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# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT



VOL. VII, NO. 27

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1968 (SAUR 3, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## UN Human Rights Conference Opens U Thant Warns Against Destructive Monster Of Racism

TEHRAN, April 23, (AFP)—United Nations' Secretary General U Thant, opening the international human rights conference here Monday, denounced apartheid as "one of the most flagrant violations of fundamental human rights and liberties." He said "violence leads to violence and fear engenders fear." Massacres torture and arbitrary arrests were even more serious when motivated by racial discrimination.

The conference is taking place on the twentieth anniversary of the Rights of Man Charter. Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Empress Farah Diba took part in the opening.

One thousand three hundred delegates representing 130 governments and most United Nations specialised organisations will confer until May 13 at the earliest.

After the agenda delegates sitting, delegates declared that Dr. Martin Luther King had died in the cause of the rights of man. The assembly observed a minute's silence.

U Thant warned the conference that racial conflict was becoming a "destructive monster" which would make past and present disputes seem like family quarrels.

He also cautioned against the encroachment of modern technology on the status and self-respect of the individual.

U Thant struck at the increasing emphasis on violence in television, films and popular literature.

Iran's Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi told the conference that the widening gap between the world's rich and poor nations posed the gravest threat to the advancement of human rights.

The Shah and Empress Farah were welcomed to the conference hall—the newly built majlis (parliament) building—by Thant, who flew from Paris to attend the conference.

The Shah said that, despite discouraging events in some parts of the world, more and more glimmers of hope were appearing that "mankind was about to achieve a certain humanitarian morality."

"But this objective would not be attained until flagrant injustices of the past were repaired nor until the inequitable differences between rich and developing nations were rectified," he added.

This constantly widening gap posed the gravest threat to the world's hopes, the Shah said.

The conference, which has the rights of women as one of its topics, elected Princess Ashraf, 48-year-old twin sister of the Shah as its president.

## NASA Dismantles Saturn-5 Rocket

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, April 23, (AP)—The space agency Monday began dismantling a giant Saturn-5 rocket so that it can be modified to carry astronauts.

The move apparently reflects a NASA decision that no additional unmanned flights of the big booster are needed despite engine problems that plagued it on its second test last April 4.

An official announcement to that effect is expected in a day or two.

A three-man crew headed by aid force Lt. Col. James McDivitt now is expected to fly the third rocket on an earth orbit flight late this year. They will rehearse many aspects of a manned lunar landing trip.

Originally, three unmanned Saturn-5 flights were scheduled to qualify the vehicle for astronaut trips. When the rocket, the most powerful ever built, performed perfectly on its maiden launching last November, officials said a repeat performance on the second test would permit leapfrogging the third rocket to a manned mission.

But the second Saturn-5 experienced engine failures on the second and third stages, and since then experts have been assessing just how serious they were.

## India Asked To Sign Nuclear Nonspread Treaty

MOSCOW, April 23, (Reuters)—The Soviet Union's chief press spokesman made a special plea to India Monday to change its attitude and adhere to the United States-Soviet draft treaty to outlaw the spread of nuclear weapons.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Foreign Ministry press department, made the plea while answering questions at a press conference on the draft treaty, only days before it comes before the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

India and a number of other non-nuclear powers have expressed opposition to the present draft of the treaty, mainly because they think it does not give them sufficient guarantees against nuclear attack. India is particularly concerned about China, which has attacked the treaty and is still testing nuclear weapons.

Zamyatin said the Soviet government believed the present draft contained sufficient guarantees for all non-nuclear powers including India. "We believe it would be in the interests of all countries if India signed the treaty...this would meet India's own interests and the interests of peace in that area of the world."

## McChesney Warning Causes New Gold Fever Break Out

PARIS, April 23, (AFP)—Gold fever broke out again on the European markets yesterday in the wake of Friday's warning by Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin that the United States was going through its worst financial crisis since 1931.

In Zurich where the most intense activity was recorded, the gold ingot open at \$38.50 an ounce, compared with Friday's \$37.80 dollars. Though the volume of demand is never revealed exactly informed sources said more than three tons of the precious metal changed hands.

In London, where a system of two daily price "fixings" has been practised since the market reopened three weeks ago, the morning "fixing" was \$38.30 an ounce, the highest since the reopening. The afternoon "fixing" fell to \$38. Friday's price was \$37.65. But the volume of transactions was described as "moderate" and experts believed the rise had been provoked by reserve on the part of seller rather than by demand from buyers.

On the foreign exchange market the dollar and the pound both fell back but the pound finally closed exactly on parity, at 2.40 dollars.

Reaction in Paris was less marked but transactions nevertheless rose to 7.2 million francs compared with Friday's 4.9 million. The price rose to \$38.08 against Friday's \$37.61.

## UN To Check Situation In Occupied Areas

UNITED NATIONS, April 23, (AP)—Secretary-General U Thant disclosed Monday that Israel had agreed to his request that he send a representative to check on the situation of civilians in Arab territory occupied by Israel in the war of last June.

But Israel did so on the understanding that the mission be restricted to fact-finding, and that the representative will also look into the situation in the Jewish communities in Arab countries which were involved in the five-day war.

The agreement to which the UAR Syria and Jordan also subscribed, was disclosed in a series of communications between Thant and UN representatives of the countries involved.

The Arab countries have charged the Israelis with cruel treatment of Arabs in the occupied areas. Israel has denied the charge and accused the Arabs of mistreating Jews in their own countries.

## Etemadi, Kosygin Exchange Messages

KABUL, April 23: The Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, Alexei Kosygin, on board his plane flying over Afghanistan from Delhi to Moscow has sent a message of good will to Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the message reads:

"Flying over the territory of the friendly Afghanistan on the way to the Soviet Union I send my best wishes to you, esteemed Prime Minister, and the entire people of Afghanistan."

"I am confident that the traditional Soviet-Afghani friendship will continue developing and strengthening to the benefit of the peoples of our two countries and in the interests of world peace." The reply to the telegram has been sent by Etemadi.

