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WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +10°C. Minimum -0°C.
Sun sets today at 5:47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:27 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

Saturday Edition

VOL. IV, NO. 277

KABUL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1966; (HOOT 7, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

AAA Plans Domestic Airline To Serve Inaccessible Areas

KABUL, February 26.—

WITHIN the next five years a small airport will be built in each province and each woleswali located in areas not served by good surface transportation and a new airline for purely domestic service will be put into operation, said Sultan Mohammad Ghazi, President of the Afghan Air Authority.

The five-year project drafted by the AAA envisages Ariana Afghan Airlines as continuing to operate as an international airline and suggests another airline, preferably government financed since its purpose will not be to make profit, be established to

operate small planes between the large cities and pockets of populations living in areas where geographical conditions do not allow us to build and maintain good roads economically.

The AAA suggests that the new domestic airline should have eight two engine and seven one-engine (type S.T.O.L.) planes. The S.T.O.L. type planes, according to the AAA plans are simple to operate, require less fuel in comparison to other planes, and can land on and take off from macadamised airstrips less than a thousand metres long.

In regard to the cost of the project the President of the AAA said preliminary estimates show that the cost of the whole project will not exceed the amount necessary to purchase a large Boeing airliner (approximately \$5 million). The runways will be short, several hundred metres long, they will not have to be concreted and asphalted, and the terminals will be small and simple, added Ghazi.

"We hope that eventually the new airline will be self-sufficient and can make enough money so that it does not require any subsidy". There is every prospect, Ghazi said, that towns and districts served by the airline will have increased earnings by sending their products to larger domestic markets, and to foreign buyers and this in turn will help the airline stand on its own feet.

The project plans were prepared by the AAA under instructions issued by the Prime Minister's office.

The President of the AAA expressed the hope that any person who has suggestions about the project, its value, the manner in which it should operate, and so forth should give their views to the Afghan Air Authority.

Committee Okays Articles 36 To 41 Of Education Law

KABUL, Feb. 26.—The chapter on secondary education of the draft education law was discussed Thursday by the study committee on the education law.

The committee met under the chairmanship of Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari.

The chapter covers articles 36 to 41 of the draft law.

New Governor Reaches Balkh

MAZARI SHARIF, Feb. 26.—The new governor of Balkh Engineer Mohammad Hussain Masa arrived here Wednesday by plane.

At the airport he was received by commander of the Balkh forces, and other high ranking military and civil officials.

Before commencing work, the governor said in a speech "the officials' role in fulfilling His Majesty's wishes for the progress of the country and implementing government's development plans is a vital one. Only if they work with dedication, and sincerity, can we reach our goals in the prescribed time".

He asked those present to accept the hardships which their duties require.

Kabul University To Admit Over 700 Freshmen This Year

KABUL, February 26.—

KABUL University announced on Thursday that it will admit from 720 to 760 freshmen this year.

About 860 students chosen on the basis of their twelfth grade averages and the examination which is given by the Institute of Education to students of the 12th grade, will be given the university entrance exams.

It is expected that 720 to 760 will pass the entrance examination, Dr. K. Fazil, Director General of Education Department of the university said.

The entrance examination will also determine to what college a student should be admitted in accordance with his aptitude.

One hundred students will be admitted to the College of Science, 100 to the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, 100 to the College of Education, 80-100 students to the College of Engineering, 70 to 100 to the College of Theology, 70 to the College of Agriculture and Veterinary, 60 to the College of Law and Political Science, 60 to the College of Economics, and 140 to the College of Literature, Fazil said.

For the first time this year coeds will enter the College of Theology. Students who do equally well on the university entrance exam in subjects taught in more than one college will be able to choose their college, according to a University Senate resolution.

Those who want to be transfer-

red from one college to another, Dr. Fazil said, will be treated as new students. If a student seeking transfer fails the university entrance exam he will not have the chance to reenter the college which he attended previously.

No requests for transfer will be considered while the academic year is in process.

Completion of a medical check up is also a prerequisite to taking the University entrance examination, said Dr. Fazil.

In the last two years the university had been admitting about 1,000 students annually.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Feb. 26.—The following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended on Feb. 24:

Gen. Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence; Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Minister of Justice; Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Education; Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries; Ghulam Mohammad Sulaiman, Afghan Ambassador-designate to Karachi; Torkyalai Etemadi, Rector of Kabul University; Eng. Mohammad Hussain Masa, Governor of Balkh.

His Majesty also offered his sympathy to the family of Mire Gazargah, a noted citizen and scholar of Herat who died late last month.

His Majesty Congratulates Kuwait On National Day

KABUL, Feb. 26.—His Majesty the King has congratulated Sabahul Salem Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait on the country's national day.

Yugoslav Leader To Visit Kabul On March 17

KABUL, Feb. 26.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has invited Yugoslav President of Federal Executive Council, Petar Stambolic, to visit Afghanistan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Thursday.

The Yugoslav leader's official and friendly three-day visit will start March 17.

Farmers Welcome Shelving Of Cattle Tax

KABUL, Feb. 26.—The people in different parts of the country on Thursday expressed their appreciation of the government's postponement of the collection of livestock tax, and its decision to propose elimination of the tax to the parliament.

In Ghazni, a large number of livestock breeders and nomads from different parts of the province gathered in the Government Park and asked Governor Mohammad Sharif to convey their thanks to His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on the decision.

They said this was another instance of the government's attempt to improve the life of the farmers and livestock breeders in the country and we feel deeply touched by this move.

They also expressed their readiness to accept any measures adopted to make up the losses to the state in revenues from elimination of the tax.

In Charikar, capital of Parwan province, the people gathered in the yard of Noman High School and expressed their sincere appreciation of the move made by government in postponing collection of livestock tax until the parliament decides whether it should be eliminated.

Deputy Ali Ahmad Bayani, Mir Rahmatullah, and Ghulam Sa-

Soviet, UK Leaders Express Desire To Reduce Tension, Avert Threat Of Nuclear War

MOSCOW, February 26, (Tass).—

THE Soviet and the British governments "agreed that the discussions and personal meetings which had taken place during Wilson's visit to Moscow had been useful and constructive," says the Soviet-British communique. The British Premier was here on an official visit from Feb. 22 to 24.

Both governments recognised "the urgency of making arrangements to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons." The sides consider that the early conclusion of an agreement on this question "would correspond with the interests of all peoples."

The sides, the communique says, "set out with great frankness their respective points of view on the situation in Vietnam," "discussed the problems of European security and of a German peace settlement."

The communique notes that the Tashkent Declaration was an important step and points out that its carrying into effect "created real conditions for the preservation and consolidation of peace in the subcontinent."

The sides also discussed "other measures to reduce international tension and to promote general and complete disarmament." They emphasised the special importance of extending the 1963 Test Ban Treaty to include underground tests.

The normalisation of the situation in Europe, the communique says, "would be served by the creation of an atmosphere of con-

fidence and of reduced tension and by the encouragement of efforts leading to the establishment of comprehensive cooperation between all the countries of eastern Europe."
(Contd. on page 6)

North Vietnamese Official In Moscow Criticises Britain

HONG KONG, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry said Friday its Charge d'Affaires in Moscow severely criticised the British government when he met Disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont on Wednesday.

Britain had failed to fulfil its task as one of the two co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China and instead had supported the U.S. policy of aggression in Vietnam, the Hanoi representative told the British Minister.

The British government's views as expounded by Lord Chalfont were in the main line with those of the U.S. government, the foreign Ministry statement said, according to the Vietnam News Agency and western Europe.

livestock tax was announced to the people by Kandahar governor Dr. Mohammad Anas.

