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# THE KABUL TIMES



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## JOHNSON WELCOMES MAIWANDWAL

### Talks With Thant Touch On Newly Developing Nations

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal today arrived in Washington, where he held talks with U.S. President Lyndon Johnson and other top government officials. The Prime Minister was also the guest of honour at a reception given by President and Mrs. Johnson.

At the White House, the Prime Minister was greeted by the President, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, the dean of the diplomatic corps, Nicaraguan Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla-Secasa and other officials. Full military honours were accorded Maiwandwal.

Maiwandwal, conferred for nearly an hour Monday with U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, discussing a wide range of matters of interest both to Afghanistan and the world organisation.

Among the items touched upon in the private meeting in Thant's 38th floor offices, according to a UN spokesman, were problems of newly developing nations.

Maiwandwal and members of his official party talked privately with Thant first for about 30 minutes and then were joined by Paul Hoffman, administrator of the UN's development programme.

Following their conference, the Prime Minister was the guest of honour at a luncheon for 18 UN and Afghan officials given by the Secretary-General in his private dining room.

Maiwandwal, who arrived in New York City Saturday, is in the United States for a two-week visit.

Next week he is scheduled to fly to the U.S. west coast where he will receive an honorary degree from the University of California at Santa Barbara. Still later he is to return to New York for more meetings before leaving the country April 9.

In New York Monday, the Prime Minister was received at the main entrance of the UN's towering secretariat building by Pierre de Meulemeester, the world organisation's chief of protocol.

Thant greeted Maiwandwal in front of the Secretary General's 38th-floor offices where they immediately began their private conversation.

Following the talks with Thant and Hoffman, which covered a wide range of subjects, they moved over to Thant's dining room for the luncheon.

Attending the luncheon in addition to the Prime Minister and the Secretary General, were:

Dr. Nour Ali, the Minister of Commerce; Dr. Abdul Ghafur Rawan Farhadi, Director General for Political Affairs; and Shah Mohammad Dost, the Prime Minister's secretary, all of whom are members of Maiwandwal's traveling party; Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, the Afghan Ambassador to the UN and this year's President of the UN's General Assembly; and Abdul Samad Ghaus, counsellor of the Afghan's UN mission.

The following UN delegates: Milko Tarabanov, Bulgaria, president of the UN's Security Council; Ro-

## Nuclear Potential- But Self Control Holds India Back

NEW DELHI, March 28, (AP).—Foreign Minister M.C. Chagla told Parliament Monday India knew how to manufacture nuclear weapons but that it had decided against making any now.

"India is in the unique position of having nuclear capability but at the same time it has placed itself under a self-imposed ordinance not to make the bomb," he said during a debate on the proposed nuclear non proliferation treaty.

"We can explode the bomb but we will not do so."

Chagla's aides stressed that his use of the word "can" did not mean India had any nuclear weapons today.

"His statement simply means if we want to produce one we have the potential. But we do not have the weapon assembled and ready to explode," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"This is why the Foreign Minister stressed India has placed itself under a self-imposed ordinance not to make the bomb."

The proposed treaty has caused considerable uneasiness in official circles here because of fears India may have to someday "defend herself against nuclear attacks by Communist China."

"India has a special problem of security against nuclear attack or nuclear blackmail," Chagla said.

"This aspect, which hardly needs elaboration, must necessarily be taken into full account before our final attitude to a non-proliferation treaty is determined," he said.

## Letters Congratulate Times On Its Anniversary



The first page of the first issue of The Kabul Times

KABUL, March 28.—The Kabul Times enters its sixth year of publication today.

It was originally started by Bakhtar News Agency to provide news of the world and Afghanistan to the international community in Kabul. Last year the Kabul Times became an independent publishing agency within the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The Kabul Times received letters from Culture and Information Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky and former Times editor in chief, now Radio Afghanistan President, Sahabuddin Kushkaki noting the anniversary.

**To The Editor:**  
As the Kabul Times enters its sixth year of publication I would like to offer my congratulations on its achievements in the past and hope for the realisation of future ambitions and the achievement of many more successes. Already notable developments have taken place. The paper enlarged its format last year and recently published a much admired annual number. I also hope the Kabul Times will be able to fill the Friday information gap this year by putting out a special Friday edition.