## U.S. Still Awaiting Hanoi's Diplomatic Response

WASHINGTON, April 23, (Reuters)—The U.S. State Department said Monday it was still awaiting a diplomatic response from North Vietnam to the American list of 15 possible sites for peace talks.

The last diplomatic message from the Hanoi regime was on April 11, when it proposed Warsaw as a point for ambassadorial contacts. State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey told a press conference. McCloskey said that was the last message passed between the two sides, but the channel of communication was still there in Laos for the North Vietnamese to use to send a formal diplomatic reply.

The impasse between the U.S. and North Vietnam over selection of a site has led diplomatic observers to believe that Paris might eventually prove the spot where the two sides meet.

President Johnson has stipulated that the site must have adequate communications for the U.S. and its allies, accessibility for representatives of the allies, facilities for adequate press coverage, and conditions which would provide a psychological advantage to neither side.

Senator Mike Mansfield (Democrat, Montana) said that if "quibbling" over a site for diplomatic peace contacts with Hanoi goes on much longer, "I'm afraid it might abrogate the possibilities of a (negotiating) conference."

Senate minority leader Everett Dirksen (Republican, Illinois) said he was confident peace talks eventually would get underway.

Commenting on President Johnson's earlier offers to "go anywhere at any time" to discuss peace, Senator Dirksen told reporters:

"It would have been better if that statement had read, 'we will go anywhere at any time within reason.'"

The Illinois Senator said Johnson obviously did not mean the U.S. would meet the North Vietnamese in Hanoi or Moscow.

(Continued on page 4)

## Monetary Experts Call For Gold Revaluation

GENEVA, April 23, (Reuters)—A meeting of International Monetary experts here called yesterday for the official price of gold to be doubled as the only effective way to restore confidence in currencies.

The experts, from the world of commerce and the universities, said that the revaluation of gold "must be used and can be justified only if it is used by leading countries to restore confidence in their currencies by putting an end to domestic inflation and chronic deficits in their balance of payments."

The specialists are meeting at the graduate institute for international studies of Geneva University.

They said if unacceptable deflationary consequences and the serious avoided, there is no practical option gold considerably in terms of all disruption of world trade of were but to increase the official price of major currencies by agreed international action.

A communique issued yesterday after a three-day private conference last week said immediate action should be taken to bring into operation the mechanism of the International Monetary Fund for a uniform change in par values.

The statement notes that "at the prevailing price (35 dollars an ounce), there is a shortage in international reserves of gold, the one commodity commanding world-wide confidence and accepted as the final means of payment between nations."

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaeeh (seated 4th from left, poses with the newly appointed heads of provincial courts after the new judges took the oath.

## Astronauts Safety Treaty Signed

MOSCOW, April 23, (Reuters). Representatives of more than 24 countries yesterday signed a UN-sponsored agreement to help astronauts in case of space mishaps—and toasted it in champagne.

First to sign were the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, guarantor powers of the agreement, a follow-up to the outer space treaty already in effect.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko signed for his country at his ministry's ornate house of receptions. After him came Emory C. Swank, minister counselor at the U.S. embassy, and Peter Dalton, Britain's charge d'affaires.

The two diplomats then drank a toast in champagne with Gromyko and stood chatting with him and other Soviet officials for about 10 minutes.

## U.S. Pilots Fly 151 Missions Over N. Vietnam

SAIGON, April 23, (Reuters)—American pilots flew a massive 151 bombing missions over North Vietnam Sunday, striking a variety of targets in an effort to stem the southbound flow of North Vietnamese supplies and equipment, a U.S. military spokesman said here Monday.

It was the fourth time in eight days that U.S. jet fighter bombers have flown more than 140 missions against the North, hitting vital road and rail routes.

## Ky Expects Another Viet Cong Attack On Saigon

SAIGON, April 23, (Reuters). South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky said here yesterday he expected the Viet Cong to attack the capital again.

"We shall be ready for them this time," the vice-president promised.

His remarks came amid growing speculation by observers here that the Viet Cong may launch one more big attack on Saigon in an attempt to win a psychological advantage at any peace talks.

Twice already this month Tan Son Nhut airport, on the outskirts of Saigon, has been placed on red alert—when troops man battle positions—and attacked by rockets.

The American military command concedes that the Viet Cong scored a psychological victory in their wave of attacks on Saigon in the Tet offensive at the beginning of February.

Vice-President Ky discussed the possibility of a Saigon attack in a brief interview with correspondents after presiding over a memorial service for Senator Tran Dien, who was killed by the Viet Cong in the former imperial city of Hue during the Tet offensive.

(Continued on page 4)





**THE KABUL TIMES**

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**Food For Thought**

The health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and all their powers as a state depend.

Benjamin Disraeli

**IOC Board Recommendations**

The world in general and the Afro-Asians in particular applaud the decision of the International Olympic Committee's executive board in recommending that South Africa stay out of the international Olympic games in Mexico.

For one thing, the IOC knew that South Africa was not permitted, in accordance with the IOC's decision, to participate in the Tokyo Olympics. Changing her own decision, and going against the wishes of a majority of the world's community of nations, the IOC took the step of admitting South African segregationists to participate in the games.

The revision of the IOC decision by its executive body and the change of mind shows that the case was not thoroughly studied, and that the decisions reached then were half hearted, incomplete, and void of consideration for political and human aspects of South Africa's ties with the Afro-Asian countries.

Now it is upto IOC itself to either adopt or reject the decision of its executive board. In both cases, one thing is sure, friction has been created among IOC members. All this means that the February decision admitting South Africa to take part in the games was wrong.

Fifty countries have already notified the IOC that they will not send their athletes to the Mexico Olympics if South Africa is admitted. The situation is already serious. If the decision of the executive body is not approved by IOC, perhaps the number of the nations that will boycott the Mexico Olympics will fur-

ther increase, in which case the main purpose of holding Olympics for the whole world will not be realised.

**Housing For Administration**

We are in need of a central administration compound in which all the ministries, and offices of all the three main organs of the state should be located. It is time we plan, and construct such a compound.

