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watches

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.

Mohammad.

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 weeklong 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.

highest-level communist The 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

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

Home News In Brief METERLAM, 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 generotor 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.

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

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 Akhbar of Gardezi, the history of Balkh, Barnabad of Herat and Barnabadian, Mazarate Herat, Timur Shah, history of the Kerga of Kandahar, Ahmad Shah Baba's letter to Ottman 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 Pakthia,

Kandahar, Laghman, Nangarhar and Kunduz provinces. They are now engaged in soil analysis.

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

sation of oil resources throughout

Laos General Elections

Strengthen Army

VIENTIANE, Jan. 4, (Reuter).— General elections in Laos last Sun-

day strengthened army political po-

wer and weakened opposition to

neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna

Phouma, Laos diplomatic sources

Complete results of the election

are not expected for two days but

the sources said army power was in-

creased by the wide success of can-

didates backed by military region

mation Yay Keo Luangkhot, was de-

feated and automatically loses his

The sources said the strength of

Prince Souvanna's chief critic, De-

puty Premier Levam Insisiengmai,

who failed to carry three seats in

his own province, had definitely dec-

The Minister of Health and Infor-

the Arab world.

said yesterday.

commanders.

government position.

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

An Israeli soldier was wounded Company (IPC) was the starting yesterday in a clash on the bor- signal for an eventual nationalinorth of the Sea of Galilee. This followed an exchange of fire on Sunday at the southeastern end of the Sea of Galilee.

One thousand four hundred years

ago that day, the 27th day of the

Ramazan, the first verses of the Holy

Koran were revealed to Prophet

The functions, which will be the

first of their kind, will be organised

by the Ministry of Information and

Culture at the explicit wish of His

Majesty the King and under the lea-

dership of Prime Minister Moha-

The director-general of publicity

in the Ministry of Information and

Culture, Mohammad Younus Hai-

ran, said in Kabul a meeting will

be held in the studios of Radio Af-

ghanistan and will be inaugurated

by a message from His Majesty the

Hairan said that at this and at

meetings in the provinces speeches

will be delivered elaborating on the

message of the Holy Koran, its

meaning and implications, and on

A special issue of the theological

magazine Payame Haq will be pub-

lished and distributed at the Kabul

the the Islamic faith.

mmad Hashim Maiwandwal.

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

which took The explosion, 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 Ga-

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 mili2 tary 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 Noureddin 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 cere-mony 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 Syrias current conflict with Iraq Petroleum

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

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 will 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 pointly by the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research and the Rockfeller 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.

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-wracked killer of presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, died in hospital here yesterday of a blood

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 noperable 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 vears 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 canrerous.

Ruby's condition deteriorated so snarply in the past few days that nembers 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 rails, 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 neuotic strip club operator had not a fair trial because of excessive

publicity and because the hearing and 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 impor-

ant 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.

Many books and magazine and newspaper articles have been criticising written the findings of the officials Warren Commission report, that Oswald acted alone in shooting the President and Texas Governor John Conally.

(Contd. on page 4)

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 torms 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 ederal 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 emphatic 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 determinted 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 Rezaiyeh 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 decid-

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 Ziayee, Minister of Planning;

Mohammad Osman Sidky, Minister of Information and Culture; Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul

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 gov-

ernment 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 govern-

"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 critic's of his peace move, at the airport said:

"I find it pretty odd to hear commentators both in speech and in writing seeming to be criticising me for calling a conference and the Americans for agreeing to come to it but never saying a word about the group who are fighting and have not agreed to come.

"If the critics could have the energy in trying to persuade the communists to see the opportunities to stop hostilities that they put into their comments they would be giving us a great deal of help."

Meanwhile, it was announced in Bangkok that Thailand will send a battalion of about 1,000 men to fight in South Vietnam by March. General Krit Punnakan, Public Re-

lations Director-General, said in a Radio Thailand broadcast the battalion would be composed of infantry, artillery, armoured, and supply units so that it could operate independently.

Thailand has previously supplied two transport aircraft and two warships as military support units to South Vietnam. Explaining the decision to send

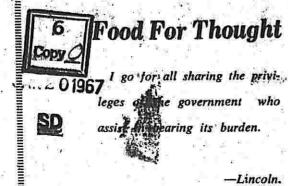
combat troops, General Krit said: Thailand is a neighbour of South Vietnam and it has become a target of communist infiltration as announced by the communists many times over.

