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Vol. V, No. 274

KABUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1967, (HOOT 2, 1345, S.H.)

JOINING INTELSAT NOT **FEASIBLE FOR NOW**

Afghanistan May Get Indirect Link Via Carrier Telephony

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, February 21.-

Afghanistan is not likely to join the Communications Satellite Corporation in the near future, a spokesman for the Communications Ministry told the Kabul Times today.

At present joining the corporation for global commercial communication is not economically feasible. In addition to an annual membership fee of \$25,000 the transmitters and accessory equipment necessary to make use of the satellites for commercial communication may well cost three to four million dollars.

Besides, the official said, Afghanistan has heavily invested in bringing the country within the international telephone network using the carrier system. All possibilities available in this system have not yet been fully exploited. Afghanistan is also linked with a considerable number of countries by radio telephony and radio telegraphy, he added.

The official was commenting on the outcome of talks held between the Ministry and Roman I. Ulans, a representative of the Communications Satellite Corporation (Cosmat) who visited Afghanistan February 14 to explore the possibilities of Afghanistan's joining the corporation.

He informed officials of steps being taken to establish a global com-

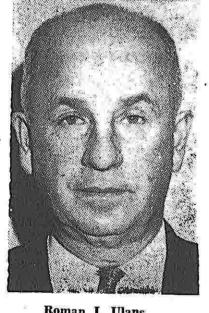
Red Cross Chief Visits Kabul

KABUL, Feb. 21, (Bakhtar) .-The President of the International Red Cross Committee, S. A. Gonard, has arrived here for a brief visit at the invitation of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

He was received at the airport by the Red Crescent secretary-general, Dr. Osman Anwari; the vice president for administrative affairs, Hamayoun Etemadi; the president of the house for destitutes, Abdul Ahad

mercial communications network using satellites launched from Cape Kennedy in the United States. This system is being organised by the International Telecommunications Consortium (Intelsat), which now has 55 member nations.

Two of Intelsat's satellites are now operating in orbit, 22,300 miles above the earth. One is fixed in a position over the Atlantic Ocean and



Roman I. Ulans the other over the Pacific Ocean. In 1968 Intelsat will place another satellife over the Indian Ocean. All countries desiring to do so

Sukarno Refuses To Step Down

JAKARTA, Feb. 21, (DPA).-President Sukarno has again rejected demands for his resignation by General Suharto, head of Indonesia's ruling presidency council, but there will be no Foreign Minister compromise; Adam Malik said here Monday. Malik told a delegation of anti-Sukarno students that a meeting between Suharto and Sukarno at the latter's Bogor Palace Sunday, at which Suharto had asked for Sukarno's unconditional resignation had "failed." Sukarno was still obstinate and had refused to resign.

According to Indonesia's Antara news agency, Malik added that "the people no longer have confidence" in Sukarno as president

There would be no compromise between the government and Sukarno, and "now everything is up to Bung (brother) Sukarno.'

But there was still time for Sukarno to step down voluntarily as the congress—Indonesia's highest legislative body—was not due to meet until March 7. How ever, "there will be no bargaining with Bung Sukarno."

Malik said that law and justice would be upheld and that it was illogical to say that Sukarno's resignation would lead to civil war.

He also said Sukarno "cannot and may not go abroad," even though Sukarno's wife was in Tokyo and wanted him to join her.

Adam Malik also said that the "dwism," or divided country's leadership, would be formally ended when the supreme policy making Peoples Consultative Congress meets next month, Radio Jakarta reported.

N-Powers Nearly Agreed On **Non - Proliferation Treaty**

GENEVA, February 21.-The nuclear powers taking part in the Geneva disarmament conference are "almost in full agreement" on the terms of a treaty to bar the spread of nuclear weapons, but much negotiating remains before such a treaty can be signed, British Disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont said Monday. Replying to newsmen's questions

Atomic

Atlantic

(NATO).

this session.

be wrong.

at Cointrin airport, Lord Chalfont,

-He sees no real conflict between

Community

between

Organisation

the International Atomic. Energy

Agency (IEAE) and the European

-He does not believe the ques-

settled outside, "most obviously

within the framework of the Unit-

ed Nations." He pointed out that

the Federal Republic of Germany,

while not a U.N. member, already

enjoys an adequate guarantee

through its membership in the North

ing agreement on a treaty to ban

underground nuclear test explo-

sions is "not better" at this session

missile ssytems will probably be

discussed "obliquely," at least at

ber of the committee which has

never taken its seat in this body-

will sign a non-proliferation treaty,

although he would be "delighted" to

—The non-proliferation treaty

should cover the point that ability to

carry out peaceful nuclear explo-

sions should not be permitted to

spread, any more than the dissemi-

—The question of anti-ballistic

-He doubts that France-a mem-

-He thinks the chance of reach-

Treaty

that it was last year.

Energy

made these other points:

The nuclear powers referred to are the United States, Soviet Union and Britain.

Arriving for Tuesday's scheduled resumption of the work of the 18nation disarmament committee, Lord Chalfont expressed hope that treaty signatures may be accomplished in time for next autumn's United Nations General Assembly.

A treaty signed merely by the three nuclear weapons powers taking part in the talks would be a little value, he said, and must also be signed by a substantial number mon 'Market).

menf and those of the United States and the Soviet Union are very close to agreement on a draft treaty although there may still "be some little delay on some of its details, especially the application of safeguards to the treaty."

After that, he said, their main task will be to persuade the nonnuclear weapon members of the committee that their legitimate interests are not jeopardised by the draft treaty's terms.

"To my mind, the treaty is not designed to have any harmful effect on their civilian nuclear energy programmes, and we must make this clear." he said.

He said he thought it "very unlikely" that the draft would be put before the committee when it resumes its work today, with ambassador Husseinn Khallaf of the United Arab Republic as chairman for the day.

US Bombers Destroy 42 NV Supply Vehicles; Damage 20

SAIGON, February 21, (Combined News Services) .--

Food Procurement Dept. Independent KABUL, Feb. 21, (Bakhtar) .-

The food procurement department will operate as an independent administrative unit according to a decision of the Cabinet.

5 TISSOT

Price Af. 3

This will allow efficient efforts to keep the price of essential commodities stable.

The Cabinet's decision has been approved, in accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution, by a legislative decree issued by His Majesty. A source in the Ministry of Finance said that experience showed the creation of such a department was essential. A law to regulate the affairs of the department has been prepared in six chapters and with 11 provisions.

Nuclear 'Blasts For **Peace' Benefits To Be Shared**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21-Any benefits which might emerge from the development of peaceful nuclear explosive devices should be made available to the world, the United States believes.

Robert J. McCloskey, State Department spokesman, gave this view Monday in answering newsmen's questions on the proposed treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. view is that at present it is impossible to distinguish a nuclear peaceful explosive device from a weapons device.

Because of this, McCloskey said. non-nuclear nations could proceed with peaceful non-explosive development of nuclear energy under terms of the proposed treaty, but they should be barred from developing explosive devices to be used for peaceful purposes.

"As for the actual use of these devices," he said, "the United States has said this service ought to be performed by the nuclear weapons powers without discrimination to the ion-nuclear v

(EURATOM) as to which should be entrusted with safeguarding observance of the treaty. But the safeguarding agency must be "truly international," which the IAEA is and Euratom is not, he said. -There is no conflict signature of a non-proliferation treaty and a possible British application for membership of the European Economic Community (Com-

of the world's non-nuclear weapon powers, particularly those with advanced civilian nuclear energy programmes. Lord Chalfont said his governtion of secunity guarantees against nuclear attack or threat should be included in the treaty, but rather

Barakzoi, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Women's Institute.

During his stay here Gonard will meet the High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, HRH Prince Ahmad Shah.

Gonard was born in 1897 in Switzerland and studied civil and international law.

In October 1964 the members of the International Red Cross Committee elected him, by majority vote, as the president of the committee. Gonard has been a professor in Geneva for several years.

Syria Reiterates **Position On Oil Dispute With IPC**

DAMASCUS, Feb. 21. (DPA) .-Prime Minister Yousef Zeayen said here Monday the Iraqi Petroleum Company would only be allowed to pump oil through its trans-Syrian pipeline again when it paid royalties in the amount demanded by Syria.