These are some of the steps which the Kabul Times has been taking to enliven its pages with news, views, articles and features about Afghanistan—which is its primary function—and the international scene. That is why we can confidently assert that the Kabul Times has evolved during its short history from a local service into a cosmopolitan newspaper striving to keep its readers aware of world developments.

I congratulate the paper and its staff on this day and hope it will continue to break new ground in the field of Afghan journalism.

Mohammad Osman Sidky, Minister of Information and Culture

To The Editor:

I am proud to see that The Kabul Times has made many improvements since I left it less than two years ago. It was a difficult task to start an English daily newspaper in Afghanistan. It was even more difficult to maintain a high standard of journalism for such a newspaper.

However, the hardworking staff of The Kabul Times over the years have been able to make this newspaper one of the best in the country and, indeed, of most countries in this region.

It is a newspaper which tries to present objective news and analyse it from an impartial point of view. It has tried to present news and articles attractively and intelligently. It has helped our friends from other parts of the world living in Afghanistan learn about events taking place in this country. It is one of my sincere wishes

KABUL, March 28.—

The people who are in charge of the Kabul Times are the people who are recording history. Therefore they have a great national task to accomplish. And I am confident that they can do it. I am also confident that the newspaper itself is going to become a more powerful instrument as it continues to serve our people in promoting the cause of world peace and understanding.

S. Kushkaki, President of Radio Afghanistan and Former Editor-in-Chief of The Kabul Times.

## NOFAL MEETS UN ADEN MISSION IN CAIRO

CAIRO, March 28, (DPA).—Arab League Deputy Secretary-General Sayed Nofal yesterday told the members of the UN special commission for Aden and South Arabia it was absolutely necessary for British forces to withdraw from Aden.

It was just as necessary, he added, that the UN commission talk to the "Liberation Organisation for Occupied South Yemen" (FLOSY), as it was the sole legitimate representative of the people of South Arabia.

The UN commission of three was reported here to have agreed to accept memoranda and suggestions for talks in Aden as of next Thursday and the delegation itself will be in Aden Saturday.

According to Radio Aden, the commission will, during its stay in the protectorate, be accommodated in a new hotel, overlooking the Gulf of Aden.

The hotel has been fortified on the three sides facing the land. But special barrages were set up to make sure that the fourth side is also protected.

On the roof of the building light guns have been set up, and security measures extend to the neighbouring houses.

Aden's police are in charge of protecting the UN commission, but they may ask for assistance by regular British forces if need be.

Sayed Nofal reiterated the Arab League Council resolution on Aden, adopted earlier this month, which called for all-out backing by the Arab states of FLOSY until genuine independence was achieved.

Sayed Nofal said that the commission should press Britain to free political detainees in Aden, permit exiled politicians to return to South Arabia and then prepare "a clean atmosphere" for a referendum, in accordance with the United Nations resolution on Aden.

The commission conferred with the League's assistant secretary-

## KU Rector Talks To Freshmen

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—The orientation week for Kabul University freshmen began yesterday with a speech in the university gymnasium by Rector Tourialai Etemadi.

Welcoming the students to the university, the rector said that with university enrollment "you enter a new phase of your life. The university atmosphere is different from other schools and your responsibilities here are greater."

"Although the university is a great help in facilitating acquiring of knowledge, a great deal depends upon yourselves," the rector said.

"The expectation that the university will do the job is not a realistic one," he said. Etemadi urged the newcomers to the university to take an active interest in the university's non-academic life as well as in their academic pursuits.

## Tanker Begins Sinking Off English Coast

PENZANCE, England, March 28, (Reuter).—The giant tanker Torrey Canyon finally split in two and began slowly sinking Monday—10 days after she ran aground on a reef off England's southwestern tip.

As heavy seas washed over her, the American-owned tanker spewed thousands more tons of oil into the Atlantic and towards already polluted beaches.

A fleet of boats and 2,000 servicemen who have mounted a major battle to save holiday beaches faced ultimate defeat.

For the tanker has already lost more than a third of her 120,000-ton cargo of crude oil, and the rest is likely to gush out as she breaks up and sinks. If she goes down with some of her oil tanks intact the pollution threat could hang over the coastline for months, even years.

