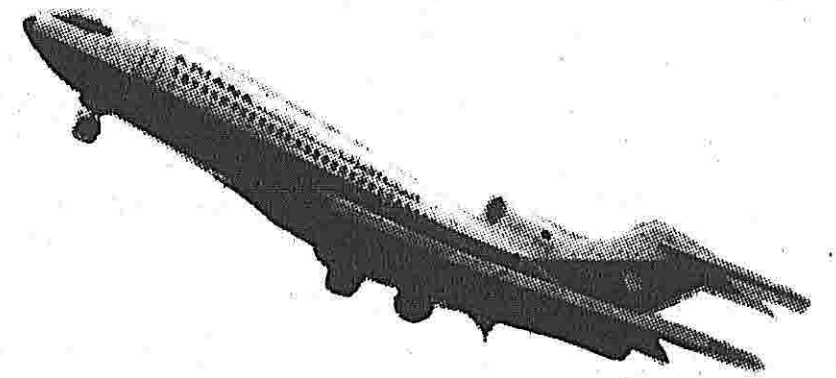
BUSINESSMEN'S LUNCHEON

Wednesday May 15th, 12:00 p.m.

Guest Speaker Mr. H.G. Nyberg of Thomas H. Miner A. Inc. Topic: "Business: Environment in Afghanistan" Please make your reservations: Phone 21500.

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