Zeayen was reporting to the Syrian cabinet on the talks he had with his Iraqi counterpart Naji Taleb in the Syrian capital, Radio Damascus reported.

He said Syria was not prepared to change its original demands.

According to Radio Baghdad, Iraqi Premier Naji Taleb, who also holds the post of Commerce Minister, said in Baghdad, in his talks with the Syrian leaders he had stressed the necessity of the resumption of oil pumping through the Iraqi Petroleum Company pipeline.

Reuter adds: The Iraqi delega-tion led by the Prime Minister Naji Taleb, returned home Sunday after two days talks.

Iraqis The were reliably reported to have tried to persuade Syria to accept the offer by I.P.C. in order to settle the dispute and thus save Iraq from acute financial hardship.

The I.P.C., according to reliable information here, offered to pay Syria the sum of about 3.7 million sterling claimed by the Syrian government as back dues for the first nine months of last year.

The company wanted Syria to resume pumping oil and re-open negotiations on Syria's claim of additional dues for the past 10 years. It is believed the company asked Syria to go to arbitration if the resumed talks failed.

will have access to the system, which can be used for long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, transmission of pictures, television and other forms of telecommunications.

The official said Afghanistan will try to link itself via carrier telephony to the satellite system on a transit basis through either Iran or Pakistan, who may join the system by 1968. He said such an arrangement would suit Afghanistan since it would ensure round-the-clock world communication and at the same time make more efficient use of the system of carrier telephony at its disposal.

headquarters reported Tuesday. Headquarters said the convoy,

New Arrests For JFK Murder

Months Away, Garrison Says

District Attorney Jim Garrison held another press conference

Monday at which he said he feared arrests relating to the Kennedy

assassination were "most certainly months away" as a result of

Garrison spent more than half of attorney for Jack Ruby, asked Mon-

premature disclosures by local newspapers.

the hour-long conference explain-

ing why he was barring the two

local papers from the news con-

nesses by the two newspapers caus-

ed a serious setback to his investi-

witnesses," he said. "I am not try-

ing to punish them (the newspapers)

He said questioning of his wit-

'We can't chance a risk to our

I can't take any further risks.'

Garrison said a talk he had last

fall with Sen. Russell Long touched

off the investigation. He said that

Long talked about "the incongruity

of getting all those shots off in the

sequence concluded (by the Warren

report)...that made me raise ques-

Louisiana Governor John Mckei-

the has had knowledge of the Gar-

rison investigation since Christmas.

If Garrison should ask for any co-

operation from the state, it would

thought any foreign official was in-

In Detroit, Sol A. Dann, former

volved in the assassination. He re-

"This is our fifth year in office

was asked if he

tions of my own."

be provided, he said.

withhold information."

it that way."

Garrison

plied: "No".

ference.

gation.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21, (Combined Services) .--

assassination."

November 1963.

trailer trucks, was headed toward the Mu Gia pass. The pass is a main mountain portal through which the North Vietnamese tunnel men and supplies into Laos on to the Ho Chi Minh trail for infiltration southward into South Vietnam, spokesmen said. They said the convoy was moving also in North Vietnam's panhandle toward the pass when waves of F-105 Thunderchiefs and F-C Phan-

toms began a day-long assault.

U.S. air force fighter-bombers struck a long truck convoy in North Vietnam Monday and destroyed or damaged 62 of the supply vehicles in 10 hours of bombing and strafing, American military

made up of 80 large vans and semiwere damaged.

day for an immediate inquiry into

Dann wired Garrison Monday:

'respectfully request you immediate-

ly arrange a panel federal or Loui-

siana special grand jury to inquire

into any information or evidence

that persons other than or in addi-

tion to Oswald were guilty in con-

nection with President Kennedy's

In Rome, American writer Mark

Lane said Monday the new inquiry

in New Orleans could "break wide

open" a reported conspiracy that

president in Dallas, Texas, in

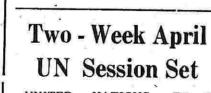
the New Orleans findings.

The U.S. command reported that 42 of the cargo-carrying vehicles were destroyed and that 20 more

A Tass report from Hanoi says the famous guerrilla territory "Zone C" is becoming one of the major theatres of military operations in South Vietnam after the fierce fighting in the so-called "iron triangle." "Zone C" spreads across Tain Inh province and adjacent areas. Lying near the Cambodian border, and on the way from the Mekong delta, this rice bowl of South Vietnam is a major liberated area.

An American pilot admitted he was briefed to bomb populated areas of North Vietnam in an attempt to bring pressure on Hanoi to compromise at peace talks, the North Vietnamese news agency said. Commander Charles N. Tanner shot down over North Vietnam last October said that in the briefing he was ordered to strike a number of villages with napalm, the agency

added. They were told the strikes were intended "to demoralise the people there so that they would apply pressure to the government forcing them to a compromise the agency



UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 21, (DPA).-The two-week extraordinary U.N. General Assembly session on Southwest Africa and on international peacekeeping operations will most probably begin on April 21, informed UN quarters said Monday.

Discussions will centre around the proposed UN administration of Southwest Africa, the South African mandate territory, and on a UN mechanism for peacekeeping actions.

Most of the UN members will be represented by their permanent chief delegates.

It is expected, however, that several American foreign ministers will be present in view of the importance of the Southwest Africa issue.

The special session will have before it the recommendations of the Southwest Africa Committee regarding a UN Authority in Southwest Africa

ation of weapons, because "there is no difference between a device that can move a million tons of earth in the desert and one that can do the same thing in a city."

pons powers. The United States maintains that the knowledge required to develop nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes, for instance in dam building, (Contd. on page 4).

USSR Confident Anti - Missile System Will Provide Defence

MOSCOW, February 21, (Combined News Services) .-A Soviet military leader said Monday that missiles fired at this country would not hit their targets. General Pavel G. Kurochikin, head

of the Frunze military academy, made the statement in response to a question about the Soviet anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system.

Kurochkin repeated at a news conference the Soviet position that the ballistic missiles are the means of defence in this age.

The General declined to give details about the Soviet system, on grounds of military secrecy. But he said. "if the rockets fly, they will not reach their targets."

"Detecting missiles in time and destroying them in flight is no problem," the General said.

Another General commented: "Soviet strategic missiles and nuclear submarines are a powerful means of deterring and routing them, should they start war." Army General Pavel Batitsky, Deputy Minister of Defence of the USSR, said this in a Tass interview on the 49th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy day which will be observed on February 23.

General Batitsky said that "Soviet strategic missiles can deliver nuclear warheads to any part of the world, so that the notion of geographical inaccessibility does not exist at present."

In London, the U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara, said in a recorded television review here that America was very anxious to have talks with the Soviet Union to limit the use of anti-missile ballistic systems.

He was speaking last night in a British Broadcasting programme filmed in the U.S. on whether the U.S. should go into the enormously expensive missile project and whether negotiations between Washington and Moscow were possible.

McNamara said: "our position at present is that we believe it is disadvantageous for the parties to engage in deployment of ABM's against each other

But he added the U.S. recognises that talks might he unsuccessful and had therefore provided for the appropriation of \$377 million as an initial payment on an ABM system should that later prove desirable.

Indian Election **Ends Today**

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21, (Reuter). -India's Election Commission has ordered fresh voting to be held at nine polling stations where violence distrupted voting during the country's week-long general election, which ends today except in a few remote areas.

Six of the polling stations are in Bihar state, scene of the worst election violence.

Five people were yesterday reported injured in an election incident in Kerala state, where the communists are expected to win a majority in the State Assembly.

Heavy voting was reported from the state, with many Hindus going straight from their temples to the polling stations, with auspicious marks of sandalwood paste on their foreheads.

For 30 months the politically aware Southern state has been under the-direct rule of the President since no one group appeared able to command a majority in the Assem-

The state, India's second state in area, has the highest literacy rate. Polling also took place yesterday in Rajasthan, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh and Pondicherry.

In Manipur, voters fled to safety when rebel Naga tribesmen fired on a jungle polling station, killing two people.

Maiwandwal's Appointments

Yesterday Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal presided over the weekly Cabinet meeting.