Representatives of farmers and livestock breeders expressed deep appreciation for the move and asked the governor to convey their thanks to the government.

In Kandahar the decision on the postponement of the collection of

Syria Quiet, New Military Regime Bolsters Its Position

BEIRUT, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—

SYRIA remained isolated from the outside world Friday but the country appeared quiet as the new military regime apparently carried out steps to bolster its position.

However, BBC reported this morning that the new Syrian leaders have not yet received the allegiance of the army stationed in the southern part of the country.

Damascus Radio said Thursday night that the "provisional national leadership" of the Baath Party now in control had decided to set up a party liaison office. This office would "immediately begin contacts with party branches and organisations in the Arab homeland", to explain the reasons behind "recent measures in the party and revolution".

According to travellers' reports here, negotiations continued Thursday between the new leaders in Damascus and comman-

ders of the Aleppo and Der Al-Zor garrisons, said to be still hesitant about backing the coup. The outcome of the talks were not known.

There was still no word from Damascus Radio on exactly what took place in the Syrian capital at dawn Wednesday when extremely left-wing army officers toppled the government and arrested leaders of the international socialist Baath party.

Baghdad radio reports that 400 people had been killed when the coup was staged. It has so far failed to draw any comment from Damascus radio, which since Wednesday has been broadcasting communiques issued by the new regime and playing martial music and national songs.

Reasons behind the coup were still not clear but observers in Beirut think one of the causes was opposition to an apparent desire by deposed President Amin Al Hafez and premier Saleh Eddin Al-Bitar for a rapprochement with President Nasser.

Baghdad radio, quoting the Iraqi news agency, said two sons of President Hafez had been killed in a tank attack on his residence on Wednesday morning. But, it added, General Hafez himself had escaped to an unknown place.

On the day of the coup Damascus radio reported that President Hafez and premier Bitar were among those leaders arrested.

Nkrumah Declares Himself Constitutional, Head, Says He Would Return To Ghana Soon

PEKING, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Kwame Nkrumah the ousted president of Ghana declared Friday that he was still the constitutional head of his country and that he would return to Ghana soon. He added: "I know that the Ghanaian people are always loyal to me".

In a statement read for him by his Foreign Minister, Alex Quison-Sackey, at a crowded press conference, he said: "I am the constitutional head of the republic of Ghana and the supreme commander of the armed forces".

He ordered soldiers and officers involved in the coup to return to their barracks.

"All I expect of everyone at this hour of trial is to remain calm but firm in determination and resistance", he said in his first public statement on Thursday's coup.

A report from Lagos said army leaders tightened their grip on Ghana Friday after ousting president Nkrumah during his absence abroad.

Reports from Accra said most of the 56-year-old president's ministers

had been arrested—some of them wounded by gunfire.

Top army officers, backed by the police, staged the coup while Dr. Nkrumah was flying to Peking and Hanoi on a Vietnam peace bid.

The plotters set up a seven-man national liberation committee headed by Major-General J. A. Ankrah.

The general—retired last year by Nkrumah from his post as deputy chief of defence staff—was also appointed armed forces commander.

The new regime suspended parlia-
(Contd. on page 4)

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Formation Of Two New Departments

The formation of two administrative units to look after the procurement of food and state property is a welcome move. The departments, to be established shortly, will be headed by two advisor ministers and will try to provide better services to the public. They are being established in accordance with the Law on Basic Administration under which the Prime Minister can appoint up to four advisors.

The formation of these two departments is in line with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's policy statement made before the Wolesi Jirgah on November 2 last year. The policy statement on this subject says: "efforts will be made to prevent hoarding and overcharging for consumer goods through effective and practical means as far as possible". In another part the statement says: "the administrative system should be reformed to make it simpler and more effective by eliminating unnecessary red tape".

The departments will relieve the Ministry of Finance of two responsibilities which are not part of its routine work. With the rapid growth of population and urgent need to meet the rising demand for foodstuffs the existence of a separate department for food becomes necessary. The Finance Ministry was burdened with too many extra jobs, which, sometimes, admittedly resulted in general inefficiency and overlooking of financial problems.

We propose that the Department of Food Procurement look into the matter of formation of cooperatives. Branches should be set up all over the country to procure food, construct silos and fight smuggling and hoarding.

In order to improve the farmers' standard of living the Department should work in close cooperation with the agricultural bank.

The Department of State Property should prepare a complete list of state lands so that there is less chance of confusion over ownership.

We are sure that both these departments will play an effective role in serving the welfare of the people.

Soviets Urge Ban On Use Of Nuclear Weapons, End Of Bases On Foreign Soil

Following is the text of the message from Alexei Kosygin, Prime Minister of the USSR to the Disarmament Conference meeting in Geneva. On behalf of the Soviet Government I convey greetings and wishes of success to the 18-Nations Disarmament Committee in connection with the resumption of its work.

More than 40 years ago the Soviet Union set an urgent international task of general disarmament for ensuring peace and friendship among nations. The Soviet Government submitted for the Committee's consideration a concrete programme for general and complete disarmament which envisages complete liquidation of armed forces and armaments.

The USSR was the initiator of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of a resolution on an economic programme of disarmament which would make it possible to raise the welfare of all peoples of the world in a historically short space of time and enable the peoples and countries which are backward through the fault of colonialism to eliminate their economic backwardness and reach the level of contemporary civilisation. This broad programme for disarmament remains our programme now, too, and we are sure that in the struggle against the forces of militarism and aggression it will become the banner of an increasing number of people to whom peace and progress are really dear.

Unfortunately, during its existence the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee has failed to achieve any serious results. The powers, belonging to the NATO military-political bloc, participating in the work of the Committee, did not enable the Committee to advance. However, this must not deprive the states, which really strive for disarmament, of determination to attain this target, to continue their struggle both for general and complete disarmament and for the implementation of partial measures which would pave the way to disarmament.

The Soviet Government would like once again to draw the attention of the Committee members to the serious trials now confronting

the world. For a long time the flames of war have been raging in Vietnam whose freedom-loving people fell victim to imperialist intervention which also threatens neighbouring countries. Aggression in Vietnam is aggression against all countries and peoples who are upholding their freedom, independence, their sovereign right to build life according to their own desire, without any outside interference whatever.

The ideas of peace and disarmament are incompatible with the policy of armed intervention in the affairs of other countries and peoples. Militarism converts to the purposes of annihilation everything that could promote mankind's progress, destroys the fruits of labour of millions of people.

The Soviet Union, consistently pursuing a policy aimed at the consolidation of peace and the attainment of disarmament, this time, too, came to the 18-Nation Committee with a concrete programme of measures leading to the liberation of the present and future generations from the burden of armaments.

The task of implementing a complex of measures, connected with nuclear disarmament, is now in the foreground of the proceedings of the 18-Nation Committee.

The Soviet Government insists on the necessity of the immediate conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. If a limit is not set to the spread of nuclear weapons in the world, the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war will increase many times over. Meanwhile, plans for such proliferation exist, though they are camouflaged with phrases about love of peace.

These plans envisage admission to nuclear bombs of the militarists and revanchists of the Federal Republic of Germany who openly regard as the main purpose of their policy revision of the existing European frontiers and the seizure of alien territories. The peoples, above all the peoples of Europe, know far too well the adventurist nature of German militarism to reconcile themselves to such dangerous plans.

The draft treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

submitted to the Committee by the Soviet Union, is permeated by a single desire: to close all loopholes to the further spread of nuclear weapons.

It fully accords with the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and expressing the will of the peoples. With the purpose of facilitating and understanding on the conclusion of a treaty, the Soviet Government expresses its readiness to include into the draft treaty an article on prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states—parties to the treaty, which have no nuclear weapons on their territory.

