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## MASS ARRESTS IN EAST PAKISTAN TO RESTORE ORDER

KARACHI, March 25, (Reuter).—Mass arrests have followed the wave of murders, looting and arson in East Pakistan, as moves are taken to restore law and order according to the state-run Radio Pakistan.

It said that a total of 172 people had been arrested round the provincial capital, Dacca. Quoting official sources, the radio said that 95 people had been held in connection with 14 killings in one part of Dacca districts and 14 others had been arrested in the Singhair area. The other 63 arrests were in Dacca city itself.

More than 150 people have been reported killed in an outbreak of mob violence in East Pakistan this month which has included the "execution" of alleged wrongdoers—some of them crucified, and others burned to death. The government, criticised for its apparent unwillingness to act to restore order in East Pakistan, now appears to be moving to quell the violence.

Men of the paramilitary East Pakistan rifles have been drafted into Dacca to man a special control room set up to direct the law and order operation.

East Pakistan's new governor, Dr. Huda, has announced his first task is to restore the government's authority.

In West Pakistan, where a new governor has also taken over, troops have moved in to guard key installations in Karachi, where labour unrest has forced the closure of 40 per cent of Pakistan's industrial capacity.

The new Governor, Yusuf Haroon, has warned he will not hesitate to take "drastic measures" to maintain order.

Informed sources said the soldiers are standing by to act on direct word from local officials, should this be necessary, following orders by the cabinet of President Ayub Khan.

The president's 10-year-old regime is faced with an ever-mounting toll of life and property in both East and West Pakistan through strikes, violence and demonstrations by students, workers and political leaders which is bringing national life to a halt.

A wave of lawlessness against Ayub's strongman rule has brought terror, looting and arson to East Pakistan, where more than 140 people have died this month.

People have been crucified, beheaded, burned alive and clubbed to death in a wave of killing in the countryside round Manikganj and Jamalpur, north of the capital of Dacca.

"Corrupt elements" and "wrongdoers" lynched by angry mobs are believed to have included local officials and supporters of Ayub's ruling Moslem League Police, greatly outnumbered in the fight against the threat of mob rule, are powerless to halt the torrent of violence.

The government appeared on the point of sending in troops. Defence and Home Minister Afzalur Rahman Khan said this weekend efforts were being made to find a basis of cooperation between civilian and military authorities.

## Laird still presses for ABM system

WASHINGTON, March 25, (DPA).—U.S. Defence Secretary Melvin Laird Sunday warned that the U.S. "Polaris" submarine fleet could be rendered obsolete by new technological developments.

Speaking on the national television programme "meet the press" Laird said that the atom-powered submarines with their Polaris missiles at present were invulnerable.

Nobody could be certain however whether this would not be changed by future Soviet technological advance, he said.

The Polaris fleet provided the backbone, together with the U.S.-stationed intercontinental missiles, of the country's strategic defence system.

Laird's warning came in defence of the U.S. antiballistic missile system (ABM) which is to provide a shield against possible Soviet surprise nuclear strikes at U.S. launching pads for intercontinental rockets.

The defence secretary said the U.S. missile programme "should not lead anyone in this world, particularly the Soviet Union, to think that we are following a provocative course—we are doing just the opposite".

Referring to the new "safeguard" ABM plan as a deployment "on a phased basis", Laird said the slow-down in bomber procurement that "we are de-escalating and are moving away from provoking the Soviet Union by going for the defensive weapons".

He said that the U.S. forces involved in Vietnam would not be withdrawn from Vietnam "at this time", but "will be going forward into a training and modernisation programme for other South Vietnam forces".

## UAR, Israel have another fierce duel across Canal

CAIRO, March 25, (Reuter).—Egypt yesterday fought another fierce artillery battle with Israeli troops across the Suez Canal and announced last night that it was referring the "new Israeli aggression" to the United Nations.

The Egyptian military command said Egyptian troops destroyed nine Israeli tanks during the exchange.

An earlier military communique accused Israeli forces of twice opening fire on Egyptian positions from a moving tank, but said they caused no damage.

As a result, the Egyptian foreign ministry told Egypt's chief delegate at the UN Mohammed Awad El Kony, to inform the chairman of the Security Council about yesterday's Israeli "aggression against civilians and civil and economic installations in the Suez Canal area."

According to a statement broadcast by Radio Cairo, large numbers of Israelis were killed or wounded in the shelling across the canal.

It said the Egyptians suffered one killed and nine wounded, with two vehicles wrecked.

Meanwhile the Egyptians had destroyed six recently fortified Israeli positions, two rocket sites, five observation posts and an administration centre containing an arms dump.

The statement added that Egyptian shells had silenced six artillery and mortar positions and knocked out some Israeli rockets.

An Israeli military spokesman said in Tel Aviv the fighting flared along almost the entire length of the canal and lasted for three-and-a-half hours.

The spokesman accused the Egyptians of starting their barrage shortly before 9 a.m. (7:00 GMT) and said their gunners had twice ignored ceasefire deadlines negotiated by United Nations

military observers. Officials said Israeli gun batteries shelled Egyptian artillery sites and advance posts, mainly in the region of Suez town at the southern end of the Canal. The military spokesman said yesterday's battle opened with the firing of a single shell from the Egyptian west bank of the waterway at Israeli forces near the little bitter lake. Nobody was hurt on the Israeli side during the artillery duel, military sources said.

## Army coup may follow in wake of Syrian unrest

BEIRUT, March 25, (DPA).—The danger of an army takeover within the next 24 hours grew yesterday as the extraordinary Baath party congress met once again at Damascus army stadium to settle the power struggle in the Syrian leadership, observers said.

The two factions, the "civilians" under President Nureddin al-Attassi and the "military" group led by Defence Minister Hafez Assad were meeting at the Damascus army stadium under strict security measures.

The observers said that if Assad did not succeed in pushing through his demands at the congress, a military putsch could follow.

Baath party sources said the Attassi group had not agreed to the proposal of the Assad group for a federation of Syria with Iraq and Egypt.

Observers said that enthusiasm for the idea could hardly be expected in Baghdad and Cairo until the present Syrian leadership had changed and the political attitude guaranteed coordination for policy in the three capitals.

Attassi's government up to now has rejected a negotiated solution of the Middle East conflict and all contacts with UN special Middle East emissary Gunnar Jarring.

It has also maintained a hostile attitude toward the Iraqi Baath regime.

## Rifai forms new Jordanian govt.

AMMAN, March 25, (Reuter).—A 15-man cabinet, led by former Foreign Minister Abdel Monem Al Rifai, was formed under a royal decree issued here last night.

The new cabinet, the first to be formed by Rifai, succeeds that of Bahjat Al-Talhouni, who tendered his government's resignation to King Hussein Sunday night.

Commenting yesterday on reports that his resignation was for health reasons, alhouni said: "This is almost correct."

It is believed here that the government change was not related to the developments in the Middle East situation nor to, King Hussein's forthcoming visit to Washington, due to begin on April 8.

## World Briefs

BONN, March 25, (Reuter).—West Germany today reaffirmed that it would regard recognition of Communist East Germany by non-communist nations as an unfriendly act.

Chief government spokesman Guenter Diehl told a press conference that some confusion had arisen following a press conference in New Delhi last week by Georg Ducewitz, Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry.

GENEVA, March 25, (Reuter).—Planes of the International Red Cross and church-sponsored relief organisations all returned safely to base after flying a record number of mercy flights to Biafra over the weekend. Joint Church Aid said here today.

The Nigerian air force announced earlier it knocked out six aircraft on Biafra's solitary airstrip at Uli-Ihials in raids over the weekend and today. But, according to information available here, apparently none of them was an international red cross or Joint Church Aid (JCA) plane.

SALISBURY, March 25, (Reuter).—The ruling Rhodesian Front's 110-man executive committee went into a closed-door session yesterday to give its formal approval to Premier Ian Smith's new apartheid-style draft constitution for the country.

## New apartheid-style draft constitution for Smith regime

SALISBURY, March 25, (Reuter).—The ruling Rhodesian Front's 110-man executive committee went into a closed-door session yesterday to give its formal approval to Premier Ian Smith's new apartheid-style draft constitution for the country.

Approval by the committee—representing the full parliamentary caucus and party leaders—is the final step before the constitution is put to the electorate in a national referendum due in May.

The draft constitution was drawn up a month ago and the Rhodesian Front leadership has already given it wide support.

It provides basically for a political separation of Rhodesia's Africans from the whites, coloureds (mixed race) and Indians.