It is true that with more urgent development plans on hand, it may not be possible to immediately embark upon the construction of a huge complex of buildings, each costing millions of Afghans, but a long term plan, which may be realised in course of decades, rather than years, should be drawn, and be gradually, and whenever it is convenient, implemented.

As it is now most of the ministries and government offices are very scattered all over the town. To finish one peace of work in which several ministries are involved, an applicant may have to run from one end of the city to the other. This is both a waste of time and money.

But in the construction of such a complex no foreign aid should be required. With the help of the Afghan Construction Company, the House and Town Planning Department and the Ministry of Public Works, and the Prefabricated Housing Factory, it may be possible to complete the plan in the course of some years.

Afghanistan is one of those countries where labour is cheap, and the existing cement plants produce enough cement to meet the domestic demands.

Some of the present buildings used by ministries and government offices could be used for schools, hotels and some other public facilities such as art galleries and town halls after they are vacated.

**Draft Treaty On Nonproliferation: Text**

**Article VI**

Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

**Article VII**

Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

**Article VIII**

1. Any Party to this Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary. Governments which shall circulate it to all parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Party to this Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party that deposits its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States Party to this Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

3. Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realised. At intervals of five years thereafter, a majority of the Parties to the Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, the convening of further conferences with the same objective of reviewing the operation of the Treaty.

**Article IX**

1. This treaty shall be open to all states for signature. Any state which does not sign the treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

This treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory states. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the government of— which are hereby designated the depositary governments.

3. This treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by all nuclear-weapon states signatory to this treaty, and 40 other states signatory to this treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this treaty, a nuclear-weapon state is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1, 1967.

4. For states whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding states of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, the date of the entry into force of this treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference or other notices.

6. This treaty shall be registered by the depositary governments pursuant to article 102 of the charter of the United Nations.

**Article X**

1. Each party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this treaty, have jeopardised the supreme interest of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other parties to the treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardised its supreme interests.

2. Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the parties to the treaty.

**Article XI**

This treaty, the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the depositary governments. Duly certified copies of this treaty shall be transmitted by the depositary governments to the governments of the signatory and acceding states. In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised, have signed this treaty.

(End)

**HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE**

Yesterday *Islah* carried an editorial on the technical and scientific cooperation agreement between Afghanistan and Poland which was concluded in Kabul Sunday.

Afghanistan and Poland have cordial relations for the last 40 years, says the editorial.

A friendship accord between the two nations was signed in 1927 in Ankara. The accord in effect paved the ground for mutual cooperation between the two countries.

In 1956 the two nations also concluded a trade agreement under which raw materials from Afghanistan began to be exported to this East European country of 31 million people.

Poland which has achieved a considerable progress in the field of industry has been selling Afghan industrial goods and Polish experts have been working in Afghanistan on various fronts, says the editorial.

The editorial expresses certainty that the new agreement will further develop mutually beneficial relations between the two countries.

Yes-day's *Anis* in an editorial lauded the completion of the gas pipelines carrying gas from Jozjan gas fields to Soviet Union and to Balkh province.

The project has been one of the significant ventures for promoting industry and foreign trade of Afghanistan, the editorial says.

The project is the fruit of several years of hard work and we are sure the country will derive great economic impetus from it, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday *Anis* also carried a letter from one of its readers concerning the need of more public halls for holding women's condolence meetings.

Not more than two dozen years ago families of deceased had to hold

condolence meeting for men as well as for women in their homes. This cost them thousands of Afghans. Many of those who came to the meeting stayed for lunch or dinner, or at least had tea.

For grieved family this forced entertaining of friends and relatives was something dreadful. To remedy the situation the elders of the city of Kabul got together and abolished the tradition and took the condolence meeting out of the home into the mosque where is no expense

involved for the deceased's family.

Last year the first public hall for holding of women's condolence meetings was constructed and opened in Kabul.

The letter writer urges the Municipal Corporation that as the people's response to the new arrangement was one of welcome more halls should be built around the city for this purpose. This hall is located in Zaher Shahi park in Share Nau.

**World Press**

A Hollywood columnist last week called on the State Department to revoke British film star Vanessa Redgrave's to the United States if she takes part in a rally against the Vietnam war in San Francisco on April 27.

The columnist, Hafe Greenberg, writing in the *Hollywood-Citizen-News*, also called on U.S. movie goers to boycott Miss Redgrave's films.

He said: "If it is true that Vanessa Redgrave plans to participate actively in a group spearheading an anti-draft rally, then I think it is high time for...the movie going public of the United States to speak against this dame's arrogance and abuse of our hospitality."

The *Times* said Sunday neither Hanoi nor Washington can expect their hesitations about a Vietnam peace talks venue to win world sympathy.

This independent daily in an editorial "The dove seeks a perch" said capital to choose for the exploratory not forgivable.

It said: "Whatever arguments are

advanced about one capital or another they can only be a secondary. The matter is far too serious and world interest in a Vietnam settlement is far too concentrated for either side to expect its hesitations to win sympathy.

"The Pope's plea week for a competition in generosity strikes much nearer to popular feeling, before this week is out a meeting should be arranged."

The top-selling *Daily Mirror* (independent leftwing) said in an editorial: "What is wrong with Warsaw? certainly it is Communist—but so is a vast slice of the world."

"The Americans should be big-minded enough to reach a quick decision on the place for peace talks. No place will be perfect. Maybe no place will be found—if they persist in standing on their dignity. Surely America can afford to be flexible and farseeing on this urgent matter."

"Neither the American cause nor the cause of peace is served by territorial quibbling. The terrible war in Vietnam continues and peace is meetings was understandable but a fragile flower."

**Prospects For Civilian Rule In Brazil**

Brazil's army-backed regime appears firmly in the saddle at the start of its fifth year in power despite cries for a return to full civilian rule.

Heading the drive for a change is former governor Carlos Lacerda one of the founders of the ruling revolutionary regime.

