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PM ETEMADI VISITS HERAT HISTORICAL SITES ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS FOR THEIR REPAIR, PRESERVATION

HERAT, April 16, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Etemadi accompanied by his entourage and Herat Governor yesterday visited the historical sites of Herat City, House for Destitute, and Technical Institute of Brothers.

The Prime Minister's visit began at 9:30 and continued until one in the afternoon. The Prime Minister and ministers accompanying him first went to the Mausoleum of Khwaja Abdullah Ansari and prayed to the soul of the great man of the fifth century.

The Prime Minister, while in Gazergah, also visited the various parts of the buildings which are amongst the best art work of the Timurid era.

Mir Mohammad Taher, the supervisor of the Gazergah, in a speech touched on the life of Abdullah Ansari and thanked His Majesty for the attention in preserving historical monuments.

The Prime Minister at the end of his visit instructed the Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Khalid Roashan and the Director of Information and Culture of Herat province Mohammad Alam Ghawas to draw up plans for the repairing and preserving of the great historical

Mobarez opens

Soviet film

festival

KABUL, April 16, (Bakhtar).—The Soviet Film "Festival" was opened in Kabul Nendari yesterday evening by Abdul Hameed Mobarez, Secretary of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society. The festival is being held on the Birth Centenary Programme of the V. I. Lenin in accordance with the recommendation of UNESCO.

In a speech Mobarez said that in line with good neighbourly and friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union cultural ties between the two nations are developing.

"These relations these years, due to the efforts of cultural institutes of the Afghan-Soviet and Soviet-Afghan Friendship Societies with the exchange of cultural and scientific teams, exchanging of radio programmes, holding of art exhibitions for introducing each others countries have developed and expanded, Mobarez said.

He said that with the holding of film festivals our people will learn about the cultural life in the Soviet Union.

Later Mirza Shaif, the Head of the Soviet team who has come to Kabul to supervise the holding of the festival in a speech touched on the cultural relations between the two countries.

Later Bakhapitov, the hero of the movie Mother was introduced to the audience.

Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, the President of the Senate, and Chairman of the Lenin Birth Anniversary celebration Committee, Minister of Information and Culture Dr. Mahmoud Habibi, chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society Prof. Mohammad Asghar, members of the society, Soviet Ambassador Kikitive and Soviet citizens residing in Kabul were present in the function held on the occasion.

monuments. Etemadi later in the morning went to the tomb of the late Maulana Abdul Rahman Jami, the great poet, who died 492 years ago and prayed to his soul.

The Prime Minister later went to the tomb of Imam Fakhruddin Razi who was a contemporary of Malik Ghayasuddin Ghorri who died 784 years ago and prayed to his soul.

The late Imam Razi during his 64 years of life span has written 112 scientific and historical books in Dari and Arabic languages.

The eight volume of Holy Tafseer (interpretation of Holy Koran) is one of his biggest works.

The Prime Minister later visited the Behzad, park, where a museum is planned to be established and the tomb of Gauhar Shad and her children, and the tomb of Amir Ali Shair Nawae.

The Prime Minister held talks on the possibility of establishing a museum in the park.

The Prime Minister also visited the congregational mosque of Herat which is an outstanding architectural work of Ghyasuddin Ghorri and Sultan Hussain Merza era. It is 800 years old.

This great mosque has been repaired with most artistic work of the original type during the auspicious reign of His Majesty. It has 460 tombs and seven big halls with capacity for 40,000 prayers.

The Prime Minister also visited the tile works plant next to the congregational mosque and issued instructions for its development.

The Prime Minister later visited the new building for the Kherga of Holy Prophet Mohammad which has been built under the instructions of His Majesty.

The supervisor of the new building, Mohammad Ibrahim Motawali welcomed the Prime Minister in a speech.

The Prime Minister prayed in the new building.

The Prime Minister later went to the house for destitute and inspected the carpet weaving plants there.

Haji Jalaluddin Mohmand, the president of the institute familiarised the Prime Minister with the organisation.

The Prime Minister while donating some money to the institute hoped for the welfare of the orphans in the institute.

The Prime Minister instructed Roashan to get in touch with authorities to train some Herati yo-

uth in calligraphy and manuscript work and improve the manuscript collection of museum of Herat.

The Prime Minister accompanied by Herat governor visited the Herat Cotton Plant.

He later visited the edible oil plant and its various sections.

The Herat cotton plant was established with an initial capital of ten million afghanis eight years ago and now it has a working capital of Af. 64 million.

It occupies a 75 acre area, its President Azizullah Badghisi said. There are 150 people working in the plant.

The Prime Minister and officials accompanying him attended a luncheon which was held in his honour by the judicial organs of Herat province in Herat Hotel.

In a speech Abdul Ali Shah Toukhi, the President of the Courts of Herat while welcoming the Prime Minister said that the judiciary in Afghanistan is taking great strides towards development under the guidance of His Majesty.

"Fortunately, with due consideration of the values enshrined in the Afghan Constitution and supreme national interests, coordination, and cooperation between the executive and judiciary exists", he said.

In a short speech the Prime Minister said that for development of Afghanistan we need understanding.

"Judiciary is the hand of justice, it is responsible for attaining justice and protecting it. We see it with great pleasure that our judiciary is receiving more and more of public confidence and trust in the performance of its duties", Etemadi added.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister at the end of his visit of the historical sites of Herat said that Herat is full of cultural and historical relics.

The world knows Afghanistan through its history and culture and we should do everything within our power to preserve it", Etemadi said.

"History, culture calligraphy painting are all chapters of Afghan history in Herat", he added.

The Prime Minister said that the artistic work of Herat are among the most valuable sources for further research work.

"The government has plans for its introduction, the introduction of this great and original literary capital", he added.