Initially, Africans will have 16 representatives in the 66-seat parliament. They will only get more seats when they can contribute more than 24 per cent of the total personal income tax paid into the national exchequer.

At present, the African share of this tax is only about a half per cent and only about 1,000 Africans have a high enough income to qualify to pay income tax.

According to the political observers, the new constitution will mean that African political advancement in the country will be a long, slow process.

Smith, who is on holiday in South Africa, was not present as the session that began yesterday.

## Home Briefs

KABUL, March 25, (Bakhtar).—The Committee on Legal and Legislative Affairs of the Meshramo Jirgah (Senate) yesterday approved the convention against discrimination in employment and for equal pay for equal work. The committee's decision was submitted to the secretariat of the Senate for deliberation on the floor.

The committee also discussed an agreement between Afghanistan and the United States for purchasing of 40,000 tons of wheat and 4000 tons of edible oil.

GHAZNI, March 25, (Bakhtar).—The Katawaz secondary schools was elevated to highschool level in accordance with province's plans for development of education. Forty graduates of the ninth grade began their studies in the school's 10th grade.

TALUQAN, March 25, (Bakhtar).—The Rostaq secondary school was elevated to highschool level. There are now 31 graduates of the ninth grade studying in the schools 10th grade.

KABUL, March 25, (Bakhtar).—The vaccine production laboratories of the Ministry of Public Health have produced some one and half million cc's of cholera and typhoid vaccine last year. The laboratories also produced two million doses of small pox vaccine.

KABUL, March 25, (Bakhtar).—The National Bank (Banke Melie) has donated Af. 500,000 to the Kabul House for the Destitute (Marastoon).

## UK statesman urges united free Europe

OSLO, MARCH, 25, (DPA).—The former British foreign minister George Brown in a lecture in Oslo Sunday called for creation of a united Europe with an independent policy towards the two super powers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Brown, who spoke at a youth seminar held by the Norwegian European movement, said he could not agree with the view that any form of agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union was preferable.

The small countries should not be totally dependent of agreements between the super powers, he said.

Brown said he was of the opinion that a unified West European policy was necessary in the relations with eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

He warned against attempts to make bilateral arrangements and claimed that such a policy could easily lead to an approachment between W. Germany and the Soviet Union to the detriment of Europe.

On NATO cooperation, the former British foreign minister said the emphasis should be moved from the military to the political aspect of the cooperation. He called for a new judgment within NATO of military and political means to meet new threats.

IZMIR, Turkey, March 25, (AFP).—About 200 houses were destroyed by an earthquake which shook the Izmir region in western Anatolia during the night, it was reported yesterday.

The shock also hit parts of the coastal region of the sea of Marmara. No casualties were reported.

## U.S. Space Agency to have more rehearsals before moonlanding

WASHINGTON, March 25, (Reuter).—The U.S. Space Agency officially confirmed yesterday there would be one more "dress rehearsal" space flights before an attempt to land two men on the moon later this year.

In the final rehearsal, beginning on May 18, two astronauts will descend to within 15 km of the lunar surface in a spider-like similar to the one that will be used in a moon landing.

If the May flight, named Apollo-10, goes according to plan, then it

is expected two Americans will land on the moon in July during the flight of Apollo-11.

There had been a slight chance that space officials would decide to miss out Apollo-10 to go right ahead with Apollo-11.

The Space Agency said in a statement: "The decision to fly the mission (Apollo-10) as previously planned follows a series of reviews of technical and operational data from the Apollo-9 flight in earth orbit earlier this month and an examination of options for the expedition".

Apollo-10 will be flown by astronauts Thomas Stafford, John Young and Eugene Cernan.

As the main spacecraft circles the moon at an altitude of about 110 km, Stafford and Cernan will transfer to moon landing vehicle and lead down in it towards the lunar surface.

The moon landing craft will approach twice to within about 15 kilometres of the surface, giving Stafford and Cernan a first-ever close-up view of the moon.

Having checked on likely landing sites for Apollo-11, Stafford and Cernan will return to the main spacecraft immediately.

## U.S. troops kill 111 V.C. in Mekong Delta battle

SAIGON, March 25, (DPA).—U.S. troops fighting deep in the Mekong Delta killed 111 Viet Cong in battles that lasted most of Sunday, a military spokesman said here.

American infantrymen killed 34 Viet Cong in a hour-long battle in the early hours of Sunday morning about 75 miles southwest of Saigon.

Later in the afternoon the fighting flared again and continued erupting spasmodically far into the night.

When the communists finally withdrew, they left 77 bodies on the battlefield, the spokesman said. U.S. losses were four killed and 16 wounded.

Meanwhile, Viet Cong gunners shelled 25 military bases in South Vietnamese towns overnight Sunday.

They slammed five rounds of mortar fire into a Buddhist orphanage near the northern city of Quang Ngai, killing one child and wounding 21 others.

The communists rocketed two airfields and attacked two neighbouring allied outposts in the central highlands, an area which had been relatively peaceful for many months, but which had become under increasing pressure from communist attacks over the past week.

Overall casualties and damage throughout South Vietnam from the overnight shellings were claimed by the spokesman to be light.

In Washington, President Nixon studied first-hand reports on the situation in Vietnam before deciding what action to take over the current communist offensive.

The president conferred for two hours with the U.S. ambassador to Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker, and the deputy U.S. commander, General Andrew J. Goodpaster, during a

flightback to Washington from California yesterday.

Nixon is also expected to discuss the American Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) programme with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elot Trudeau who arrived here yesterday on a two-day official visit.

Details of the top-level conversations between the president and the Saigon were kept secret.

## PRIME MINISTER'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

Following is a translation of the full text of speech by Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi delivered over Radio Afghanistan on Friday evening.

In the name of God, the Almighty and the Merciful:

My dear sisters and brothers: It is an age old tradition of our people to celebrate the advent of Nauroz (new year). This celebration of the new year and a new day, in effect, is the beginning of a new era of life.

Yesterday we left behind a year. Today the sum total of a year's life is a page of past history. Although what's past is past, it sets the course of the future, not only in the year that we have just entered, but also in the many years to come.

Tomorrow history will judge us. But today we can pass this judgment ourselves on what we did yesterday, what we are doing today, and what we shall be doing tomorrow.

This is a question which engages the thinking of us all—what we could have done yesterday and what we did; what we can

do today and what we are doing; what we can do tomorrow and what we will do.

This is another question which constitutes the basis for the assessment of our words and deeds. Our assessments in the light of social and personal responsibilities should be measured by this reality.

Our expectations go further than possibilities. Expectations and aspirations constitute a great driving force. But this is not enough by itself. Possibilities and limitations, the feasible and the unfeasible should be placed beside the aspirations and expectations. From here we can assess what we have performed on the basis of realism and facts.

Before anyone else, each one of us must think for a moment and find out what we have done for God, the country and our people in meeting our social and individual responsibilities.

Before someone else tells us what we have done and what we have not, it would be better, if we had the moral courage to admit our shortcomings and our inabilities on the one hand, and state with complete honesty what we

have managed to achieve and what was possible in doing our duties on the other.

The citizens in our country are interested in knowing what we have done in the year that passed.

With an understanding of these facts, which are intended to create a healthy democratic system, the actions of the Government should not be interpreted as weakness.

Democracy in a society requires maturity, independence, and length of time. So that it may not affect the principles of the system which is necessary for democracy, it ought to be scrutinised in its greater context. First of all, those who shoulder responsibility in a democratic system, must possess great tolerance, enlightenment, a kind heart and broad views.

My dear compatriots: Considering the present social and economic conditions in Afghanistan it should be stated that the building of the edifice of a progressive and prosperous Afghanistan requires the concerted efforts of all citizens so that with the full cooperation and selfless

ness spiritual and material progress is achieved, so that the poor do not become poorer but rather that their standard of living rises and they enjoy the fruits of progress.

On this auspicious occasion of the New Year, we would like to say that as a result of certain measures adopted, the prospects for improving the nation's economy are discernible.

In 1947 development expenditures in the public sector was 15 per cent higher. Private investment in agricultural and industrial development was considerably larger. Foreign trade with increased natural gas and other major commodity exports also improved. The state's foreign currency revenues also rose markedly.

Thus, despite an increase in repayment of loans, the foreign exchange rates remained stable. Although development and regular expenditures were higher in comparison to 1946, the volume of withdrawals from the Central Bank remained limited. This was among the factors that contributed to stabilising prices.