"We have been concerned with the possibility of sending troops to (Contd. on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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Oil Dispute In The Middle East

Every attempt by the Arab nations to achieve utility 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 installments to the government of Iraq. This constitutes 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 Islah 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. Islah 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 phy-

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 vears a number of restaurants and cafes as well as cinemas have remained open part of the night. But restuarant 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 Islah carried a letter to the editor signed Sayed Hashim Masjidi complaining about the misbehaviour of a hospital attendent on the telephone. The letter said that one of the 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

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

"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 Rrankovic.

"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 Yugoslovia, 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 letter hoped that the concerned I 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

"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 disar-

It was writing on the day Prime Minister Boumedienne 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."

Problems Of New UN Development Agency loping countries with their industrial frained from making any contribu-

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 Tunislaabstained.

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-

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 CADEr became more intensinea, the lenging 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 disbursal of funds than they have in any other international financial institution.

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

tions 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 pleages.

The opponents of CADEF may fail 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 supportrs 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 is 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 re-

(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 Nyrere 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 Micembero, 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 indepen-

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, Oboe 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

Six members of his cabinet, who came close to replacing Obote, are still in jail. Kenya's Senators, assured before-

hand 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 ex-

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-

BY GRAHAM HOVEY 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

Yet the history of these 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, then accidental collaborations serving to stall reforms and orderly political advance. If Jashua Nkomo, for exam-

ple, 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

applatform from which to continue the fight for majority rule. ZAPU's intervention might have meant the re-election of Sir Whitehead's United Fe-Edgar deral Party, pledged to repeal the discriminatory Land Apportion act, end segregated housing and accelerate . African political But the 1961 Constitution fell.

far short of African demands for "one man, one vote," Sir Edgar had cracked down hard on nationalist agitation. Nkomo first accepted the Constitution, then, under pressure from more militant ZAPU forces, reputiated it and boycotted the 1962 election, Sir Edgar's forces were badly beaten by the right-Rhodesian Front. The 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 Socialist 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

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

There were no challenges to Nev 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 guerillas by surprise and rebel

(Contd. on page 4)

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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

Arlana Afghan Airlines Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-0845 Beirut-Tehran-Kabul Arrival-1030 Maimana-Mazar-Kabul Arrival-1515 Amritsar-Kabul Arrival-1600 Kabul-Mazar-Maimana Departure-0830 Kabul-Amritsar Departure-0930 Kabul-Kandahar

SUNDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1000 Mhost-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

Departure-1300

Iran Air

Tehran-Kabul Arrival-0855 Kabul-Tehran Departure-1005

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



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.

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 or nature and society?

The answers to these questions are furnished by the manuscripts kept as sacred relics by many lamilies of the mountaineers. These manuscripts will help us to get an idea about the mathematical, geograpnical and astronomic 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 orientalists have prepared for publication the scientific description of these man-

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, 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 scho-

lars have discovered works on the

nistory 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 expendition succeeded in finding a volume of lyrical verses by Muborak Vakhani, an uńknown 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, Vakhan 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**



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 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

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 later if 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, 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 month 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

Faryab, published in Malmana 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 trans-

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

Raising Living Standards

Itsehad, '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

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 asphalting 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 autho-

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

Last year's most fashionable Christmas present among sophisticated Americans was a slim, orangecoloured 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 lea-

Macbird himself is Lyndon Joschemer ambitious 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-toopretty 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 Wayne of Morse (Senator Wayne Morse).

The parody-all in occasionallywobbly Shakespearian blank versestarted 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 asothe players moved surreptitiously from celler 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. 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 excite-

ment it is causing. "Most of the commentors," 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 bandwa-

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 antiwar demonstrations. The trouble is that she is also a writer of style,

verve and wit. If only for its highly-fashionable satiric content, her play seems doomed to become the toast of the very people she despises-the cocktail circuit of American

Already simply to possess it is a symbol of superiority among smarter Washingtonians. A few, the stuffier ones, make a pretence of being shocked, but most gaily admit to having found it all "divinely funny". It may not be quite the political reaction its author desired, but at least it seems likely to ensure her a substantial economic reward.