The Soviet Government fully supports the proposal of the Polish People's Republic on setting up a denuclearised zone in Central Europe and on freezing nuclear armaments in that region, just as the proposals for the creation of denuclearised zones in other regions of the world. It is ready to undertake to respect this status of denuclearised zones, which will be set up, if the other nuclear powers assume the same commitments.

It will be soon three years since the day of the conclusion of the International Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater. The Soviet Government declares its readiness to reach an immediate agreement on banning as well underground nuclear tests on the basis of using national detection means for control over this ban.

It is high time to outlaw the use of nuclear weapons, too. The United Nations General Assembly adopted such a decision already several years ago by denouncing the use of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity and calling for conclusion of a special convention. The Soviet Union is prepared to assume a commitment right away not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, provided other nuclear powers do the same.

The present situation in world also urges a solution of the problem of liquidation of foreign war bases and evacuation of foreign troops from alien territories. Current developments in the world convin-

(Contd. on page 5)

U.S. Stresses Need Of "N" Non-Proliferation

Following is the testimony given U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk for a Senate committee on Wednesday.

The further spread of nuclear weapons increases the danger of nuclear war and diminishes the security of all nations, including the United States. This is true for a variety of reasons, and can be useful to spell out some of the reasons that have led the executive branch to make non-proliferation a major objective of our foreign policy.

Nuclear proliferation could add a new and dangerous dimension to historical ethnic and territorial disputes existing between nations. A decision by one party to acquire nuclear weapons could generate pressures on others to "go nuclear" or to destroy the nuclear facilities of the acquiring state before the programme reaches completion.

Nuclear weapons in the hands of more countries could have consequences for world security. Every additional country having nuclear weapons; no matter how responsibly governed, is an additional centre of independent decision-making on the use of nuclear weapons. International relations are therefore made more complex and more dangerous.

Efforts of the present nuclear powers to negotiate mutually advantageous nuclear arms control agreements will be more complex and hence more difficult as the number of such powers increases.

And, of course, the overall chance of accident or unauthorised use would increase as more nations acquired nuclear weapons.

Our efforts to maintain friendly relations with as many countries as possible would become more difficult by virtue of nuclear weapons spread. If one of two parties to a continuing dispute should decide to produce a nuclear arsenal, the United States might have to decide

whether to assist the other party, either through direct military assistance or security assurances; whether to continue economic assistance from the acquiring country or to attempt to disengage completely from the area. The impact of any of these decisions would be far-reaching and complex.

In a variety of ways we use our diplomacy to forestall the spread of nuclear weapons, not only by exerting our influence directly to discontinue the spread, but also by assisting in resolution of disputes which could bring pressures for developing nuclear weapons.

No one in NATO has been talking about any arrangement which would involve the proliferation of nuclear weapons. No NATO nuclear sharing proposal would increase the number of independent nuclear weapons entities.

Certainly the Soviet Union has made charges to the contrary.

They object to the very existence of NATO. They object to any arrangements which tie the United States and Western Powers more closely together for defence purposes. They object to the Federal Republic of Germany participating in the alliance on a basis of equality and partnership with other European members of the Western community. Their main propaganda drive has been directed against the Federal Republic in an effort to divide and weaken the NATO alliance. And their action in targeting hundreds of Soviet missiles on Western Europe is what created a nuclear problem in the alliance in the first place. The West German government also is clearly on record as being opposed to acquiring a national nuclear weapons capability.

This development on the Soviet side led our allies in Europe to be concerned about more adequate participation in nuclear matters. Living under the shadow of Soviet missiles,

they desire to have a responsible part in the discussions and arrangements respecting their own defense. This fact was recognised in the joint communique by President Johnson and Chancellor Erhard last December. They specifically upheld the principle of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons into national control.

President Johnson further clarified our position on this subject in his message to the eighteen nation disarmament committee when it convened in Geneva last Jan. 27. In outlining this country's 7-point programme "First, let us seek a non-proliferation treaty which, in the words of the United Nations General Assembly, is void of any loopholes which might permit nuclear and non-nuclear powers to proliferate, directly or indirectly, nuclear weapons in any form. We are prepared to sign such a treaty, making it applicable to nuclear and non-nuclear countries alike. We are prepared to work with other countries to assure that no non-nuclear country acquires nuclear weapons, gains national control over nuclear weapons, or receives assistance in manufacturing or testing nuclear weapons. We are prepared to agree that these things should not be done directly or indirectly, through third countries or groups of countries, or through units of the armed forces or military personnel under any military alliance.

This being the case, if the Soviet Union is really interested in preventing nuclear spread—and not just in political objectives they appear to be pursuing under the guise of non-proliferation—it ought to be possible to move promptly toward agreement.

But we should not and we cannot be placed in a position of surrendering legitimate NATO interests which are wholly consistent with the objectives of non-proliferation.

PRESS At a Glance

During the last few years the people of Afghanistan have faced a lack of food. Despite the government's constant efforts to import wheat and to expand the work of the grain procurement department, the people's requirements have not been met, said Wednesday's *Islah* in its editorial commenting on the formation of two new administrative units.

While welcoming the establishment of the new units which are aimed at improving the food supply in the country and better supervising government property, the paper suggested that it was also time to consider the important role of transportation in developing the national economy.

After giving a brief account of the difficulties of transporting goods rapidly from one part of the country to another, the paper proposed that the unification of ground and air transport, which is now divided into several departments, should be studied. Perhaps a single unit should be formed to deal with transportation and communication.

Thursday's *Islah* discussed the question of taxing cattle. Taxing cattle has long been a good source of revenue for the government, but the methods by which the cattle taxes were collected by government officials resulted in justified complaints from cattle owners and breeders, said the paper.

The government's decision to lift cattle taxes after submitting the subject to the two houses of parliament and carefully studying the matter, is a constructive step, asserted the editorial. We are sure that while studying the possibilities of abolishing the cattle tax the government also investigate new sources of revenue.

Today great efforts are being made to streamline accounting systems in order to save time and make businesses more efficient, said Wednesday's *Islah* in its editorial on standardising measurements.

In our country, said the paper, two different systems of measurements are in use in business. One is the metric system which is almost a worldwide system and is in conformity to which the Afghan conforms. But system of weight does not follow the metric pattern.

Since most of the countries throughout the world already follow, or plan to change, to the metric system, it is wise for the Ministry of Commerce to popularise this system here, concluded the editorial.

In the same issue of *Islah* a letter to the editor said that the passenger buses running between Herat and Kandahar do not follow regular schedules and are also extremely uncomfortable.

The writer, Abdullah Bahes, said that the owners and drivers of these buses are indifferent and do not care about the convenience and comforts of their passengers. The frequent use of intoxicants by drivers has resulted in grave traffic accidents. The buses seldom carry spare parts so repairs take hours. In private buses, said the writer, a seat for four persons is usually occupied by six.

The writer urged the authorities concerned to see that the individual buses strictly observe the traffic rules and provide proper service to passengers.

In Thursday's *Islah*, a letter to the editor said that the black market in sale of cinema tickets should be stopped. When a good movie is being shown, particularly on the weekend, the rush of people is exploited by ticket sellers. The writer Mohandes said ticket sellers misuse the situation and sell their tickets through agents on the black market at considerably higher prices.

The writer, after telling of his own experience in the black market for cinema tickets, urged the authorities concerned to prevent such illegal acts and provide better facilities for movie spectators.