(Continued on page 2)



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**Food For Thought**

To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive.

Robert Louis Stevenson

**Prime Minister's New Year's address**

(Continued from page 1)

Production of important agricultural commodities such as wheat, vegetables and fruits increased substantially. Production of textiles and other consumer goods which saw a decline in 1346 began to expand in the latter half of 1347 and the conditions for establishment of new industries became more favourable.

Expansion programmes for increasing agricultural and animal products have been implemented mostly in accordance with the plans. Some 50 to 60 per cent more improved wheat seed and chemical fertiliser were distributed in comparison to 1346.

The improvement in agricultural productivity has resulted in a drop in prices of foodstuffs. It has helped the balance of payments; and it has increased the volume of trade.

In important irrigation projects such as the Nangarhar canal, and those in the Helmand Valley and Sardeh, as well as levelling and cultivation of reclaimed land in order to make better use of water and soil resources of the country, progress has been achieved and the construction of the Parwan project is also underway. In addition a number of other smaller, self-liquidating irrigation projects are under implementation.

Some \$ nine million were acquired from exports of natural gas. Survey work on expansion of gas extraction and refining facilities in order to increase the amount of exports to 3.5 billion cubic metres per year has begun. With the expansion of these facilities gas export proceeds will amount to \$20 million per year.

More funds were appropriated for expediting the commissioning of the Balkh chemical fertiliser plant. The factory is expected to go into production early in 1350, that is six months ahead of the previous schedule.

For increasing the output of electrical power a number of important projects such as the Mazare Sharif thermal power plant, the hydroelectric plant in Kajaki, as well as a number of smaller hydroelectric and diesel plants are under construction.

Grids are being expanded in order to be able to make further use of the power already available.

Construction of two large textile mills one in Kabul and another in Balkh with a total capacity of 22 to 30 million metres per year have been completed to go into operation early this year, that is ahead of schedule.

Furthermore, a number of other small industrial projects for processing export commodities and for producing consumer goods have been established.

The Kabul silo capacity has been increased by 30,000 tons, and the second flour mill there will shortly be completed and go into operation early this year.

A number of store houses with a combined capacity of 70,000 tons have been set up around the country to store and preserve cereals.

Construction of the Pule Khumri-Sheberghan and Kabul-Gardez highways are also being expedited through new appropriations. During 1347, 126 kilometres of the Pule Khumri-Sheberghan highway, have been surfaced and 56 kilometres are ready for surfacing.

On the Kabul-Gardez highway 18.30 kilometre were asphalted and 18 kilometres are ready for surfacing.

Studies and surveys of a number of other important highways such as Kabul-Herat highway through the central provinces, Sheberghan-Herat highway, and Kunduz-Faizabad highway, and Mazare Sharif-Tashgozar highway have started.

Construction of a number of feeder roads and bridges, which are considered important in view of their location, has also started and some of them have already been constructed.

A number of small regional and local airports have been constructed in various parts of the country for development of domestic air travel. The number of flights of the Bakhtar airlines have increased.

The Kabul automatic telephone station is largely completed and a portion of it is already working. Other communication projects such as Mazare Sharif and Herat telephone exchange stations and the Kabul, Kunduz, Farah and Herat carrier systems are linked to the Iranian border.

In the education sector progress has been considerable. The number of students in primary schools rose by seven and a half per cent; in secondary schools by 25.7 per cent; in highschools and vocational schools by 37.3 per cent; and in institutes of higher education by 31.4 per cent.

New premises for the Afghan Institute of Technology and the Kabul Polytechnic Institute were completed and put at the disposal of the administrations and students.

Furthermore, 257 primary schools,

77 secondary schools, and six highschools were opened in the provinces. Some of the colleges have expanded, and new annexes for Kabul and Nangarhar universities were put in use.

In the field of public health, during the year construction of 16 hospitals and eight health centres continued. The majority of these centres and hospitals are nearing completion and preliminary work on 400 bed military and 100 bed children's hospitals has started.

The scale of the development efforts in Pakhtia enlarged during the year. Construction of workshops, warehouses and roads within project areas continued. A large saw mill plant for utilisation of forest resources of the province has been imported and will soon start operation.

Preliminary surveys of the central provinces, Laghman and Kunar provinces in the east for drawing up development plans for the future have been also completed.

Apart from projects included in the plan in order to meet the local needs, implementing small but necessary tasks and launching regional development programmes were made for the first time in last year's budget appropriations under the title of local development.

The money appropriated went into implementing small projects which are meeting dire local needs around the country.

For the coordination of development efforts during the Third Five Year Economic and Social Development Plan, projects included in the plan are reviewed in terms of their expenditure, priority, and the economic feasibility and the returns of the projects.

The project reviews are now under the study of concerned authorities and for securing finances a number of agreements have been concluded with friendly countries and international organisations for loans and grants. Contacts and negotiations for financing a number of other projects are in progress.

In the field of planning and co-ordination of economic efforts in the country, financing, and regulating the activities of the development projects measures have been taken.

Long term loan agreement for financing various projects with the Soviet Union was reached. Agreements were concluded with the United States for loans to finance the Kajaki dam power project, the cadastral survey programme, and purchase of 90,000 tons of wheat and 6,000 tons of edible oil.

Agreements were also signed with Yugoslavia on extension of credit for the Harirod basin agricultural development and with Japan for drinking water projects in the provinces.

Of these a large number have been ratified by the parliament and use has been made of part of these resources. A number of other agreements are now under the study by parliament.

Agreements have been reached in principle with the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and Bulgaria on new long term credits, and with the United States on a loan for purchasing chemical fertiliser. It is hoped that these agreements will be signed soon on these loans.

Agreements and protocols on technical cooperation and assistance have been signed with friendly nations and international organisations notably with the World Food Programme for provision of a quantity of foodstuffs for projects, staff and students of boarding schools, and with Australia on providing Afghanistan with a 10,000 ton wheat grant.

Furthermore, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the United Nations are being contacted for acquiring technical and financial assistance especially for development in principal spheres.

Steps are taken along the way of preparing the ground for acquiring such assistance which includes the reorganisation of the Agricultural Bank.

It is hoped that with the assistance of the aforementioned sources small irrigation projects, utilisation of underground water resources, expansion of agricultural credits, maintenance of principal highways and feeder roads, and construction of vocational schools will be undertaken.

In regard to investments by the private sector I would like to note that out of the 79 projects given the go ahead during the last year, 29 projects have entered the production stage, and the other 50 are under implementation. The total investments in these projects amounts to Af. two billion, 272 million one hundred and seventy eight thousand and five hundred (2,272,178,500).

The above mentioned projects employ 1040 skilled, and 13,266 unskilled workers.

The development budget for

1347 along with the regular budget for the year was approved with the cooperation of parliament, in its summer session.

This allowed the concerned organisations to better utilise the appropriations as a result of which work on the Pule Khumri-Sheberghan highway, the chemical fertiliser and the Bagrami textile plant went ahead of schedule.

The 1348 budget with due consideration given to the economic situation and the principle of providing adequate domestic resources has been prepared. It is 15 per cent larger in volume in comparison to last year's budget.

Certain measures for strengthening of financial conditions in the country are inherent in this budget which with parliament's approval, it is hoped, will further improve the economic situation in the nation.

What is important in economic expansion and development efforts is that Afghanistan to the extent possible, should depend on its own natural and human resources and regulate its future programmes on the basis of the principle of self reliance. Every effort should be made to implement development projects with available facilities and capabilities.

Apart from all this, there are many issues related to economic construction and regulation of social affairs which are under the study of the government. Enumerating what has been done in respect to these will be premature.

This attitude is part of our way of working. We do not wish to gain fame for ourselves through exaggerated publicity. We are of the opinion that the facts should be discussed with the people openly.

When we tell them of the pluses in the conduct of the administration, we must also refrain from remaining quiet about the shortcomings.

In this connection, we can say that contrary to what we wished, the administrative system has not changed, and regrettably, corruption, embezzlement and smuggling have not been curbed as was hoped.

In this regard we require the cooperation and assistance of the entire citizenry.

Of course regulations which are under final studies, have been drafted for reforming the administration and perhaps they will become operative shortly after going through the proper channels. Nevertheless, the success of the administration in eliminating corruption, bribery, embezzlement, and smuggling, depends on collaboration of all.

On peace and security, looking at the declining crime rate, I can give you the good news that last year differed considerably from the previous five years. The government is hopeful of further improving the social situation through drafting and enacting new laws in accordance with the spirit of the constitution.

