

1-4-1967

Kabul Times (January 4, 1967, vol. 5, no. 235)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>



Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

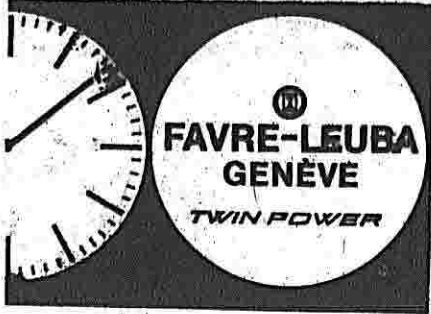
Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (January 4, 1967, vol. 5, no. 235)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1408.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1408>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.





THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 235

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1967 (JADI 14, 1345 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

14TH CENTENARY OF THE HOLY KORAN ON SUNDAY Celebrations Planned All Over Country At HM's Wish

KABUL, January 4, (Bakhtar).—The 14th centenary of the revelation of the Holy Koran will be celebrated throughout Afghanistan this month.

Afghanistan is one of the first Islamic countries to take steps to celebrate the great occasion. Next Sunday functions will be held to commemorate the day in Kabul and all the provinces.

Pope To Receive Soviet President

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 4, (Reuter).—President Nikolai Podgorny is expected to be received by Pope Paul on January 29—marking the first meeting between a Pontiff and communist head of state—during a week-long visit to Italy announced here last night.

An Italian government communique said President Podgorny would arrive on a state visit on January 24 at the invitation of President Giuseppe Saragat.

He would remain in Italy until January 31, spending the last few days visiting different parts of the country.

The communique made no mention of an audience with Pope Paul, as the Vatican is a separate state. But Italian sources said it was almost certain to take place on January 29.

No Pope has ever met the head of a communist, officially atheist, state.

The highest-level communist statesman yet received in audience is, Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, who spent 40 minutes with Pope Paul last April, mainly discussing peace.

In Moscow, an official announcement said that during the final two days of the visit the Soviet President would visit "certain centres" of the country as the official guest of the Italian government.

It was believed that this formula might have been used to allow him to visit Pope Paul in the Vatican after his state visit had ended.

The last visit by a Russian head of state—the Tsar—took place in 1909.

President Podgorny's visit returns one by the Italian President, Giovanni Gronow, to Moscow and Leningrad from February 5 to 11, 1960.

Home News In Brief

MBERLAM, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—With the completion of a 24-room annex Roshan High School will be able to enroll 200 more students in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades this year. It now has 871 students.

MAZARE SHARIF, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—A new 360 kw diesel generator will be put in operation soon in Mazare Sharif to increase the power output. This was stated by Eng. Hamidullah Hamid, president of the Afghan Electric Institute, on a visit to the Institute's Mazare Sharif branch, which now works a 760 kw generator.

MAZARE SHARIF, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Haji Chari Bye, a resident of Lochek Arigh village in Char Bolik woleswali, has donated an acre of land for construction of a school in the village.

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Ebrahim Bamiani, a staff member of the Teachers' Academy, has left for London under a UNESCO scholarship to attend psychology teaching courses.

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—A group of 10 teachers from the Ministry of Education left Kabul Tuesday for Iran to observe the working of adult literacy classes there. The visit is sponsored by US/AID.

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Sakhi and Abdul Jalil, officials of the Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, left Kabul Tuesday for FRG to study geology under FRG government scholarships.

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Gen. Mohammad Rahim Nasery, former Governor of Jozjan, has been appointed Commandant of Police and Security Forces.

CHARIKAR, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Two adult literacy courses have been opened in the villages of Mian Shakh and Kalacha. Under the Sayed Khel rural development project, adults have been enrolled in these courses, which now number 16.

Historical Society Takes Up Work On 11 More Books

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—The Historical Society has undertaken publication of 11 books on the history of the country in different periods.

The Society has so far put out over 90 books in Dari, Pakhtu, English and French on different aspects of the country's history.

The president of the Society Prof. Abdul Hai Habibi, said these books include a brief history of Afghanistan from prehistoric times to the contemporary period in two volumes in Pakhtu and Dari.

Other books deal with Zainul Akbar of Gardezi, the history of Balkh, Barnabad of Herat and Barnabadian, Mazarate Herat, Timur Shah, history of the Kerqa of Kandahar, Ahmad Shah Baba's letter to Ottoman Sultan, the History of the Sadozais, the travelogue of Hsuen Tsang and other Chinese pilgrims who came to Afghanistan, the Afghans in India, and a source book on the history of Afghanistan.

Chinese Report On Tea Growing Soon

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—The report of the Chinese experts who have been studying the possibility of growing tea in Afghanistan is due in two weeks.

The experts have visited Pakhtia, Kandahar, Laghman, Nangarhar and Kunduz provinces. They are now engaged in soil analysis.

Experiments in growing tea began in Pakhtia, a southern province of Afghanistan, in 1963.

Family Planning Group Recommends Measures In India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4, (Reuter).—

Health Minister Sushila Nayar said Tuesday that India's 90 million couples in the child-producing age group must accept the idea having small families if the country's overpopulation problem is to be solved.

She urged women to disregard adverse propaganda about the interuterine contraceptive device known as the loop.

More than a million Indian women had already accepted it, she said.

Dr. Nayar, speaking at the opening of a family planning council meeting, said India planned to cut births from the present annual rate of 41 per thousand to 25 per thousand within 10 years. India's present population is about 508 million—the second biggest in the world.

Dr. Nayar—Mahatma Gandhi's adopted daughter—told the gathering of state health ministers and officials from all over India that 1,830,000 men and women of reproductive age had been voluntarily sterilised to give permanent protection against unwanted pregnancies.

Funds allocated for family planning had been more than doubled for the next five years. About 27,000 family planning centres had been set up and the production and import of conventional contraceptives had been increased.

A proposal to offer convicts in Indian jails 15 days remission of sentence if they agree to be sterilised is to come before the council. Under the proposal, jail authorities would offer sterilisation to all convicts with three or more children.

India's National Family Planning Council has also called for cash incentives for women who limit their families to two or three children.

The Council ruled out a proposal that the state should stop maternity benefits of women with large families but recommended that the question of a "no birth bonus" should be referred to a special committee to see if a suitable scheme could be worked out.

Literacy, Family Planning Go Together In Nigeria

IBADAN, Western Nigeria, Jan. 4, (Reuter).—The majority of illiterate women in this western Nigerian capital disapprove of contraceptives as a means of family planning, while most of the literate ones favour their use, according to a recent fertility survey.

The survey, sponsored jointly by the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research and the Rockefeller Foundation of the United States, also forecast a higher population growth in Nigeria.

The results of the nationwide investigation were contained in a paper presented here yesterday to the current conference on sociological problems by Dr. Olu Okandeji of the University of Ibadan.