As a civilian leader of the revolution, he helped to destroy the leftist rule of the then President Joao Goulart. Now, governor Lacerda has joined forces with Goulart in an opposition group known as "broad front" (Frente Apla).

Both he and Senator Goulart were stripped of their political rights for ten years after the revolution of March 31, 1964.

"Broad front" supporters have been rubbing their hands with delight over what they regard as recent developments for their

1. A public rally attended by 3,000 people in the industrial city of Sao Saetano Do Sul, near Sao Paulo, in late March. At the rally Lacerda was cheered Goulart supporters who in the past would have either stayed away or drowned his speech in boos.

2. A newspaper article by retired marshal Mario Poppe de Figueiredo, leader of revolutionary troops in the southern state of Rio Grande Do Sul—then a Goulart stronghold—who forced the ex-president to flee to Uruguay.

Marshal Poppe said the revolutionary regime should admit its mistakes. He urged direct elections for President Arthur Da Costa Silva's successor in 1971 and an amnesty for politicians punished by the 1964 revolution from that year.

Poppe's stand has received a warm welcome from Lacerda and the official opposition in parliament.

ment, but so far a frigid silence from the revolutionary leadership.

3. Statement by a "hard line" officer, Colonel. Ruy Castro, defending a civil candidacy for the next president. Many hardliners formerly supported Lacerda, but broke with him over his alliance with Goulart and Kubitschek.

In Colonel Castro's case the government's reaction has been to give him a symbolic punishment of five days house arrest for talking politics as an active service officer.

Predictions that recent events foreshadow early changes are likely to prove wishful thinking. Statements by President Costa Silva show that his year-old government is not disposed to make any concessions either on the issue of elections or on the controversial question of an amnesty.

(REUTER)

**India's Celebrated "Wolf Boy" Dies**

Ramu the "wolf boy"—believed to have been raised by wild animals in the jungle—died Saturday after 14 years in Lucknow hospital.

The condition of the 24-year-old Ramu, had steadily deteriorated. He had been suffering for a year from a chronic respiratory infection as well as epileptic fits.

Ramu had made little human progress since the day he was found in 1954, lying naked on the floor of a third class waiting room of Lucknow station. Then he could only utter animal cries, he ate only raw meat, and avoided human beings.

Though he was about 10 years old, he could not walk but lay on his fours, and had marks on his back and elbows as though he had been consistently dragged over ground, perhaps in the jaws of a wolf.

He snatched food with his teeth-slurped up water from a dish.

In the Lucknow hospital he lay in bed all day and the only development of human emotions was that he recognised and smiled at his usual attendant.

Dr S. Mitra, superintendent of Palampur hospital, stated recently that no evidence has come to light over the past 14 years to prove or disprove the theory that Ramu was brought up by wolves.

Ramu was examined by eminent doctors and psychologists from all over the world. They generally agreed that he had been deprived of human contact as a child, but some believed that he might have been shut away by his parents because of deformities, and finally been abandoned by them.

Dr. D. N. Sharma of Lucknow hospital, who looked after Ramu since he was first found, maintained that there were many aspects of the boy's behaviour which suggested that he was a "feral" child—brought up by wild beasts.

He thought Ramu might have been carried off by a she-wolf as infant and that his limbs grew deformed through being kept confined in a lair, and dragged to a water-hole over the rocks.

Dr. Sharma believed that some hunter had found the child and abandoned him at Lucknow. During all the years the "wolf" boy has been in Lucknow no one has come to claim him.

There has been a tradition of "wolf-children" in India, which led Rudyard Kipling to create his famous character Mowgli, the wolf boy, in the jungle books.

Most famous was Dina Sanichar, the "wolf" boy of Sikandra, captured by hunters in 1867 after they

saw him running wild on all four with a she-wolf.

The hunters tracked down the wolf to her cave, smoked her out with her two cubs and shot her. They captured her "man-cub," Dina, and handed him over to an orphanage at Sikandra, near Agra.

He lived for some years until he died of tuberculosis in 1895. He learned to walk erect, but never learned to speak.

Again, in October, 1920, an Indian missionary at Midnapur, the Reverend J.A. Singh, rescued two little "wolf-girls" from a she-wolf's lair and cared for them in his orphanage.

The other child, who was christened Kamala or lotus-flower by the missionaries, made only harsh animal noises, ate carrion, lapped water, bared her teeth at humans and crept on all fours.

But she showed her first human emotion when she wept two solitary tears at the death of the other little "wolf girl" learned a few months. Later she learned to stand erect and to speak a few words.

By the time she died at the age of 17 she was helping to look after the other children at the orphanage, but she always remained intellectually backward.

(REUTER)

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## Plan For S. East Asia's Computing Centre Postponed

A decision on the establishment of a regional computing centre in Bangkok to serve the smaller countries of South East Asia has been deferred for a year.

The chief of the statistics division of ECAFE, T.V. Viswanathan, said on Saturday that delegates to the commission's annual conference at present being held in Canberra requested that the matter be held over.

It now seems doubtful that the centre will be operational in time for the planned Asia-wide census in 1970 and 1971.

The centre would take about 15 months to establish, once started.

No costing has yet been made but Viswanathan said that ECAFE was hoping for developed countries to donate the main computing installations for the centre.

ECAFE's major problem would then be in finding the experts to man the machines.

The statistical division already has some computer technicians and hopes to get others for the centre from UN specialised agencies and similar organisations.

It would serve such countries as Nepal, Afghanistan and Laos which could not afford sophisticated computer complexes of their own.

Viswanathan said the deferment of decision on the centre would not affect plans to hold the Asian wide census.

"It is going to pose a difficult task for the smaller countries," he said.

(Continued on page 4)

## EEC TRADE BALANCE IN SURPLUS FOR 67'

In 1967 the EEC had a surplus on current commercial transactions for the first time for seven years. It amounted to about \$ 960 million after a deficit of \$ 1,300 million in 1966.

This reversal of the previous trend was particularly noticeable in France's and Belgium's trade with non-member countries. The Federal Republic of Germany had already earned a substantial surplus in 1966 \$ 2,100 million and this was doubled in 1967. Italy's deficit last year \$ 1,000 million was twice as large as in 1966.