I would also like to inform you that during the year a number of new laws were drafted, among them the law governing associations, the law on administrative reforms, and the labour law. These laws will be submitted to the parliament for deliberation.

The work of the commission set up last year to review and study the educational system is progressing satisfactorily. The commission for development and strengthening of the Pashto language has completed its task.

We are hoping the results of the studies of these commissions together with the measures which will be taken in this respect, shall prove fruitful.

The government intends to set up a high powered commission during the current year, consisting of informed persons and experts in all spheres of economics to consider and debate the economic issues of the nation so that their views may be used in bringing improvements in this important sector.

Dear compatriots: During the year that passed, the foreign policy of Afghanistan, on the basis of principles set out half a century ago with the regaining of the independence of the country, and in accordance with the resolutions of the Loya Jirga (grand assembly) and the policy statement of the government, has been applied. Relations of Afghanistan with friendly nations and its participation in international gatherings have constantly expanded.

While the Afghan nation celebrated the 50th anniversary of the regaining of independence, it realised, with regret, that our brother people of Pashtoonistan were still struggling to acquire their right to self-determination. As the continued denial of this inalienable right of the people of Pashtoonistan causes instability in the confusion of the region in which we live, and as in the year that passed, the policy of pressure of the Pakistani authorities against the people of Pashtoonistan

(Continued on page 4)

**The new state budget**

The new national budget for the current year shows a substantial increase in comparison to the last year's budget. It is a happy development because it shows an increase in the expenses of both sectors of the budget, namely, the ordinary and the development ones. The increase in the budget, which has to be approved in parliament and which may involve certain cuts, also reveals the rising State income from various domestic and foreign sources.

The strength of a nation is judged by the amount it has for its budget. We are happy to notice that in the past few years, the graph of the national budget shows a constant increase. The increase is essential both in meeting new demands, and in covering new areas of progress in Afghanistan.

One feature of the developing societies is the expansion of public services. Instead of cuts in personnel that handle state run services, the states in modern societies try to create jobs. Certainly this trend has been kept up in the country and there are indications that with the establishment of new fields of work, new vistas for employment are also being opened.

To be able to keep up with the trend of the yearly development of the budget we ought to be looking for additional and more lucrative sources of income in such a way that will not create problems for the public or affect prices. As a developing country, Afghanistan has been able to maintain the rate of growth in the State in-and see how they go.

come from new sources such as the sale of its natural gas, road tolls, tinned fruits, some new semi-processed products and marble.

But one of the plans which was devised by the Ministry of Finance has not been pursued sufficiently. The idea of government bonds was the best idea and when the Ministry of Finance announced the sale of these bonds it was thought that it would bring in added revenues for the State to invest in the development projects. It would thereby borrow private liquid capital from individuals in return for satisfactory interests rates.

A few announcements were made and then there was a silence. The ministry ought to study why the sale of government bonds failed. Probably it would have been better if these bonds were given to the banks in the country to sell and for the ministry to have offered certain commissions to the banks against the sale of these bonds.

We are sure that some banks would have been interested in buying a few thousand of these bonds themselves. After all, what are these banks doing with the large volume of savings they have but investing in development projects in a way that should offer security to their money.

In the light of this experience, if a renewed effort for the sale of these bonds is made, it is necessary that, first of all, the method of sale be determined. Since we are sure some bonds may have been prepared, why not put them on sale

**HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE**

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial on the so-called 1947 referendum in occupied Pashtoonistan. Afghanistan has never accepted the validity of the said referendum which was once again refuted by the Prime Minister in his new year message, it said.

The government of Pakistan always refer to the 1947 referendum whenever the question of self-determination of the people of Pashtoonistan is raised, making out that the people of Pashtoonistan have willingly consented to annexation of their territory with Pakistan.

However the 1947 referendum cannot be considered valid for the following reasons.

First of all such a referendum should have taken place under the auspices of the United Nations or a few neutral countries.

The fact is that the referendum was carried out under the supervision of a British viceroy.

British colonialism which had suffered heavy blows from the people of Pashtoonistan could not be expected to adopt favourable attitude towards the Pashtoonistanis in such a referendum.

The referendum was carried out in the occupied Pashtoonistan only. The people in independent Pashtoonistan was not invited to take part and what is more only 50 per cent of the people in occupied Pashtoonistan had participated.

It is a well known fact that forged ballots were stuffed into the ballot boxes. What is more important, said the editorial, is the fact that even in this one sided and limited referendum the people of occupied Pashtoonistan were given to choose between joining India or Pakistan.

The third alternative of establishing a free and independent Pashtoonistan was never given to those taking part in the referendum. How can such a referendum be considered legal, just and satisfactory?, asked the editorial.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried the text of the Prime Minister's speech on the advent of the new year.

In one of its editorials entitled "The Popularisation of Democracy" it said the process of democratisation is essentially a slow process often requiring many years.

The popularisation of democracy, it said, is a grave responsibility entrusted to the government in Afghanistan. That is why the Prime Minister in his new year message considered it to be the most important task of the government.

It is a fact that following the

promulgation of the new Constitution the demands of the people for a better life and the greater use of democratic freedom have been constantly increasing.

One of the most essential requirements for the proper functioning is that every one should know the responsibilities that go with democratic freedoms. This is something that cannot be attained overnight.

The editorial expressed certainty that the people of Afghanistan are fully aware of this and will follow a path which leads to the nation's general well being and prosperity.

In another editorial the same issue of the paper welcomed the decision of the Ministry of Education to distribute vitamins to students in va-

rious schools and colleges throughout the country. Vitamin deficiency is quite a common problem which if unchecked will hamper the smooth progress of education, it said.

However, it stressed that the ministry should do its utmost to see that vitamins are distributed among those who really suffer from vitamin deficiency. A detailed survey is needed for this purpose so that lists of truly deserving students will become available for vitamin distribution.

The editorial also urged the ministry to establish contact with international organisations such as UNICEF to provide powdered milk for students to drink during the recesses while in school.

**World Press**

The general situation of the press in Latin America is "more discouraging than ever", the president of the Inter-American Press Association (SIP), Augustin Edwards of Chile, said in Acapulco over the weekend.

Free exercise of journalism was being hindered in Brazil, Panama—where the press was passing through "very hard times"—Haiti and Cuba—where it was muzzled—and to a lesser degree in Peru.

"A general tendency exists in Latin America to centralise information channels and suppress news", Edwards, who publishes *El Mercurio* in Santiago, said in an interview in *Ultimas Noticias* of Mexico City Saturday night. He was presiding at the annual general meeting of SIP began in Acapulco Sunday.

The *New York Times* Sunday described as "more than coincidence" the Spanish decision to lift the "state of exception" existing in Spain at a time when talks are due to start on the renewal of American bases there.

The paper said: "One need not be overly cynical to suspect that more than coincidence connects two news items announced in Madrid the other day."

"One report revealed that Spain's minister will visit Washington this week for top-level talks aimed at renewing the agreement on American bases in Spain which expires next Wednesday.

"Almost simultaneously the Franco regime announced that the present 'state of exception' will end next Tuesday, a month ahead of schedule, thus terminating the Spanish government's special powers of

arrest and censorship.

"The suspicion must arise that the Franco regime's decision to drop its recent totalitarian domestic controls the existing arrangements intact despite the vast increase in the nation's is inspired by hopes of removing a possible obstacle to renewal of the bases agreement. It is well known that the Madrid authorities recent repressive measures have given new arguments to Americans who oppose that pact's extension.

"Spain's easing of totalitarian controls is welcome, but it does not make the bases agreement automatically acceptable. Certainly if the Spanish air and submarine facilities are essential for American and Atlantic security, the need is for renewal of the agreement at minimum possible cost. But if technology in this area of intercontinental missiles has made the bases obsolete, this country should withdraw its military forces from Spain as soon as possible.

"The latter course is particularly desirable because of the spur United States bases given to anti-American sentiment in Spain. The burden of proof is on those who would keep missile capacity since the original 1953 agreement.

"Notwithstanding the four-sided talks on Vietnam taking place in Paris, the hawks from the Pentagon continue to cling to their bankrupt military-strategic plans and attempt to prove that their will can be imposed on the population of South Vietnam by force of arms". This is said by Nikolai Bragin in his international review in Sunday's *Pravda* having characterised these plans as "myopic". Bragin writes further:

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## ASTCO TO START KABUL-MUNICH BUS SERVICE

By A Staff Writer

A bus service between Kabul-Munich and back to Kabul has been established by ASTCO. The bus will leave Kabul once every two weeks from opposite the ASTCO office in

### Cotton production increases to 55,000 tons in '47

By Haider Nazari Abed

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is especially concerned with cotton production, health control for livestock, and improvement in poultry production.