The tanker began to split Sunday night. Monday morning a pilot reported that the bow section was 15 degrees adrift from the stern, which was badly listing and submerged.

"The tanker is now in a crescent shape and sinking slowly," a services spokesman said.

Any attempt to salvage the 61,000-ton vessel and what remains of her cargo would be extremely dangerous.

## S.V. GENERALS APPROVE CONSTITUTION

SAIGON, March 28, (Reuter).—South Vietnam's Armed Forces Council yesterday approved the country's new constitution and announced it would be promulgated on April 1.

The announcement followed a four-hour meeting of some top generals and senior military officers of the Council, which installed the present military regime in power.

The constitution provides for civilian government for South Vietnam, with national elections for a President and Vice-President and a new legislative assembly.

The Council said elections for the President and the Senate—the Upper House—would be held on September 1, with polling for the Lower House of Representatives a month later.

According to an AP report from Washington, a Senate subcommittee Monday urged U.S. officials to lift bombing restrictions in the Vietnam war.

The panel said the cost of tactical air operations in Vietnam, including restricted bombing of targets in North Vietnam, "has been heavy for the limited gains achieved."

"The raids over North Vietnam have made it more costly for the North Vietnamese to wage aggression, but it has been through the

sacrifice of many American lives and aircraft losses extending into billions of dollars," it said.

A Defence Department statement published as part of the censored report protested that the findings were "in important respects marred by errors of fact and inference."

Senator Stuart Symington, a member of the subcommittee, said in a separate report on his December visit to the war theatre that U.S. pilots want to be free to hit airfields in the North.

He said the pilots told him the Soviet-built Mig fighter forces are tough, aggressive and sophisticated and the pilots want to be released from Washington restrictions so that they can destroy runways and Migs on the ground in the North.

"The time is approaching," the former Air Force Secretary said, "when we must decide whether we will move forward or move out."

Viet Cong guerrillas ambushed and virtually wiped out a combined American and South Vietnamese patrol Sunday.

Some 100 Viet Cong attacked the patrol with machine-guns and automatic weapons from concealed positions. Only two of the patrol survived, and they were seriously wounded.

The ambush took place near the Chu Lai base, about 340 miles

(540 km) north of Saigon. The patrol fought back with grenades and small arms and called in air and artillery strikes.

Eight Viet Cong bodies were found, and a pilot reported seeing another 20 dead or injured being carried away on litters.

A South Korean military spokesman said thousands of South Vietnamese refugees were on the move in the central Phu Yen province yesterday as two divisions of Korean troops continued their biggest operation of the Vietnam war.

A human tide of 41,300 Vietnamese rice and salt farmers, fishermen and their families is expected at a series of makeshift camps set up by the fierce Tiger Division alone.

Thousands more will be moved by troops of the White Horse Division sweeping along the coast and through the mountains of this lush green province to link with the Tiger Division for the first time.

The spokesman said that, at the conclusion of the operation, codenamed On Jak Kyo (Meeting of Two Stars) almost 1.2 million Vietnamese would live in an area controlled by South Korean troops.

Over North Vietnam, American supersonic Phantom and Thunderchief jets Sunday battled with eight

(Contd. on page 4)

## Lt. Col. Juxon-Smith Named Sierra Leone Council Head

FREETOWN, March 28, (Reuter).—Lt. Colonel Ambrose Gendama has been replaced as head of Sierra Leone's new military regime by another military officer, Lt. Col. Andrew Juxon-Smith, it was officially announced here Monday.

The announcement came while the 40-year-old Col. Genda was in London on his way home from New York to take up the post.

Lieutenant Colonel A. O. Juxon-Smith arrived in Las Palmas in the Canary Islands Monday from Lisbon enroute to Freetown on the same plane.

Juxon-Smith told newsmen at Las Palmas airport that while in Lisbon he had received confirmation of his appointment as chairman of his country's new ruling National Reformation Council.

Colonel Juxon-Smith was in Britain attending a joint services staff course Camberley, near London, when his appointment to the Council was announced.

The National Reformation Council Monday ordered people to hand in all weapons by Wednesday evening including rifles, machine-guns, shotguns, explosives, and "swords and daggers."