The Community's total imports have hardly risen at all. This is due to the unfavourable business trend in some EEC countries, especially FRG. On the other hand, the Community's exports again went up by over \$ 2,000 million to \$ 32,000 million.

These figures do not include the internal EEC trade between the member countries, the volume of which amounted to over \$ 24,000 million in 1967.

EEC imports from the United States fell by some \$ 150 million while exports expanded by approximately the same amount. But, the U.S. balance of trade with the EEC in 1967 showed a considerable surplus of nearly 1500 million dollars.

In trade with the United Kingdom, imports rose little but exports went up by 10 per cent. The EEC kept its imports from the other EFTA countries at the previous year's level, and slightly increased its exports to them.

Thus, the EEC's surplus on trade with the EFTA countries is still very large; in 1967 it amounted to \$ 3,250 million by volume. Trade with eastern Europe also expanded vigorously; the EEC's exports went up by over 23 per cent and its imports by about 11 per cent.

(SEP)

## MAMA GOES BROKE, BUT KEEPS HIS CHIN UP

By A.H. Waleh

During my recent trip to Kandahar, I happened to meet in the local newspaper office an interesting old man who did not talk about anything but fruit.

He told me he has been in the fruit business for the last forty years and made a fortune. As his appearance could not bear witness to his affluence, I probed him further and realised that he had lost everything as a result of the India-Pakistan war in 1964.

Lal Mohammed is nicknamed Lali Mama by his friends who hold him in great esteem because he is both honest and knowledgeable at the same time. And these qualities count a great deal in business.

Mama told me that Kandahar and the environs produce the best pomegranates, almonds, fresh and dried apricots, raisins, walnuts, figs, peaches and a variety of grapes.

He traced every food to the particular area where it grows best. For instance the juiciest pomegranates come from Arghandab, the tenderst figs from Dahla and the most delectable dried apricots from Tirin.

Dried apricots are a speciality of Kandahar as they naturally dry up on top of the trees and thus preserve their shape, flavour and colour. Locally known as "shakar pareh," meaning sugar flakes, they still have the kernel inside.

Also a variety of raisins called "abjosh," that is that to say boiled water, are a product of a special grape the bunches of which are soaked into boiling water as soon as these are ripe enough. This process takes the skin off the grapes which are then dried in the shade.

Both shakar pareh and abjosh are the most exotic dried fruits foreigners can ever taste in this part of the world. And they deservedly enjoy a great reputation in the subcontinent of India and Pakistan which constitutes the main market for Kandahar fruits.

Mama told me Indians buy more imported fruits than Pakistani due to the fact that they have more refrigeration facilities for preserving the fruit.

The ideal period to export fruit to India is between October and December during which time the Hindus celebrate two of their festivals.



Lal Mohammad

Indian fruit merchants owning the refrigeration facilities and others usually sell the Kandahar fruit on commission. The fruit crosses the border in one hour by trucks and reaches the market in a matter of hours.

According to Mama, most of the native merchants export their fruit at a time when there does not exist enough demand for them. Also, some of them do not know the right men to contact. Therefore, a part of their merchandise is spoiled and another sold at dumping prices.

Mama said the best raisins Kandahar should be proud of producing are the long green ones known as "shindo khani". But unfortunately this constitutes only 7 per cent of all the raisins exported per year.

The fact that a shindo khani vine

can produce more grapes than the other types has been proved beyond any shadow of doubt. The reason why people do not raise this type of vine and thus produce more these delectable raisins is sheer laziness. Most of the fruit producers have already got their vineyards and those who are planning to plant new ones do not take the trouble to buy shindo khani saplings from particular areas specialising in it.

Mama strongly believes that with a little care and guidance, the people of Kandahar will be able to raise their standard of living through the sale of their fruits. This care and guidance should be provided by the government, especially the Ministry of Commerce that is entrusted with the promotion and protection of Afghan exports including the fruits.

My old friend thinks that at present only a few people make profit from the fruit trade while there is a vast scope and a good market for this merchandise in both India and Pakistan.

Mama believes that the Ministry of Agriculture can do the business a world of good by encouraging and inducing producers to grow more shindo khani vines than the other types.

(Continued on page 4)

## Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

The Kabul Times in one of its editorials recently touched on the need to develop toy industry in the country. The suggestion made by the Kabul Times ought to be taken by the private business rather seriously. For one thing, the mental and physical hygiene of the children depends on the availability of toys. For another, the establishment of toy industry, with its raw material provided from within the country does not require large sums of money which should worry the private sectors.

Since reading the Kabul Times I have been going through the shops in Kabul to find out

what types of toys are available and how much they cost.

Before I comment on the prices of the toys I wish to make some observations on their quality. All of them are made abroad. A majority of the toys are miniature armaments. Most of them are made from steel and not good to be trusted in the hands of young babies who instead of playing may break their heads with them.

I do not know why we should permit the import of toy tanks and fighter planes. The young kids get to learn what a bomber

## Development Gap: Some Hopeful Signs

By William Clark

My seventh and final annual report at the Overseas Development Institute had to acknowledge the still frightening gap between the needs of the world's poorer countries and the help that is being supplied by their wealthier neighbours.

A sad note, perhaps, but it should not be allowed to disguise the fact that there have been several important advances during the lifetime of the Institute which may help eventually to effect the necessary transfer of resources from rich to poor—and by resources I mean aid in its widest sense, embracing grants, loans, technical assistance, trade and private investment.

The Institute was formed in London to study, discuss, inform and, where possible, influence both government and public opinion about development problems. And two achievements in Britain itself gave me particular satisfaction.

The first is that the Institute has succeeded in getting the whole problem of helping the developing countries talked about. More and more people, I believe, recognise that it is one of the great problems of our time and a large number of them are now convinced of the need for an aid programme.

And this is not confined to the popular level. In Britain's universities there is a growing interest in this field, with many courses on development problems springing up.