Afghanistan has a number of places where the hot, moist weather is favourable for producing good cotton. However, production oscillates. For example, in 1345, 57,153 tons of cotton were produced. In 1346 the amount dropped to 51,865, but rose again in 1347 to 55,000 tons. The continued use and improvement of chemical fertiliser and better seeds are imperative in quality cotton production.

Transportation facilities need to be improved. Cotton grown in remote areas has small chances of reaching the cotton processing plants.

In Afghanistan cotton production per jerib (half acre) is 252 kilos. Other countries with less suitable conditions than those in Afghanistan but with better technical methods, far surpass Afghanistan's figure. Syria produces 490 kilos per jerib. The UAR produces 441 kilos per jerib. The USSR totals 434 kilos per jerib while Mexico produces 406 kilos per jerib.

In the field of veterinary medicine the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture reports a tremendous increase in the use of Afghan made vaccine given to animals. Some vaccines produced by the ministry offer animals protection against black disease, sheep-pox, black leg, rinderpest. Since 1348 vaccine has been produced in Afghanistan; before that time only imported vaccine was used.

In the poultry field the Chinese government has helped the ministry build and outfit a poultry farm in Bagrami which will soon go into operation greatly increasing the availability of chickens and eggs.

The farm will have a capacity of 5,000 birds, 4,500 of them hens. The annual production of chickens will be 200,000, 90,000 at three months of age will go to market; 80,000 will go to chicken breeders. The farm will board 500 ducks from which it hopes to get 23,500 ducklings annually.

There will be a machine to produce grain to feed the fowls. Grain will also be distributed to individual breeders.

Milk production at the ministry is still at the primary stage. After the installation of machines and a pasteurization unit, production and distribution will start.

### Afghan Karakul:

## Fur Review sees marked improvement in 1968 crop

Spirits soared, particularly those of the Afghan shippers, as the last hammer stroke brought to a close one of the most successful Afghan Karakul sales yet to be held. A total of 450,000 skins was almost 100 per cent sold at fully 10 per cent above the November levels.

The offering was generally considered to be somewhat inferior to the previous London Afghan-auction and thus the high prices obtained indicate increased competition and more confidence in the commodity.

In the Blacks, particular preference was shown for the larger curls and all cheaper goods and the tiresome single lots were disposed of as quickly as the strings. West Germany was the principal operator for this section of the catalogue.

Far more important than the Blacks are the Afghan Greys, which represented 80 per cent of the 1968 crop. These sold 98 per cent, with the better end advancing 5 per cent and the commercial grades by as much as 10 per cent. Demand was spread evenly over the entire offering with regular Light Greys fetching as much as 116/- per skin.

Here the U.S. was very active, and took about 50 per cent of the value of the put-up. West Germany, once again, is buying Dark Greys after a period of several years proving renewed interest in this elegant article.

But even though excitement was high in the auction room and despite all the improvements we have seen over the last few months, the Afghan Karakul skins still have a long way to go before their presentation equals that of other Persian Lambskin producers.

Share Nau on Saturdays. The first bus will leave this Saturday, said an official of the Afghan Swiss Trading Company.

When asked about the possibility of increasing the number of trips to Munich, the official added that starting in June, the bus will leave for Munich every Saturday morning.

Several bus companies are involved in this route. A Qaderi Bus Company coach will leave Kabul for Meshhad in Iran. From there a TBT (or an Iranian bus company coach) will take the passengers to Istanbul. From Istanbul a European Bus will carry the passengers to Munich.

The trip takes about 13 days. "We think this is the most beneficial trip to a tourist who wants to see the world at cheaper prices", he told me.

"What is most interesting is that from Tehran a tourist can change his bus to go to Baghdad, Beirut and other Middle East countries and from there to Europe. Both choices exist for the tourists who want to travel by ASTCO buses", he added.

There is one bus driver, one bus conductor and one assistant to the driver. Tickets from Kabul cover all stops on the route, including alternative routes.

Since this is a new field of travelling in Afghanistan, ASTCO has made arrangements for hotels accommodations in the country. "From here to Meshhad our tickets include lodging and boarding", he said.

ASTCO has made arrangements with Manzil Bagh hotel for enroute passengers to spend one night in Kandahar. While in Herat, the next prior to leaving the country for Iran arrangements have been made with the Park Hotel.

The cost of one way ticket to Munich from Kabul is \$ 95. A return ticket will cost \$ 172.

ASTCO travel service feels that there is a good demand for travelling between Afghanistan and Europe over land.

"The number of the young tourists, both Afghan and foreigners who want to see the world leisurely is growing. This kind of tourist has limited financial means, but has plenty of time, and he leaves his home in the hope of seeing as much of the world as he can."

"They dislike a bird's eye view looking down from the windowpane of a plane and claiming they have seen places. This is the class to which this bus service especially applies", he told me.

He hoped that a greater number of tourists will visit Afghanistan with the start of the new bus link between Afghanistan and Europe.

Qaderi Bus Service is one of the best in the country. With its headquarters in Kandahar, it has a grid of buses running throughout the country linking various main cities and main centres.

It has 67 buses many of which are very modern. The Kabul-Kandahar daily service of Qaderi is already famous.

Anyone visiting the Afghan show floor is instantly assailed by thick dust that gets into the hair and eyes impregnates one's clothes, suffocating the unwary.

The occasional lot that represents a fair-sized string is considerably outnumbered by small one-bale boundless that form a large part of the catalogue. These waste considerable time both at the valuing stage and later when they are bid for.

Fortunately, these and other irritations are in the course of being put right. The Afghan Karakul Institute under the presidency of Abdul Ghafour Reja, is fully aware of the gigantic task ahead of it and already plans are well advanced to counteract these drawbacks.

Afghan and U.S. engineers, for instance, have pooled their knowledge and devised a piece of equipment to extract the surplus dust. Already three machines have been built but by sheer bad luck are held up at the time of writing, in the New York Docks. However, it is hoped they will soon be installed in the recently-built sorting plant; in this case we can expect to see a much cleaner 1969 crop.

The next problem, that of individual lots, is likewise to be dealt with shortly. Instructions from the Institute have gone out to the Afghan shippers that only if they can supply 20,000 or more karakul of one colour can their individual offerings be sorted separately. Those shippers or shepherds with less than this quantity, will have their skins intersorted so that matched strings of some 4-6 bales can be made.

Of course it is realised that offering strings is not the full answer unless the show lot fully represents the balance of the string. Excluded from this rule will be the occasional bundle of very unusual coloured skins or superlatively marked pelts.

The Institute is well aware that in the raw state its pelts are at a disadvantage, but in the last two years improved buffing has resulted in thinner leather and reduced weight. Nevertheless, this is only nibbling at the problem.