Strict security precautions are in force here with cars and other vehicles being searched for

## N. Vietnam Rejects U Thant's Move

HONG KONG, March 28, (Reuter).—North Vietnam yesterday rejected a reported formula by United Nations Secretary-General U Thant for ending the Vietnam war and said he had no right to interfere.

The North Vietnam News Agency quoted a Foreign Ministry official as saying:

"As the U.S. is committing aggression against Vietnam, the correct way to settle the Vietnam problem is that the U.S. must stop its aggression," the official said.

On March 21, informed sources in Saigon said U Thant had made a new attempt to end the war in hopes of arranging a ceasefire and then peace negotiations.

The Hanoi official said yesterday: "It is necessary to underline once again that the Vietnam problem is not with the United Nations and the United Nations has absolutely no right to interfere in any way."





## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays, and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

### Kabul Times Enters Its Sixth Year

The Kabul Times is entering its sixth year of publication. As the country's only English language newspaper, we hope we have been able to serve both readers in Kabul interested in the news of the world and readers in other nations interested in news from Afghanistan.

The Kabul Times emerged from a small bulletin published by Bakhtar News Agency in English for many years. From its founding in 1962 until March 1966 when it was enlarged to its present size, it had a 16 by 12 inch format. Published under the auspices of Bakhtar News Agency, the paper introduced Afghanistan to the foreign community and to a limited extent also printed news and commentary on world events.

Following the principles of balance and objectivity, the paper has tried to give fair coverage to foreign news and at the same time publish an equal amount of home news to give readers a picture of Afghanistan.

The Kabul Times has not forgotten its role as a guide. A number of special pages deal with topics of concern to our readers. The Sunday culture page, the Monday women's page, and the Tuesday business page all have regular readers.

Of special interest to students is the student page published every Thursday during the academic year. Our primary aim in having this page is to provide material which will help students learn English and at the same time enlarge their horizons. In order to make it possible for more students to read the page, Dari translations of difficult words are being included this year. We are grateful to the younger generation for their interest in this page and appreciate their contributions. Our ultimate aim is for the students to run the page themselves.

Another step this year was the publication of the first edition of the Kabul Times Annual. It gives readers a general picture of government activities and the history, culture and geography of the country. Many readers have been kind enough to let us know how useful it is and how interesting they find it.

Sometime this year we hope to begin bringing out a Friday edition. A preliminary survey showed that most of our readers would subscribe to the paper on holidays.

We know that we do make errors and hurt feelings sometimes, without meaning to do so. But we are sure that our readers will generously continue to give us encouragement in the future as in the past. That is our source of inspiration, and for our part, we promise to do the best we can to improve the quality of the paper.

In the final analysis, the success of any paper depends on the interest of its readers. So please keep us informed of your reactions. On this anniversary we wish all our subscribers good reading and we hope to serve them better in the coming years.

### Food For Thought

Suspicion is the companion of mean souls, and the bane of all good society.

—Thomas Paine

## What Is At Stake In Talks On Missiles

By Dr. Tom Margerson and David Divine

Five years ago, the American anti-missile controversy, almost as bitter as that over Vietnam, could never have happened. Everything seemed simple then. East and West were arming themselves to the teeth with long-range missiles. Like snarling dogs neither side would attack for fear of the teeth of the enemy. We have all grown accustomed to the security given by this balance of terror.

But, within the past two years, the whole theory of deterrence has been upset by a remarkable technological feat: the development of systems independently in Russia and the United States which can shoot down missiles.

Thus the "unstoppable" intercontinental ballistic missile, approaching target at a speed of 14 miles a second over ranges of 5,000 miles and carrying a nuclear warhead the equivalent of millions of tons of TNT, is no longer the invulnerable weapon that it was. The seemingly impossible problem of "hitting a bullet with a bullet in a blizzard" has now astonishingly become technically feasible.

Details of the Russian developments are not known, though Khrushchev claimed their anti-ballistic missile (ABM) was so accurate that it could hit a fly in space. The American Nike-Zeus ABM is certainly no less accurate. And, it has recently been greatly improved by new solid-fuel propellants.