OFFICIALS RETURN and we've never lost a murder case," Garrison said. "And I intend to keep KABUL, Feb. 21, (Bakhtar) .-Jan Aqa Barakzai, Ghulam Hazrat The district attorney, waving a Sultani, Amir Gul, and Mir Ahmad long green cigar, said he expects to Nijrabi, officials of the Afghan Air obtain convictions for conspiring to Authority who had gone to the kill Kennedy and for being acces-United States last year for studies in sories after the fact-that is, "havmeteorology, returned to Kabul yesing substantial knowledge...and terday.

Ghulam Sarwar, an official of the Ministry of Mines and Industries who had gone to India four months ago on'a USAID programme to study the operation of employment agencies, returned here Monday.

resulted in the assassination of President Kennedy. Lane was launching the Italian edition of his book Rush to Judgment which disputes the Warren Commission report that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the

said.

THE KABUL TIMES

is especially important for the So-



PAGE 2

Food For Thought I don't believe irresponsible promises are good politics. Pro-

mise-peddling and double talk

may be expedient and catch some

votes from the unwary and inno-

cent, but promises have a way of

coming home to roost.

-Adlai Stevenson

Need For Trust At Geneva Conference

The reconvening of the Geneva disarmament conference today after six months' adjournment offers hopes for the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty.

The conference, or rather the parley to get the international treaty on non-proliferation signed, is being resumed in a situation different from what it was before it adjourned last summer. Then, the semi-nuclear nations fully backed the conclusion of such a treaty. The delegates from the non-aligned nations in the 18nation meeting were trying their best to bring closer the views of East and West and thus guarantee the security of mankind by the essential first step towards the achievement of some success in disarmament.

Now the tables are turned. The United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, as Lord Chalfont, the British Disarmament Minister said on arrival in Geneva yesterday, have virtually agreed on the terms of a non-proliferation treaty, but some of those outside the "nuclear club" have shown reluctance to sign it.

The "near nuclears," who have civil nuclear programmes on hand, feel that a treaty would open the way for industrial espionage. would tie their hands in -though it is more research for civilian purposes than militaryand would establish a monopoly for the few nuclear powers. They also fear that at least one of the major world powers which is a newcomer in the arena of nuclear potential would not adhere to the treaty. They further state that the means of safeguarding the non-spread of nuclear information as would be envisioned in such a treaty are not adequate. Even Sweden,

which has not fought a war for a century, is reportedly opposed to the conclusion of such a treaty.

Differences of opinion in the coalition government of Dr. Kiesinger of the Federal Republic of Germany has also been reported. The cabinet members from the two political parties in the coalition-the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats-have openly spoken for and against the proposed treaty.

But despite all this opposition, it is almost certain that such a treaty will be signed. It is hoped that the treaty will be ready for approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations next autumn.

One of the main features of the treaty would be to entrust the United Nations Atomic Energy Agency with the task of inspecting atomic power plants. Hence the fear of industrial espionage is unfounded. The fact that the nuclear powers are ready, in accordance with the terms of the proposed treaty, to make available to the non-nuclears the benefits which may emerge from the development of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes should go a long way to allay fears of a monopoly. In addition, the guarantee for the further development of the so-called fast breeder reactors is an indication that the non-nuclear powers can continue research for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The problem of disarmament, as a Spanish thinker has said, is in fact the problem of reorganising man's community. For this reorganisation, the essential step is trust. It is, indeed, an anomaly that while the super powers, after about 10 years of bargaining and discussions in Geneva, have come to trust each other, other nations are showing mistrust.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Anis and Heywad editorially welcomed the establishment of private industrial organisations. The private initiative taken to organisations is a launch such praiseworthy effort to help promote the national economy.

Both referred to the fact that in-

tive needed for the cotton growers to take firm measures in increasing the production of this valuable export commodity which is finding increasingly wider use in home textile industry as well. An increase in cotton production will also help promote certain other affiliated in-

tion with the news about the arrest of a driver accused of smuggling lapis lazuli. The magazine a'ked how does a smuggler get accor to this precious mineral in the first place. Does he mine it himself or does he steal it from stores? If so, aren't these stores guarded? What

Soviet Union's Achievements In Science

The USSR Academy of Sciences has held in Moscow its annual session at which outstanding scientists discussed their work and exchanged views on further progress. The fact that this is the year celebrating the 50th anniversary of Soviet power' made this conference somewhat unusual. Soviet scientists can say with pride that in science and engineering the U.S.S.R. has become one of the most advanced states in the world, that it has major scientific achievements with which to mark the anniversary.

First, there are the successes space exploration. Last year Soviet scientists and engineers carried out several experiments that were landmarks in this field. They were the first to soft-land an automatic space station on the moon and have it transmit to the earth a panoramic photo of the lunar surface. At the end of the year the "Luna-13" automatic station continued with this important research. During last year, too, the "Luna-10" was the first artificial satellite to be put into orbit around the moon. It was followed by the "Luna-11" and "Luna-12".

The landing of the "Venera-3" automatic station on the planet Venus was a great achievement in the exploration of the universe. It proved that the systems controlling space vehicles have acquired such a degree of precision that it is now possible not only to fly near the planets but also to make landings on their surface and to study them. Over 40 space vehicles of various kinds were launched by the Soviet Union in 1966. Besides research satellites there were also orbited weather-forecast satelAtes and communications satellites of the "Molniya-1" type

used to maintain radio, telephone and TV contacts between Moscow, the Far East and Paris.

There is no doubt that space. exploration will be intensified in the future. Soviet scientists will go on studying the physical properties of the moon and planets nearest the earth. Particular attention will be paid to using artificial satellites and rockets to tackle important practical problems-setting up of longdistance communications systems, improvement of weather-forecasting services, etc. TV transmissions will be received from satellites directly by conventional TV sets. Manned space flights will be further develop-

ed. Soviet scientists have made considerable headway, too, in research on atom nuclei and the use of their energy for peaceful purposes. They discovered the 104th element, the heaviest yet, and named it "Kurchatovium" in honour of Igor Kurchatov, the Soviet physicist. New accelerators of elementary particles are being created, including the 70 bev proton accelerator. It will be the world's most powerful installation for studying the microcosm.

The Soviet Union holds first place in the world for hydroelectric station construction. The builders of these stations have traversed a long path from the Volkhov hydropower station of 80,000 kw. capacity to the Bratsk station, which is algenerating more than ready 3,800,000 kw. By the time of the 50th anniversary celebrations mammoth 500,000 kw. hydro-generators, the largest in the world, will be in operation at the Krasnoyarsk hydropower station on the Enisei in Sibe-

Long-distance power transmission

By Fred J Zusy

Geneva Tackles Inspection,

sign.

Verification

Prospects for progress at the often-frustrating Geneva disarmament talks looked good as delegates gathered for the 18 nation UN Disarmament Conference resuming there today.

The grounds for the optimismperhaps higher than any time since this round of talks began 286 meetings ago on March 14, 1962-rested on two developments.

One was the recent signing of the new space treaty, intended to keep outer space free from nuclear weapons. More than 40 nations including the United States and the Soviet Union signed this accord.

The new treaty was generally recognised as the most important arms control development since the test ban treaty of 1963, which bars all nuclear tests, except underground ones, and an earlier pact forbidding atomic weapons in Antarctica.

The other development indicating possible progress at Geneva was an emerging Soviet policy of bridge building to the West as a result of the growing conflict with China. Some observers figure Moscow will be more amenable to new treaty arrangements now than in the past because of "the menace of the Chinese collossus". The pattern of peaceful behaviour established in the series of space, test ban and Antarctica treaties is regarded as a favourable omen that Geneva diplomacy may take another small step toward the elusive goal of world peace. The fact that the latest outer space agreement could be reached despite nagging Soviet-American differences over Vietnam is considered a plus factor. Soviet willingness to discuss a possible halt to its anti-missile buildup, with its possibility of a massive new arms race, is also regarded as a hopeful

One of the key issues at Geneva will continue to be subject of controlling the further spread of nuclear weapons. Since the last round of Geneva talks recessed last August 25, there have been high level private discussions between Soviet and American experts in an attempt to narrow their differences. Soviet insistence that West Germany be barred permanently from any access to nuclear arms has been the big stumbling block; Moscow maintains--despite Washington's denials-that the Bonn Government will get control of a nuclear capability through its membership in NATO. The U.S. dropped earlier plans for a NATO multilateral nuclear force because of

this, and has pointed out to the USSR that Washington alone holds final control over all American nuclear weapons in Europe.