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A scene of the Prime Minister's visit of Badghis province. Etemadi is inspecting Aiwaz carpet-weaving plant in Qalal Nau.

(Photo: Wafajo, Bakhtar)

Meeting discusses Metric System in Afghanistan

KABUL, April 16, (Bakhtar).—The Metric System Commission met yesterday. It was presided over by Commerce Minister Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar.

Dr. Omar elaborated on the popularisation of the metric system and its programme of implementation in the future years.

Caretaker Mayor Mohammad Kabir Nooristani and representatives of various ministries participated in the meeting.

The meeting after hearing the report of the President of Planning of the Ministry, Dr. Amanullah Rasoul on the programme of implementation of the metric system in Afghanistan discussed training of personnel and preparing of weights.



Minister of Mines and Industries Amanullah Mansouri distributed Star, Mahal Pal and Industries Medals awarded by His Majesty to 12 Afghan and experts of People's Republic of China working in the Bagrami Textile Plant in a function held in the plant yesterday evening. The ambassador of People's Republic of China is also in the picture.

Waisak festival marked in Kabul, Sultanpur

By A Staff Reporter

Afghanistan's Hindus and Sikhs marked their annual festival of Waisak Tuesday and Wednesday. Special occasions were held in Kabul and other areas of the country where Hindus and Sikhs live.

The festivities were held throughout the Hindus and Sikhs communities in the world.

In Afghanistan, the occasion was marked specially in Sultanpur some 20 kilometres west of the eastern provincial capital of Jalalabad.

There, the Hindus and Sikhs believe, their religious saint Baba Nanak was born.

To mark the occasion in Kabul, a special function was also held in the Hindu temple of Baghban Kocha. Moslems too attended the function at the invitation of the organisers.

The temple was decorated with spring flowers including wild red tulips.

Huge tables of confectionaries were also prepared for the occasion. In the temple hall Hindu and Sikh elders were reciting verses from their holy book called Ramayan.

A young Hindu read a poem which he himself had written in Hindi. The poem opened with the verse "Our Beloved Homeland Afghanistan."

The reciter was cheered.

Afterwards, a group of children, neatly dressed and with flowers in their hand, entered the hall and sang a chorus which said "the Aryans, the inhabitants of this land..."

The children were of Asmai school which was established about seven years ago to teach Hindu and Sikh children Pashtu, Dari and English.

A one time famous radio Afghanistan vocalist, Paranath who is a Hindu, gave a concert. The waisak festival covers two and half days. Its last day was yesterday.

The followers of the religion cook a variety of delicious food and confectionary during this

Royal audience

KABUL, April 16, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week that ended today:

First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yaftali; National Defence Minister Army-General Khan Mohammad; Justice Minister Abdul Satar Seerat; Caretaker Mayor of Kabul Mohammad Kabir Nooristani; President of Nangarhar Valley Authority Dr. Mohammad Naser Keshawarz; President of Jabul Seraj Cement Plant Abdul Malik Nooristani; Mahmoud Farani; Abdul Khair Khairani and Nazar Mohammad Nawa.

Home Briefs

KABUL, April 16, (Bakhtar).—An Afghan delegation headed by Mir Mohammad Ismael Rahel, an official of the Education Ministry left here yesterday to participate in the elders literacy seminar which will be held in Delhi.

Members of the delegation are: Dr. Berna Afghan, an official of the Public Health Ministry, Obedullah a member of the department of literacy and Mikhail a member of the literacy programme for radio of the education ministry.

KABUL, April 16, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Kayoum, the Afghan Ambassador in Belgrade returned to Kabul yesterday, after completing his term of office.

Justice; interior ministers attendhouse meeting

KABUL, April 16, (Bakhtar).—The various committees of the House of People met yesterday and discussed issues related to them.

The Minister of Interior Eng. Mohammad Basheer Lodin and Minister of Justice Abdul Satar Seerat while the President of the House of People Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak was also present attended the Law and Legislative Affairs Committee meeting and answered questions of the deputies related to the smuggling specially catties smuggled by the nomads.

The meeting was presided over by Abdul Raouf Benawa.

The Petitions Committee presided over by Sayed Amir Hashimi while considering two petitions decided to invite Lt. Abdul Henan, the Security Commander of the Kabul province and Shah Mohammad, the Director General of Administration in the Afghan Air Authority to answer questions related to them in its next meeting.

A representative of the Ministry of Public Works attended the Public Works Committee meeting, presided over by Nadir Ali Allah Dad, and answered the questions of the committee. He took down some questions to answer later.

The Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee meeting presided over by Mohammad Omar Andkhoyee considered the purchase of two planes from Canada by Bakhtar Afghan Airlines.

The President of the Airlines, Aziz Ahmad Etemadi and his deputy Hesan-al-Haq Gran attended the meeting and answered questions related to the issue.

They took some questions with them to answer later.

The Interior Affairs Committee

presided over by Abdul Wahab Noorzai while considering the issue of municipalities decided to invite the Caretaker Mayor of Kabul Mohammad Kabir Nooristani in its next meeting to answer the questions of the deputies.

The National Defence Committee presided over by Mohammad Janned considered some petitions.

The Public Health Affairs Committee presided over by Shahpoor Alizai discussed the shortage of beds in the hospitals throughout the country.

The Commerce Committee presided over by Shahbaz Ahmadzai considered 17 items on its agenda.

The Cultural Affairs Committee presided over by Abdul Hussain Maqsoodi discussed the answers

of the Ministry of Information and Culture and some other issues.

The issue of forest and pasture preservation in Afghanistan was discussed in the Agricultural and Cattle Rearing Committee presided over by Ghulam Dastageer Watanyar.