Mrs. Garson's most successful creation has been generally taken to be Adlai Stevenson as the Egg of Head, for whose dilemma at the end of his career she shows a real understanding. This is how he is made to soliloquise over whether or not he should resign:

'To see or not to see that is the question Whether 'tis wiser as a statesman to ignore,

The gross deceptions of outrageous liars. Or to speak out against a reign of evil

And by so doing, end there for all time The chance and hope to work

within for change.' Not all the play supports the marriage between the Shakespearian

idiom and modern topicality as efficiently as that. But from the play's opening lines from the three witches (A) Beatnik demonstrator, a Black Muslim and an old Leftist): 1st Witch:

When shall three meet again? 2nd Witch: In Riot! 3rd Witch: Strike!

1st Witch: Or stopping train? to the closing couples from Bobby Kennedy:

"So, choked with grief, I pledge my solemn word To lift aloft the banner of Macbird!"

There is no doubt that the new left has discovered a fresh and original method of pamphleteering. Whether Mrs. Garson has also detonated any high-explosive political

bomb is perhaps more doubtful.

Yet no one can deny that she has done her best. Perhaps the most lethal line of all is contained among the puffs on the back cover. It runs: "To the artists of the stage, who give us all mankind in all its disguises, and so give us ourselves as truly we are, I pay tribute." It is signed "Lyndon B. Johnson, March 27, 1966 (a statement for World Theatre Day.)'

Do you have a match?

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 Rockfeller 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 gun 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 con-

ditions." 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 Agriculure at Chapingo, just outside Mexico

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

Mohmmad Ali Ahabi Vahabian of Iran. Sonora is hot and dry, desert country, a lot like Iran. The local people told us there used to be nothing there but vaqueros and a

few cattle herds. It's wheat country now.' The training programme was worked out by Dr. Normal Borlaugh of the Rockfeller Foundation, an outstanding grain breeder from the American Midwest who has worked in Mexico for 20 years. Dr. Borlaugh has developed a method of cross breeding grains that has be-

"We will not forget Dr. Bor-ugh," said Omer Ali Amin of "He taught us the language of the plants-that each has its voice. The healthy plants speak in one way and the diseased ones in another. A plant breeder must listen to both and learn their tongue."

come world famous.

Dr. Borlaugh insists that his students work with their hands. In many countries such work is passed on to "assistants." I handled more dirt in Mexico than I ever have back home in Ethiopia," said Ato Tesfaye Tessema. "I even came to like it. And certainly I learned a lot."

Mir Mohammad Ayub of Afghanistan, Mounzer El Hamoui of Syria, and Loulou Reshdy of Morsi of the United Arab Republic agreed that, after studying under Dr. Borlaugh, you could not become a good plant breeder without getting your hands into the dirt.

Of a 1956-66 world wheat crop of 260 million metric tons, only 18 million were harvested in the Near East. This deficit spells real trouble for Near Easterners-they eat prodigious quantities of breadand cereals provide above half the calories in their diet. The Near East Spends much money, money needed for development, to import wheat, about 85 per cent of it from the United States.

Today wheat is man's most important cereal. But it was not always Until the 16th century barley was the principal food grain in Europe. The North American buffalo prairies did not become prime grain country until the "right kind" of wheat-Turkey hard red winterwas introduced in the 1870's. The ultimate aim of the training programme is to work just such a transition to grain richness in the ancient lands of the Near East.

Guns, Butter For US In 1967

WASHINGTON, January 4.-The U.S. economy, buoyant and healthy for more than five years is expected to stay that way in 1967.

That is the view of President Johnson. And the view is shared by some economists both in and out of government and in business and labour who see all facets of the economy moving ahead, with inflation only sporadic and minor and taking little away from over-all growth.

President Johnson predicted that the United States again in 1967 will experience another "good year" in all key areas of the economy.

The President said he believes there will be continued good wages for workingmen, continued good profits for business, and a high rate of employment.

He said, "I do not see anything that would make me believe at this stage that we are going to be disappointed in those predictions."

To realise fully the import of the President's remarks-that wages, profits and employment will continue to be good-it must be remembered that, in nearly all fields of the economy, 1966 was not only a good year, but one in which records were topped or nearly topped in areas ranging from automobile production to retail trade.

The gross national product, the total of goods produced both publicly and privately is up from its current annual rate of \$745,000 million to \$794,000 million industrial production is by more than three per cent spending for new plants and plant-equipment is by 800 million dollars, to an annual rate of 63,400 million dollars.

Figures like these and others convince Mr. Johnson that the nation's economy will continue to be strong

Jack Ruby

(Continued from page 1) Many private investigators and writers insited 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 snooting Oswai in Dallas police headquarters.