Syrian - Israeli Clashes Erupt For Third Consecutive Day

TEL AVIV, January 4, (Reuter).—Fighting broke out again yesterday—for the third day running—between Israeli and Syrian troops along their border in the Sea of Galilee.

An Israeli soldier was wounded yesterday in a clash on the border, north of the Sea of Galilee. This followed an exchange of fire on Sunday at the southeastern end of the Sea of Galilee.

Earlier another spokesman said saboteurs had used explosives yesterday, to damage a tool shed only 10 m. from the Lebanese border.

The explosion, which took place near the Israeli frontier village of Idmit Monday night, was reported to be the work of three men whose tracks were found leading to and from the scene of the explosion. They led towards the Lebanese border, the spokesman said.

Damage was caused to the shed, the property of the Jewish National Fund, but no casualties were reported. The shed was situated some three kilometres northeast of Idmit in Upper Galilee.

The saboteurs used between 2 to 4 lbs. of explosives, the spokesman said.

AP adds: A Syrian army communique claimed its border forces destroyed three Israeli military positions in the shooting, on Monday. It said that the Israelis fired first on peasants inside the Syrian part or the demilitarised zone. The communique made no mention of casualties.

In New York the Israeli ambassador, Michael S. Comay, said Tuesday it was unlikely his government would ask for a UN Security Council meeting on the latest violence along the Israeli-Syrian border.

In Damascus President Nour-eddin Atassi said a recent United Arab Republic Syrian defence agreement was "the springboard for the battle to liberate Palestine."

He said the agreement would also be an instrument in the fight against "imperialism and reaction."

Atassi made the remarks in a speech at the graduation ceremony of a new class of Syrian officers in Homs.

Among the graduates were several Palestinian officers who are slated to join the Palestine Liberation Army, the military arm of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Several units of the Palestine Liberation Army are based in Syria and their commander yesterday pledged they would be the nucleus of the forces that would start the "liberation war" against Israel.

Atassi also said Syria's current conflict with Iraq Petroleum

BRITAIN RENEWS CONFERENCE APPEAL

Brown Calls Hanoi Key To Peace; Thais To Commit Combat Troops

LONDON, Jan. 4, (Combined Services).—The British government has officially appealed to Hanoi to cease military action and take the Vietnam issue to the conference table, it was reported today in a BBC broadcast monitored in Kabul. The appeal came despite severe criticism of British Foreign Secretary Brown's New Year proposal in Nanh Dan, the official government paper of North Vietnam.

Britain said it still hoped North Vietnam would accept its new year peace proposals, and that the key to peace lay in the hands of the Hanoi government.

An official foreign office statement said the government much regretted the first hostile reactions from North Vietnamese press and radio to Britain's proposals aimed at ending the Vietnam fighting.

The statement added: "The government of North Vietnam now have the key to peace in their hands. For them to accept will commit them simply and solely to joining the effort to lift the burden of war from their country, and so creating the conditions in which a political settlement could be negotiated. We still hope that they will, do so."

The statement said the British government was gratified that its appeal to the United States and North and South Vietnam to arrange a cessation of hostilities in Vietnam had been promptly accepted by the Washington and Saigon governments.

"They are also grateful for the warm commendation of His Holiness the Pope," it added.

British Foreign Secretary George Brown discussed Vietnam and other world issues in a 25-minute meeting earlier Tuesday with the U.S. Ambassador here, David Bruce.

Last Friday Brown sent messages to Washington, Saigon and Hanoi asking them to nominate representatives to meet urgently to discuss arrangements for ending the Vietnam fighting. He offered Hong Kong or any other suitable a British territory as the venue for such a meeting.

Brown, before flying to Rome last night to attend the Socialist International Conference, told reporters at London airport that he had no plans to see the Pope about his Vietnam peace initiative.

Brown, answering critics of his peace move, at the airport said:

Ruby Dies Of Cancer; Tape Shows He Didn't Know Oswald Chapter In Kennedy Mystery Closed

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 4, (Reuter).—

Jack Ruby, the cancer-racked killer of presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, died in hospital here yesterday of a blood clot.

Ruby, a 55-year-old former striptease club owner, passed away peacefully, according to his sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, who was by his bedside in Parkland hospital here.

"Jack died peacefully," she said. Although he was suffering from inoperable cancer, an autopsy showed that the immediate cause of death was a blood clot which broke loose from his right leg and travelled into a lung, according to Dr. Eugene Frankel.

Ruby who killed Oswald before the eyes of millions of American television viewers insisted to the end that he was part of no conspiracy when he shoved a revolver into Oswald's ribs just two days after President Kennedy was murdered on November 22, 1963.

Ruby had been near death since he was rushed from his jail cell to Parkland hospital, where President Kennedy and Oswald were both pronounced dead just over three years before.

Yesterday's autopsy showed he had extensive cancer in both lungs, in the lymph nodes and through the liver, Dr. Frankel said. His pancreas had also earlier been reported cancerous.

Ruby's condition deteriorated so sharply in the past few days that members of his family were summoned to the hospital over the New Year week-end.

Ruby's second trial for the murder of Oswald had been scheduled for next month in Wichita Falls, Texas. His Dallas conviction was thrown out by an appeals court. Ruby was convicted and sentenced to death in March 1964 for the murder of Oswald.

But the appeal court decided last October that the paunchy and neurotic strip club operator had not a fair trial because of excessive publicity and because the hearing had been held in Dallas.

One of Ruby's lawyers said last night that the dying man had made a recording in hospital denying that his killing of Oswald was part of a conspiracy.

Ruby was said to believe that the recording would be an important contribution to history.

He had also denied the widespread theory about a conspiracy when he took a lie detector test given by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the summer of 1964 after his conviction.

Ruby, who had a police record of minor offences before he shot Oswald, did not have the hope of living after his illness was diagnosed as cancer, according to hospital sources.

Ruby's death is the end of another chapter in the Kennedy assassination saga, but it is expected to have little effect on the flow of theories about what really took place in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Flexible Science Policy For FRG

BONN, Jan. 4.—The future—in the words of the German Federal Republic Minister of Science and Research, Stoltenberg—demands a "flexibly dynamic and adaptable science policy".

In this form, science will become an important factor in all countries, calling for new forms of cooperation between science, politics and administration.

"The promotion of science," the Minister continued, "means a securing of the economic viability of the population. It is an element of peace and the fruitful collaboration of the nations".

"Especially in the present world situation, science can furnish a substantial contribution to the relaxation of political tensions and the general consolidation of peace. This follows from a steadily growing measure of international cooperation and mutual dependence under the aspect of the dynamic development of the natural sciences. This necessitates the group work of the researchers and the teamwork of the nations".

The technological success of the Federal Republic of Germany and its rank as an industrial market will in the future largely depend on the improvement of this international partnership.

"Atomic research, the use of nuclear energy and space exploration will continue to remain the focal points", Stoltenberg explained.