Meanwhile, the senate in its general meeting yesterday considered articles 8, 10 and 11 of the Draft Law on advocates.

The draft of article 8 of the Draft Law was approved by 22 to 15 votes, while draft of articles 10 and 11 were approved by 29 votes.

The meeting, presided over by Abdul Hadi Dawi, decided to go through these three drafts again in its next meeting.

KABUL, April 16, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Soviet Union, Kikitiv paid a courtesy call on the General President of the Afghan Air Authority and Tourism Sardar Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi in his office yesterday morning.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

People ask you for criticism, but they only want praise.

By William Somerset Maugham

The Apollo-13 mission

From its start the Apollo-13 mission seemed in trouble. One of its astronauts was infected with an earth disease. German Measles, just on the eve of the launching.

Then came bad weather in Cape Kennedy. Amidst almost storm the spaceship was launched. The final blow came when the captain of the ship, Lovell announced that there was an oxygen leak and also that the spaceship was losing power.

Strangely enough, the announcement by Lovell, shocking viewers and listeners on earth, came at the end of the television show during half an hour of which he acquainted people on earth with activities of the astronauts inside the space capsule.

The mission may not be considered a failure after all, for many reasons.

It is not the only kind of moonlanding flight undertaken by man. Already in two previous flights man has succeeded in landing on the moon and returning to earth safely.

In the two previous landings on the moon man has been able to learn about earth's nearest planet, collected data and was able to get on the spot knowledge about a new world which may, in years ahead, offer new prospects for living, just the way every new continent on earth did after exploration.

Besides, even the Apollo-13 has followed its course, and was heading, precisely, towards its target. If through unknown phenomenon something goes wrong with the spaceship, it is not so much of a technological error, than an element of fate. It is like a car that develops trouble while speeding on a highway. There may be outside phenomenon suddenly developing that may affect the engine inside.

Even planes develop trouble while in flight and one can not blame the engine all the time. It may be external interference that causes it.

Troubles like the one that has developed in Apollo-13 should have been accepted as a fact of space life by all mankind. Sooner or later such troubles are bound to occur, in the same way that troubles have developed in the engines of the planes.

Probably this is one of them. However superb man's mastery of technology may be, still no one can be absolutely sure that machines will work perfectly well throughout a given mission.

Some superstitious people may go to the extent of saying that number 13 had something to do with the unaccomplished mission of Apollo-13.

Whatever has happened, at this stage the life of the three astronauts is more important to all mankind than anything else. We are all sincerely hoping that the three heroes of the space world, who like other astronauts and cosmonauts have accepted all hazards to their lives to land on the moon will return back safely to earth.

World Press

The South China Morning Post said that the recent French proposal for an international conference to turn Laos and Cambodia into a neutral zone was unlikely to get off the ground.

"There is not much enthusiasm in Washington where its is felt that the current peace talks in Paris could provide a framework for an overall settlement of the problems of the three countries (South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia) — if the communists really want a settlement".

The paper added: "Moscow and Peking conceivably may not reject the French proposal but by making an international conference conditional on the total withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indo-China could frustrate its materialisation".

SEATO can make its greatest contribution to peace in South East Asia by keeping out of Indo-

China", the independent Hindustan Times said in an editorial here.

The daily said "SEATO's own strategy provisions do not allow of armed intervention in any country unless the invitation to do so comes from that country itself and unless prior approval has been given by the SEATO Council of Ministers.

"No such request has yet been made by the new government in Cambodia. On the contrary, it has reaffirmed its policy of neutrality.

The editorial referred to the SEATO military advisers' approval of a contingency plan of action and said the publicity given to the plan "is damaging enough."

"Any action by it would be a dangerous provocation that would further internationalise a conflict that would be first regionalised and then localised".

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FOREIGN

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Home press at a glance

Writer criticises ways pharmacies function in Kabul, calls for opening of 3-4 general medical depots

Islah

The people of Afghanistan on the basis of their traditional jirgahs (People Assemblies) have always been trying to solve their problems through consultation. Through such meetings they seek to solve their problems in a friendly and amicable atmosphere, says the paper in its yesterday editorial.

Andherence to this tradition, the paper went on, is the best means of bridge the gap between the government and the people. This tradition creates good-will and strengthens the spirit of co-operation and consolidation between the government and the people and unites the nation, adds the paper.

The participation of the head of the government and his cabinet members in consulting and meeting the people is not only the best way towards success and achieving development, but is also a desirable democratic approach.

The Prime Minister and his cabinet ministers during their tours to northern and western provinces met the people and sat with

them, in the absence of government officials, and discussed their problems in an atmosphere similar to that of people's assembly, says the paper.

The fact is, says the paper, that unless the people are given opportunity to tell their problems without fear of social and economic problems will not be solved and they may become more complicated.

On the basis of this principle the Prime Minister in meeting the people directly, without presence of the government officials, and sitting with them to discuss their problems in fact wanted to show that the people should not be afraid in telling them and taking up their problems with the government so that the government in line with its obligations and responsibilities and within the realm of its financial position and with the cooperation of the people seek ways to overcome them.

While explaining the country's problems in the light of people's expectation and aspiration, the Prime Minister has said that Afghanistan has reached a sensitive historical stage and to pass it

successfully we have to first realise our shortcomings and join hands to overcome them, adds the paper.

On its provincial page the paper has published an interview with a 90-year old driver from Kapisa province who claims to be the first driver in the country.

The driver, who now has five sons, ten grand-children and three grand-grand children, recalls that when he was 15 years old he went with his uncle to India for business. He says for the first time he saw the car there and learned driving.

Muzli Khan recalls that when he returned to Afghanistan there was no other driver and he taught some four people how to drive.

Muzli Khan is now looking after his farms. He says that he has taken part in the third Anglo-Afghan war.

and means to solve our manifold problems. In this part of his article the writer has taken up the issue of public health and medicine in the country.