Ruby said he walked down ramp from the street into the police station garage when Oswald 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 oc-

curred, the bottom of ramp. Ruby was asked when he finally realised that something had hap-

pened. "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 his 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 Conally 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.

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 cinema-

scope film in Farsi. SAMBENSE KABUL CINEMA At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Italian colour film.

DAMASCUS THIEF

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

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

Thus, President Johnson said, as 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, Flexida, 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

Rolando Masferrer, said the menall 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

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

ami jail without a shot being fired and a customs officer said they would probably be charged with trying to export arms illegally.

'we have been working on this for seven years, and now this.'

had planned for years.

ing to board a shrimp boat.

Britain's Appeal

(Continued from page 1) South Vietnam to resist communist aggression at a time when the aggressor is still far from our homeland."

The General said Australia would be sending more troops to . South Vietnam to bring its strength there to 6,000 men and said it would also send air squadrons now based in Malaysia.

be sending its troops now based in Malaysia to South Vietnam. -U.S. President Lyndon Johnson

He said New Zealand would also

Tuesday expressed his pleasure at the Thai decision to dispatch a battalion to South Vietnam. The President welcomed this action and described it as encouraging, White House spokesman Bill Moyers said. At the same time Moyers emphasised that Thailand was fulfilling its obligations as a SEATO

A Hsinhua dispatch reports that the Royal Cambodian government, in a communique released, through the "Agence Khmere de Pressee" strongly protests the attack on Bathu village committed by the U.S .-Saigon troops on December 30 last.

member with the dispatch.

The communique says that the Cambodian Government lodges the strongest protest against this largescale aggression committed deliberately by the U.S.-Saigon troops.

The communique points out that this is part and parcel of the policy of high-handedness and intimidation practised for a long time by Washington and the Saigon regime against Cambodia in an attempt to force the government to renounce its policy of strict neutrality on-alignment.

The royal government, the communique continues, appeals to all countries which uphold justice and peace, as does Cambodia, to register a strong protest against the criminal policy of the U.S. and Saigon troops country with meager means of den attacking a peaceful and neutral

In Saigon, it was reported by Reuter an estimated platoon of Viet Cong guerrillas crossed the Cambodian border northwest of Saigon early Tuesday and abducted 15 South Vietnamese from a busy mar-

ket place, a military spokesman said. The spokesman said the border incident occurred six miles from the village of Go Dau Ha in Tay Ninh province 38 miles northwest of Sai-

The market place is located between 50 and 100 metres within South Vietnam, the spokesman said.

Troops of a platoon of govern-ment militia stationed in Go Dau Ha pursued the Viet Cong, but the guerrilla crossed into Cambodia taking their captives with them.

been bandits, the spokesman said that about 30 armed men were involved and reports from the scene indicated they were Viet Cong.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (DPA).-A U.S.

military train en route from West

Berlin to Frankfurt in West Ger-

many was derailed last night in East

Germany. A U.S. army spokesman

said that two of the 66 passengers of the train were slightly injured. The

engine and two cars left the rails.

Railroad traffic between West Ger-

many and West Berlin was halted

in both directions by the accident.

BAGHDAD, Jan. 4, (AP).-A for-

mer Iraqi Foreign Minister is expect-

ed to be appointed as Ambassador in

London, according to political cir-

He is Taleb Shibib, currently di-

rector of the Arab League Bureau in

London, who is tipped to succeed

former Iraqi Premier Abdul Rahman

The sources said Iraq intends to

fill diplomatic vacancies in Afgha-

nistan, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and

MOSCOW, Jan. 4, (DPA).-The

Soviet city of Tashkent was shocked

by another earthquake last night, the

Soviet "Tass" news agency report-

ted today. The "Tass" report said

the earthquake was of five point

strength. Its epicentre was the cen-

tre of the city, badly damaged by

ROME, Jan. 4, (Reuter).-Italy

has invited its five European Com-

mon Market partners to attend a

summit conference this spring, a

government official said here Tues-

settled, but it would probably

He said the date had yet to be

The meeting, proposed by Italian

Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani

and expected to be attended by Pre-

sident de Gaulle, bstensibly marks the 10th anniversary of the Treaty

of Rome which brought the six-na-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, (DPA).