Additional centres of gravity will be the development of synthetics, molecular biology, and automation (computer technology).

"Typical for the future development in all fields is the increasing emphasis on search for systematic".

Concluding, the Science Minister said that the science policy of the Federal Republic must see to it that the money made available for it by parliament is employed under the aspects of their "scientific profitability" and the realisation of determined goals.

CENTO Committee Studies Agriculture

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 4.—Reports on a wide variety of agricultural meetings of significance to the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) region will be studied at the annual meeting of the CENTO sub-committee on agriculture, animal production and animal health to be held here beginning January 4.

During the past year the organisation has been active in agricultural matters. High-level seminars and meetings have covered such subjects as veterinary pathology; parasitic diseases in livestock; the development of ranges; agricultural statistics, and agricultural marketing.

In connection with the opening of the region between Van in eastern Turkey and Rezaieyeh in western Iran by CENTO road and rail projects, a working party has studied and reported on the possibilities of agricultural development of the area. The sub-committee will consider this report.

The dates and locations of meetings in 1967 on intra-regional trade in forestry products and a symposium on nutrition will also be decided.

Maiwandwal's Appointments

The following were received by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on Tuesday:

- Abdul Satar Shalizi, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior.
- Dr. Hakim Ziaee, Minister of Planning.
- Mohammad Osman Sidky, Minister of Information and Culture.
- Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul.

(Contd. on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times

PUBLISHING AGENCY

Oil Dispute In The Middle East

Every attempt by the Arab nations to achieve unity is marred by unexpected events. The attempt a few years ago to establish a common market for the Arabs received a death blow almost at the very start. Out of the five countries that agreed to found the market, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq withdrew in the first year of its formation in 1964. The two remaining members, the United Arab Republic and Syria, did not achieve much in the field of economic cooperation. As has been realised by various quarters in the Arab capitals, the economic liberalism of some Arab nations, like that of Jordan, is not in agreement with the socialistic pattern such as that of Syria. And to try to achieve common economic ends means that the nations agreeing to form a common market should have the same economic pattern and approach.

The latest quarrel in the Arab family of nations concerns the problem of oil. Syria in the first week of December last year seized the oil pipelines which carry oil from Iraq to the Mediterranean and from there to Western Europe. Syria wants more royalties from Iraqi Petroleum Company, a consortium. The five members of the consortium, which consists of a Dutch, a British, and French and two American oil companies, have refused to increase the royalties on the ground that it may invite the same demand from other nations in which they operate.

I.P.C. has been forced to stop the flow of oil. This will surely effect the Iraqi government's royalties. From the 68 to 70 million tons of oil which is pumped out of Iraq every year, \$396 million is paid in four quarterly instalments to the government of Iraq. This consti-

tutes 88 per cent of Iraq's foreign exchange earnings, or 25 per cent of the country's gross national income. In other words more than 75 per cent of the country's revenue consists of this sum.

Apparently Iraq is not a party in the dispute between Syria and I.P.C. She has asked the company to pay the royalties as before. Press reports indicate that the company has paid the royalties due for the next three months. But what the position will be after that if the Syrian government does not agree to reopen the pipelines is not known. Already the closure has resulted in decreasing production. This may also mean that the royalties which I.P.C. will pay to the government of Iraq will decrease. And this will affect Iraq's economic position.

Syria's intention in closing the pipelines is not clear. The Syrian Prime Minister, Ibrahim Makhos, argues that I.P.C. has not paid its royalties, and that Syria is not asking for more. I.P.C. insists that it is ready to pay, but the Syrian authorities are asking for more. The Chairman of I.P.C. has visited some of the countries concerned, including France to explain the policy of the company. The only known outcome of his activities was the advance payment of three months' royalties to the Iraqi government. On the more urgent matter, which concerns the closing of the pipelines by Syria, he has been keeping silence. The company's delaying tactics may affect the economy of Iraq more than that of Syria.

Before the oil issue, which overshadowed economic and political conditions in the Middle East throughout December, becomes a military affair between the nations of the region, it should be referred to arbitration.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both *Ishah* and *Anis* yesterday carried editorials welcoming the department of culture's decision to arrange evening concerts during the month of Ramazan for the entertainment of Kabul citizens. *Ishah* said, recreation has been proved to contribute to efficiency. Without recreation it is impossible for people to perform their work well throughout the year.

In more affluent societies life does not stop with the fall of darkness. On the contrary, all sorts of recreation and cultural activities are available in towns and cities during the night. This has proved to be instrumental in creating greater incentive for work and has helped replenish lost energy, both mental and physical.

There was time when life was confined within the four walls of individual houses after dark in the city of Kabul and elsewhere in the country. However, during recent years a number of restaurants and cafes as well as cinemas have remained open part of the night. But restaurant and cafe entertainment has not yet become popular. The initiative taken by the department of culture in arranging concerts during the month of Ramazan, has shown that people welcome an opportunity to spend a few hours outside their homes. It is hoped, the editorial concluded that the trend will continue even after Ramazan and efforts will be made to introduce a variety of programmes.

The same issue of *Ishah* carried a letter to the editor signed Sayed Hashim Masjidi complaining about the misbehaviour of a hospital attendant on the telephone. The letter said that one of the writer's friends was hospitalised at Nadir Shah Roaghtoon. He used to pay regular visits to his friend until one day he was requested to bring his friend butter and milk since it was not available in the hospital.

The writer did not have time to take these things in person. He therefore sent them by another friend. Later on during the day he phoned the hospital to enquire about his friend's health and he was abused by the person at the other end of telephone. This is not at all fitting for a hospital staff member and the letter hoped that the concerned

authorities would take steps to correct staff conduct.

Another letter complained about a butcher who was tampering with weights. It said a friend took the writer to a butcher shop where he showed him a hidden weight in one arm of the balance. This amounts to robbery on the part of the butcher. The municipal authorities should strictly enforce regulations.

Yesterday's *Heywad* editorially welcomed HRH Princess Lailuma's interest in improving conditions in the women's prison in Kabul. The editorial after dealing with the purpose of prisons said steps should be taken to improve conditions in all the prisons throughout the country. The prisoners should receive vocational training so that when they leave the prison they may become useful members of society.

WORLD PRESS

The Nairobi newspaper *Daily Nation* said in an editorial that Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Jonathan, is determined to retain power at all costs—even if it means closer cooperation with South Africa. "There lies one of the greatest threats to Lesotho," warned the paper.

"If the country becomes more and more dependent on South Africa, both politically and from the viewpoint of security, its independence would be in jeopardy."

"This would particularly of the case if the violence which flared up last week continues."

The *New York Times*, writing on the release of the Yugoslav leader Milovan Djilas from prison, said "a too-long delayed act of justice has finally taken place."