Control and Disarmament Agency was studying the use of "observation and inspection" satellites for such arms control tasks. It said "satellites could perform such unintrusive inspection tasks as data collection from unmanned ground stations, photography and other remote sensing". Moscow has already accepted in principle the fact that outer space is open to the inspection satellites of all nations, and is itself making liberal use of this privilege. Meanwhile, the United States took a unilateral disarmament step in January, with a further cutback in the production of fissionable materials for nuclear weapons. It announced that on or about July 1 the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission will shut down another of its large plutonium reactors at Hanford, Washington, bringing to five the number of such reactors that have been closed by the U.S. since

viet Union, with its vast territories. At present construction is almost completed on the unique 1750,000 v. DC transmission line linking Vol-

gograd and Donbas. Work has started on the equipment for a 1.500,000 v. DC line. The solution of the complex scientific and engineering problems involved in the construction and maintenance of such lines will make it possible, one day, to transmit electric power from Siberia to the European part of the country with minimum loss.

Industrial progress and modernis-ing industries create an acute demand for new materials, Science in general and physics and chemistry, in particular, have done quite a lot to satisfy it. A method to make large-size crystals of diamonds has been evolved. A number of heatresistant steels and alloys, making it possible considerably to increase the length of service of motors and various other machines, has been developed.

Electronic computers are being increasingly used. In medicine, doctors use them to diagnose cardiovascular diseases, and quite recently Soviet researchers evolved a programme for diagnosing early stages of cancer of the lung, breast and other organs.

The achievements of science and engineering are being widely introduced in agriculture and, in particular, in tackling the all-round mechanisation of work in crop-farming and livestock husbandary and in increasing output of various chemical fertiliser. Successful research is being done in breeding new strains of plants and animals, as well as in the promising field of micro-biological synthesis of feed proteins.

(MOSCOW NEWS).

dustrial enterprises have a twofold advantage for the country and the people. They help in cutting down imports, which means an improvement in the balance of payments and economising of foreign currency resources. They also employ a number of people who would otherwise be a burden to society. Such industries also teach people various skills.

Both editorials acknowledged the fact that favourable conditions have been created by the government for investment in light industries by private individuals. There is very little or no import tax on capital goods and considerable income tax exemption is given in the initial stages of an enterprise. They also urged people with money to make use of the opportunity thus provided and in consultation with experts in the Ministry of Mines and Industries channel their capital into economically productive enterprises and small industries.

Yesterday's Anis also carried letter to the editor signed Shah Mahmoud urging the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to open sales shops for flower and vegetable seeds. Now that spring is nearing people are thinking about growing vegetables and flowers in their backyards. The seeds available now or later are those sold by street vendors. More often than not these seeds are of very inferior quality and mixed with weeds. People buying these seeds are terribly disappointed when they see that all their efforts have been in vain.

The letter also called on the Ministry to appoint a group of experts to check these seeds from time to time. Although the quantity of vegetables grown in backyards is very small, if the people get improved seeds and seedlings the result will be a marked difference in the market prices of vegetables, said the letter.

Yesterday's Islah welcomed editorially the government's decision to raise the purchase price of raw cotton from the farmers. It said this should provide the additional incendustries such as cotton seed oil and soap etc.

The weekly magazine Zhowandoon carried a comment in connec-

punishments are being meted out to these smugglers? The public would certainly be interested to hear about this, says the magazine.

WORLD PRESS

The New York Times said that for the first time in over six years the Soviet Union has missed a chance to send a scientific satellite to one of the nearer planets. Space experts in Washington do

not yet understand the significance of this, it said. The so-called launch "window"

that the Russians did not take advantage of was a chance to send a vehicle to Mars.

On the seven past occasions since late September, 1960, when either Venus or Mars was in a favourable position, the Russians had made at least one attempt to send spacecraft to these planets, the paper said.

A Soviet publication, Nederla, reported that the Chinese have been told to celebrate weddings by reading 'he works of Chairman Mao in chorus. Singing revolutionary songs was also recommended for the occasion.

It said Chinese newspapers were telling the public that the family is no place to spend leisure and that love is a petty bourgeois superstition.

A mailman who told his son to study hard to get a good job when he grew up was condemned for "bourgeois and revisionist ideology."

Wives were accused of giving too little thought to Mao and instead trying to improve the material wellbeing of the family, talking about food, clothes and income, the Soviet publication said.

The Boston Globe reported that Senator Robert F. Kennedy is preparing a speech in which he will declare his opposition to the Johnson administration's policy of bombing North Vietnam.

The paper quotes Kennedy as saying in an interview that he will take his position in a speech to be given in the next few weeks detailing his views on "all aspects" of the Vietnam war.

The Hindustan Times of New Delhi supported the U.S. decision to resume bombing of military targets in North Vietnam.

It said the suspension of raids by the U.S. following the lunar New Year ceasefire was a "self-denying" move undertaken "in the teeth of evidence that Hanoi had taken advantage of the Tet truce to reinforce with war materials its beleaguered position in the South."

This left President Johnson, the paper said, "with little choice but to hastily and suddenly withdraw the brief immunity extended to to Hanoi." It is up to Hanoi to "make up its mind whether its interest lies in negotiations which may be followed by peace or in securing an unfair advantage which, while enabling it to prolong a futile war, can hardly alter its final outcome," the paper said.

Frankfurter The Allgemeine "It must become clear to the said : communists in Hanoi that they too must do something for peace."

Der Bund of Bern commented: "Hanoi let slide the chance for starting negotiations offered by the ceasefire through its persistent silence regarding American overtures."

An explosion caused minor damage to the offices of the weekly newspaper Al-Ahrar in Beirut on Saturday night.

The paper has supported the ousted international leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party following the February 1966 coup in Syria which brought the national leadership of the party to power there

ling and .

Display: Column inch, Af. 100	S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Classified : per line, bold type Af. 20	Telephone: 24047
(minimum seven lines per inserion)	
SUBSCRIPTION RATES	SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor
Yearly Af. 1000	
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Half Yearly \$ 25	Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

The new Geneva talks will bring discussion on other key issues, such as American insistence on proper inspection safeguards, so that no treaty signer could later cheat secretly, and on a relatively new topic; a proposal to bar nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes-such as constructing giant harbours or damsfrom all non-nuclear states. Some experts fear that some non-nuclear countries might use development of "peaceful" nuclear explosives as a subterfuge to obtain nuclear weapons.

The United States might be able to offer a new method of inspection to overcome traditional Soviet fears that all inspection safeguards are only intended for espionage. This was indicated in the last White House report to Congress on the American space programme. The report disclosed that the U.S. Arms

1964.

The United States continues to offer at Geneva a complete halt in production of fissionable material if agreement can be reached on a verification method. If this is not acceptable it offers the USSR a gradual shutdown on a matching plant by plant basis.

Washington also has a standing offer for mutual reduction of nuclear stockpiles. It stands ready to convert 60,000 kilograms of enriched uranium to peaceful uses if the USSR will transfer 40,000 kilograms form its stockpiles for the same purpose.

Similarly, the U.S. has proposed a verified freeze on the number of strategic bombers and missiles, and joint destruction of thousands of these and other nuclear weapons under inspection safeguards.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Rhodesian Sanctions Hit Zambian Nerve

The economic sanctions aimed at the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia are hitting a vital economic nerve in neighbouring Zambia.

The unintentional harm being done to Zambia's economy, observers in UN believe, accounts for the bitterness displayed by its Foreign Minister, Simon Kapwepwe, in several recent appearances before the United Nations Security Council and the insistence of the African bloc that force be used to hasten the reestablishment of British authority in Rhodesia.

Apparently the injury to Zambia, resulting from the sanctions against Rhodesia, is far greater than is generally known.