-The U.S. federal capital set up an

absolute world record last year for

the number of telephone users, the

figure being 926 phones per thous-

the world, 195,500,000, means a

paper average of 59 per thousand

Of this total, almost 50 per cent

The Soviet Union is fifth on the

In the U.S. there are 478 phones

per thousand inhabitants which

means that there is scarcely a house-

ROME, Jan. 4, (Reuter).-Eliza-

beth Taylor and her husband Ri-

chard Burton fly to Dahomey, West

Africa, on Friday to film Graham

novel critical of the regime in Haiti

Because there was little chance

A spokesman for the couple Tues-

of shooting the film in Haiti, West

Africa has been chosen as it offers

day night described as ridiculous a

report that they had received a letter

threatening them with death over

"I know of no letter threatening death," he said. The report show-

ed a misconception over the location

of film, as it was being shot in West

Africa, not Haiti, the spokesman

of President Francois Duvalier.

a similar background.

"The Comedians."

added.

"The Comedians"—a

are in the U.S. Japan follows, then

Britain and West Germany.

hold without a telephone.

list, with 8,900,000 telephones.

The total number of telephones in

and inhabitants of Washington.

day night.

people.

Greene's

just after Easter.

tion market into being.

a series of earthquakes last year.

cles in Baghdad.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4, (Reuter).-The King and Queen of Iran have accepted an invitation from Canadian Governor-General Georges Vanier to visit Canada during the current centennial year, government house announced Tuesday.

They are expected to arrive in Ottawa on June 6 and will visit Expo 67, the Montreal world's fair, on

BONN, Jan. 4, (AP).-West Germany's air force Tuesday ordered its F-104 starfighters back into the air after a month on the ground.

An official grounding order went out December 6 following a series of crashes. Since the Starfighter was introduced in the West German air force in

1961, there have been 54 planes destroyed and 69 pilots killed.

MOSCOW, Jan. 4, (Reuter) .-Nguene Van Kinh paid a farewell call on Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

The ambassador, who has represented Hanoi here for nearly years, is leaving for home shortly, but North Vietnamese sources say his departure date has not been fix-

STUTTGART, Jan. 4, (DPA).-An 8-year-old boy and 70-year-old woman died in a fire Tuesday which broke out when a petrol tank vehicle crashed into two farmres cottages. The petrol caught fire and in an instant the cottages were a mass of flames. A woman who panicked and jumped out of the window was seriously injured, while cows also fell victim to the fire.

Australian Army 'Recruits' Dogs For Vietnam War

SYDNEY, Jan. 4, (DPA).-The Australian army has started a major campaign to attract recruits. But it is not out to find young Australian men as volunteers-it wants dogs, for service in South Vietnam.

For some months the Australian army in Vietnam has been using special "dog units" whose task it is to find the the hiding places of Viet Cong guerillas.

What so far has merely been an experiment turned out to be a successful new fighting device. While until recently the existerde of the special dog units was kept secret, it has now ceased to be one as the army is

advertising for any member of A dog unit consists of a lieutenant, seven soldiers and two

does and their trainers. "The four-legged "recruits" receive training in a war academy for dogs set up as late as January, 1966, in Ingleburn. New South Wales,

Training is aimed at one thing only: the finding and harrying of Viet Cong guerrillas.

When Australian troops meet the enemy, the dog units are put on a helicopter and flown to the spot where the enemy has been sighted, and set on the trail of the Viet Cong.

 Λ training course in the extraordinary school at Ingleburn tal es eight months. Each dog lets its masters know it has sighted the enemy differently, training personnel said.

One wags its tail, the other pricks up its ears. All have been trained not to utter a sound, If one of them barks just once, he has not passed the examination."

To graduate from the school as a fully trained "frontline dog," the animal must be capable of following a trail for at least five

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.

Noisiest Place In World NEW YORK, Jan. 3, (IFNA) What do you think is the noisiest place in the world? Guess

again. According to physiology researchers, the noisiest place is the landing deck of an aircraft carrier as planes take off and land.

The noise is measured in decibles. Acoustic experts say that on the carrier the noise is between 150 and 155 decibles, while the peak traffic noise in a big city is only 85 decibles and at a jet airport 117 decibles.

Cuttings Service Bakhtar news agency will open a cuttings service in March, Individuals and organisations in Kabul can subscribe for Af. 1000 per annum and in the provinces for Af. 1200. Monthly subscription rate is Af. 100.

Thursday January, 5, 1967 Dinner Dance with live music by the Blue Sharks' Band. Accom. Guest Ent: Adv. booked Afs. 100

Governors Take Oath In Congo

KINSHASA, Congo, Jan. 4, (AP). Governors of the Congo's eight new provinces took their oaths of office from President Joseph Mobutu Tuesday.