Adopting Mixed Guided Economic Policy

Another topic worth discussion is whether we have applied the system of guided economy with due consideration to the special conditions here. In other words, we assert that we are following a system of guided economy, but have we or have we not paid any attention to whether the way, the economy is being guided is conformity with the requirements of the development of our nation.

I have no doubt that a guided economy in comparison to other economic systems is more favourable for us. But adopting a system of guided economy does not mean following a set of hard and fast rules. Due to different social, administrative, political and geographic characteristics, the way in which the economy is guided must be determined by each nation. I have my doubts that the system has been changed to fit the condition enough here.

Trends in development of Afghan industry and commerce show that this guidance has not contributed to bringing about a vigorous economy.

The main reason for this is improper application of economic principles.

We say that we encourage local and foreign investors by easing tariff and customs duties, facilitating obtaining foreign currencies and amending other regulations but in practice, these added privileges are granted by the bureaucracy, in a manner which discourages businessmen.

For instance, an investor who wants to start a new industry has to go through much red tape in order to attain the privileges

granted to him by the law. A new industry needs protection until it matures and is in a position to compete with foreign products. But our foreign trade is not conducted in a manner which ensures protection to infant home industries.

In transferring local investments from unproductive sectors to productive sectors the steps, which the economic situation of the country requires, are not taken either. Large savings are spent on purchasing land and construction of luxurious buildings and imports of commodities of secondary importance.

On foreign trade I should like to note that adherence to liberal principles, considering the state of our economy, will bring adverse results because in many cases a liberal foreign trade policy nullifies attempts to encourage local industries. It is possible that more goods are now provided to consumers by our liberal foreign trade policy but in the long run we shall only end up in requiring more foreign assistance. In my opinion tighter controls

should be applied on our foreign trade.

These are a few examples of the subjects which can be discussed at the economic conference.

How to apply the guided economy system, and how to adapt our administrative procedures to application of this system requires immediate attention. This will bring about more favourable conditions for better utilisation of economic and human resources. As it has in many other countries, the private sector including local and foreign investors can contribute much to the development of the economy. If this proves untrue here the only way to achieve development will be by increased participation of the state in the economic enterprise.

It should also be added a more speedy economic development here requires the adoption of a series of reforms in regards to taxes and land. This is also one of the topics which can be discussed in the conference. A superficial glance at distribution of revenues and levying of taxes shows that these inefficient systems hinder economic progress.

Johnson Says U.S. Won't Engage In Mindless Escalation

NEW YORK, February 25 (DPA).

PRESIDENT Lyndon Johnson Thursday told the American people that the United States will not engage in a "mindless escalation" of the war in Vietnam but will continue to prevent the success of what he termed communist aggression.

Johnson stressed that the United States must continue to use force to turn back what he called the communist threat to Southeast Asia.

This, however, was "prudent firmness under careful control." He assured the American people that the United States will do nothing which might spread the war to other parts of Southeast Asia.

"Some ask about the risk of a wider war, perhaps against the vast land armies of China. The answer is 'no, never by any acts of ours.'"

"We have threatened no one—and we will not. Our purpose is solely to defend against aggression."

The U.S. President repeated again and again that he will continue his efforts to reach a peace-

ful settlement of the Vietnam war. However, he said, he was unable to tell the American people how long they must be prepared to bear the burden of the war.

"If the aggressors persist in Vietnam, the struggle may be long. There is no computer that can tell the hour and day of peace, but we do know that it will come only to the steadfast—never to the weak in heart."

Replying to criticism that the United States was carrying "all the burden" in Vietnam, Johnson said that five of America's seven allies in the southeast Asia treaty organisation (SEATO) were giving "vital support to the cause of freedom in Vietnam."

Commenting on the controversy over whether the Viet Cong should be represented in the Salina (Cont. on page 4)

Japan, India To Review World Situation Yearly

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (DPA).—Japan and India have agreed to hold a working-level joint consultative meeting once a year in Tokyo and New Delhi alternatively to review the international situation and other subjects of mutual concern, the Japanese Foreign Ministry announced here this week.

The first of such a conference is scheduled to be held in New Delhi March 3 and 4 with Japanese Deputy Vice-Foreign Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba and C. S. Jha, Foreign Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, India, representing their respective countries, the announcement added.

According to informed sources here, world-wide disarmament in particular, the prevention of further nuclear proliferation, is expected to top the agenda for the forthcoming consultations in the Indian capital.

The Japanese government has recently disclosed its intention to rally the opinions on this question of India and Canada and other non-nuclear nations who are potentially capable of producing nuclear weapons on their own.

Polish Government Asks Albanian Envoy To Leave

WARSAW, Feb. 26 (DPA).—The Polish government Wednesday declared the Ambassador of Albania, Koco Prifti, persona non grata and asked him to leave the country.

The official Polish Pap News Agency said that "slandering and anti-state publications and materials" were circulated and through investigations proved that these publications were printed in Albania. In addition it was established, Pap said, that the Albanian embassy issued an Albanian diplomatic passport in the name of an Albanian citizen to a Polish citizen who was about to leave Poland illegally.

SYDNEY, Feb. 26 (Reuter).—A Pakistani delegation has arrived in Sydney to try and persuade the Australian wool industry not to use synthetic wool packs in place of jute.

Pakistan is seriously concerned about the threat to its jute industry.

AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY



QUESTION: What do well dressed people wear?

ANSWER: WOOL

QUESTION: What is warm in winter?

ANSWER: WOOL

QUESTION: What keeps your skin cool in summer?

ANSWER: WOOL

QUESTION: Where can you buy the best in wool?

ANSWER: AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY

QUESTION: Where is Afghan Wool Industry located?

ANSWER: CHARAI-SEDARAT (near American Embassy)

QUESTION: Only one location?

ANSWER: No, also next to PAMIR CINEMA



Lessons Learned In Ten Years Of Planning

BY A.G. MALIKZADA

Afghanistan shares the problems of other developing countries in the sense that it has to eradicate unemployment in rural and urban areas by the expansion of productive employment opportunities. On the other hand, it has to take timely and purposeful action to meet the shortage of professional and technical, administrative and skilled manpower if the process of development is not to slow down.

Attempts are being made by the government to expand the facilities for training and education of manpower in order to reduce the gap between the demand and supply of all types of personnel.

A new university has been established, new schools have been created in various parts of the country, technical and vocational institutions have been set up, accelerated training programmes and training centres have been introduced with considerable success in all the major projects. Important industries in the coun-

try have agreed to provide and train manpower both in quantity and quality.

Governmental authority is starting to be exercised over the waste involved in the execution of some of the major projects because of the low productivity of the local workers. Schemes for improving the productivity and setting up work norms according to European standards are already under consideration. These schemes could cause a reduction of about 30 per cent in manpower requirements.

Changes in methods of production resulting from the use of modern equipment and techniques are already taking place. As more and more power is made available in the towns, technological changes are likely to occur more quickly. Modern factories in some parts of the country, are being set up which will greatly affect productivity, prices, and employment patterns in industry.

The winds of political, social and economic change are

blowing hard all over the country, and the spirit of doing things in the more revolutionary way in the interest of people, disregarding one's own interests to bring about a better life for the people of Afghanistan is taking root, blossoming and bearing fruit in different branches of economy.

The preparation and execution of the first five-year plan was a new venture and a severe test of the ability and determination of the government and our people to work together in a concrete effort to improve economic and social conditions while establishing the ground work for better future life.

In the past ten years, the correct road and clear cut measures for carrying out economic plans in conformity with the objectives set down for the specific conditions of Afghanistan have been found. We have learned how to implement, in a more comprehensive way, the general line for building our economy.