The writer stresses the need for training more medical doctors and providing more hospitals. The paper mentions the fact that some time patients have to wait long before getting a bed in a hospital.

The writer is also critical about the ways the pharmacies in the country function. It so happens that a patient has to go from one pharmacy to another before finding the particular medicine prescribed by the doctor. This is waste of time for the patient and tiring.

The writer suggests that there has to be three or four general medicine depots like the one in Karte Char, where the patients can find all kinds of medicine.

The paper also carries a picture showing the Ambassador of the United States Robert Neumann presenting scientific books to the Rector of Kabul University.

Dr. Sayyed Abdul Qadir Baha while the president of Polytechnic is looking on.

Anis

The paper carries the sixth part of the article by Mahmood Gran who has been discussing ways

Nigerian Students National Union forms relief corps

University students—who in many countries so often hit the headline because the violence and disorder caused by a militant minority among their number—have been in the news in Nigeria for quite a different reason.

The National Union of Nigerian Students recently formed a Student Relief Corps to help with humanitarian work in the areas worst afflicted by the civil war, which ended in January.

One of the corps' leaders was quoted by Lagos radio shortly before Easter as saying that arrangements had been concluded for fifty students to visit the Central-Eastern State during the Easter holidays. They would help other volunteers there to distribute relief material, and would take with them clothing and food worth about \$5,400 for distribution to war victims.

The Nigerian authorities continue to operate a massive relief programme. During one week in March the Nigerian Red Cross delivered nearly 3,800 tons of food to about three million people. About 50,000 cases of malnutrition were under medical care.

Helicopters as well as road vehicles are being used in a big relief operation in Central-Eastern State.

The Nigerian Federal Government is fulfilling the guarantees it has given to the Ibo people.

"There has been no massacre of the Ibos since the collapse of Ojukwu's secession", a recent Lagos radio broadcast said. "Thousands of Ibo civil servants and employees of corporations have since been given back their jobs. No Ibo soldier who fought on the side of the former rebels has been punished or molested in any way."

The broadcast added that thousands of Ibos "now openly regret that they ever allowed themselves to believe in Ojukwu's lies about what would have happened to them if they did not fight and win the so-called battle of survival".

Foreign assistance to the relief programme operated by the Nigerian authorities continues to be given by other African nations as well as by developed countries of other continents. A team of Algerian medical workers arrived in Nigeria at the end of February to take over from another group of Algerians. Since 17 March Kenya has been sending Nigeria consignments of drugs, vaccine, clothing and food.

It was announced on 16 March that arrangements were underway to repatriate all children of the Central Eastern State who were flown by Ojukwu's former secessionist regime to Gabon, the Ivory Coast and other countries "as propaganda specimens".

Meanwhile, General Gowon and his ministers continue to emphasise that foreign investors in Nigeria have nothing to fear.

The Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Shettima Ali Monguno, has also said that though the Federal Government welcomes foreign investors, the effort of Nigerians must be predominant in the industrialisation of the country.

The Commissioner spoke at a reception he held recently in honour of a delegation of British industrialists. He referred to Nigeria's first six-year development programme, in which about \$1,300 million was spent on the public sector. Of this amount, less than 20 per cent represented foreign loans and assistance. This, he said, was an indication that there was scope locally for raising funds needed for development.

Early in March it was announced that the World Bank had agreed to provide immediate assistance to Nigeria during the period of post-war rehabilitation. The leader of a visiting World Bank delegation, Roger Chaufourier, said that the bank was convinced that the Nigerian economy was buoyant.

Another delegation from the bank will visit Nigeria in April to study in detail the country's long-term development programme.

Foreign investors and the World Bank have been given firm evidence of the soundness of the Nigerian economy. Perhaps the most striking sign, of its resilience is the fact that the cost of the 30-month-long civil war—more than 800 million dollars—was met from Nigeria's own resources. The Federal Government paid for arms promptly and, unlike the secessionist regime, received no financial assistance from abroad for its war effort.

(Lion Feature)



Excerpts from partners in development report

PART III

This concept of world community is itself a major reason for international cooperation for development. It is an assertion of faith in the future, as well as of the conviction of the need to act now.

As with other articles of faith, however, once accepted, certain consequences, which must also be accepted, flow from it. The most important is the obligation of every government to play its part in cooperation with all others to ensure that all people have a reasonable chance to share in the resources of the world, which should be developed for the benefit of all.

This means a refusal to tolerate Rexist once within between the nativity in standards of life that now exist within between nations.

All governments have accepted a commitment to help the impoverished nations to free themselves from the bondage of want. The fact that such acceptance is not always followed through does not detract from the importance of the steps that have been taken.

Indeed, it is the progress that has been made and the lessons that have been learned that would make any weakening at this time of the commitment to international development so foolish and so tragic.

But whatever is or is not done internationally, the poorer countries of the world have made their choice for developments. It is part of their unfinished revolution. They are determined to achieve a better life for themselves and their children.

The only questions are: how fast, by what means and at what cost to themselves and to the world can development be achieved; and whether it has a clear and tangible goal.

Our answer is that the goal of the international development effort is to put the less developed countries as soon as possible in a position where they can realise their aspirations with regard to economic progress without relying on foreign aid.

This goal will not be reached at once. The illusion of "instant development" as we have already said—only leads to frustration and disappointment. But can the majority of the developing countries achieve self-sustaining growth by the end of the century?

For us the answer is clearly yes. In our view, the record of the past twenty years justifies that answer. We live at a time when the ability to transform the world is only limited by fairness of heart or narrowness of vision.

We can now set ourselves goals that would have seemed chimerical a few decades ago and, working together, we can reach them.