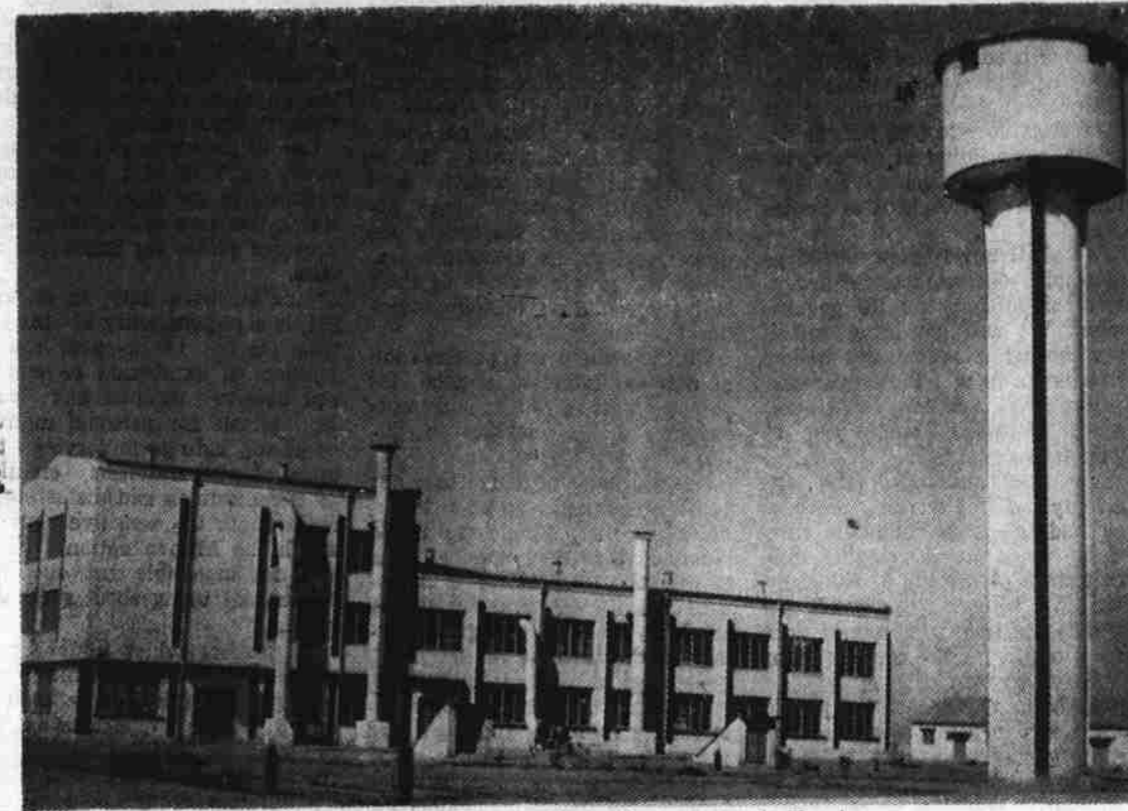
A curing research programme is planned to start this spring under Dr. Thomas Thorstensen of Boston, Mass, the international recognised leather chemist. Based on his findings the Institute will be in a position to construct a new Curing House at Mazare Sharif some time in 1970. This would mean that all skins marketed through London and New York would go through this plan.

As can be seen, great efforts are being made to improve the quality of the Afghan karakul. Only the first grade of skins are now being offered at auction; the second class pelts, known to the initiated as dubar, are being retained in Afghanistan for the manufacture of Poustincha, i.e. the elaborately embroidered sueded sheepskin garments that are gaining favour throughout the world.

Aware that fashion dictates demand, Afghan representatives have been visiting designers, manufacturers, etc., in Milan, Paris and London to ascertain consumers' requirements. The light beige colour, Sotor, interested the couturiers both in Paris and Italy, although the other natural light shades were almost as popular. Their breeding policy of conce-



The pressing section of the cotton factory in Herat.



A general view of the cotton ginning and pressing plant in Herat.

## Business review of the week

By A Staff Writer

The plan of the ASTCO travel agency to start a bus service between Kabul and Munich is a welcome move. In fact instead of one bus company the three bus services, (Kaderi, TBT of Iran and Europe) are involved. The variety is sure to offer better experiences, and since all three are experienced companies we are sure that the plan will meet, technically, with success.

Even the cost of travelling does not seem to be much. Considering the price of a dollar-seventy five

afghanis, the ticket for a one way trip to Munich will be afghanis 6900, and a round trip ticket will cost 12,900 afghanis. An air passenger has to pay \$ 606 for a round-trip ticket to Munich and that is four times more than the price offered by the ASTCO travel agency.

Despite this difference, ASTCO would do well to have a second look at the price of the tickets. We feel that a reasonable price of travelling should be 25% the cost of

air travel so that it may suit the pocket of the majority of the people who wish to see the world through bus service.

This difference especially becomes interesting when we consider the fact that the price of air travel to Moscow is little different from the round trip bus ticket to Munich, while the distance may be about the same.

In a bargain like bus travelling, the cheaper the price the better it is. The rate ought to be in line with the average income of the average family in Afghanistan, so that when a group of students wish to travel by bus they are able to do so.

Of course at this stage it is difficult to predict what will happen to the service which has just started but it is certain that once it makes a good start and appeals to the public in Kabul its success is guaranteed. How could this be done?

In different ways. First, a good, well programmed advertising campaign should be launched. There are few people in Afghanistan who know anything about this service which will start shortly.

Second, contacts ought to be made with some school and colleges who may be interested in making use of this service, or part of this service for some group trips. Such a possibility exists. One only has to take the initiative to convince the growing lot of people who may like to take advantage of such a service.

Third, the tourist agencies ought to be informed of this new line, so that when people refer to them for added information they may be informed of the existence of the line.

Fourth, the foreign missions in various countries, especially those which have relations with Afghanistan ought to know the details of the line and time of departure and arrival. Most of the tourists and travellers who want to come to our country make inquiries about the cheaper routes and ways that they can get into Afghanistan, when getting their visas.

How far bus travel is comfortable, and money saving, I don't know, because I personally have not done any long travelling by bus. But I feel that the better roads in Afghanistan should offer a maximum convenience to those travellers who should like to make use of ASTCO's services.

## Herat cotton factory starts using metric weights

By A.H. Waleh

For generations, the farmers in Herat, did not grow cotton because "it was never raised by their fathers or grandfathers. But this changed three years ago when the local governor told them they would soon have a ginning and pressing plant to be followed by a vegetable oil factory.

His words were quickly translated into action by a few well-to-do citizens. They pooled Af. 40,000,000 with which they built the premises and purchased the machinery from the Soviet Union.

Haji Azizullah Badghisi is the president of the Herat Cotton Factory. He takes much pride in the plant.

The ginning machinery have the capacity to process 3,000 tons of raw cotton which is exported to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The plant is planning to increase its capacity by 1,000 tons this year.

The cotton is purchased from individual farmers in and around Herat who have received through the factory the most productive seeds that can also resist certain diseases prevalent in the area.

The factory in turn gets the seeds from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation that has experimented with various seeds imported from different countries. Cotton cultivation this year has been carried out on a larger scale to justify the extra capacity.

A most welcome change brought about by the factory is the introduction of the metric system, kilos in-

stead of local measurements which even differ from those in use in Kabul. For example one 'seer' in Herat is equal to ten 'pau' in Kabul, the latter unit consisting of 16 pau. And one pau is roughly equal to half a kilo.

Cotton brought from farmers fall into four classes; the first costs Af. 10.04 per kilo, the second Af. 10, the third Af. 9.46 and the fourth Af. 8.00 per kilo.

Before Herat can get its own vegetable oil plant completed by the end of this year, the cotton seeds separated from the cotton through the ginning machinery is sold to the vegetable oil factory in Bost, Helmand.

The equipment needed for the oil factory have been ordered to a West German firm. The daily production capacity of the plant would be five tons.

At present, most of the vegetable oil and shortening needed by Heratis come from Iran. A part of the population, especially the Turkmans still stick to the sesame oil extracted before their own eyes in a shop in the main street.

## Europe sees rise of production during 1968

The conflict between the vigorous growth of production in Europe, and the persistent imbalance of international transactions remains the big short-term economic question for Europe in 1969, that the industrialised countries of Western Europe have achieved a clear recovery".

This is the conclusion drawn by the experts of the United Nations commission for Europe in their annual report, published in Geneva. At the same time they note that problems of international readjustment which might have been solved in 1968 have still not found a solution.

The expansion in 1968, said the report, was dominated by the West German's production rate, which shot up. France also, the report noted, had caught up nearly all its production losses caused by the May uprisings. As far as industrial production was concerned, three things were notable, said the report, the exceptionally slow growth of the metal procession industries, the very heavy increase in metallurgical production, and the very clear jump in production in textiles and clothing after the difficult period in 1967.

The rise in production has not, however had much effect on employment, the report said. And in West Germany, Austria, Holland Finland and the United Kingdom, there are signs of a considerable rise in the number of non-aided unemployed over the last few years.

Productivity per worker in industry increased as much, and sometimes more, in 1968 than for any year in the last decade, in many countries of Western Europe, including W. Germany, Holland and Britain, the report stated.

External trade developed to a much greater extent than expected, and exports from Europe to the United States increased by 25 per cent, while exports to Eastern Europe increased by 7 per cent, compared with 4 per cent in 1967. West Germany remained the biggest exporter in Europe, followed by Britain and Italy.

Turning to the balance of payments problem, however, the report was not able to be so cheerful. In particular, it considered the present situation of France's balance of payments as "extremely uncertain", and said it was still not possible to judge the rapidly with which treasures taken at the end of 1968 would improve a situation which had been getting worse ever since 1960.