It added: "The immediate cause may well have been the glaring contrast between Djilas's incarceration for what amounted to exercising freedom of speech and the decision not to prosecute former secret police chief Aleksandar Rankovic."

"Djilas's release represents the capstone of the moral and political revolution that has swept Yugoslavia in the mid-1960's. A decade ago he was almost a lone voice raised courageously to assail the abuses of the new class that had taken power in Belgrade."

"Today the situation that Djilas attacked is well recognised in Yugoslavia, and the cry for genuine democracy that he once voiced almost alone is heard from many quarters. He emerges from jail the political and moral victor, and he may yet help write significant new

pages in the future political history of Yugoslavia."

The FRG daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine* said that the Soviet leaders in their struggle with China want to concentrate their attacks on Mao, Lin Piao and their closest aides.

The Chinese Communist Party as such is to be treated in the Soviet propaganda campaign as an ally suppressed by Mao and Lin Piao.

It is not China's Communist Party which is Moscow's enemy but the "Mao gang" whose members are terrorising the party, who have thrown Marxism-Leninism overboard and who have constructed Maoism for their own personal chauvinist purposes," the paper added.

"But the Chinese also do not attack the whole Soviet Party but only its treasonable leadership."

El Moudjahid, the semi-official daily of Algiers, said that Algerian youth—who account for about 50 per cent of the country's 12 million population—had fallen into disarray.

It was writing on the day Prime Minister Boumediene opened a three-day youth seminar with an appeal to youth to participate fully in all government campaigns.

The influential Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* called on the nited States Sunday to cease its bombing raids on North Vietnam "unconditionally and unilaterally" as the first step toward peace in Vietnam.

It also asked the United States to "recognise formally" the Viet Cong as a party to any (peace) negotiations."

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Telephone: 24047

SHAPIR RAHEL, Editor
For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 24026.
Circulation and Advertising:
Extension 59.

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58
Government Printing Press

Problems Of New UN Development Agency

Climaxing a 16 year battle, the developing countries—which now dominate the UN—have overridden the objections of the industrial West and the Soviet Union to create a new UN agency designed to finance their economic progress.

Forming an almost solid bloc, the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America pushed a resolution through the General Assembly creating a United Nations Capital Development Fund, to be known as CADEF, to make soft loans and grants for industrial projects.

Although the final vote of 76 to 19 with 14 abstentions was by a show of hands, earlier roll call votes made it clear who was for and who was against the proposition. Not one of the developing countries voted against creation of CADEF although some—including the Central African Republic, Cuba, Guyana, Malta, Senegal, Spain and Tunisia—abstained.

The opposition was composed of an uncomfortable alliance of industrial capitalist nations, the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies, Portugal, South Africa and the Scandinavian countries.

CADEF's big problem now will be to get the funds required to make it an effective instrument of assistance, since it must depend upon the voluntary contributions of the donor countries which opposed it. CADEF did succeed in getting its initial organising expenses, as a belated effort by the opponents failed to prevent the new agency from getting authorisation to draw on UN general funds for operating costs estimated at \$350,000.

CADEF represents the second instrument created by this session of the General Assembly to assist deve-

loping countries with their industrial programmes. Earlier, delegates authorised the creation of UNIDO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation—to commence operations on January 1, 1967. CADEF is not scheduled to come into being until January 1, 1968. While UNIDO will offer technical assistance, CADEF will be a financing agency completely under the jurisdiction of the United Nations.

The concept of CADEF was first proposed by Chile in 1950. Some saw it as an alternative to unilateral assistance, sometimes offered on economic and political terms unacceptable to the recipients, and an alternative, too, to the World Bank and other international financial agencies, with credit requirements and interest rates which imposed major burdens on struggling economies.

As the number of developing countries increased in the UN and the campaign for CADEF became more intensified, the lending policies of the World Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) were considerably liberalised. However, control of these institutions remained in the hands of the developed nations, based on the weighted votes of the major shareholders.

The control of CADEF will rest with a 24-member board elected by the Assembly, taking into account regional representation. This will give the developing nations a greater voice in the disbursement of funds than they have in any other international financial institution.

The Eastern European nations opposed the scheme because of its preference for unilateral aid. The Soviet Union has consistently re-

frained from making any contributions to the UN's multilateral aid programmes.

South Africa and Portugal refused support because of the Afro-Asian opposition to their colonial and racial policies.

The Western industrial nations and Scandinavian countries said that CADEF duplicates the work of UN agencies already in existence, adding that the expected contributions from them would increase their financial obligations beyond the point they are willing to go.

Under CADEF's blueprint, its funds will come from the developed countries. They will be called upon around September of 1967 to announce their pledges.

The opponents of CADEF may fall to respond to the call for contributions, but the developing countries feel they have an answer for that. Several backers of CADEF said that if they refuse to support the new fund, the industrial countries would be risking their reputations as supporters of economic development for the poorer countries, and would risk the loss of voting support of these countries in the Assembly. Some might describe this as blackmail, but others in New York say it is only a realistic use of power. It depends on the viewpoint.

The long-term soft loans and grants to be made by CADEF would be determined not on the credit worthiness of the developing countries, but by the contribution an individual project would make to the progress of the recipient country.

The donor countries would be expected to make annual contributions to replenish the fund's resources.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Elections Delayed In E. African States

The governments of Kenya and Uganda, in power since independence, have prolonged their terms of office. They say there will be no national elections this side of 1970.

Tanzania, the third former British-ruled territory in East Africa, is a one-party state. Last year President Julius Nyerere was returned unopposed for a five-year term of office.

In nearby Burundi, where the monarchy has been overthrown, the country's new President, Michel Micombero, has announced his government will rule for seven years.

Kenya's Parliament ended the year by abolishing the Senate and giving its 41 members seats in the House of Representatives.

The bill also postponed national elections for two years, from 1968 to mid-1970. Kenya's last national election was in 1963, before independence.

Uganda's President Milton Obote, who put through a new constitution after crushing an armed uprising last May, has announced there will be no national elections for five more years.

Uganda's last national elections were in 1963, also before independence.

The country was still disturbed, he told Parliament, saying: "Let no one think that an election will return this country to normality. If anything, we may have a serious situation on our hands again."

Uganda needs a period to allow those in the National Assembly to prove their worth in the eyes of the new masses, Obote asserted.

Under the new constitution, pushed through almost without debate shortly before the uprising, Obote elevated himself from Prime Minister to President, ousting the former figurehead Chief of State, the Kabaka of Buganda, Sir Edward

Mutesa.

Six members of his cabinet, who came close to replacing Obote, are still in jail.

Kenya's Senators, assured beforehand they would remain legislators in the Lower House, voted to abolish their Chamber with only two dissenting ballots.

The Senate had been imposed upon Kenya by the British to protect regionalism, Attorney-General Charles Njonjo asserted, but it had resulted in a waste of time.