Two recent developments, however, indicate that the damage to President Kenneth Kaunda's government is serious enough to force him to settle for far less than the "halfloaf" compensatory assistance he demanded of London.

Zambia has requested aid from the United Nations, which, technically, applying the pressure on Salis ury, although most of the UN memers have yet to indicate that they re complying the resolution adpted last December by the Security council calling for the cut-off of ractically all trade with Rhodesia. There are two main reasons for and-locked Zambia's economic disocation :

(1) It has been denied access to tilities it jointly owns with Rhoesia, including the railroad to the ortuguese-controlled port of Beira. he railroad carried shipments of opper, Zambia's principal export, and imported coal, oil and other

By Enoc P. Waters necessary supplies, equipment and foodstuffs.

(2) It has been trying to divorce itself from its dependence upon South Africa, which is ostentatiously aiding the rebel regime, for food and manufactured goods.

As an alternative-and a very expensive alternative it is-Zambia is shipping copper by plane and truck to Dar es Salaam and importing oil, coal and foodstuffs by the same route.

In this gigantic undertaking, which is an unsatisfactory substitute because of the high costs and inability to maintain the volume of the old routes, the United States has rendered valuable assistance in providing planes and helping in the development of a heavy duty highway.

The aid given by South Africa and Portugal, on the other hand, has been a big factor in enabling the white Salisbury regime to withstand the UN boycott, in which only the United States and six other nations, including of course, Great Britain, are cooperating fully.

The British theory that Zambia could be used to wreck the economy of Rhodesia is sound, observers indicate, except that the cost to Zambia was not fully anticipated. When Kaunda asked London for \$168 million to compensate for its losses and to establish new trade

routes, London balked, Now, forced by his dire needs, Kaunda has agreed to accept \$38 million, obviously less than he thought sufficient, but, on the other hand, twice as much as the British

originally offered.

As with most compromises, no one is fully satisfied. The British conservatives, whose sympathies are with the white minority in Rhodesia, are vocally critical, and Kaunda says the money is insufficient to enable him to reduce trade with Rhodesia by 90 per cent, the agreed objective of the whole exercise.

To help Kaunda get an assessment of Zambia's present situation and to learn how best to spend what money is available to prevent further deterioration of the nation's economy, the United Nations has agreed to his request for a study by a group of UN experts. This study group was being assembled in mid-February, under the UN Development Programme ((UNDP).

The experts will study road and rail transport, communications, air transport and electric power generation and distribution. The UN mission will also study such problems as storage of fuel and alternative supplies for some commodities and make recommendations by which the government might plot its future course during the emergency. No one has any idea how long it will take for the British to resume control or to find another acceptable solution to the present impasse, but

there can be no doubt that Zambia will continue to bear the brunt of the dispute. Even if it survives in good economic shape, Zambia will have suf-

fered an incalculable loss through, the disruption of a development. programme intended to elevate the living standards of its people.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

PAGE 3

THE KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 21, 1967

PLASTICS, KNITWEAR, CANDY TO BE MADE IN KABUL SOON

Plastic, knickknacks, knitwear and andy will go on the market in Kabul this spring as three private light ndustries go into operation in the city.

In Deh Bori, on the outskirts of Kabul, moulds are being installed in the house which is to be the first home of Afghan Plastic Company. Mr. and Mrs. Mohsen Warasta are starting business with an initial capital of Af. 300,000. Their first products will be plastic toys, dishes and decorations.

All the raw materials are ready and most of the equipment is here, the Warastas report. One of their main problems has been getting the moulds, which are quite expensive. Ten have been imported from Iran. Thirty more are due to arrive soon. An expert from Iran is here for

a few weeks to help set up the fac-

By A Staff Writer tory. And Warasta is applying what

he learned when he spent some time in Iran.

Six employees have been hired to help run the plastic plant. The Warastas believe that such light industry can help solve the problem of underemployment in the city. At, the same time it will provide plastic goods at 60 per cent of the cost of imported ones.

By expanding small industries like their plant, the Warastas think, they will be able to meet the home demand for many items, and there will no longer be any need to import them.

They have big plans for the future. They estimate their capital will grow to Af. 3 million, which would allow them to build a big factory, order more machines and hire an pital of Af. 1 million.

expert from Europe.

Jawaid Company in Charai Sedarat plans to start producing knitwear in about five months. Two investors, Ghulam Nabi Salahai and Hamidullah Kadiry, have contributed Af. 150,000 to form the company. Salahai spent two years in Britain learning the business.

The two men have been practising for six months on the two machines they have, and have learned to make many kinds of clothes on them. Ten more machines are expected to arrive from Britain soon. Fifteen women will be hired to run them. Kandahar wool will be used as raw material.

The third small industry which will begin operation in Kabul soon will make cookies, chocolate and other kinds of sweets. It has a ca-



BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

A newly installed knitwear machine in operation. **Developing Nations: A Challenge For World Trade Policy**

For the more than 100 low-income countries of the world, trade has not, as a general matter, been an engine of growth. In the post-war period, when world trade grew dramatically in volume and value, the trade of the low-income countries lagged.

Since the 1930's the United States has sought a free and open world trading system, based on the principal of equality of treatment, with minimum restrictions on the flow of goods and services across national boundaries. Experience has amply demonstrated that the wider the area of trade freedom, the larger the possibilities for fruitful exchange and growth.

But are these commercial policies attuned to the needs of the developing countries of the world? This challenge was brought home to the

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Stat e For Economic Affairs richer countries vigorously and in unmistakable terms during the 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade

and Development in Geneva. Two themes dominated the debates at that conference: the need for action in raw materials, and the question to improve conditions affecting trade of preferential tariff treatment for the manufactured goods exported now or potentially by the low-income countries.

The developing countries depend for 85-90 per cent of their export earnings on the sale of raw materials, in large part agricultural products. Their trade in these products has not expanded commensurately with the increase in world trade and world income because the demand for these products is not dynamic. Consumers in the rich industrial countries do not appreciably increase their consumption of products like coffee, sugar, rice, and tea as their income rises. Other products, like rubber, have lost ground to synthetics. Still others, like tin, have been affected by technological developments that have led to economies of use. And the increasing agricultural 'self-sufficiency of the industrial countries has further eroded the market for the primary product exports of the developing countries.

Compounding the problem of slow growth are the wide fluctuations to which the trade of developing nations is subject. Coffee sometimes sells at 90 cents a pound (45 kilograms), sometimes at 32 cents; cocoa sells at one time at 58 cents and at another time at 13 cents sions in the industrial countries can mean large changes in the demand for the agricultural materials and mineral exports of the developing countries. It is difficult to argue the case for the free play of supply and demand when fluctuations in volume and price have an overwhelming impact on the economies-and indeed the social and political structuresof the developing countries. The United States is responding to this challenge. We are participating in specific commodity study groups to examine on a case-by-case basis what constructive action can be taken to improve market conditions. We are prepared to help develop and support workable commodity agreements, where these are indicated, that will provide increased access, fair prices, and greater stability for the commodities on which the developing countries depend so heavily.

By Anthony M. Solomon

working with other consumer countries and with international development agencies like the World Bank to help producing countries curb overproduction and shift resources to other and more rewaraing uses. The International Coffee Agreement is an example of our efforts in this direction. Where the basic problem in commodity trade is competition with synthetics, America can give appropriate assistance to producing countries to help them modernise and rationalise their production to lower cost and meet the price competition from synthetics.

The United States has supported the arrangement developed by the International Monetary Fund to provide compensatory financing to the developing countries when their export earnings fall off for reasons beyond their control.

In these and other ways the United States can help the low-income countries cope with their commodity problem. But the basic solution for their trade problem is to reduce their excessive dependence on raw material exports by increasing the volume of their exports of processed and manufactured goods. It is with respect to trade in these goods that the industrialised nations are now being challenged by the developing countries. Instead of pressing for lower barriers to this trade on a most-favoured-nation (MFN) basis, they are asking for preferential tariff treatment. They want all advanced countries to adopt a system of generalised preferences

poor. The developing countries excluded from the preferential arrangement are doubly disadvantaged. They must face the strong competition of the industrial countries and also the competition of their peers who have special and privileged conditions of access.