Even in the best conditions, de-

velopment will be untidy, uneven, and ridden with turmoil. Great forward movements in history usually are.

The thing to remember is that the process, global in scope, and international in nature, must succeed if there is finally to be peace, security, and stability in the world.

If the developed nations wish to preserve their own position in that world, they must play their full part in creating a world order within which all nations, and all men, can live in freedom, dignity, and decency.

In short, we face an essential and an unprecedented opportunity. International development is a great challenge of our age.

Our response to it will show whether we understand the implications of interdependence or whether we prefer to delude ourselves that the poverty and deprivation of the great majority of mankind can be ignored without tragic consequences for all.

India calls for cooperation in Asian eco. development

India has called for cooperation between Asian nations to develop their economic strength and ward off big power interference.

"There will be risks of domination either through economic aid or through military pacts so long as the Asian countries are not able to stand on their own legs," External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh told parliament during a foreign affairs debate.

Without naming any countries, he said he hoped Asia would succeed "in safeguarding itself from the forces that seek to inject war into our part of the world."

Asia was not "a vacuum to be

filled by other powers," Singh said.

"This is a region of great human and material resources," he said.

India viewed this process as one of cooperation between the nations of Asia "and also a process of international cooperation with all powers interested in the progress and welfare of the region," he said.

Singh said Soviet communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev's Asian security plan was essentially similar to proposals made by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

(Continued on page 3)



Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

The daily *Etefaq Islam* of Herat has an editorial entitled "Afghanistan's natural and industrial products at Expo-70, Osaka".

It has been almost a month since biggest world international fair, ever held in Asia, has been opened in Osaka city of Japan where 78 countries have taken part. Over a half million people, daily, visit the Osaka Expo-70, not only from Japan but from other parts of the world as well.

Japan alone has invested \$2000 million in Expo-70 and the 77 other participants countries, each must have spent millions of dollars to prepare their pavilions. Afghanistan, whose natural and industrial products have attracted thousands of visitors from Japan and other countries of the world, has also taken part in this international fair.

Afghanistan's pavilion, is arranged such to manifest some of the historical and traditional characteristics, of the Afghans. The products being displayed at the Afghan pavilion, the paper went on, include varieties of dried fruits, carpets and rugs, karakul and sheep skins coats and jackets.

The paper hopes that the participation of Afghanistan in the Expo-70 will further enhance the sales of Afghan products abroad and will contribute toward further introduction of Afghanistan, and finding new markets for the Afghan traditional export items. The *Parwan* daily has an editorial entitled "Sound Economy". Afghanistan like most of the developing countries, the paper went on, has been following a planned and guided economy. The paper says that the international financial situation, and universal economic problems have affected most of the countries and particularly the developing nations and Afghanistan is not an exception.

The paper believes that since Afghanistan has suitable climate for growing all sorts of agriculture products, if greater efforts are made on improving farming methods and popularising mechanical farming, it will have a great impact of the economic growth of the country as a whole.

In this connection the paper suggests that if the primitive agriculture tools are replaced by modern farming machinery undoubtedly the country's agriculture situation will be improved further and will help strengthen the country's economic situation and at same time improving the standard of the living of the people.

The daily *Faryab* of Faryab province has a comment on the provincial tour of Prime Minister Nor Ahmad Etemadi. In his government policy statement, the paper recalls, Prime Minister Etemadi among other things promised that the head of the government and its cabinet members will, from time to time, make tour to the provinces in order to get first hand information about the social and economic conditions of the respective areas.

In pursuance of this policy it has been over two weeks since Prime Minister and a half dozen of his cabinet members have been busy visiting some northern and western provinces and meeting the people personally and discussing with them their immediate problems.

The paper believes that these personal contacts will give the government better chance to assess the problems, people confronting in various parts of the country and seeking ways, with the help of people, to overcome them.

Tid-Bits

Afghan Diary

By Nokta Cheen

Are hippies a social nuisance or not?

No one can answer this question in a precise way. Many object to their presence in Afghanistan, believing that they will misguide our youth, and corrupt the social morality of the young generation, specially the student group.

But there are also some arguments in favour of their entering and living in Afghanistan for a while.

A friend of mine who is a businessman in Sarai Shazdah in Kabul believes that hippies bring in a lot of money.

"I am a foreign currencies exchange dealer. Many of these badly dressed, awkwardly looking tourists with long dirty hair and drooping eyes come to my shop to exchange their dollars and pounds.

You can not believe if I tell that they are a rich lot. When they enter my shop they look like one of these coolies around. They don't even wish me hello or good-morning. Nothing of that sort. Most of them are high, they themselves say, when they come to my shop. They sit on the chair, put their hand inside their shirt, and from its pocket take out dollar and pound notes.

"They exchange a lot. Sometimes hundreds of dollars. I think they are all from the wealthy, good-for nothing, care-free lot who have the money to spend but not the patience to live the way their other countrymen do in their own societies," my friend told me with a tinge of assurance.

He was the first person, to confuse my thoughts about the hippies who come to Afghanistan.

Before that I had the firm conviction that their presence was not good and that Afghanistan should not permit them to come in.

Then came a second person. When in New York, I met an old foreign friend who had been to Afghanistan.

Some how our conversation digressed and the issue of hippies was raised. This is what he said: "I think hippies are doing a great service to Afghanistan. With all the dirt and filth they have, they are like ambassador-travellers from your unknown land.

"They are the ones who bought sheepskin coats from Kabul and took them to their home place. They are the ones who wore those coats and spoke about them with other friends and colleagues and encouraged them to go to Afghanistan.

Some of these hippies even got engaged in the business of importing sheepskin coats and selling them. I know a couple of hippies around here who go to Kabul periodically and bring back with them sheepskin coats.