With the implementation of the two five-year plans, we had great success in developing our national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. Our experiences in the planning methodology become richer and it is certain if the future plans are honestly and successfully carried out, the day is not very far off when Afghanistan will again take its proper place in the community of advanced nations.

The people of Afghanistan, like those of other developing countries, are fully aware of the revolutionary changes that are taking place all over the world. They will no longer accept the old, traditional pattern of life and cannot wait for gradual changes which might occur in the next 20 or 25 years. They want change, rapid change and satisfactory living conditions. These are facts that must be realised, particularly, when we are embarking on the third five-year plan.

BONN, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—West German and Israeli delegations Wednesday began negotiating Bonn's first official economic aid to Israel, marking a new era in relations between the two countries.

The talks here are expected to last three weeks and then be resumed later.

West German economic aid may now replace payments and deliveries, to Israel by the Bonn government, in restitution for Nazi persecution of the Jews.

The payments will end March 31.

LOST DOG

Please help us find "TINA", black and tan female German Shepherd. Strayed from Shari-Nau home. If you have information please contact S. J. Fine, American Embassy. Reward for return of dog.

(Contd. on page 5)

NOTICE

Haineman Company's agents have offered to supply the Kabul University 633 items of commodities needed for central heating, a water system, and other building requirements, for Af. 1,300,000.

Local and foreign companies which wish to make lower bids should contact Kabul University within five days after this advertisement is published.

List of the items needed can be inspected in the General Services Department of the University.

TOATHENS PRAGUE WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A.

CSA THURSDAY ATHENS

IF IN DOUBT

CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES

HOTEL SPINAR 1112122

Little Public Reaction To Obote's Uganda Take-Over

KAMPALA, Uganda, February 26, (AP).—

UGANDAN Prime Minister Milton Obote's political foes have remained publicly silent over his personal assumption of all government powers and there was little apparent public reaction.

Kampala's Attorney John Kuzora reported he had been briefed to represent five ministers at a cabinet meeting Tuesday and intended filling a writ day and intended filing a writ of habeas corpus in a bid to secure their release.

Kuzora said the ministers were rested at a cabinet meeting Tuesday held at Gulu in northern Uganda near the Sudan border. He claimed some were roughed up when they were arrested.

Obote announced Tuesday the ministers were being detained pending an investigation into their activities.

In Buganda, the most populous of Uganda's five kingdoms and regions, the cabinet met to discuss the constitutional aspects of Obote's surprise move.

Buganda's King Mutesa II is Uganda's President and Buganda's ruling Kabak Yekka party is Obote's principal opposition in parliament.

The future of parliament re-

mained in question to which Obote is giving no immediate answer. It is not in session at the moment and no date has been set for its meeting.

Obote announced Tuesday he would govern with the help of a Council of Advisers yet to be named.

In the capital here, unarmed guard at the radio station was the only visible sign of the political upheaval. Commercial activity went on as usual.

Johnson

(Contd. from page 3)

gon government Johnson said: "Washington will not impose upon the people of South Vietnam a government not of their choice. They must choose the men to rule over them."

However, "the United States would honour the results of free elections, whether the communists win or not. We stand for self-determination," he said.

Designers Plan Inflatable Furnishings For New Homes

To some advanced modern designers, most homes in the United States are centuries behind the times. The architecture of today's house itself, the furnishings, the decorations, according to these forward-looking artists, are "strait-jackets of tradition, compounded of three thousand years old."

A recent exhibit in New York City displayed, in model form, some of the revolutionary changes these designers have conceived of for the American home of the future.

A group of eight designers in the National Decoration and Design Society have created an unusual exhibit of models of homes, rooms, and furnishings of the future which they called "Projections." New materials, and unconventional uses of existing materials, plus new design concepts were carried out in miniature to show some of the fresh possibilities.

Since Americans are noted for their mobility many of the models were designed for easy moving. Cabinets which housewives use to store and display saucers and plates and glass were designed to hold contents so firmly that the cabinets themselves can serve as shipping crates. Inflatable sofas, tables and chairs were shown

that provide an easy solution to transportation and storage problems; simple yet the air out in shipping or storage; pump up for use later, much as a life raft is inflated. Other furniture was designed to fold up as suitcases.

In the design of the homes themselves, extremely lightweight materials were used. So light was one type of completed house that it may be possible for a helicopter to move the house to the building site.

Another factor of American life is the demand for economy in building new homes. A number of exciting solutions were devised to offer beautiful homes, relatively inexpensively. Using fiberglass with a permanent outdoor finish, a new type of prefabricated house was designed; entire houses could be glued together at the factory, eliminating all carpentry at the location of the house. This type of structure would require absolutely no maintenance and would resist earthquakes, floods, etc.

Still another design solution was a "spray foam" home, based on the same principle as the aerosol or spray cans which are used today for many purposes around the world. Synthetic foams (that can be sprayed in the same way as shaving cream, for example) were made out of quick-setting materials. In a matter of minutes, the foam solidifies, into furniture or walls, for example, like a genie in a can.

Houses of various forms were shown which could blend into any environment. The emphasis in these homes—made of plastic, laminates and the like—lay in freeing the designer from dependence on electrical

Whales Rapidly Becoming Extinct

Are whales becoming extinct? Thirty years ago there were some 400,000 blue and fin whales in the southern seas; today there are barely 35,000.

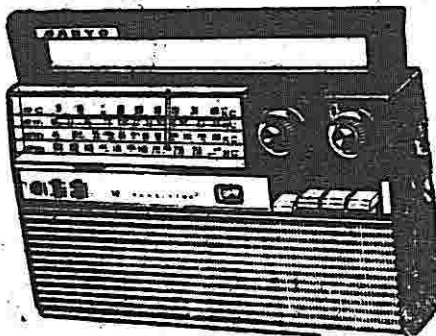
The problem is similar the world over: predatory man is threatening whole species with extinction—and in some cases has already succeeded. In Mexico there are no more sea otters and in Africa the quagga and Atlas bear as well as the Cape and Barbary lion are nowhere to be found. Only a few grizzly bears remain in one of the more remote areas of Mexico, the tapir is extremely rare, and only two kinds of monkeys have survived—the least edible.

A great drought throughout Africa recently brought poachers into the game preserves in large numbers. Despite heavy penalties—stiff fines and prison terms—many of the rarer animals were slaughtered on a big-business basis, the hides being smuggled out by combines of foreign interests.

To lay plans for checking these depredations, a meeting was called in London recently by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, together with the World Wildlife Fund, the Fauna Preservation Society and the International Council for Bird Preservation. It was decided to try for an intergovernmental conference to be held in 1967.

A plan has already been formulated presupposes action on the governmental level. John Gulland, a British fisheries scientist, proposes that the United Nations take formal control of the remaining stocks of whales, under a treaty, and regulate the harvesting so as to restore their numbers.

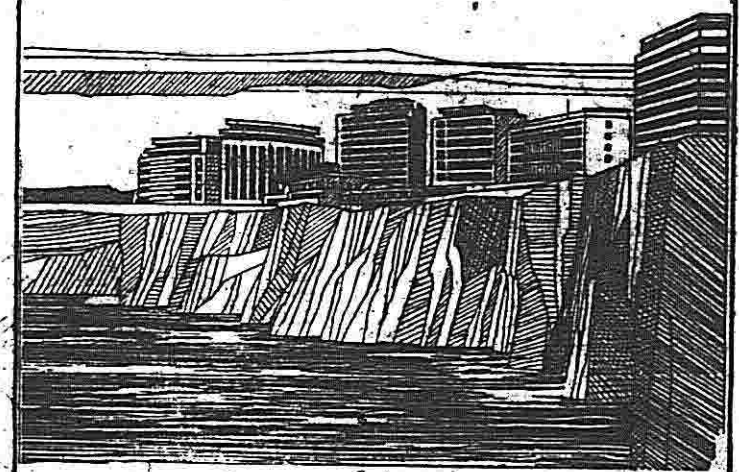
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Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

Western Music Foreign Services,

Jrdn Programme:
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62,
on 62 m band
English Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs
Russian Programme:
on 62 m band.
Foreign language programmes
include local and international
news, commentary, talks on Af-
ghanistan.