The report also pointed out that the countries of southern Europe with the exception of Turkey, had not benefited fully from the recovery of the industrialised countries. Their expansion rates were distinctly under those of the richer states. Greece and Yugoslavia both had an expansion figure of 4 per cent, Spain 4.5 per cent, Portugal, 7 per cent and Turkey 6.8 per cent. The report stressed, however, the "remarkable success" of the Spanish devaluation but remarked that the maintenance of direct price and salary control showed the difficulties which that country's economy was still facing.

Meanwhile, from Brussels came another judgment on the present situation in Europe, this time in the pages of the EEC's regular publication "graphiques et notes rapides" which also stressed the boom in industrial production, but noted the heavy increase in imports from non-EEC countries, a considerable increase in prices to consumers, and increased tension on the employment front.

The EEC experts gave the rate of industrial production for the last quarter of 1968 as five per cent over the average for the whole year, and noted that this increase seemed to be maintained into the beginning of 1969. There was, they said, a clear decrease in unemployment, especially in France.

(FUR REVIEW)

# BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

# ETEMADI'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 2)

tan in view of the requirements of Pakistan domestic politics was markedly on the increase, the Afghan representatives in his general statement to the United Nations called the attention of the world to this grave issue.

The course of events including the stand of the people of Pashtoonistan against the resumption of oppression and pressure by the Government of Pakistan, has answered the claims of the Pakistani authorities every week, rather every day.

Afghanistan has always declared that basically the issue of Pashtoonistan is a remnant of British colonialism, and the demand for Pashtoonistan has a deep root in contemporary history.

It is natural that the State and the people of Afghanistan have constantly considered it their duty to be interested in the destiny of the people of Pashtoonistan. This relation is based on historical and geographical reasons and on deep cultural and human factors.

The Pakistani authorities have tried to make people believe that the Pashtoonistan movement is limited to a few personalities and political factions. But the course of events proved once again that the Pashtoonistan movement relies on the general consciousness of the entire people of Pashtoonistan, which has been always in existence, and which has received added force and strength from contemporary conditions.

Jailing prominent figures which has not killed the movement in the past 21 years won't kill it in the future either. As can be seen, the recent events bear witness, that at the people of Pashtoonistan are entering a new phase in their peaceful battle.

Afghanistan has never honoured the 1947 referendum in which the option of self-determination was not given to the people of Pashtoonistan.

The fact is that the Pashtoonistan issue was a national issue to the peoples and governments of Afghanistan before and after the formation of Pakistan and it will be so in the future.

The Afghan nation in the course of its numerous stands against colonialism and foreign domination has proved its utter unity and firm determination based on its glorious history.

The Afghan State, as the political centre of the Pashtoons, has defended the rights of the people of Pashtoonistan in the arenas of Jihad and politics against European domination.

Afghanistan was the first Asian state which half a century ago officially supported the rights of the Moslems of the Indian subcontinent, the rights of the entire people of the subcontinent, and the rights of the colonial countries against the British.

After the partition of the Indian subcontinent and the formation of Pakistan the rights of the people of Pashtoonistan who were not part of the sub-continent, were not ensured.

The Afghan nation, with deep regret about this grave injustice, has continued its efforts to ensure the undeniable right to self-determination of the people of Pashtoonistan, and will continue these efforts until such time that this right will be ensured in accordance with the wishes of the people of Pashtoonistan, so that the possibilities of creating an atmosphere of understanding and brotherhood to bring about conditions for economic, social and cultural progress through cooperation among the peoples of the region are realised in this region and this cooperation may prepare the ground to ensure the prosperity of this region and the Islamic world and to strengthen peace and international cooperation.

Now that the situation looks to be on the threshold of a new change, this sensitive time requires that the leaders and the peoples of Pashtoonistan seriously pursue their national aims with foresight as to the developments in the situation, and a thorough assessment of the events.

I hope, this year, the people of Pashtoonistan, will achieve further successes in their efforts to realise their wishes and aspirations.

My sisters and brothers: This year, the questions that are before the country and the decisions that our people will make in exercising their rights, will determine the direction of the future social and political life of Afghanistan.

This year will be an outstanding page in the contemporary history of the nation. We must keep in view the gravity and the importance of this era with foresight and alertness, and now more than at any other time, keep our actions within the framework of the law, and assume our responsibility on the basis of the law, order and tranquillity in the nation.

Every government has a mission the direction of which is determined by the needs, requirements, and imperatives of the times, and in this way, our people have the right to judge how each one of the past governments in its term executed its mission. To what extent it has performed its duties with care and honesty

and to what extent it has been indifferent and negligent, to what extent it has taken positive steps, and to what extent by taking hasty action in vital and grave matters it has created gaps which will be difficult to bridge in the future and which will be costly having availed itself of favourable conditions and opportunities solely for its fame.

At this time, the responsibility to act is shouldered by us, beside the duties whose performance is required of us, our most basic duty is to spread democracy; apply democracy and prepare the people for democracy by honouring the rights of the people within the order of democracy, calling the attention of the people to their duties and obligations in a democracy and establishing a society based on values and principles which the people of Afghanistan have adopted to regulate their lives.

We have understood our obligation before undertaking this important mission from the outset, and, up to this moment, have advanced on this course with conscientiousness, honesty and zeal and we have not allowed ourselves to put ourselves above the law.

With utmost patience and aboard outlook in regard to the difficulties which we faced in this respect, we have forgotten ourselves in the belief that the greater interest lies in the success of the order of the country.

Sometimes, in the course of securing these high objectives, we have been accused of laxity in applying the law. Some circles, oblivious of the sensitivity of the time and the effect of today's decisions in building of society, interpret the contemplative attitude of the government as hesitation.

We shall never allow ourselves to employ our work as an instrument of publicity for the government. We will not bring ourselves through perverse and hollow statements to win the sentiments, aspirations, and the superfluous wishes of certain circles just to gain fame.

We fully understand the sensitivity of this working procedure, and the great obligation entrusted to us at this highly difficult stage of the life of the country. We believe that what the people do today will have a decisive impact on the country today and tomorrow.

Perhaps, to some of the people, work means pompous and exhibitionary actions. But we must know that basic work must not be limited to one day, today, a term or several years.

In its true meaning, work should be directed to inclusive objectives, not only to the well-being of today, but also to the future of the country.

We can say a number of difficulties confronting us today, are the legacy of the past, and the results of the hasty actions for which the people of Afghanistan are paying today. The government, before everything else, is confronted with this difficulty.

It is a cause for regret that when those initiators and the devisers of certain laws and regulations, at the time these laws came under the public's judgment, found out that they could not gain fame or fruits from them for having committed errors through making hasty decisions and lacking care in assessing requirements and the spirit of the Constitution, in order to acquit themselves they not only employed these subjects as instruments for advancing their political motives but also they went a step further, and condemned them.

But the time records events so that reality can not remain shrouded. We can say that the University Charter and certain other laws which are topics of conversation, are a heritage of the past for this government.

We understand that we must act and work in a manner so that on the one hand we eliminate the ill effects of such a heritage, and that on the other, we do not leave similar heritages for posterity.

We can not allow ourselves to play with the destiny of the people, of the country and of the order, and use the real interests of the country as a means for spurious fame.

In this direction we understand our responsibility before God, before the country, before the eyes of the people and before the King.

We rely on the Almighty, on honesty and truthfulness, the political consciousness and genuine cooperation of the people of Afghanistan in overcoming obstacles in the way of building a prosperous society for the prosperity of the country and the health and success of the order.

To press ahead with the high objectives of the Constitution in order to organise the national life of Afghanistan, and to institute democracy, the government has sought for its action to be a reaffirmation of this spirit, for our people, in accordance with the requirements of the times, and on the basis of realities and national history and culture, to become more familiar with the democratic order with the passage of every day, and for the nation to be more progressive, more astute and more firm in its talk and action.

Of course, at this time, which is a period of transition, a long time will be required to attain maturity in social and political life. No doubt obstacles and roadblocks and inefficiencies exist in many spheres.

There are roadblocks in our way, and there are difficulties but the power of faith, talent and virtue, and the complete devotion of the noble Afghan nation to progress and advancement of the country, are causes for hope.

Because of this the government does not consider the events and the movements of this transitional period as unexpected phenomena. It has viewed it in its broad perspective and has tried to give positive answers to reasonable requests and in the meanwhile to make the people aware of their obligations and responsibilities under the law.

On the same count, preservation of national interests, respect for and interest in order and improvement of the society are the duties of every citizen.