The second great cause for satisfaction was the setting up of a Ministry of Overseas Development in Britain. With this advance—and I like to think that the Institute had some influence in bringing it about—it has been recognised that to help the poorer countries of the world is an obligation on government of lasting concern and needing a department of its own.

And more than two hundred million pounds sterling a year earmarked for the aid programme is no small sum.

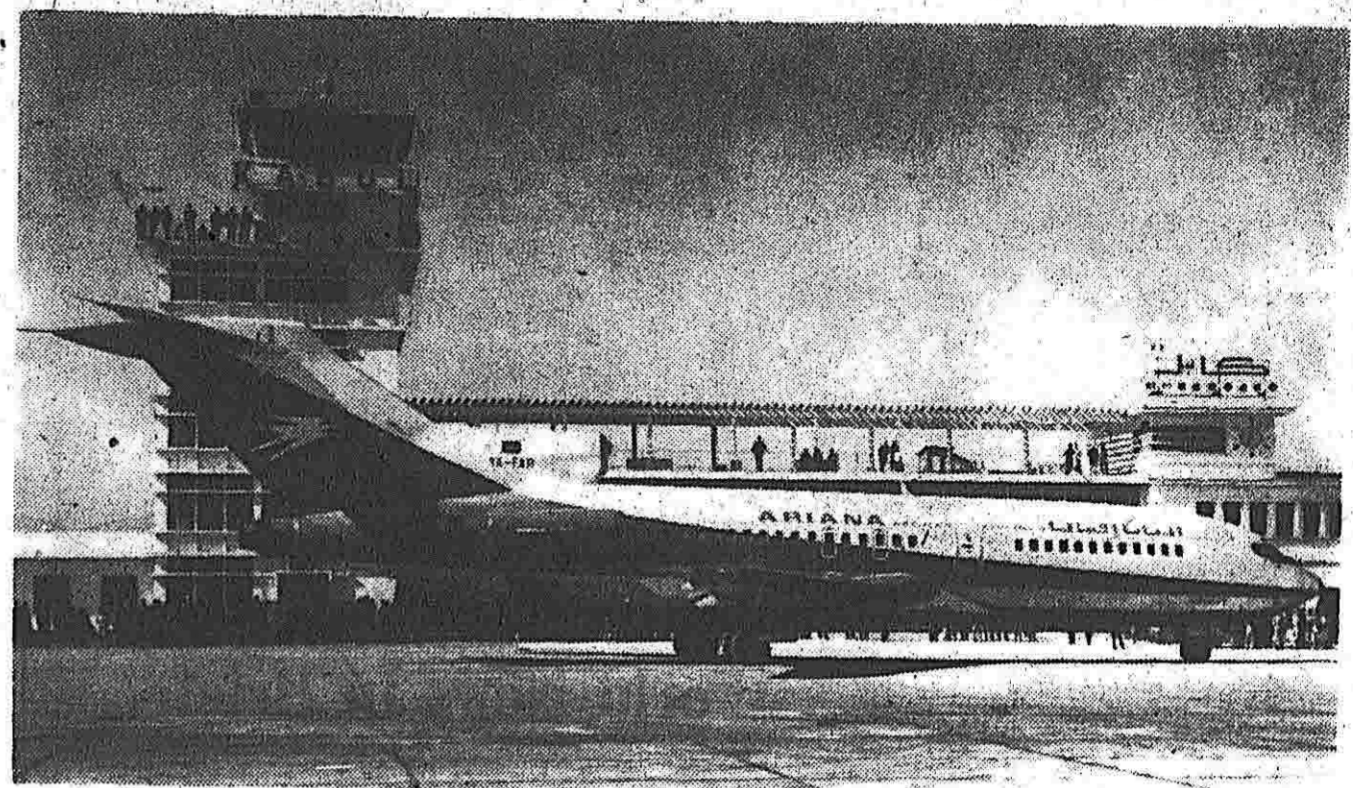
Of course, it was a disappointment to us that the programme had to suffer the impact of devaluation. But it is still a comfort to reflect that, in a period when defence spending was heavily slashed, aid was not comparably reduced.

Indeed, it could be argued that the cut in aid has been as small as could reasonably be expected in the circumstances and that it was carried out in a way which will do the minimum long-term damage to the aid programme as a whole.

Again, the decision to maintain the programme's sterling value is more encouraging evidence that Britain does recognise its continuing obligations here.

It is equally encouraging to find private investors playing a vital role in attempts to stimulate the economies of the developing nations. On the whole, British private investment in the developing world remains high.

We at the Overseas Development



Ariana Afghan Airlines first Boeing jet 727 after arrival at the Kabul Airport last Saturday. The jet plane will soon go into operation between Kabul-Tehran-Beirut-Frankfurt-London, and Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow and Kabul-Delhi.

## EXPORTS, IMPORTS

By Our Reporter

From first until the end of Hamal, (March 22 to April 21, 1968) the Kabul Customs House has handled about Afs. 280,000,000 worth of imported goods and obtained Afs. 80,700,000 in duties. The forty imported items included textile, ready made clothes, cigarettes, soap, watches and vehicles.

The 18 items exported to European and Asian countries and to the United States, costing about Afs. 64,000,000, included various kinds of carpets, hides, sheep casings, lapiz lazuli, nuts and raisins.

There has been an increase of about Af. 3,500,000 in the Kabul Customs revenue compared to the same period last year. During the week ending April 18 the Kandahar Customs House inspected Afs. 9,957,000 worth of imported goods and recovered Afs. 3,541,274 in duties.

Textile and tea were the prominent items imported through the Kandahar Customs House.

The Herat Customs House, during the week ending April 18, received about Afs. 2,000,000 in duties from both import and export of goods valued at some Afs. 10,000,000. Nuts, hides and herbs were exported to the United States, Soviet Union and Iran.

While Kunduz Customs House tackled the export of sesame to Soviet Union valued more than Afs. 9,000,000 which added Afs. 1,178,319 to the duties recovered in the two week ending April 18.