"Besides this, most of the hippies buy carpets, local handicrafts, and things like this. Afghan jewelry is one of the favourite with girl-hippies.

"I think one should not be all pessimistic about the hippies".

Every issue has its pros and cons. I have not changed my mind entirely about the hippies. I do believe that they are a social nuisance despite some good they may be doing to Afghanistan.

Now that officials are taking serious notice of this problem it will be a good thing to know the result.

The present trend is to stop their entry into Afghanistan. Well, I would say that something indeed should be done to permit a selected number of them into Afghanistan, not all. Despite some good they may have done for Afghanistan and its products, we can not and should not allow all hippies to enter Afghanistan.

After all many other nations in this region have stopped or are trying to stop the entry of hippies. These nations too have considered all pros and cons of the issue. The hippies, I am sure, were making purchases, and spending their money in these countries too.

Le Mans

American actor Steve McQueen will not drive in the Le Mans 24-hour car endurance race in June.

"I shall not even drive in this week-end's practices," he told an impromptu press conference on the course here.

McQueen had entered the race in a Porsche 917 with world champion driver Jackie Stewart of Scotland as co-driver.

"I am mad about cars, but nevertheless I must put my interests in first place. So the company which is producing my next film has forced me not to drive in the race," McQueen added.

Moscow

The Soviet Union has begun production of a "High Promising" antibiotic ointment against trachoma and other contagious eye diseases, the Soviet news agency "Tass" reported.

The antibiotic, di-tetracycline, was more active than others used so far and needed to be applied only once per day, compared to several times with others.

The agency said specialists at Moscow's eye disease institute regarded the new preparation as highly promising.

It was "highly significant for those countries where contagious eye diseases are frequent and where there are still few medical workers," it said.

Melbourne

Two people died and 30 others were slightly injured as 50,000 people jammed crush carriers.

Glimpse the royal family as they took what had been planned as a "quiet stroll" down Collins Street, Melbourne's main thoroughfare.

One man collapsed as the royal family passed him and died before reaching hospital. The other victim, a 17-year-old girl, collapsed and died soon after the queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and Princess Anne left a civic reception at the Town Hall for their quarter-mile stroll.

Ambulance men treated the injured on the spot.

The Queen and Prince Charles walked on opposite sides of the tree-lined street, each stopping several times to shake hands and chat with the members of the crowd.

Police had to move in at times to keep the cheering crowds, packed eight deep, from overwhelming the Royal Family.

Los Angeles

A television public opinion poll conducted before the academy awards presentation here last week gave John Wayne the vote for best actor and Jane Fonda for best actress.

The poll was conducted at the weekend when the station asked viewers to telephone their choices for the annual academy of motion picture arts and sciences Oscar awards.

The viewers chose Wayne for his role "true grit" and Miss Fonda for "they shoot horses", don't they?

Wayne, who was noted for his part in "Sands of Iwo Jima" in 1949, was hot favoured with the best actor award.

The television popularity poll gave the best film award to "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance", a big money-maker at the box office.

The "critics" chose and winner of the February Golden Globe award was "Anne of the Thousand Days", which has not yet been seen by such a wide audience.

Washington

Building fake airports to delude hijackers into believing they were successful in their air piracy may be the answer to commercial jet hijackings, the Washington Star said in a light-headed editorial.

"It is time to reconsider the suggestion once made that the United States build a fake haza airport perhaps in Puerto Rico, for verisimilitude. Commanded planes could land and a welcoming committee of bearded, fatigued (dressed) cigar smokers greet the hijacker, disarm him with smiles and a cross to the chin and the flight proceed.

Bonn

West Germany has decided to change the inscription on commemorative medals to be coined for the 1972 Munich Olympics, following protests from the international Olympic Committee (IOC) and Eastern Europe countries.

Some medals bearing the inscription "20th Olympic Games in Germany" have already been issued. They were withdrawn after protests, particularly from East Germany which said Bonn was making another attempt to represent both states of the divided nation.

The medals will now be inscribed "Olympic Games 1972 in Munich."

IOC President Avery Brundage also demanded the medals be changed, saying the honour to stage olympic games was accorded to a city, not a country.

London

An attempt to bring in a new law allowing voluntary mercy killings in Britain failed in parliament.

Its sponsor, Labour Member Dr. Hugh Gray, suggested that all elderly patients should be able to decide whether or not they remained alive instead of medical opinion being paramount. "Call it suicide by proxy if you like but this seems to be the choice as an adult that I should like to be able to make," he said.

The move was strongly opposed by conservative MP Norman St John-Stevas who said it was neither truly compassionate nor humane to facilitate euthanasia. "Ultimately God not man would dispose of human life," he said.

The House of Commons refused permission without a vote for the private member's bill to be introduced.

An angry mob stoned an old woman to death in Lagos and left her naked body lying by the roadside, but eyewitnesses reported that the only arrests made were of two children.

The mob had turned on the woman because it was thought she was a witch who had been casting deadly spells. A bystander alerted police after the mob first began throwing stones, bottles and other missiles at her.

A policeman came and stood guard over her for several hours, the eyewitnesses said. After the policeman left, the mob, which included children, returned to strip and stone her to death.



Several paintings and sculptures have been made by children of the People's School of Arts at Mseno near Melnik, Central Bohemia, for the Czechoslovak Pavilion at Expo-70 in Osaka.

(The 160 pupils of this school are first of all taught to recognise the quality and material of colours, paper, wood, metal and clay and then left to create their works alone when all their imagination comes into play.

Two children, one five years old and the other six years old, were picked up later by police who found them beating the dead body.

Meanwhile, reports from Benin indicate that six people had been kidnapped, and in some cases killed, in the Midwest capital over the past week.