The existence of one preferential bloc between a group of developed countries on the one hand and a group of developing countries on the other gives rise to pressures from the low-income countries excluded from the arrangement for the establishment of other such blocs. Were this development to proceed, it would be only a question of time before the free and open world trading systems we have known would be transformed into a system of special trading blocs in which each major industrial nation or group of nations provided special conditions of access to developing countries associated with it and enjoyed special reciprocal benefits in these, market. Not only would world trade be fragmented, but the relationships between the rich and (Contd. on page 4)

FRG's Car Industry

You can hear contradictory things these days in the board rooms of the West German automobile factories. You are told that the industry is in for a hard time, especially because the central bank (Bundesbank) eased its restrictions too late.

But you hear, too, that 1966 was a great year for the automobile n ple and that the future, if not rosy, is also not dark with economic storm clouds The truth is somewhere between the seeming contradictions. To be sure, the West German firms failed to sell as many cars at home rep cently as they hoped to do. And it is very likely that intense competition from foreign markers, especially French and Italian, has cut into the sale of made-in-West-Germany cars. Yet it is a matter of record that the Federal Republic of Germany's "big three"-VW (Volkswagen), Opel and Ford-supplied more than two-thirds of the new cars that were licensed in West Germany and West Berlin last year. Add to that performance the sales by Daimler-Benz and by the Auto Union and you get the impression that West German automobile makers are doing fairly well-in fact, they are supplying about 80 per cent of the cars bought at home. This is not to deny that there have been major internal changesshifts in consumer buying habits. for example. VW no longer can be 100 per cent sure of its leadership; partly because the public is turning towards bigger cars and partly because Opel, for instance, is offering 'the 'beetle' real competition with its compact Kadett. As for Opel, it too has its legitimate worries. Its big-selling car for middle-income families is the Rekord. Even with a new model, can it stay ahead of Ford in this important section of the market? Whatever each firm's individual problems, the government office at Flensburg which keeps a tally of such things reports that the three giants are doing well. Of 99,350 new cars registered in a single recent month (November last), 24,134 were Opel, 24,047 Volkswagens and 20,085 Fords.



The products ready for sale.

Do EEC Achievements Warrant Survival?

By Bernard Kaplan

At the very moment Britain has decided to renew her approach to the European Economic Community doubts have been raised in some highly respectable intellectual quarters in Paris about the Common Market's intrinsic value to its member countries.

The questioning, it should be stressed, is coming not from Gaullist circles, where it might be predictable, but from sources which, in the past, have always been considered well disposed to the European concept. They recognise that hopes for further political amalgamation of the Community are dead for President de Gaulle's lifetime and, quite possibly, for all time. Given this fact, they question whether the economic achievements of the Common . Market will continue being positive enough to warrant its long-term survival.

Much of this loss of "soul" and 'spirit" is visible in the controver-

sies currently besetting both the Coal and Steel Community and EURA-TOM. These are clashes which, at root, pose national against communal interests and threaten the very existence of both of these arms of the E.E.C. In other words, the "political will" to create an "economic Government" is absent-most notably, of course, in Paris, but not in Paris alone. Implanted by Gen. de Gaulle, disillusion with the European ideal has spread. It is probably fair to say that, in contrast to the mowhen the French President vetoed British membership in 1963, public opinion in none of the other five member countries would be prepared today to risk much, if anything, for the European movement.

Between that year 1964, the value of direct U.S. investment in France rose by 167 per cent; in West Germany, it was even higher, and in Italy, the increase roughly paralleled that of France.

The potential of the, Common Market as a trading area sparked the big rise in American investment and, of course, Aron and his fellow critics realise this. But, what they are saying is that the vaunted dynamism of Western Europe since the Common Market may be seriously exaggerated. Does it, they ask, amount to little more than U.S. dollars and U.S. technical proficiency assuming effective control of a larger proportion of European industry than ever before?

Disadvantages

The answer they give is not a definite 'no'. But, the mere posing of the query is an indication of a shary new trend in much expert thinking in Western Europe. For the doubters can point to limitations and even distinct disadvantages involved in the Common Market which were not apparent at its creation or for some years afterwards.

The value of the Common Market as a free trading union is unchallenged. What is in dispute is whether this alone justifies its large and complicated bureaucratic structure.

One of the most cogent critics, Raymond Aron, the prominent French political scientists and writer, declared recently that "the Common Market is becoming a commercial entity, but not an economic entity, and still less a technological entity-. The Treaty of Rome would have provided for the progressive establishment of a sort of economic Government for the Common Market if the Governments of the Six had had the will to bring it about. Lacking this will, essentially political, the Economic Community has continued, it has even prospered, but not without the risk of losing its soul and its spirit, that is to say, of deteriorating into a blend of soul and its spirit, that is to say, of deteriorating into a blend of commercial liberty at its base and an anonymous bureaucracy at the summit."

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Feb. 21-The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Selling Buying Af. 75.50 (per U.S. dollar) Af. 76.00

Af. 211:40 (per pound sterling) Af. 212.80

Af. 1887:50 (per hundred DM) Af. 1900.00 Af. 1757: 85 (per hundred Swiss

Af. 1769:50 franc)

Af. 1528:34 (per hundred French Af. 1538:47 franc)

Even on the economic level alone, critics of the Aron school believes the Common Market has failed in two vital respects or, at least, allowed performance to fall far short of promise. First of all, they point out that liberalisation of trade among the Six has progressed far faster than the harmonisation of economic legislation and rules. The businessman, trying to operate on a European-wide basis, is confronted with very nearly as much red-tape and conflicting regulations as he was before 1958. In the foreseeable future, there is no real prospect of change, as the abortive efforts of the E.E.C. experts in Brussels to draft a single ."European Company Law" testify.

Industrial Expansion

A deeper question is whether the establishment of the Common Market has been as responsible for the great European industrial expansion as generally assumed. The evidence is mixed. In Italy and the Benelux countries, the rate of expansion was higher between 1958 and 1964 than in the preceding half-dozen years before the E.E.C. existed. But the contrary was true of both West Germany and France.

However, Aron thinks the key to Europe's expansion may lie far less in the Common Market's catalyst value than in the vast influx of U.S. capital investment since 1958.

US Industrial Exhibit To

Open In Moscow Feb. 25

"Industrial designoausa" an large industrial installations and exhibit depicting the role of the American industrial designer in planning and producing light and heavy industrial products, opens in Moscow February 25 as part of the US-USSR cultural exchange programme.

Produced by the U.S. Information Agency the exhibit features 821 items produced by 170 American firms. After a month-long display in Moscow, the exhibit will later be shown in Leningrad and Kiev.

The show includes a broad range of products, from small, everyday objects to depictions of

Political Will

The immediate benefits of the U.S. penetration are obvious, Aron says. But, this hardly suggests that the Common Market has given Europe the means to solve its own problems. Indeed, he thinks, without a European Community possessing a political will of its own, the ever greater U.S. investment in the national economies of the continent offers a number of potential economic dangers. President de Gaulle's highly publicised, but largely ineffectual, efforts to curtail American investment in France demonstrate the limits of national policy in this respect,

After eight years of operation, the Common Market, in Aron's view, gets only a mediocre grade. "On the economic side alone," he says, "it has been, at one and the same time, both a success and a failure." (INFA).

Where the basic problem of instability and , depressed prices is over-supply, the United States is countries pits the poor against the

goods exported by the poorer countries. In its simplest form this would mean that exports of manufactured goods from developed countries would have to pay the established MFN tariff in the markets of other developed countries while exports from the poorer countries would come into these markets duty-free or at substantially reduced tariff rates.

for all processed

and manufactured

Some other countries favour selective preferences, selective as to country as well as to product. Indeed, the European Economic Community now has a special preferential arrangement with many African countries. We see serious disadvantages in selective preferences. While we are not persuaded that a system of generalised preferences would in fact have a major effect in stimulating the exports of the developing countries, under such a system these countries would at least enjoy equality of treatment. But a system of preferences that discriminates among developing

with Aeroflot and Indian Airlines

Corporation. Once it is equipped

with more modern planes, it could

become a member of the Interna-

tional Air Transport Association

(IATA) and also establish routes to

the Federal Republic of Germany,

the United Kingdom, Holland,

France and some of the major Asian

countries to which we have no civil

Fertiliser Import

An advertisement published in

Islah on Monday, which occupies

more than one third of page five,

invited tenders for the purchase of

fertiliser from a company in Ku-

wait. It would be interesting to

know how far our plans to build

a fertiliser plant in Mazare Sharif

have progressed and how long it will

Sugar Cotton

The government's announcement

regarding the import of sugar and

the increase in the price of cotton

for farmers are two major news

items related to business. Although

the government has freely allowed

the import of foodstuffs, it does not

permit the import of sugar by the

private sector. The increase in the

price of cotton-Af. 8.52 a seer-

in The Kabul Times yesterday.

aviation links at present.

take to complete.

agreements

Even if VW is finding domestic sales more problematic than once upon a time, it has an ace up its sleeve in its huge export business: Two-thirds of its production goes abroad. So the maker of the smallest car is still far and away the biggest of the giants.