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0945
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-050
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1510
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1300

IRAN AIR

Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1010

C S A

Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1040

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1600
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0830

P I A

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1045
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1120

T M A

Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-0930

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

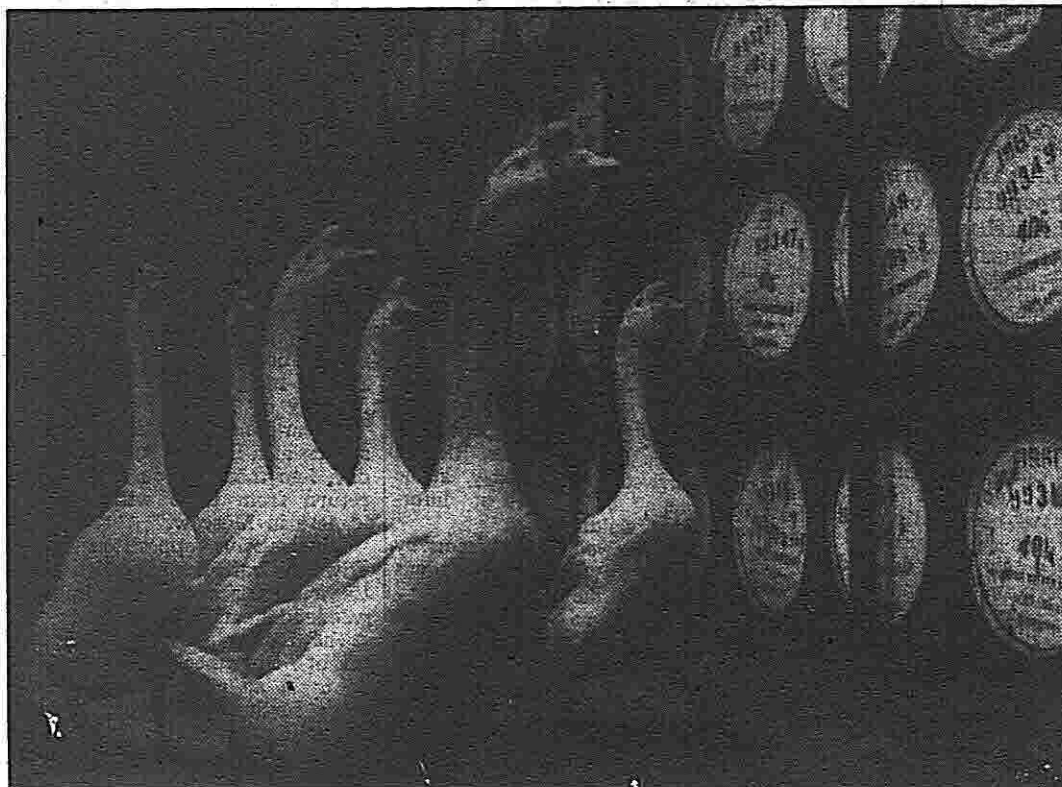
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Damascus-
Beirut
Departure-1030

T M A

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-0800

Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-210122
Police	20507-21122
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24585
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731-24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
New Clinic	24272
Afghan National Bank	21771



Scotch whisky which will feature in Hong Kong's "British Week", and which will have been maturing for between five and twelve years, will have been guarded for most of its life by white geese such as these—seen "parading" past oak casks of maturing whisky at the distillery of George Ballantine & Son Limited, at Dumbarton in Scotland.

With 138 years of experience behind them, Ballantine produce nearly six million imperial gallons of whisky annually, and they have a permanent store of over 30 million gallons of maturing spirit, worth many millions of pounds—the largest single collection of whisky in Britain. The security of this immensely valuable site is in

the hands of only two men, helped by 80 white geese (known locally as the "Scotch Watch") and, since the geese have been used, there has not been a single attempted burglary. Geese are the most efficient form of "early warning" burglar alarm known to man, and one used by the Romans when they came to Britain nearly 2,000 years ago.

Kabul Police Records Show Robberies Most Frequent During Summer Months

Police records show that thefts are most frequent during the summer months in Kabul.

Mohammad Aziz Osman Zai, a police department official, attributes this increase to the larger flow of visitors from the provinces and the nomads who settle temporarily on the outskirts of Kabul during June, July, and August. In order to cut down the likelihood of robberies the department always takes precautionary measures such as stationing more policemen in Shari Nau, Karti Parwan, Sha Shaeed, and Mirwais Maidan.

Robberies are the most frequent crime committed in Kabul and although many obstacles impede investigation of these thefts, the police department makes every effort to solve them rapidly and fairly, said Osman Zai.

Kabul police charts for the last four years show that there are three main kinds of thefts: breaking into houses and apartments, robbing markets and shops, and pickpocketing.

In 1340 (1960-1961) house breakings totalled 69 during the first three months, 29 the second three months, the third three months, and 15 in the last quarter of the year.

Thefts from markets totalled 72 in the first period, 25, 33, and 13 in the other three quarters.

The Department recorded 126 incidents of pickpocketing in the first three months of 1340, 32 in the second, 25 in the third, and six in the fourth.

1341 (1961-1962)
House breakings in 1341 were cut to 86 for the whole year in comparison to 137 the year before. Thefts came down from 143 to 114 in shops pickpocketing cases also came down from 189 in 1341 to 138. The charts show that cases in all areas were considerably higher in the last six months of the year in comparison to the previous year, although the year's totals were less.

1342 (1962-1963)
House breakings were down to 107 in 1342 while shop thefts rose to 175 and pickpocketing cases increased to 159. 120 of the thefts in markets were recorded in the first half of the year.

1343 (1963-1964)
Thefts from homes were 106 in 1343, almost exactly the same as the previous year. Shop thefts, however, were down to 95, the lowest in the four years. Pickpocketing cases were down to

124 for the year.

1344 (1965-1966)
Thefts were rising again according to figures for the first nine months of 1344. House breakings were only 62 for the first three quarters but market robberies were 106 already over the 1964 mark, and pickpocketing cases

had reached 144, 20 cases over the figure for all of 1343.

No exact statistics were available on the exact number of these cases which had been solved but the great majority had been taken to court, Osman Zai reported.

KOSYGIN'S MESSAGE

(Contd. from page 2)

ingly show that foreign war bases and troops on alien territories constitute a serious threat to universal peace. These bases at which, as a rule, nuclear weapons* are deployed, greatly increase the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war.

The setting up of these bases and the presence of foreign troops on alien soil are inseparably linked with preparations and implementation of war gambles, suppression of the national-liberation movement, attempts to strangle the freedom and independence of peoples. The Soviet government believes that the 18-Nation Committee must examine the question of complete liquidation of foreign war bases and evacuation of troops from alien territories to safeguard peace from these hotbeds of war, colonialism and aggression.

In order to practically do away with the danger of nuclear war and nuclear arms race, the Soviet Government offers the nuclear powers to consider the question of immediate realisation of the programme dealing with nuclear disarmament. Such disarmament must envisage destruction, under appropriate international control, of all stock-piles of nuclear weapons accumulated by states, the outlawing of its production, complete destruction of all means of delivery of nuclear weapons and prohibition of their manufacture, liquidation of military bases on foreign territories. Only this measure, and not elimination of only several atomic and hydrogen bombs from the enormous stock-piles accumulated by states, can rid peoples of the threat of the nuclear war.