Now the new National Assembly needs time to settle down, he explained.

Accordingly, its term of office was prolonged until 1970. After that the maximum life of Parliament will be five years.

"The cause of freedom does not require us to stop work at every opportunity and hold elections which will produce no change," Njonjo said.

(AP)

Extremist Miscalculation In Rhodesia

With good reason, the situation in Rhodesia is often described as a "Greek tragedy." For years events have seemed to push the major forces relentlessly toward racial explosion in southern Africa.

The mandatory but partial sanctions against Rhodesia ordered by the United Nations Security Council could be another such event. Britain felt compelled to take the risk, recognising that the sanctions would not placate the African nationalists and might drive Rhodesia's white minority deeper into South Africa's embrace.

In fact, the latest move is typical of many decisions involving Rhodesia over many years. It is of debatable legality, of questionable effectiveness, and possibly another example of "too little, too late." The best that can be said is that it seemed the least damaging and dangerous among the unhappy choices open to Britain.

Perhaps Rhodesia never had any chance for a peaceful evolution to multiracial nationhood. This had to be difficult under the best of circumstances once Britain had granted self-govern-

ment in most matters to the country's white settler minority in 1923. A case can be made that Britain actually lost control of events in Rhodesia at that point, rather than in the months leading to Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence last year.

Yet the history of these 43 years, and particularly of the post-war years, is full of wrong turnings, bad timing, missed opportunities and conversions too late to good works that might have made a crucial difference.

The record also provides examples of the supreme irony. Occasions when white extremists and African nationalists pursued identical strategies, the accidental collaborations serving to stall reforms and orderly political advance.

If Joshua Nkomo, for example, had seized the opportunity provided by the 1961 Constitution and thrown his forces into the 1962 election, the course of events might have been much different. At minimum, Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) would have won 15 of 65 seats in Parliament and

a platform from which to continue the fight for majority rule. ZAPU's intervention might have meant the re-election of Sir Edgar Whitehead's United Federal Party, pledged to repeal the discriminatory Land Apportionment act, end segregated housing and accelerate African political progress.

But the 1961 Constitution fell far short of African demands for "one man, one vote," and Sir Edgar had cranked down hard on nationalist agitation. Nkomo first accepted the Constitution, then, under pressure from more militant ZAPU forces, repudiated it and boycotted the 1962 election. Sir Edgar's forces were badly beaten by the right-wing Rhodesian Front. The Land Apportionment Act remains on the books, the Front has seized independence from Britain and Nkomo has been in detention for three years.

The Rhodesians who hoped most fervently for U.D.I. in 1965 were white extremists in Smith's camp and African nationalists who believed Britain and its allies would be forced to crush the rebellion and institute ma-

(Continued on page 4)

Relaxation Of Tough Policies In Burma In '66

Burma's leader, General Ne Win, closes out 1966 with no serious opposition to his military regime and prospects for the coming year are that it would remain one of the most politically stable governments in Southeast Asia.

The past year saw General Ne Win and his 14-man Revolutionary Council showing a marked relaxation of tough policies instituted when they took over power four years ago.

The most dramatic indication of this trend was the release last October of former Premier U Nu, who had been kept in "protective custody" ever since he was deposed in 1962.

Far-reaching changes were also shaping up following a Burma So-

cialist Programme Party seminar in November.

One of the decisions of the party—which is the sole political organisation, following a system along the lines existing in Yugoslavia—was the decontrolling of many sectors of the economy which had been monopolised by the government under nationalisation laws three years ago.

Now private enterprise is being invited to compete with state organisations in many channels of internal trade.

There were no challenges to Ne Win's leadership during 1966. The regime had faced serious opposition in previous years from three powerful groups top-ranking military officials, hostile students and angry

Buddhist monks.

The government met these challenges by arresting and retiring many of the military officers, radically changing the entire educational system and exposing the political ambitions of militant monks.

The regime, during 1966, also pursued vigorously its fight against Karen rebels who have been in armed revolt against the government for the past 17 years.

Elite government "striking forces" stormed rebel strongholds in Central Burma, inflicting heavy casualties, capturing valuable supplies of medicine and ammunition. An unexpected monsoon offensive caught the guerrillas by surprise and rebel

(Contd. on page 4)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Quarterly \$ 15
Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25

AIR SERVICE THURSDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines
Herat—Mazar—Kabul
Arrival—1540
New Delhi—Kabul
Arrival—1615
Kabul—Mazar—Herat
Departure—0830
Kabul—New Delhi
Departure—0800

Iran Airlines
Tehran—Kabul
Arrival—0855
Kabul—Tehran
Departure—1005

Aeroflot
Kabul—Tashkent—Moscow
Departure—1030

FRIDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines
Peshawar—Kabul
Arrival—1140
Kabul—Peshawar
Departure—0800
Kabul—Kandahar
Departure—1330

SATURDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines
Kandahar—Kabul
Arrival—0845
Beirut—Tehran—Kabul
Arrival—1030
Maimana—Mazar—Kabul
Arrival—1515
Amritsar—Kabul
Arrival—1800
Kabul—Mazar—Maimana
Departure—0830
Kabul—Amritsar
Departure—0930
Kabul—Kandahar
Departure—1300

SUNDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines
Kandahar—Kabul
Arrival—1000
Kabul—Kabul
Arrival—1050
Mazar—Kunduz—Kabul
Arrival—1430
Tashkent—Kabul
Arrival—1510
Kabul—Khost
Departure—0830
Kabul—Tashkent
Departure—0900
Kabul—Kunduz—Mazar
Departure—1030

Iran Air
Tehran—Kabul
Arrival—0855
Kabul—Tehran
Departure—1005

Indian Airlines
New-Delhi—Kabul
Arrival—1125
Kabul—New Delhi
Departure—1345

Getting Your Hands Dirty Essential To Better Wheat

Man first learned to grow wheat six to seven thousand years ago somewhere in the Near East. Europe and China were next to discover the secret, 3,000 years or so later. Migrating Europeans brought wheat across the Atlantic in the early 1600's and thus the western hemisphere was the last region to get the grain.

Today, by a twist-of-time, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the Rockefeller Foundation and the Mexican Government are working together to bring young farmers from the Near East to North America to learn how to improve wheat production back home.

Since 1961, 50 trainees from 15 countries, most of them Near Eastern, have come to North America under this programme. They come in annual groups of from six to 15 for an intensive nine months course. Though they visit farms and research stations in both Canada and the United States, most of their training is carried out in Mexico.