A campaign to persuade British women to switch from conventional to disposable clothing was launched here last week.

"But it is going to be a hard fight," said a spokesman at London's first ever exhibition of throw-away goods.

The first stage, said the spokesman was to destroy the unfavorable image created by the first era of disposables—paper products.

Now, instead of paper, manufacturers are using a mixture of man-made fibres—mostly rayon and cellulose—for women's panties, men's briefs. Nightdresses and even play suits, all of which are even washable.

The manufacturers presented a glamorous display of fashion which, at a quick glance, was almost unidentifiable from expensive silks and satins. They are intended to be disposable eventually, but short-life is the name the trade prefers.

Outstanding was a night dress prettily printed in a multi-colour floral design, with a feminine frilly collar and modern mini-styling. It costs under three shillings.

At the moment, one of the best markets for throw-away clothing is Scandinavia—"women there are much more progressive" said one expert. Germany is rapidly becoming another good market.

One exhibitor of beachwear, dresses and even rainwear came from Montreal Canada. He said it was not easy to convert Canadian and American women to disposables. So, he is now planning production in Britain because he thinks the new fashion will catch on quicker with British women.

Alexander Dubcek has been blamed for an incident in which a woman is alleged to have been stripped, covered in red paint and chased through the streets for denying her husband collaborated with Soviet troops in 1968.

The accusation came in a letter to the former liberal leader—now ambassador in Ankara—and published in the Ostrava regional newspaper, Nova Svoboda.

The letter from Miroslav Zak was the bitterest attack observers can remember on Dubcek who was suspended from communist party membership last month.

Nova Svoboda has published other articles by hard-liners, and the letter is seen after a new drive by ultra-conservatives to have the former leader recalled from Ankara and sent into full political disgrace.

Some 65 of the former first secretary's supporters in the central committee have been expelled from the party in the current anti-reformist purge.

Zak told Dubcek that the "strongest accusation" against him was a television interview with the young son of a colonel whose wife in Kosice, eastern Slovakia, tore down a poster accusing her husband of being a collaborator in August 1968.

India calls for cooperation

(Continued from Page 2)

Mrs. Gandhi had suggested a convention—to be signed by all Asian nations—to ensure respect for each other's integrity, sovereignty and independence, he said.

"I hope these (proposals) will get consideration of the Asian countries and form the basis of co-operation among them," he added.

The minister rejected opposition criticism that Indian foreign policy was guided by Moscow or Washington.

Referring to the Brezhnev Doctrine and its similarity to Mrs. Gandhi's proposals, he said: "When they coincide, we have to welcome them. Just because they come from Moscow, we cannot condemn them."

Singh said members had insinuated that India recognised the Soviet Union as an Asian power only to allow the Soviet navy to come into the Indian Ocean.

India could not prevent the Soviet or any other navy from entering the ocean, but welcomed the withdrawal of the British.

He said India had succeeded in navy as it had been a symbol of domination, he said.

He said India had succeeded in strengthening its relations with both Washington and Moscow last year.

"The fact that some members felt that our policy was based on thinking in Moscow or in Washington is a proof, if it was ever needed, that we are neither guided by Moscow nor Washington and that our policies are laid down in New Delhi," he declared.