We must keep in mind that in the case of some governments their highfaluting pronouncements about disarmament badly accord or do not accord at all with the political course they follow in practice.

These governments speak of disarmament and at the same time are increasing military budgets, fanning war psychosis, creating a situation of ever greater international tension in the world. The Soviet Govern-

ment believes that one of the important tasks of the Disarmament Committee should be the working out of effective measures which would lead to a reduction of military budgets of states and, combined with other similar measures, would promote normalisation of the relations between countries.

Submitting for the Committee's consideration constructive and also decidedly considered proposals, the Soviet Government takes as point of departure that they could furnish a foundation for further advance along the road of disarmament.

The Soviet Union, similar to other peace-loving countries, is fully determined to continue fighting against aggression, for consolidation of peace loving countries, is fully determined, national freedom and independence irrespective of their social systems. Proceeding from this premise, we shall take an active part in the work of the Disarmament Committee.

Our representatives have been instructed firmly to uphold and patiently to explain the position of the Soviet Union. At the same time they will be prepared to study without any prejudice and to take into consideration all proposals of any other delegation, provided these proposals are indeed directed towards progress in the cause of disarmament.

By common efforts peoples can and must achieve discontinuation of aggression, relaxation of international tension and settlement of disarmament questions.

Home Decorating

(Contd. from page 4)

Power for illumination, for example, might be supplied by batteries incorporated into the appliances themselves. And in order to fit the desire for individualism in decoration and environment, rather than rigid conformity, many devices were demonstrated which might permit freer personal expression. Spray-it-yourself fiber kits could give tomorrow's homemaker the ability to change and personalise interiors.

More Men Die From Lung Cancer Than Women

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—A survey of more than one million smokers has shown that considerably more men than women die from lung cancer and other diseases linked with smoking, the American Cancer Society reported Thursday.

It said the death rate from lung cancer is 9.2 times greater for cigarette smokers than for non-smokers.

In women aged 40 to 74 the death rate for smokers was 2.2 times higher than for those who never smoked regularly.

The society's report said this was the first time a large group of men and women had been studied for the effects of cigarette smoking. Previous surveys had dealt with men only.

The survey, conducted between 1959 and 1965, covered 440,558 men and about 550,000 women. Out of this number 43,221 died during the survey period.

Indian MP Says Nuclear Programme Necessary In India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—A member of the ruling Congress party Monday called for a "thermonuclear programme of appreciable strength" in India in view of the "nuclear threat from China".

Shivajirao Deshmukh, the Congress member of parliament from Maharashtra, said it was calculated that China would be capable of producing a megaton bomb and would have an inter-continental delivery system by 1970.

Speaking in a debate in the parliament he told the house India had been confident that if she decided to have a nuclear weapon she could have it in a year or two. But he said that this was before Dr. Homi Bhabha, the atomic scientist, was killed in an air crash last month.

Surgery Addict Has 15 Operations In Last 15 Years

LONDON, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—A man in perfect health has been admitted to between 300 and 500 hospitals and has had 15 abdominal operations over the 15 years, a psychiatrist reported Wednesday.

The man, a 29-year-old lorry driver, is one of six surgery addicts—who have cost Britain 100,000 sterling in unnecessary treatment, claimed Dr. John Barker, writing in the British Journal of Clinical Practices.

The doctor, a hospital consultant, has studied the six addicts—people who tell lies about their condition to keep going to hospital—since 1957.

Dr. Barker said hospitals should be given more up-to-date information on these addicts, whose condition was not mentioned in surgical reference books.

U.S. Makes 3rd Try To Launch Apollo Moonship

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—United States space officials will try on a third time today to launch its first unmanned Apollo moonship.

Blastoff, timed for between 1245 and 1615 (GMT), is making first step on the new American programme to put a man on the moon. It has been delayed twice by bad weather but the forecast for today is favourable.

Simple, inexpensive slides projected against walls could change the entire mood of an interior quickly and cheaply. A slide, projected on one wall, might simulate an exterior view or several changing views.

Nangarhar Project Council Approves Draft Regulations On Settling Irrigated Land

JALALABAD, February 26.—

THE draft regulations on settlement of population on the lands brought under irrigation by the Nangarhar Canal project, prepared by Nangarhar Development Authority, were approved Friday by the High Council of the Authority.

The Council met under the chairmanship of Eng. Mohammad

Akbar Raza, Agriculture Minister. The council also met Thursday to discuss proposals made by the Nangarhar Development Authority in regard to utilisation of land until it is distributed to the people.

The Council members late Thursday inspected the plots which have been cultivated and leveled this year and the areas which are now being leveled.

The permanent members of the Council, Ministers of Interior, Finance, Planning, and Governor of Nangarhar were present at both meetings of the council.

Last year 5500 hectares of land was levelled out of this 3000 hectares are now cultivated.

Nkrumah...

(Cont'd. from page 1)

ment and the constitution and disbanded Nkrumah's Convention People's Party and said its leaders would be arrested.

It also began releasing people jailed by Nkrumah for political offences—56 were freed in the first batch.

Reports reaching here late Thursday night said that the army was in virtually complete control of the Ghanaian capital of Accra.

According to the reports, the only remaining pocket of resistance in Accra was a group of diehards and civilian presidential guards holding out in flagstaff house, the president's residence.

A commentary on radio Ghana after the evening news bulletin accused President Nkrumah of using power capriciously and "treating Ghana as if it were his own property".

Crowds thronged streets in Accra Friday as police cars with screaming sirens and minibuses whisked ministers and senior party officials of deposed President Dr. Kwame Nkrumah to detention centres.

The newly-created national liberation council launched a nationwide manhunt for other Nkrumah officers and ministers including his Irish-born adviser, Geoffrey Bing, who has been investigating alleged cases of corruption for the last two years.

Ghana radio said singing, dancing and merrymaking took place throughout Ghana Thursday night as the news of Nkrumah's overthrow spread.

The capital was full of troops Friday, but life was slowly returning to normal.

The overthrow was symbolised Friday by market mummies (stall holders) balancing hunks of granite on statues of the over life-sized of Nkrumah which stood outside parliament building.

His downfall in stone came when a construction gang moved in with a crane and toppled the statue to the ground. It depicts president Nkrumah with arm upraised gazing out over the gulf of Guinea. Its granite pedestal was broken up with the statue and the pieces given to the crowds.

Ghana radio said another 450 political detainees were to be released Friday.

An AP despatch from Cairo said the Egyptian-born wife of Ghana's ousted President Kwame Nkrumah said Friday she is worried about her husband but confident he will "act in the right way in the present circumstances".

Mrs. Fathia Halem Nkrumah, 35, told the Associated Press she has cabled her husband in Peking advising him that she and their three children are safe in Cairo. The children, are Gamal, 9, Samia, 5 and John, 4.

They arrived in Cairo shortly before dawn Friday, aboard an Egyptian airliner from Accra. She described what she called Thursday's day of terror when the coup broke.

"My children were terrified", she said. "We spent almost the entire day in the presidential residence without food and without knowing whether we would be killed. It was a day of terror."

"I am worried about my husband", she said. "He is a strong man beloved in Ghana. I am sure he will act in the right way in the present circumstances."

Mrs. Nkrumah said she had not had any direct word from him. "I am hopeful conditions will return to normal in Accra and that my husband will be able to return", she said.

"The rebels in Ghana treated me as if I were some kind of enemy dangerous to them".