The Afghan raisins has climbed the ladder in the world markets and its growing demand has activated the Afghan Fruit Company to import more modern machines, through private investment, to meet the challenge. New installations are likely to double the output.

The sales reports show that Afghan raisins from the point of view of their quality, sortment and packing can compete well with products of other countries.

Improved sortment and packing of raisins for export in the last few years, has increased their sale by 24 per cent, informed a reliable company source.

Contacts have been established by Afghan Fruit Company with foreign firms in Europe, United States, Scandinavian countries, India, Nepal and other countries to enhance the sale of Afghan raisins.

## Free Exchange Rates At

### D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 23.—The following are the exchange rates of the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 78.50 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 79.00
Af. 188.40 (per sterling pound)	Af. 189.60
Af. 1962.50 (per hundred DM)	Af. 1975.00
Af. 1827.70 (per hundred Swiss franc)	Af. 1839.35
Af. 1584.06 (per hundred French franc)	Af. 1589.06
Af. 600.00 (per hundred Indian rupees)	Af. 710.00
Af. 865.00 (per hundred Pak. Af. 875	
(BULGARIAN SOURCES) Af. 1827.70 (per hundred Swiss)	



Constructors at the "Kommunar" Zaporozhye Automobile Plant have repeatedly improved their creation—the "Zaporozhets" mid-gate car. They started recently the serial output of a comfortable 30 h.p. car, the ZAZ-966V, and now their next and improved model—the "Zaporozhets" ZAZ-966—is ready.



President of the Afghan Air Authority Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi cuts a ribbon in dedication ceremonies of Ariana Afghan Airlines newly purchased Boeing 727. The plane yesterday made a trip to Kandahar and back carrying invited passengers.

### Lenin's Birthday Observed In USSR

MOSCOW, April 23. (Tass). Soviet people celebrated Monday the 98th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Meetings devoted to the anniversary were held in the capitals of union republics and other towns. Monuments and busts of Lenin, as well as memorial plaques were unveiled in many places and wreaths and flowers were laid to statues of the Soviet leader.

The main celebration was the meeting in the Kremlin palace of congresses that was attended by 6,000 Moscovites. In the presence of the meeting were Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin, Nikolai Podgorny and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The report was made by Viktor Grishin, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee, leader of the Moscow party organization.

### Old Man, Fruit

*(Continued from page 3)* I thought he was somewhat skeptical about me believing him. Therefore, he punctuated his sentences with a challenging statement that "you cannot be a learned man by telling lies." However, I found later that this he used in his ordinary conversation and had nothing to do either with me or the fruit business.

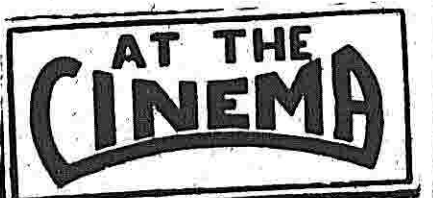
I also discovered that the local newspaper carried his advice on various fruits from time to time as it was shown to me on the spot. Looking at his hardly legible handwriting, I discovered that he had taught himself how to write in his late fifties and still needs someone to read his piece of mind to the composers.

### Weather Forecast

Yesterday the warmest area was Kandahar with a high of 35 C. (95 F.) and the coldest area was northern Salang with 9 C. (48 F.).

Yesterday's temperatures were as follows:

Kabul	26 C	9 C
Mazare Sharif	79 F	48 F
Herat	20 C	9 C
Jalalabad	68 F	48 F
South Salang	22 C	8 C
Ghazni	72 F	46 F
Baghlan	33 C	18 C
	91.4 F	64.5 F
	9 C	3 C
	48 F	37.5 F
	21 C	8 C
	70 F	46 F
	18 C	13 C
	64.5 F	55 F



ARIANA CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7½ and 9½ p.m. American film dubbed in Farsi (THREE ON A COUCH) with Jerry Lewis and Janet

### World News In Brief

WASHINGTON, April 23. (Reuter).—Pierre Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, yesterday urged the United States to take adequate measures to improve its balance of payments in order to help bolster the international financial system and prevent another gold crisis.

LONDON, April 23. (Reuter). Air hostesses and stewards went on strike and grounded 76 planes yesterday because the price of a cup of tea in their staff canteen went up by half penny. The state-owned British European Airways (BEA), finally agreed to go back to work late in the afternoon.

KUALA LUMPUR, April 24. (Reuter). Malaysian Education Minister Mohammad Khir Johari called on Asian writers to write about Asian peoples in a drive to break down barriers of ignorance.

The minister was opening the third regional conference of the coordinating committee on the provision of reading materials for Asia.

NEW YORK, April 23. (AP). Mayor John V. Lindsay Monday proclaimed next week Israel independence week.

WASHINGTON, April 23. (Reuter). President Johnson returned to the White House yesterday after an 11-day absence including talks with South Korean President Chung Hee Park in Honolulu and a stay at his Texas Ranch.

MOGADISHU, April 23. (Hsin-hua). The Chinese Red Cross Society Monday donated more than 1,100 cases of canned food to the Somali flood victims to express the Chinese People's sympathy and support for them.

The gift was handed over to Ahmad Mohammad Hassan, president of the Somalia Red Crescent society, by Chang Ching-Fang, second secretary of the Chinese embassy in Somalia.

ACCRA, April 23. (AFP).—Congo President Joseph Mobutu arrived here Monday for talks with leader Joseph Ankara on the Nigerian situation. General Ankrh is chairman of the Organisation of African Unity's special committee on Nigeria.

WASHINGTON, April 23. (AP). U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Fowler said Monday congress will be asked early in May to approve the international agreement to create new world money when and as it is needed to keep world trade flowing smoothly.

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 23. (Reuter). Senior politicians from 14 West African countries meet here yesterday to discuss the possible formation of a new West African economic community.

BEIRUT, April 23. (AFP). The Palestine Liberation Organisation claimed responsibility yesterday for the explosion which shook the centre of Tel Aviv Sunday.