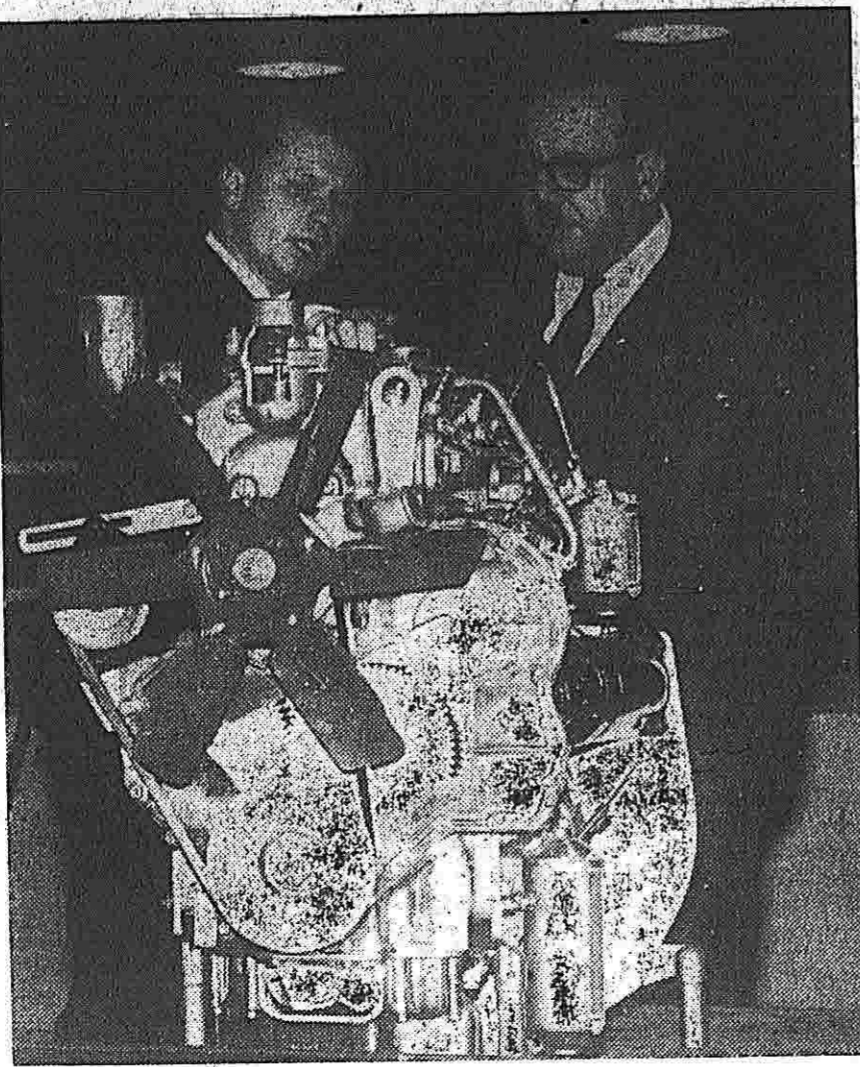
In an interview at FAO's North American Regional Office in Washington, some of the latest trainees explain why:

"People everywhere know of the great grain harvests of Canada and the United States," said Yusuf Ergun of Turkey. "But we have neither their lands, resources, nor climate. Our wheat is usually grown under adverse conditions—too hot, too cold, too wet or too dry, in deep valleys or along mountainsides. For our studies Mexico, with its rugged terrain and climatic variety, offers the ideal adverse conditions."

Fifteen years ago Mexico grew little wheat, yields were poor, and the country spent much hard-earned foreign exchange on imports. Today Mexico is self-sufficient in wheat and has growing, if modest, exports. Mexican wheat gains are largely due to the research programme of the National School of Agriculture at Chapingo, just outside Mexico City.

Chapingo wheat breeders have developed high-yield dwarf varieties resistant to wind, rain, extremes of temperature, and disease. Mexico sends seedlings of these all over the world as breeding stocks and demand is growing.

"In Sonora (Mexico) we helped harvest some of the finest winter wheat I have ever seen," commented



Afghanistan's ambassador to Britain, H.E. Abdullah Malikyar, (right), recently visited London's famous annual Royal Smithfield Show of fatstock and agricultural machinery, where he is seen discussing a Perkins agricultural diesel engine with Eric Oldham, Perkins' regional sales manager, who has just spent six months in Afghanistan.

"MACBIRD" SATIRE CUTS LBJ, RFK, MAKES HIT WITH COCKTAIL CIRCUIT

Last year's most fashionable Christmas present among sophisticated Americans was a slim, orange-coloured paper-back costing only one dollar. Entitled *Macbird*, it is a 56-page, biting burlesque on *Macbeth*, in which all the characters are prominent American political leaders.

Macbird himself is Lyndon Johnson—an ambitious schemer who, as in Shakespeare's play, plots the murder of the King—here called Ken O'Dunc—in order to put himself upon the throne. Bobby Kennedy appears as a kind of combination Malcolm and Macduff, who, after a good deal of none-too-pretty intrigue, succeeds in becoming King himself. Others in the cast besides Lady Bird Johnson as—inevitably—Lady Macbird, include such figures as the Egg of Head (Adlai Stevenson), the Earl of Warren (Earl Warren, the Chief Justice), and the

Wayne of Morse (Senator Wayne Morse).

The parody—all in occasionally-wobbly Shakespearean blank verse—started life as a subterranean pamphlet at Berkeley University in California. Later it was actually put upon the boards in Greenwich Village in New York, though it was virtually impossible to discover where it could be seen as the players moved surreptitiously from cellar to cellar. But now its author and other more financially-motivated figures in the book trade and the theatre world have taken their courage in their hands. Early this year *Macbird* is to open as a full-scale off-Broadway production, and 50,000 copies of the script will soon be on their way to the bookshops.

For the moment, however, an agog American public has largely to be content with simply reading about it. Actual copies of the text can be obtained only under private cover from an obscure post office box number that turns out to be the only registered address for "The Grassy Knoll Publishing Company".

The allusion implicit in the company's title—it was from the Grassy Knoll in Dallas, according to some of the Warren Commission's critics, that the shots really came that killed President John Kennedy—is obviously deliberately provocative. For the dynamite in the play is, of course, the inevitable innuendo that Lyndon Johnson plotted the murder of his predecessor.

This implication, its author nowadays hastens to explain—resting her case on the need to stick faithfully to the original story-line—is not necessarily intended to be taken literally. A 25-year-old tiny brunette, Barbara Garson wrote the play when she was leader of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley last winter. Today she confesses to be both gratified and irritated by all the excitement it is causing.

"Most of the commentators," she declares impatiently, "irk me by taking up only the criticism of Johnson while they fail to notice the main villain, Bobby Kennedy... What I was trying to do was to remind radicals that they have to build some kind of independent force, that they cannot get improvements simply by hopping on the Bobby bandwagon."

Mrs. Garson is, in fact, an extremely serious-minded, committed young woman—her honeymoon was spent in Cuba—who has served jail sentences for her part in anti-war demonstrations. The trouble is that she is also a writer of style,

Soviet Philologists Record Literature Of The Pamir

Did the Pamiri have their own literature? If they did, then who were its authors and what did they write about? What was their attitude to the development of nature and society?