The Congo became a eight-province country on New Year's day after a decreed reduction from gov-

The governors are expected to go to their new posts within a day or two. None will govern the province of his origin.

DPA adds the Congolese government announced the nine Congolese members of the board of the new Societe Generale Congolaise Des Minerais mining company replacing the internationally owned 'Union Miniere du Haut Katanga."

President of the new company, 60 per cent of whose capital is controlled by Congo Kinshasa is Jean Baptiste Kibwe, a former member of the "Union Miniere" board. Congolese member of parliament

Emmanuel Kini was nominated vice-president, while representatives of the main Congolese trade unions hold seven seats in the new companys board.

The Societe Generale was founded by the Kinshasa government last December 31 following the refusal by the Brussels-based Union Mintere to set up corporation headquarters in the Congo as required by a recent Congolese law.

Yesterday's announcement said the administration of the new company would be completed after the remaining 40 per cent of the share capital had been subscribed by interested parties.

Another report said the family consumer price index in Kinshasa rose five per cent., or 17.1 index points, in the month ending December 15th, the high commission for planning and reconstruction announced today. Food costs rose 7.1 per cent des-

pite a general price freeze in the capital. Drastic shortages of basic commodities contributed to this. Such staples as wheat, rice and sugar are missing from the markets. While no one is reported starving,

transportation, administrative and currency reserve difficulties are expected to create belt tightening over the next few weeks. As some commodities are often

missing from the shelves for weeks at a time before reappearing in abundance, the present squeeze seems to be creating no more trou-

WANTED WE WISH TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY A VW SEDAN 1964 MODEL OR LATER WITH DUTY UNPAID.

Contact the Asia Foundation. KADS KADS presents Die Ehe Des Herrn Mississippi, in German, January 5, 6, 7, KADS (heated) Auditorium, 8:00 p.m.

Tickets: ASTCO, German Commissary BOAC, UN Hostel, U.S. Embassy, AISK, Non-members Af. 80, members Af. 40.

Kabul Music Society **Presents** Helmut Roloff-pianoforte USIS Auditorium, Friday, Jan. 6, 1967 at 8:15 p.m. Tickets Af. 80, available at ASTCO, U.S. Embassay, or at the

door.

President of Ariana Afghan Airlines Mr. Gulbahar and Director of Traffic and Sales Mr. A. Sharza boarding PIA flight for Jedda (Advt.)

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

At the door Afs. 200

sion succeeded, was one of those arrested, Masferrer said. Another would-be invader remarked bitterly as he was taken to Miami

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

The 70 men were taken to a Mi-

Father Jean-Baptiste Georges, former Education Minister in the Duvalier regime who was to have been the new president if the inva-

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 prepar-

Asked if the abductees could have

(Continued from page 2) ranks were being seriously depleted by mass surrenders.

One of the highlights of 1966 was Ne Win's weeklong visit to the United States at the invitation of President Johnson. The trip underscored Burma's commitment to neutrality and afforded the two leaders an opportunity to review the situa-

tion in Southeast Asia. Burma remained keenly sensitive to developments in Vietnam during the year. The Burmese government, which has put itself on record as eagerly seeking peace in Vietnam, offered Rangoon as a site

for a peace-making conference, The Burmese continued to remain scrupulously neutral on the Vietnamese issue and refrained from condemning either China or the United States for their involvement

in Vietnam. Burmese relations with China, with which she has a long vulnerable border-have been correct and

even cordial. The year saw a growing awareness by the Burmese government of the need for closer cooperation among Asian states. But the Burmese, in line with tradition, are

moving cautiously in this direction. They feel that any hasty move to establish a multilateral base for closer cooperation among Asian states would soon become involved in a struggle between East and West.

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 mil-

While welcoming present efforts

toward Asian unity, Burma believes

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

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 Bri-

Policies In Burma In 1966 tish, 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 prog-

rammes. 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) jority rule. Smith's extremists cheered his recent rejection of "working document" Britain's for a Rhodesian settlement. Nkomo's followers and those of the Zimbabwe African National Un-ion (ZANU) also rejoiced, for they regarded the proposal as a sellout of Rhodesia's four million

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 selfdetermination and majority rule in Rhodesia and southern majority Africa no longer exists. This African stance is welcomed by white extremists because it brings former moderates to their 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)