What about the future market? Here too there is reason for optimism. West Germany with West Berlin counts one car for 5.5 residents. There are more cars than that, in relation to population, in was the subject of editorial comment France, Britain and Sweden.

(TRANS CONTI PRESS)

Business Review Of The Week By A Staff Writer collaboration has .

The lubricants plant is perhaps

the most important of the four. The

plant, which is being established

with a capital of Af. 4 million by

Mohammad Akbar, will be able to

process 12,000 gallons of oil mon-

Afghanistan, which imports a

considerable amount of motor oil

from abroad and pays a consider-

able sum in foreign exchange, will

benefit from the reprocessing of used

oil at the plant. But it will be interest-

ing to know from where it will be

able to gather used oil for reproces-

sing. Are there major sources for

the supply of used oil in the coun-

Jet For Ariana

The decision of Ariana Afghan

Airlines to buy a Boeing 727 is

timely. If Ariana is to succeed as

a business enterprise this is the only

way to compete with other airlines.

Some of the foreign airlines flying

into our country have Boeings, which

have proved popular with passeng-

ers. Ariana, which already has the

Convair, DC-3 and DC-6 in its fleet,

to some major countries of Asia,

and with its Boeing it can hope to

Ariana now flies to Karachi, Am-

Tashkent. It also

ritsar, Delhi, Tehran, Damascus,

fly to destinations in Europe.

Beirut, and

shortly.

thly.

try?

by

(DPA)

A lubricants factory, a plastic goods manufacturing plant, a confectionary factory and a knitwear plant are the four new enterprises in Kabul announced during the week. The total capital invested is about Af. 5.5 million.

The firms, registered in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, are financed by the private capital.

applications. It shows such ob-

jects as ships propellers, aircraft

propeller blades, fire hydrants,

heavy tractor shovels, high-tens-

ion towers, cable connectors, elec-

tric motors, automobiles and

trucks, and a great number of

other products for industrial and

second American exhibit to be

shown in the Soviet Union under

the 1966-67 U.S.-Soviet exchanges

agreement. The first was hand

tool-USA, which was held in the

half of 1966 and was visited

over 716,00 visitors."

"Industrial design-USA" is the

All the firms, which have been established in the industrial area of the city, will start production

home use.

PAGE 4

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Feb. 21, (Bakhtar).— A' mobile workshop to repair tractors has reached Kunduz from Balkh. The workshop, sent by the provincial department of agriculture and irrigation in Balkh, will serve tractor owners of Kunduz, Takhar and Jozjan.

KABUL, Feb. 21, (Bakhtar).— His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah yesterday participated in the condolence meeting held for the late General Sayed Azim, chief of the artillery section of the Royal Army. The meeting was held in the Shahe de Shamshera mosque.

KABUL, Feb. 21, (Bakhtar).— A resident of Mazare Sharif, Mohammad Sediq, has presented 10 coins to the provincial museum of Balkh. The coins carry the names of Khulm and Sheberghan and were probably minted by the Amirs of northern Afghanistan.

KABUL, Feb. 21, (Bakhtar).— The Yugoslavian artists' delegation, which came to Kabul 10 days ago at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and Culture for a series of performances, left for Delhi today.

KABUL, Feb. 21, (Bakhtar).— Shah Mahmood, the director of balance and payments in the Ministry of Planning, left Kabul yesterday for the United States to participate in a four-month seminar on statistics. Ten Asian and African countries are to participate in the seminar.



Skies over the southern and eastern regions will be clear. The northern region's skies will be semi-cloudy.

The precipitation for the last 24 hours was: Kabul 4 mm. rain, depth of snow 12 cm.; Kandahar 1 mm. rain; Jalalabad 10 mm. rain; Ghazni depth of snow was 25 cm.; North Salang 11 mm. rain, depth of snow 28 cm; South Salang 22 mm. rain, depth of snow 282 cm; Maimana 5 mm. rain, Kunduz 6 mm. rain; Baghlan 9 mm. rain; Khost 14 mm. rain and Gardez 3 mm. rain.

The temperature in Kabul at 2 pm. was 5 C, 14 F. Yesterday's temperatures: Kabul 4C -2C 39F 28.5F Kandahar 15C 3C

Growing Army Role Reported In China's 'Cultural Revolt'

SHANGHAI. February 21, (Hsinhua).— The provisional highest organ of power set up by "revolutionary rebels" in Shanghai decided last week on "bringing the mass movement for the living study of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage in the struggle to seize power."

The purpose is "to arm revolutionaries ideologically to fulfil the tasks entrusted to them by Chairman Mao and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution 'through to the end."

According to the DPA correspondent in Peking, the role the Chinese People's Liberation Army is playing in the domestic struggle for power is steadily increasing in importance. This has been proved by remarks of the new head of the Communist Party Central Committee propaganda department, Wang Li, quoted in Peking wall bulletins and by an official account on the "seizure of power" in the important province of Shansi.

According to the wall newspapers, Wang Li has asserted that the "trinity" of the army. "revolutionary radres and revolutionary rebel organisations" in the towns and pro-

Nuclear Treaty

(Contd. from page 1) is similar to that required to make nuclear weapons. In Washington's view a non-proliferation treaty, to be effective, should bar development of peaceful explosives.

McCloskey discounted fears that proposed inspection procedures would expose a country to industrial espionage. He said such fears "are without foundation." He cited the experience of the

Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The agency, he noted, "has not only inspected U.S. government reactors, but has regularly inspected privately owned power reactors" such as the one at Rowe. Massachusetts.

"This experience," he said, "has indicated that so-called industrial espionage is not a problem."

He said the technical procedures of Euratom (the European Atomic I Energy Community) are similar to those employed by IAEA.

Members of Euratom are Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

IAEA inspects more than 50 reactors in 26 countries, including the United States.

McCloskey pointed out that safeguard inspectors under both systems "have no power to interfere with construction or operation of any nuclear facility. They are limited to auditing records, ver ifying inven tories and observing operations." He cited as "an additional protection" in the case of IAEA-inspected countries, the fact that an inspected state has the privilege of rejecting in advance the visit of an inspector if he is regarded as a citizen of a hostile nation. The country has the right to request that another inspector be sent, he said. McCloskey was asked if it would be possible for the United States, under the proposed treaty, to sell plutonium to Euratom and the Federal Republic of Germany, "Yes," he said. "The United States has been selling plutonium to Euratom for developing improved reactors to produce electric power.' "This plutonium," 'he added, "is, of course, safeguarded against diversion to military purposes." The State Department spokesman said that "there is no reason why such sales could not take place under a non-proliferation treaty to which Euratom members subscribe." "In fact ,it may well facilitate such

vinces liberated from counter-revolution has not yet been achieved in r every case.

The reports about the events in Shansi said that "after the army had helped the revolutionary rebels to seize power, it engaged in the enlightment of the masses, in organising them and arming them with the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

"This is to carry through an ideological revolution among the revolutionary rebels to help them defend the fruits of their victory by the consolidation of their power," the reports added.

AP quoted Japanese reports based on Peking wall posters as saying that Mao has dispatched Li Hsuehfeng, once disgraced First Secretary of the North China Bureau, to troubled Tientsin in Northeast China as a leader of the pro-Mao forces there.