The answers to these questions are furnished by the manuscripts kept as sacred relics by many families of the mountaineers. These manuscripts will help us to get an idea about the mathematical, geographical and astronomical knowledge of the Pamiri who lived at that time.

The researchers of the Oriental Studies and Written Heritage department of the Tajik Academy of Sciences jointly with the scholars from the Institute of the Peoples of Asia of the USSR Academy of Sciences have gathered a unique collection of the Badakhshan manuscripts in the Soviet Pamirs.

Photocopies of these manuscripts are kept in the Eastern Manuscripts Funds of the Tajik Academy of Sciences. Soviet orientologists have prepared for publication the scientific description of these manuscripts.

A. Bertels and M. Bakoyev, both Masters of Philology, who headed the expeditions searching for the literary monuments in the Pamirs, said in an interview that the Badakhshan literature, has so far been little studied. Actually it is a blank spot in literary studies. Yet, the heritage left us by the mountaineers is rich and original.

In the Pamir villages Soviet scholars have discovered works on the

history and geography of Badakhshan, works by Nasreddin, Tusi and Nasir Hisrou, who created in the Pamirs most of his philosophical treatises and poems which have reached us.

The scholars have also found the unique cosmogonical works "Umm al Hitab" by Tusi and "Afak-nama" by Hisrou. These works by the famous Eastern poets were not known to scholars.

Some interesting manuscripts by the local authors of the 18th and the beginning of the 20th centuries have also been found. The scholars have learned the names of many Pamiri poets.

The expedition succeeded in finding a volume of lyrical verses by Muborak Vakhani, an unknown poet containing about 15,000 beits and several religious and philosophical poems. It is interesting to note that Muborak Vakhani's house still exists and is being carefully looked after in the village. The interior of the house is decorated with exquisite wall-paintings.

The scholars will be interested in the works by the poets who wrote their verses in the Shugnan, Vakhani and other local dialects. So far their verses are only recited orally. The expedition has recorded on tape a number of poems by the local poets.

The detailed study of the rich collection of Badakhshan manuscripts will make it possible to add new pages to the history of the literatures of the people of Central Asia and will provide us with valuable data on the general history, economy, and social relations of the peoples of this mountain region relating to the period of from the 11th century to the early 20th century.

Pharmacologist Dil Works For Degree At E-W Centre



Abdul H. Dil of Kabul, associate professor and chairman of the Department of Pharmacology, Kabul University, arrived in Honolulu recently and is currently a scholarship student at the East-West Centre in Hawaii, a unique experiment in education and international understanding. He is studying for his doctorate in pharmacology.

Since its founding in 1960 the East-West Centre has carried on several programmes to increase understanding among the peoples of Asia, the Pacific and the U.S.

One of the most important is the scholarship programme involving more than 600 students from 31 countries. Students live in Centre residences and attend classes at the University of Hawaii.

In this group are regular students studying for bachelor's or master's degrees and others enrolled in special programmes: Asian-American Teacher Interchange, Junior Year in Hawaii for Americans, Academic Year in science and mathematics for Asian teachers, Language Intern Programme for Asians, Asian Language Teacher Training for Americans and the Pacific Programme of College Teaching of Business for Asians.

Italians Strike It Rich On Number 28

ROME, Jan. 4. (Reuter).—Many Italian lottery kiosks ran out of cash and shut up shop after the number 28 came up at the weekend for the first time in 124 weeks.

When a number does not come up for about 100 weeks systematic lottery players bet on it, doubling their money each week, knowing that sooner or later it will pay off.

This week number 28 did—to the tune of about 3,400 million lire (about 1,055,000 sterling), shared among thousands of people all over the country.

A few hours after opening time this morning, most lottery shops ran out of money and had to close. Some may not be able to pay off their winners for several weeks.

Now the experts are playing the number 29, which has not come up for about 100 weeks.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

The Kandahar newspaper, *Toloi Afghan*, discussed in an editorial the need to open more edible oil plants. The paper said northern Afghanistan, where especially in Kunduz and Baghlan, cotton cultivation is very popular, has an edible oil plant. But its output is not enough and most of what it produces goes to Kabul.

The paper mentioned the decision of a number of Balkh citizens to build an edible oil plant in Mazare Sharif. It also referred to the plan to build a plant in less than four months in Helmand. There are also possibilities of opening other plants to use the agricultural products of the area.

Kabul Youth Club

In another editorial the newspaper praised the action of the Ministry of Information and Culture in opening a youth club in Kabul. The paper hoped that in all provinces such centres will be opened. It added that such centres can give an opportunity to the young to meet and discuss national and international issues and play their share in solving the problems facing the nation.

Faryab, published in Maimana of Faryab province, in an editorial on the conclusion of the second session of Parliament this year said those who are going to Parliament as representatives of the people have a heavy responsibility to discharge. These representatives should find out the needs of the people and seek ways to fulfil them. They should support the rights of the people and cooperate with the government in its efforts to raise the living standards of the people.

Representatives' Duties

Faryab said now that the Deputies and Senators are on vacation they should be in constant contact with the people of their constituencies. They should convey to the people the wishes of His Majesty the King and the government to ensure their happiness and prosperity. What we need today is national unity and we must arrange all our activities in accordance with the law. More than ever today there should be closer cooperation between the people and the government. It is the duty of members of Parliament to tell the people this and invite them to cooperate actively with the government.

Roads Help Development

In an editorial on road building activities, *Deewa*, published in Sheberghan of Jouzjan province, said that roads and highways in addition to speeding up communications among various points of the country, play an important role in the social and economic development of the nation. It said that only a few years ago travelling from one part of the country to another was a difficult task. It sometimes took weeks to cover the distance between Kabul and Herat; it takes only 16 to 17 hours by truck now.

Under the guidance of His Majesty the King the Five Year Plans were initiated and a marked change has been brought about in transport.

Commenting on the Pule Khumri Sheberghan highway now under construction, the paper said that when completed the road will greatly benefit the people of Samangan, Jouzjan and Balkh.

Raising Living Standards

Ittehad, published in Baghlan, said in an editorial that the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has decided to initiate short-term projects which will be of direct benefit to the public. It said that, since the Maiwandwal government took over, a great number of such projects have been started. The paper said that during the past 10 years a great deal has been done in completing the country's economic infrastructure. Now it is time to concentrate our efforts on completing projects which have a direct bearing on raising the living standards of the people. The paper said that the projects initiated by the government of Prime Minister Maiwandwal have this quality.

A report published in *Ittehad* said that the Pule Khumri textile factory in Baghlan province can now produce more than 24,200,000 metres of cloth. There are 1,311 weaving machines in the factory, according to the report.