But she reported, she was not mistreated.

FARAH FARMERS TO FIGHT BEES

FARAH, Feb. 26.—A fifteen-member committee of farmers and orchard owners, was formed Thursday to conduct studies, in collaboration with provincial Department of Agriculture, on ways to fight bees.

Bees cause considerable damage to the crops and vineyards in this province. In summer, flocks of many thousands invade the grape vineyards, orchards, and fields.

It is estimated that more than a third of the harvest in Farah is destroyed by bees.

The committee was formed at a meeting presided over by governor Mohammad Nasir Keshawar.

The committee will prepare a report on bees—how and where they lay their eggs, and their patterns of the method of their growth and movement.

REACTIONS TO GHANA COUP

A Tass despatch from Conakry says President Sekou Toure in a telegram to Dr. Nkrumah has said that obviously the coup had been perpetrated by imperialism—this mortal enemy of freedom.

The telegram expresses Sekou Toure's conviction that Nkrumah will win in the end and says that the ousted President will be welcome in Guinea.

The Soviet reaction is that the coup in Ghana is the work of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

An AP despatch from Washington said the military junta that ousted President Kwame Nkrumah has approached the American ambassador to Accra on the question of recognition, the U.S. State Department announced Friday.

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey said in response to questions that there were "some preliminary discussions in Accra with our ambassador" on the question of recognition. Franklin Williams is the American envoy to Ghana.

But McCloskey said that it is "too early" to talk of recognition in the same way as it is "too early to say" whether the military coup can be regarded as successfully concluded.

McCloskey could not confirm a news despatch that said the liberation council has ordered Soviet and Chinese citizens to leave the country.

McCloskey was firm in rejecting an allegation in a Soviet newspaper which claimed to have detected American and British intelligence behind the coup.

"I can assure you that the U.S. government is not involved in any way, shape or form", the spokesman said. He added:

"All evidence we have indicates that it is a purely internal Ghanaian matter".

Katawaz Wolesswal Returns

Abdul Kadir Kazi, former wolesswal of Katawaz, returned after a year of studies in the United States in the field of local administration, Thursday.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Feb. 26.—A counterpart at the Institute of Education, Sayed Mustafa Amiri, left for New Zealand Thursday for further education in geography under a UNESCO scholarship.

KABUL, Feb. 26.—Abdul Khaliq Nasiri, a teacher at the commercial school, left Kabul Thursday for New Zealand under the Colombo Programme for studies in education.

KABUL, Feb. 26.—A correspondent of the London Times, Richard Harris arrived here Thursday at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

He was received at the airport by Director of the Cultural Relations Department in the Ministry.

During his one week stay here Harris will hold talks and visit some provinces.

KABUL, Feb. 26.—The director of the veterinary department of the Ministry of Agriculture who had gone for further studies in animal husbandry, to United States under a USAID programme returned to Kabul Thursday.

Bhutto Attacks Mrs. Gandhi's Remark On Kashmir

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Pakistan announced Friday it would meet India for two-day ministerial talks here next Tuesday, to make clear it has not softened its stand on the basic dispute of Kashmir.

An official spokesman here said the meeting—the first since the tension reducing Tashkent declaration was signed Jan. 7—was a "satisfactory beginning".

But in Lahore Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto issued a press statement sharply attacking Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi for reaffirming Thursday that India would not negotiate on Kashmir.

Bhutto said the Kashmir argument "cannot be resolved by a blind obsession and a monologue which persists in the fantasy of the slogan that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India".

The government spokesman said a 25-men Indian delegation, including the foreign, trade and transport ministers, would arrive on Monday afternoon.

The talks may start on Monday evening but would begin formally on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, according to DPA the Indian Defence Minister announced Friday that "in accordance with the Tashkent Declaration" all Indian troops had been withdrawn from Pakistani territory to their position of August 5 of last year.

The withdrawal operation began exactly one month ago yesterday.

Prior to their withdrawal the soldiers repaired "palaces, temples and statues which had been damaged in the clash with Pakistani troops" the defence ministry announced. All defence installations were either destroyed or dismantled. Confiscated Pakistani property has been returned.

Pakistani soldiers also honoured the Tashkent Declaration and withdrew from Indian territory, the ministry announced.

Doshi-Puli Khumri Road Surfacing Began Wednesday

BAGHLAN, Feb. 26.—Work on asphaltting the Doshi-Puli Khumri highway began Wednesday. It is carried out by the Labour Corps seventh unit.

The 26 kilometre road is a part of the asphaltting project from Doshi to Sherkhan Bandar, the port on the Oxus river.

Britain's Election Campaign Opens Unofficially Sunday

LONDON, February 26, (Reuter).—

BRITAIN'S general election campaign opens unofficially this weekend—though Prime Minister Harold Wilson has yet to announce the date of the contest, widely tipped for March 31.

Most of the nation's 630 members of parliament left London Friday for their constituencies to start their individual campaigns in anticipation of a formal announcement from 10 Downing Street, likely to be made next Monday or Tuesday.

Wilson himself is to make a major speech at a Labour Party rally today, less than 48 hours after his return from talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath has cancelled plans to visit Paris and is spending the weekend near London.

The Labour Government's chances of strengthening its hold on power in an early contest received a further push Friday when a leading national opinion poll estimated the party has a nine per cent popularity lead over conservatives.

This is a three per cent increase in Labour's lead over the past three weeks, and could foreshadow a House of Commons

majority for the government of more than 100 seats—compared with its present overall margin of only three.

But there are two big factors which could upset predictions of a landslide Labour win: The decision of the 11 per cent of electors still reported unsure how they will vote and the fate of the minority Liberal Party candidates.

Berne Replies

To Ho's Message

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Switzerland Friday told North Vietnam it was ready to provide all necessary facilities for a possible peace conference.

In a message delivered to the North Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires in Peking by the Swiss Ambassador Berne also said it stood prepared to use its good offices to help settle the Vietnam war.

The message added that the situation in Vietnam was a source of growing concern to Switzerland, embassy sources said.

The Swiss message was a reply to a letter from President Ho Chi Minh dated Jan. 24 which was similar to others sent by the North Vietnamese head of state to other governments.

Earlier this month Switzerland assured Pope Paul that it was ready to help towards ending the Vietnam conflict and would welcome a peace conference on its territory.

Wilson, Kosygin

(Cont'd. from page 1)

The sides declared their desire "to make every effort to reduce tension, to improve the international situation, to avert the threat of nuclear war."

Striving for an improvement in Soviet-British relations in all spheres, both governments agreed to study measures "to widen the basis and to develop a high level of trade in both directions." It was resolved to discuss the possibility of concluding a navigation agreement between the USSR and Great Britain and also to hold discussions on the possibility of expanding air traffic.

Alexei Kosygin accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Britain. The date of the visit will be agreed subsequently.

Soviet Space Dogs Faring Well Aboard Satellite Cosmos-110

MOSCOW, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Breezy and Blacky, Soviet Union's latest space dogs, are faring well on their voyage aboard the satellite Cosmos-110, Tass News Agency reported last night.

The dogs have been spinning round earth since last Tuesday on a trip that is reckoned to make them the highest flying animals ever.

The biological instruments are relaying back information about the condition of the dogs.

There was still no information on whether Breezy and Blacky will be brought back to earth.

Iran National Airlines To Purchase 2 Boeing Jets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Iran National Airlines will buy two Boeing-727 jet airliners under a loan agreement signed here Friday with the United States export import bank.

The bank agreed to loan Iran \$9,760,000 of the \$12,200,000 purchase price, which also includes spare parts, equipment and funds for training pilots.

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