It said in a communique circulated to the press that the blast was caused by delayed-action bombs placed by commandos of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

MOSCOW, April 23. (Reuter). President Tito of Yugoslavia flew out of the ancient Soviet central Asian city of Samarkand Monday on his way home from official visits to Japan and Mongolia.

TORONTO, April 23. (Reuter).—Auto union representatives reached a settlement early yesterday with the Ford motor company of Canada after a six-day strike involving some 11,000 workers. No details of the settlement were available.

### Development Gap

*(Continued from page 3)* and recipient more closely together and this is something I shall be deeply concerned with when I take up my new post.

Of course, it would be a mistake to try make all aid multilateral. Many countries will want to keep some control over the way in which the resources they are providing are being used.

And there is little doubt that developing countries have not always planned their economic development in such a way as to make the best use of the aid that has been provided.

My own views on this have been modified since I joined the Overseas Development Institute. I can clearly see now that simply granting aid-for instance, in the form of signing cheques-is not enough.

There must be a much closer relationship between the donor and the recipient country, even though this may lead to some political difficulties in some cases.

I believe that almost the most significant help we can give is help in economic planning.

We have tried to do this at the Institute. We have recruited young university graduates in economics to work in developing countries on

### Computing Centre

*(Continued from page 3)* Some of the load might be carried by India, which had already agreed to do the computing work for Afghanistan and had indicated its willingness to extend this service to other neighbouring countries.

Viswanath said the statistics division already had a team of regional advisers based in Bangkok to help countries in the sifting of statistics.

These men would be made available to move from country to country advising on plans for the census.

Nine countries have so far announced donations for establishment of a statistical institute in Tokyo.

Japan itself has contributed more than one million U.S. dollars in the form of equipment, staff, fellowships and travel grants for the statistical centre. (REUTERS)

### Home Briefs

KABUL, April 23. (Bakhtar).—First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal yesterday appointed a special mission to study the conditions in the boarding schools and report to the ministry on possible improvements. Popal also instructed the ministry's health department to vaccinate all boarding school students against cholera before day students are vaccinated.

KABUL, April 23. (Bakhtar).—The Soviet embassy in Kabul yesterday afternoon held a reception to mark the 98th birth anniversary of Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state.

The Soviet Charge d'Affaires in a speech noted the prominent role which Lenin played in the progress of the Soviet Union and mentioned the good neighbourly relations prevailing between Afghanistan and his country.

Senator Sultan Ahmad Sherzai who last year participated in the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union in Moscow also spoke about the relations between the two nations.

At the end of the reception some films on the recent progress of the Soviet Union were screened.

### Viet Talks

*(Continued from page 1)* In London, United States under-secretary of state Nicholas Katzenbach said he could not understand why North Vietnam had failed to accept America's suggestion for a meeting place.

Katzenbach was asked on British television why there was delay in agreeing to a site for the talks proposed by Hanoi earlier this month.

"We made a number of suggestions which anybody would regard as reasonable," Katzenbach said.

"It is difficult to see why these places are not satisfactory."

### Indonesia Requests Donor Group For \$ 325 Million

ROTTERDAM, April 23. (Reuter) —A three-day meeting of the Inter-Governmental (donor) group on Indonesia was opened here yesterday with a plea for confidence in the economic policies of the Indonesian government.

The plea was made by the Dutch Minister in charge of development aid, Bernard J. Udink, who said he was convinced that Indonesia was pursuing its policies with "great courage and determination."

The meeting will consider Indonesia's request for \$ 325 million to close her foreign exchange gap in 1968.

There will also be a review of Indonesia's efforts and plans aimed at curing the ailing Indonesian economy and set the country off to stable economy growth.

Indonesia has already obtained pledges for a total of \$ 260 million to aid her economy this year, it was announced last week.

The meeting is being attended by Australia, Belgium, France, West Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Holland, Britain and the United States.

Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Switzerland have sent observers.

Also represented are the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Bank.

In his opening address the Dutch Minister Bernard J. Udink stressed that private enterprise could play a useful role in creating economic growth and raising productivity, providing it remained within the guidelines set out by the Indonesian government.

This, he said, applied to the Indonesian business world and

to foreign investors. He said conference would also pay attention to the manner in which private foreign circles could assist in the development of Indonesia.

He observed that the meeting was designed to give the donor countries an insight in the situation. It was not to be regarded as the sole opportunity to reach final decisions for 1968.

### U.S. USSR Pledge Support To Commodity Groupings

CANBERRA, April 23. (Reuter) —Both the United States and the Soviet Union pledged support for any regional or commodity groupings at yesterday's session of the annual United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE).

Earlier, U Nyun, the ECAFE executive secretary, had asked member countries to specify projects and commodities in which they wanted sub-regional cooperation.

ECAFE was only a catalytic agent and the real work in regional cooperation had to come from the member countries themselves, U Nyun added.

"We fully support the pragmatic approach advocated by U Nyun," American spokesman H.D. Spivak said.

"We should not overlook the importance in the longer term of considering the extension of regional cooperation into eventual world-wide cooperation," he said.

USSR delegate Professor M.I. Slavkovsky said social transformation had to be the basis of any planning.

He said Russia was ready to share with others the experience it had acquired.

"We are willing to organise a seminar on statistics in 1969 and participate actively in other work of the commission," based on the long planning experience we have gained in transforming the economy of the U.S.S.R., he said.

### Narayan To Arrive Here Tomorrow

KABUL, April 23. Jayprakash Narayan and his wife will arrive here tomorrow morning from Moscow on their way to New Delhi. They will stay here for one day.

A close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru and winner of the Ramon Mag-saysay world award for public service in 1965, the 65-year-old Sarvodaya Leader Narayan is held in high esteem in India and abroad. He is the founder Secretary of the Indian Socialist Party and headed the Labour Department of the Indian National Congress in 1931.

He announced in October 1957 that he had finally renounced politics. Since then he has been closely associated with the Bho-odan Leader Acharya Vinoba Bhave, doing social work.

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## PIA

### PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OFFER HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS TO ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES, ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THEIR JET AIRLINER BOEING 727.