Paving Mazar's Streets

Beidar, published in Mazare Sharif of Balkh, in an editorial urged the municipal corporation to asphalt the streets of the city. When Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal visited the city he had ordered the Labour Corps to pave the city streets. The paper reported that now work has begun on asphaltting the main highway from Mazar to Pule Khumri. According to the Labour Corps unit's commandant, his men would have first paved the city streets if minor repairs to bridges and other places had been done as promised by the municipal authorities.



Do you have a match?

Guns, Butter For US In 1967

The U.S. economy, buoyant and healthy for more than five years

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The U.S. economy, buoyant and healthy for more than five years in 1967 and that the United States can continue to pursue its course in Vietnam and providing for the well-being of U.S. citizens at home.

The President spoke of the need to continue to strive for a full education for each American child, families with decent incomes, cities free of air pollution and lighted housing, health facilities for all citizens and a further reduction in poverty.

He also spoke of sending whatever may be necessary to support fighting forces in Vietnam.

Thus, President Johnson said, as a nation with a gross national product ranging between \$700,000 million and \$800,000 million, the United States can afford to spend what it needs at home and abroad.

He made it clear he intends to recommend to Congress next a budget that will meet those needs.

Haiti Invasion Halted By Arrests

KEY WEST, Florida, Jan. 4. (Reuter).—American customs officials Tuesday interrogated 70 Cubans, Haitians and Americans arrested Monday night on a deserted beach while preparing to leave for an invasion of Haiti in a shrimp boat.

Rolando Masferrer, said the men—all heavily armed and some in uniform—were part of a force of 350 who planned to join forces with rebels in Haiti and overthrow President-for-life Francois Duvalier in a week.

Masferrer, who was arrested on the beach, claimed that he would have had an army in Haiti strong enough to cross the windward passage and invaded Cuba within a month.

The 70 men were taken to a Miami jail without a shot being fired and a customs officer said they would probably be charged with trying to export arms illegally.

Father Jean-Baptiste Georges, a former Education Minister in the Duvalier regime who was to have been the new president if the invasion succeeded, was one of those arrested, Masferrer said.

Another would-be invader remarked bitterly as he was taken to Miami "we have been working on this for seven years, and now this."

Masferrer accused the United States of "protecting Fidel Castro" and said a considerable amount of money had been invested in arms and men for the invasion, which he had planned for years.

The customs officials surrounded a seafront home at Cocoa Plum, beach, a remote section of Key Vaca—one of the string of Florida Keys running southwest from Miami—as some of the men were preparing to board a shrimp boat.

Jack Ruby

(Continued from page 1) Many private investigators and writers insisted that the assassination was part of some wider scheme or that there was no lone assassin.

Several hinted that Ruby was connected in some way with Oswald, a suggestion that Jack Ruby always denied.

Two weeks before he died, Ruby propped up in his hospital bed, made a record lasting three minutes and 35 seconds in which his voice is heard denying that he knew Lee Harvey Oswald before President Kennedy was murdered.

The record has been released by Capitol recordings. Ruby was questioned by members of his family and other unidentified people gathered round his bed in the Dallas hospital where he was rushed suffering from cancer.

According to the transcript of the record, released by the company, Ruby begins by recalling his moments before shooting Oswald in Dallas police headquarters.

Ruby said he walked down a ramp from the street into the police station garage when Oswald was being taken out to be transferred to the Dallas county jail.

All I did is walk down there, down to the bottom of the ramp and that's when the incident occurred, the bottom of ramp.

Ruby was asked when he finally realised that something had happened.

"It happened in such a blur that before I knew it, I was down on the ground. The officers had me on the ground."

He was asked if he realised he had done something.

Well, really it happened so fast and everything else, I can't recall that happened from the time I came to the bottom of the ramp until the police officers had me on the ground... but I know that they were holding my hand and grabbed one for the gun.

He was asked: "Did you ever know Oswald before?"

Never have I known him or seen him before, he replied.

Ruby's tape will be included on the record which also features the voices of the late President Kennedy, Governor John Connally of Texas, and other involved in the assassination and its aftermath in November 1963.

Profits from the recording are to go to the Kennedy Library in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Weather Forecast
Over the northern regions of the country the skies will be cloudy. The rest of the country will have clear weather.

The temperature in Lal fell to its lowest yet, minus 40 degrees centigrade.

In Kabul the temperature today will range from minus 14 degrees to plus seven degrees centigrade.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA.
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American colour cinemascope film in Farsi.
RIVER OF NO RETURN
PARK CINEMA:
At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. Combined Italian and French colour cinemascope film in Farsi.
SAMBENSE
KABUL CINEMA
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Italian colour film.
DAMASCUS THIEF

While welcoming present efforts toward Asian unity, Burma believes a climate for greater cooperation should be created before attempting any grand Asian alliance.

A major concession to the private sector during the year was decontrol of 34 agricultural and fish products companies which constitute the basic diet of the country's 24 million people.

The immediate effect of decontrol was an abundant supply of decontrolled items and a substantial drop in prices.

In a dramatic move last September Burma withdrew from the sterling bloc. Fearing devaluation of the pound, the Burmese government had cautiously converted most of its foreign exchange reserves from sterling into gold and other hard currencies. Though they came in for bitter criticism from the British, the Burmese maintained that they had no alternative but to act "in the public interest."

Burma launched a modest Four Year Plan based on the principle of self-help. It envisages an annual increase in capital investment of 15 per cent. Funds for the Plan will come mainly from internal resources and existing foreign aid programmes.

Agricultural production, the cornerstone of the country's economy, was hard hit by widespread floods in 1966—the worst to hit the country in half a century. As a result, rice exports were expected to drop to 1.2 million tons, lowest in years.

Rhodesia...

(Continued from page 2) jory rule. Smith's extremists cheered his recent rejection of Britain's "working document" for a Rhodesian settlement. Nkomo's followers and those of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) also rejoiced, for they regarded the proposal as a sellout of Rhodesia's four million Africans.

Africans agitate at the United Nations for dealing with the southern sixth of Africa as a single problem—for striking simultaneously to end white minority rule in South Africa and Portugal's territories of Mozambique and Angola, as well as in Rhodesia. Extremists among Rhodesia's 220,000 whites agree.

They would welcome the alliance with South Africa and Portugal that they believe this African approach would make inevitable.

Many African nationalists are convinced after the last year that a nonviolent route to self-determination and majority rule in Rhodesia and southern Africa no longer exists. This African stance is welcomed by white extremists because it brings former moderates to their ranks.

The polarisation between white and black continues, with each side confident it can win at the showdown.

Both are wrong, of course. There will be no winners if the last chapter of this "Greek tragedy" is race war in Africa. (THE NEW YORK TIMES)

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.

At present, 10 "graduates" are again waiting for their turn to be flown to the front. The star among the dogs is Caesar, who can pursue an enemy for more than 35 hours.

The dogs are said to be specially pleased with the flight by helicopter.