Moscow Radio, in a Japaneselanguage broadcast, said factory workers in Huhehot, the capital of Inner Mongolia, had walked off their jobs to demonstrate opposition the Maoists. Earlier Soviet reports had said the anti-Maoists had seized nearly full control of Inner Mongolia.

Reuter quoted Moscow Radio as claiming that resistance to Mao is continuing in various parts of China, including Shanghai, which Maoists said earlier they had secured.

Trade Policy

(Contd. from page 3) the poor would have strong overtones of spheres of influence.

These matters are being given very careful consideration in several international forums, but no agreed conclusions have yet been reached. While this study goes on, it seems that the best course is a vigorous effort to lower barriers across the board and at the same time to help the developing countries both financially and technically to improve the efficiency and quality of their industrial production. The developed countries are committed in the Kennedy Round to make a special effort to reduce barriers on trade items of interest to the developing countries without asking full reciprocity from them. The U.S. Government is also supporting regional

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

LAGOS, 21, (Reuter).—Arab delegates walked out of the UN Economic Commission for Africa conference here Monday when an Israeli delegate rose to speak. The Israeli ambassador to Nigeria, Ram Nirgad, representing his country at the conference, addressed the conference on resources in Africa for the training of manpower.

THE KABUL TIMES

As he began to speak, the delegates of the United Arab Republic, Syria, Lebanon, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, left the conference hall.

TYUMEN, Soviet Union, Feb. 21 (DPA).—Geological discoveries in the Soviet Far East in the past two years will make it completely self-sufficient in minerals, the Soviet news agency Tass reported Monday.

It said a conference here was told that last year a coal deposite of 25,000 million tons was discovered in the Far East which would provide both fuel and raw materials for the chemical industry.

Iron ore deposits estimated at 600 million tons had been surveyed in the centre of the territory and manganese, phosporite and kaolin deposits had been found in. Amur area.

A major sensation was the discovery in the foothills of the lesser Hingan range of the first Soviet deposit of brucite needed for the production of metallic magnesium, magnesium oxide, and cellulose

ACCRA, Feb. 21, (Reuter).— More than 900,000 people visited the 19-day Ghana trade fair which ended here Sunday night after what officials termed "a complete success."

Thirty foreign countries and over 2,000 firms took part.

At the closing ceremonies Sunday night, member of the ruling National Liberation Council Colonel A.A. Afrifa said that on the financial side "the fair will certainly find a place in the future economic history books of Ghana."

TOKYO, Feb. 21, (DPA).—Visiting Polish Foreign Trade Minister Witok Trampczynski paid a courtesy call on Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato at the letter's office here Monday lasting 45 minutes.

During the meeting, Sato expressed his hope for closer interchanges as well as expanded trade between Japan and Poland. Earlier Monday, the Polish Minister visited Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister NEW YORK, Feb. 21, (AP).— Eugene V. Rostow, U.S. Undersecretary of State asked East Bloc nations to join with the United States in a programme of aid to developing nations.

The offer was the latest in a series of steps taken by the United States toward easing and expanding relations with the USSR.

"We are seeking to develop the habits of collective action and the reflex sense of a common humanity," Rostow said in a speech in New York.

TOKYO, Feb. 21, (DPA).— Japan will make a third attempt next April to launch its first earth satellite, it was announced here Monday.

Two previous starts by the Tokyo University's Institute of Space and Aeronautical Science (ISAS) last September 26 and December 20 were unsuccessful. Minor improvements have since been made to the fourstage, 9.5-ton Lambda 45 procket, Jiji Press reported.

COLOGNE. Feb. 21. (DPA).— Belgian Foreign Minister Vuarre Harmel arrived here Monday for official talks with the new West German government.

VIENNA, Feb. 21, (DPA).-Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen left Bucharest for home Monday after a five-day official visit during which he had talks with party leader Nicolai Keausescu, Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu and other officials on bilateral relations and international problems, especially European security.

BEIRUT, Feb. 21, (DPA).—A Palestine underground movement "Heroes of Repatriation" Monday claimed credit in a communique in the Beirut daily Al Moharrir for having exploded bombs at a water tank at the Israeli army camp at Wadi Aldshamus and at a number of pumping stations in Israel on February 15 without losses to themselves.

FOR SALE

1967 Model Sedan car Audi (Mercedes and Volkswagen product) with sliding roof and some spare parts. Duty unpaid \$2500. Refrigerator, Westinghouse. Call 22780 Dr. Ileri of FAO

FOR SALE Mercedes 18. black, Benzin best condition second motor (1900 ccm), tax not paid.

Call 20243 Ext. 2 or contact Mr. Heinze, POB 233, Kabul World Educators Meet In October

FEBRUARY 21, 1967

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 21— The international conference on education proposed by President Johnson will open here on October 5, when leading educators, from around the world will discuss the "coming crisis in educa-

tion." About 250 delegates from 50 to 60 nations will be invited to attend.

Date of the conference was announced Saturday by Dr. James A. Perkins; President of Cornell University, who headed a three-day planning session in Williamsburg. 26 educators from around the world participated in the session to prepare an agenda. Among those attending was Professor Constantine K. Zurayk of the American University of Beirut, Lebanon.

Beirut, Lebanon, President Johnson named Dr. Perkins and John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to make conference arrangements.

Dr. Perkins said the participants at the October conference would not act as delegates of their respective nations but as individuals. Delegates from East Europe will also be invited, he said.

Participants at the planning session, Dr. Perkins said, felt "that we are all part of the educational process which is becoming increasingly more critical, and increasingly more under public scrutiny, and if actions are not taken the result might well be tragic to mankind."

The main theme of the planning discussion, he said, had to do with "the coming crisis in education which was seen to be on a worldwide basis." He added, "The essential in-

He added, "The essential ingredients of this crisis were, on the one hand, the rising expectations for education on all fronts and at all levels, and on the other hand, the dangerous restraints in the form of inadequate resources and inadequate educational systems."

The planners, Dr. Perkins said, "felt the chief emphasis should be directed toward recognising the total aspects of educational systems and their inter-relationship to the social and cultural structures which they are meant to serve."

Sir Eric Ashby, master of Claue College, Cambridge, England, reported that participants found "an extraordinary consensus of the kinds of educational problems" in all nations. He noted, however, the degree of the problems vary from nation to nation.

 59F
 37F

 North Salang
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 Herat
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 10F
 36F



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope colour film in Farsi BUDDAH PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m. Joint Italian and French film in Farsi DA 077 INTRIGO ALLS-BONA

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Indian film PYAR KA SAGAR

SAGAR transactions in the future," he said.

and free-trade arrangesectoral ments among developing countries. Such arrangements should improve the efficiency and productivity of their infant industries through the economies of scale, the specialisation, and the spur of competion that wider regional markets make possible. In its aid programmes the United States can give assistance in marketing techniques and quality as well as capital, both public and private, for the development of efficient industries

We are pleased that the developing countries have been making good progress in improving their export earnings. Overall export receipts have increased six per cent annually during 1960-65; exports of manufactured goods have been rising nearly 15 per cent a year. We believe that a successful Kennedy Round combined with the other positive measures mentioned above can make a major contribution in aiding the developing countries maintain and even accelerate this favourable trend.

Waoaro Kanno and disclosed his government's plan to purchase equipment here to develop newlydiscovered copper resources in Poland.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Thursday Feb. 23rd 8.30 P.M. Informal Dinner Dance Music by the "Blue Sharks"

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National Horse And Cattle Show

At Lahore (W.Pakistan).

From 5th to 10th of March 1967

This great National Event is held every year with a view to: a) Giving the general public an idea of country's cattle wealth and to enliven

their interest in good animals.

b) Providing an opportunity and facility to the common man for participating in various social, cultural and sports activities.

Though called the National Horse and Cattle Show, it is much more than that. Besides being a national event to look forward to, it has also come to be known internationally.

The show is a happy combination of instruction with entertainment. It is a pageant of sports, of folk dances and music, of parades and tattoos. It is probably the most colourful single occasion in Pakistan, when in the spring people from all over the world come to share in Lahore's multitudinous excitements, The visitors include Royalty, Statesmen and international celebrities. For Further Details Please Co ntact PIA Phone: 22155 or 22855 or Your Travel Agent.