For the past eight years the U.S. Air Force has launched obsolete rockets from its Vandenberg base in California across the Pacific towards Kwajalein Island, 5,000 miles away. There a U.S. Army team has picked up the radar echo of the Air Force missile and launched Zeus to catch it. At least 10 times the interception has been perfect. In 150 firings Zeus has behaved extraordinarily well.

By 1963, Zeus was attracting attention. The aero-space lobby with big contracts in mind began an advertising campaign. Senator Thurmond of South Carolina led a move in the Senate Armed Services Committee to appropriate money to put Zeus into production. McNamara and the Department of Defence successfully resisted. Zeus was not the infallible anti-missile weapon because its reaction time was too long, and its slow moving scanning radars were too easily swamped by a multiple attack.

It was then that the Advanced Project Research Agency awarded contracts for a new type of radar, steered electronically by a computer. The new radar, called MAR (multi-function array radar) was built at the White Sands missile range in 1964. It consists of three large domes, two

of which have faces studded with radar aerials, looking a little like a fly's eye.

The radar beam is made up of the sum of the signals from all the small aerials, and can be swept from side to side or up and down in a fraction of a second simply by electronically adjusting the delay between the different aerials.

Since there is nothing mechanical to move the radar sweeps its beam so fast it can effectively look in all directions at once, and can detect, identify and track 1,000 objects at once.

MAR and improved computers (still being developed about 10 times faster than the fastest commercial machines and used for calculating from the radar signals the course on which to launch an ABM) are the real advances which have suddenly made the anti-missile a reality.

The much improved response time of the radar and computer system has also made possible a second line of defence, a short-range ABM called Sprint, which could catch missiles which evade Zeus. To do this last-minute job Sprint has to accelerate extremely quickly. It is flung from its underground silo at several thousand miles an hour and leaps 20 miles in 10 seconds under the guidance of its own radar system.

So far, the components have not been put together to make a complete anti-missile at White Sands. The computers should be ready next year. A new and improved MAR is being built and installed at Kwajalein Island, where in 18 months' time the first complete experimental system, known as Nike-X, will start testing. The total cost so far is already as high as that of the first atomic bomb.

The Soviet Union's anti-missile system is almost certainly less advanced than Nike-X, and probably corresponds with the 1963 Zeus. The ABM Galosh is about 60ft. long, compared with Zeus's 53ft. Both use solid fuel and carry nuclear warheads. The Russians had already installed it around Leningrad in 1964 and, more recently, close to Moscow.

It is this Soviet action, rather tardily admitted by the U.S. Department of Defence, together with the success of Nike-Zeus and MAR and the promise of Nike-X that have precipitated the row between the Pentagon and Capitol Hill. For if the Soviet ABM works, the old balance of deterrence which gave the United States a four or five missile to one advantage in missile numbers has disappeared.

But the Russians too have been worried about their ABMs in the light of increased defence commitments, because of their entanglement with China. For once East and West have an obvious common interest. For the effect of an ABM race will go far beyond the cost of the anti-missiles and their associated radar and computers.

It would mean a vast new missile race, with each side struggling to build more missiles to swamp the enemy defence, and each trying to produce more and more sophisticated devices to outwit the anti-missile system. (Collectively all these gadgets have been christened penetration aids or "penaids.")

And so there is a slender chance that the Russians and Americans agree to avoid this new missile race.

If the current talks with Russia fail, it will seriously affect the position of Defence Secretary McNamara. His view is that it is much more economical to answer the Russian ABM system by making American offensive weapons more efficient.

Gradually the picture is emerging that in spite of the remarkable developments of the Nike-X system, in almost every respect the attacker is still at a great advantage.

For instance, there is the problem of how to shoot down a missile. Typically the ABM would intercept at an altitude of 60 to 100 miles. Since there is no air at this height the main damage-causing effect of a terrestrial explosion, the blast, is absent. This reduces the range over which the warhead is effective, and makes it necessary to use very powerful explosions to make sure of a kill.

American experimental ABM warheads have had charges equivalent to one million tons of TNT.

There are various ways in which these warheads can destroy the incoming missile. First, the heat radiated from the fireball of the exploding weapons may be sufficient to damage the coating on the missile used to protect it as it re-enters the atmosphere.