The objective is to see that our youth are brought up as virtuous, patriotic, and king-loving individuals so that they will be able to competently perform their duties. The limited time which is available to us in this grave period for the training of the young generation should not be wasted.

To whatever extent a youth remains away from studying and training, to same extent the caravan of advancement will lag behind. No patriotic individual can overlook the repercussions of such a shortcoming.

Compensation for every kind of heedlessness in regard to the sons of the country, and the real values for preparing them to participate in national life is difficult. The youth of today are the inheritors of the country's tomorrow, the preservers of the national honour and interests, and the bearer's of the responsibility for Afghanistan's advancement.

Our young generation taking into consideration the requirements of the time, and the expectations from them in building society, must start preparing to shoulder their future responsibilities from today.

They should raise their level of knowledge and scholarship. They should arm themselves with the power of morality, hold dear their traditions and national culture, select from the modern civilisation what is beneficial and good and stay away from extravagance, irresponsibility and egotism.

Today's boys and girls are the fathers and mothers of tomorrow. Strengthening the fundamentals of faith and Godliness are of the objectives of the religious Afghan society.

On the other hand, the introduction of Islamic teachings in such a manner that they prove contrary to the spirit of progress and place obstacles in the way of preparing the new generation for a material and spiritual life is against the holy objectives of the Islamic religion which makes the moral and material progress of the Islamic community and its domination over the good means of the contemporary world the duty of every Moslem.

In affirmation of the principle of freedom of expression, the government's attitude towards non-governmental newspapers and other periodicals is clear. One of the manifestations of democracy witnessed in our country during the last year was the unprecedented rise in the number of non-governmental publications.

Periodicals and newspapers which publish material for reforming the affairs and progress of the country and reflect the people's views are important for they enlighten the public and draw the attention of the state authorities to their duties.

One of the virtues of the democratic order is that it welcomes constructive and objective criticism which uncovers shortcomings and provides guides for improving affairs.

This sensitive duty, to an extent, is a responsibility of the periodicals but in no wise should freedom of expression be employed to deceive national and public interests for personal motives or should indulge in serving the cause of petty interests, creation of complications and distorting of realities. In the sensitive period which the Afghan nation faces it is not impossible that such misdeeds may bring about great damage.

Expressions which in the arena of politics impart unfamiliar and strange perceptions in a manner which creates questions in the mind of the people, instead of serving the ideals and wishes which different groups hold in the country for the advancement of the nation, create misunderstandings and misinterpretations which require further clarification.

Realities, traditions and values on which society has been resting and on which it rests today, and on which it will rest in our future must never be far from our sight.

Dear Compatriots: In this grave time, in the course of attempts to create an atmosphere of understanding and a spirit of cooperation throughout the country the followers of various schools of thoughts and the State should with wisdom and awareness broadly evaluate subjects

which are contrary to their judgment and views and refrain from intellectual tyranny in all affairs related to the country's interests, and from a confusion of thoughts which adversely affect the stability and harmony of society.

For the advancement of the country, the existence of a spirit of cooperation, good-will and confidence, not only among the three organs of the State, but also between the state and all citizens is necessary.

During last year the experience of the Afghan nation in regard to relations between the three powers has further expanded and developed. Authority and obligations of the three powers of the State to strengthen coordination and cooperation for sound progress of the country are constantly being better distinguished. Each side in the three powers has more clearly understood its obligations in this connection.

The elections which will take place this year, in view of its social value is of special importance and brings us near to a great change in our political and social life. If this change is welcomed with wisdom and awareness, a brilliant page opens in the national life of our country. In the light of this situation the duty of the government becomes heavier and more sensitive. The government will perform its duty in accordance with the law and with utmost honesty and care.

The present parliament is now three and half years old. In the course of this time three consecutive governments came into being. In this new year we find ourselves on the threshold of the second parliamentary elections since the promulgation of the new Constitution.

This four year term of the parliament has been a part of the democratic experience for the parliament as well as for the government. This new year is an important year in our social life. The second parliamentary elections will be held this year—this term will play a profound role in manifesting political consciousness of the people of Afghanistan in electing their representatives.

The objective for our people, given their level of knowledge and understanding, to elect representatives who are worthy of election, and who should place the interest and the good of the nation first in the performances of their duties.

As far as it depends on the government, it will oversee the course of the elections with sincerity so that they take place within the limits fixed by the Constitution and related laws.

The passing of every year brings added valuable experiences to individuals and nations. While the Afghan nation enters the second stage of parliamentary elections in accordance with the Constitution, the proof of the political consciousness lies in understanding its responsibility in the larger national sphere.

The finalisation and promulgation of the parties law has fundamental importance in democratic changes in Afghanistan. The parties law, like all other laws, must agree with the values and

spirit embodied in the Constitution.

We are convinced that the legislating authorities in the country are aware of ensuring this harmony.

As the government has said, it is neutral. The meaning of this neutrality is this: members of the government do not take fronts in political factioneering.

Some have interpreted this attitude which conflicts with their motives as a kind of apathy. While the government has declared its objectives and policy and in its action endeavours to apply to realise them, it is not neutral in regard to preserving the interests of the country and the people and to serving the nation.

The government is not neutral in regard to supreme interests of Afghanistan. It takes sides with unity of thought and action.

The government is not neutral in regard to supreme good of Afghanistan. It supports all patriotic citizens, especially the young generation which sincerely wishes to serve the country and it recognises itself in one front with them.

The government has no opposition to any group whose objectives are not contrary to national interests. Our objective is Afghanistan. Our course is leading toward the prosperity of Afghanistan.

This is our slogan. And this is our invitation. This is not the call of a political party or the slogan of a given group. But it is a call on the people of Afghanistan, each of whom within these general principles and in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, is free in choosing their political direction.

Presently different schools of thought are witnessed and sensed. Our efforts are directed towards this end: in spite of differences of thoughts which is effective in constructing a sound democracy, we try to keep society immune from confusion and extremism so that balance of thought and open-mindedness rules in the country and that these contradictions of thoughts do not create gaps and distances and counteractions.

To create a sound atmosphere for exchange of thoughts, meeting of minds and comparisons of ideas the spirit of harmony and agreement of views should be based on fundamentals which can serve as the infrastructure of our society.

Dear Compatriots: I offer my sincere congratulations on the advent of the new year to His Majesty, our great monarch, Her Majesty the Queen, and all compatriot brothers and sisters and pray to Almighty God to enable the noble Afghan nation, and their servants, the Government of Afghanistan which has no other object but selfless service to ensure these supreme objectives which embody the health and welfare of our country under the patronage of our beloved King.

With this heartfelt wish and spirit of sincerity, we step onto the threshold of the new year and pray to the Almighty that this year may be a prosperous one for our nation, and for all of humanity.

## Das Goethe-Institut

bright eine einmalige Vorlesung von Dr. Habil. I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt,  
Mitarbeiter des Max-Planck-Instituts in Seewiesen bei München.

### DIE AGGRESSION IM LICHT

### DER VERHALTENSTENSFORSCHUNG

Dr. Eibl-Eibesfeldt, der sich auf der Rückreise von einem Forschungsauftrag in Japan befindet, ist Verfasser des Werkes "Grundriss der vergleichenden Verhaltensforschung."

ZEIT: Samstag, 29.3.1969 16:30 Uhr

ORT: Universität, Faculty of Science, Physikaal

## AZIZ SUPERMARKET

Announces the arrival of  
Easter articles

All kinds of sweets are available on limited stock.

For quality food plus savings, shop at  
Aziz Super Market.

Share Nau

**FOR SALE**  
1966 Chevrolet Bel-Air, 9 passenger Station Wagon, automatic transmission, extra spare tire, luggage rack, excellent condition, available now. Ed Daniel, USAID House 378 Karte Se, Phone 40282. Duty not paid. \$2,100.00.

**RONA TAILORING SHOP**  
Rona Tailoring Shop which makes ladies' and children's clothes according your wishes is at your service.  
Located in Zarghoona Maidan, next to the Pakistan Embassy second floor, Share Nau.

**WANTED**  
Administrative assistant for United Nations Projects must have secretarial skills and be fluent in both Farsi and English.

## BIDDERS WANTED

Kabul University requires 270 book stacks. The Iranian Industrial Products office in Kabul has offered to supply the component shelves, angle iron and corners. The quotations are per shelf Af. 276; per angle iron Af. 28.10 per foot, and pre corner Af. 3. Local and foreign firms and individuals who can supply the above mentioned articles at cheaper prices should submit their offers and attend the bidding meeting in Kabul University on March 31.