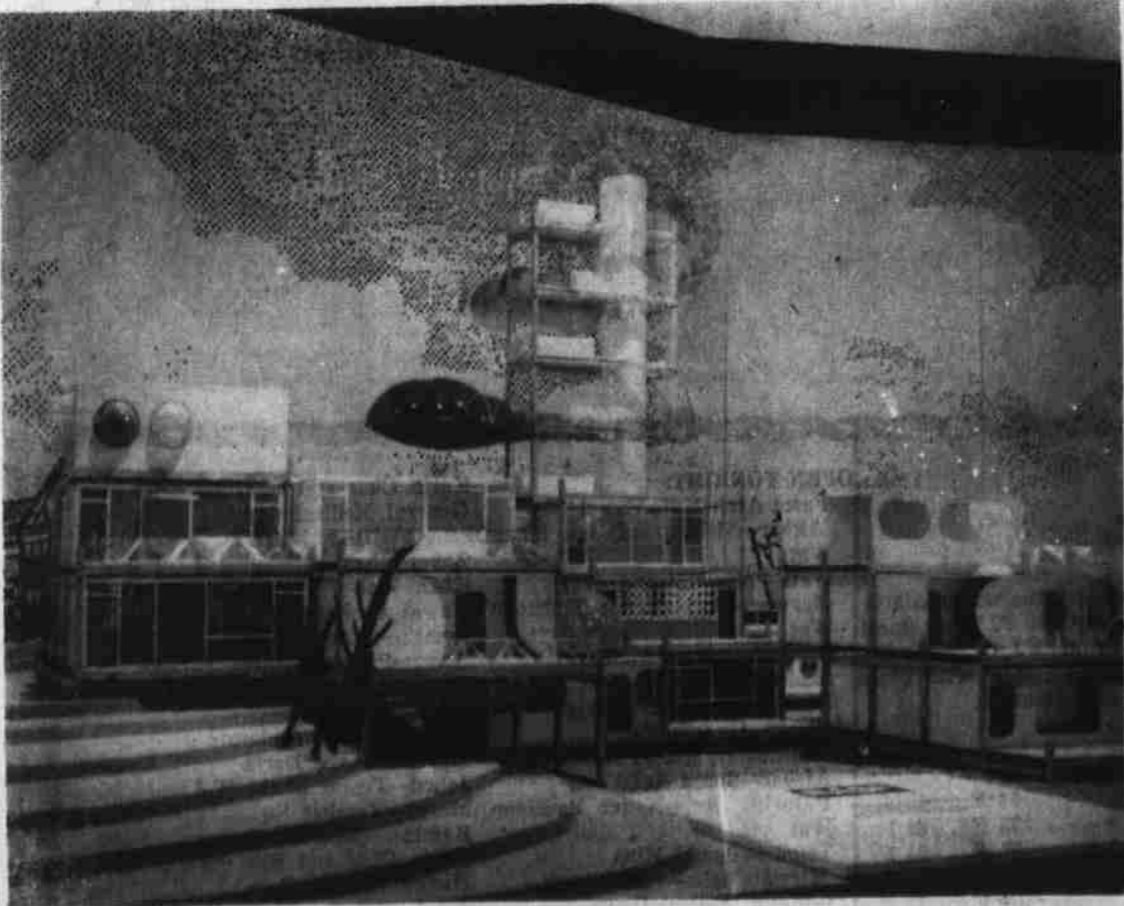
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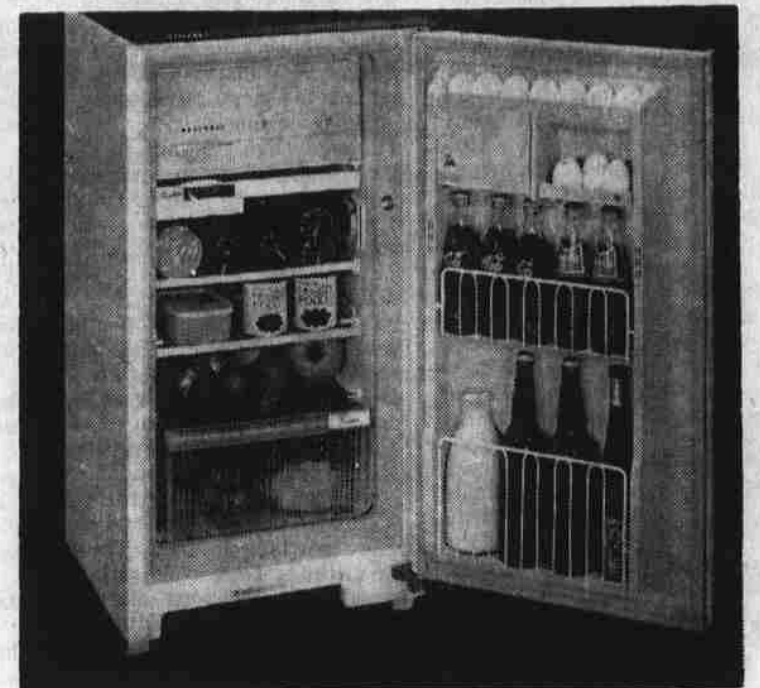


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 "Ariana" Cinema, 25, 7:30 and 9:30p.m.

- April 16, 1970 "Moscow, Moscow"
- "One Chance out of the Thousand Ones"
- April 17, 1970 "Kazakhstan, a Land of Mine"
- "If Your Home is Dear to You"
- April 18, 1970 "Only Girls in the Sky"
- "Show-Girl"
- April 19, 1970 "Land Which I Like"
- "Big Ballet"
- April 20, 1970 "Daghestan Ballad"
- "Man's Destiny"
- April 21, 1970 "Unusual Hotel"
- "High Time For Son to Marry"
- April 22, 1970 "Meeting on the Orbit"
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The General Trading Firm near Pamir Cinema needed a capable German lady typist to be acquainted with German language and Citnogram.

Address: Tel. 20170.

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The Police and Gendarmarie Department of the Ministry of Interior needs 22 items to equip its fire squad centres. Included among the se items are vehicles, water pumps, ambulances, anti-fire suits, portable electric generators, fire extinguishers, foam solution etc. The items must be made in England.

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Airlines

Ariana Afghan Airlines: SATURDAY

FLIGHT	TIME	Arrivals:	Departures:
Kabul-Teheran-Beirut	0900	Kabul-Teheran-Beirut	1200
Kabul-Kandahar-Teheran	07,00	Kabul-Kandahar-Teheran	1100
Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul	1030	Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul	1300
Kabul-Peshawar	1030	Kabul-Peshawar	1030

Weather

Skies over all the country are clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad and Kunduz with a high of 27 C, 80 F. The coldest area was North and South Salang with a low of -3 C, 26 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 18 C, 64 F with clear skies. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 12-18 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	12 C	6 C	53 F	43 F
Kandahar	23 C	18 C	73 F	64 F
Herat	25 C	18 C	77 F	64 F
Fariab	26 C	14 C	79 F	57 F
Lal	20 C	11 C	68 F	52 F

OPEN TONIGHT:

Fazel Asri-Kute Sangi	Karte Char and Pashtoonistan
Akbar-Mohammad Jan Khan	General Medical depot
Wali Asri-Majeand Wat	OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT:
Sarwari Asri-Nader Pashtoon	Zaher Shahi-Mohammad Jan
Haidari-Bazare Mandawi	Khan Wat
Shakeri-Mhiwand Wat	Nawal Hashemi-Pule Kheshti
Etefaque-Munare Nejat	Lemar-Murad Khani
Pamir-Cinema Pamir	Nawi-Parwan-Karte Parwan
Naqshbandi sec.-Pule Kheshti	Jami-Karte seh
Afshar-Speen Kalal	Basir-Dah Buri
Pusarley Sec.-Nader Pashtoon	Bakhtar-Jade Andarabi
Wat	Murtaza-Labe Daria
Temuri-Jamal Mina	Jahed-Temur Shahi Wat
Mirwais Baba-Sare Chouk	Marnf-Turabas Sq.
General Medical Depot	Kamran-Aqa Ali Shams
Sadeque Taimani Wat	Karte Char and Bibi Mahru
	Husstaini-Sher Pour
	Zalal-Mohammad Jan Khan