Secondly, the violent expansion of the fireball can generate powerful electric currents in the metalwork of the missile and fuse delicate parts so that its explosive charge cannot be set off.

Third, the pulse of neutrons (nuclear particles) from the explosion may be sufficient to cause sympathetic detonation of the missile's nuclear charge which will detonate prematurely and partially.

But no one really knows all the answers because no missile has been shot down in space.

(To be continued)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried two editorials—one on the Third Five Year Plan and the other on the crisis in Somaliland.

With the completion of the First and Second Five Year Plans, we have finished some of the major projects related to the infrastructure of the economy, says the paper. Using the provisions of the constitution and the reform programme of the government, continues the editorial, the ground for the implementation of the short term projects has all the more been prepared.

The plan aims at increasing production, expanding the private sector, developing agriculture and industry, supporting the balance of payments, and justly distributing the national income, *Anis* says.

The editorial ends by saying that in the same manner that the First and Second Five Year Plans of the country were successfully implemented with the cooperation of the public, the Third Plan, too, will be successfully carried out.

In its second editorial the paper says that although imperialism is on the verge of extinction, the imperialists adopt such measures when they grant independence to their colonies that make them more in need of their aid even after becoming independent.

The late referendum in Somaliland shows, the editorial goes on, that the French do not wish to leave that land. Most of those voted in the referendum were of French descent.

In an article, commenting on the critics of Sayed Naim Rahel who objected to the establishment of night colleges in Kabul, Nokta Cheen says there is not enough of teachers, either foreign or Afghan to teach day courses in the university. Who is going to teach in the night colleges, he asks.

Besides, if we are talking of the balanced growth of education, it is not fair to establish another university in Kabul while most of the provinces are void of such educational institutions.

He also says that the University of Bombay abolished night colleges in 1962 on the grounds that the results were very bad. The standard of education fell and the university itself could not cope with the evening sessions. Why not learn from their failures instead of embarking upon a plan which may prove useless.

Nokta Cheen also proposes that Kabul University set an age limit on entering students.

Yesterday's *Heywad* also carries an editorial on the Third Five Year Plan for Afghanistan. After enumerating the main features of the Third Plan, mainly on the lines of *Anis*, the paper says that the cooperation of the people will make it a successful venture for the raising of the living standards of Afghans.

Sunday's *Islah* comments on the plan of the Ministry of Agriculture

and Irrigation to select the Logar and Chardi localities around Kabul for model farms. The editorial says that the step is sure to have its impact on the development of agriculture.

It expresses the hope that the farmers will make use of the arpa for personal observations and to apply the methods to their own farms.

## WORLD PRESS

The *Times* of London, referring to the possibility of Aden's independence date being brought forward, said that stampeding the South Arabian Federal Ministers "into accepting full responsibility before they or their army are ready for it, is, to say the least, not helpful. They deserve more consideration than this."

The *Guardian* said any change of Britain's decision to pull out her troops from Aden after the South Arabian Federation becomes independent will leave the way open for anarchy and civil war.

The Soviet paper *Izvestia* called the conference of leaders of the United States and representatives of South Vietnam on Guam last week "another stage in the escalation of the criminal war" in Vietnam.

This conference "drafted further plans to step up aggression in Vietnam," it reported.

Snow and heavy rain stopped the first issues of Jordan's two Arabic papers, *Al-Dustour* and *Al-Quds*, which were to be out Monday.

Roads were cut, disrupting distribution of the new papers, formed following the March 21 press law "to improve the standard of the press" which had the effect of cutting Jordan's five daily newspapers to three.

The third is the English language *Palestine*, whose first publication date has not yet been announced. The paper replaces *The Jerusalem Times*.

In an interview with *Die Welt* of Hamburg, General Ankras, chief of Ghana's National Liberation Council and President of the country, said he believes that African unity is devoutly desired by all Africans.

He said, however, that unity could

not be reached overnight, but only by step "and only in close cooperation with all will be able to remove existing difficulties."

A first step could be the forming of four African states out of the present 38.

Ankras is pessimistic regarding the chances of solving the Rhodesia problem and that of the Portuguese possessions in Africa by peaceful means.

Asked to comment on the journey of Malawi Ministers to South Africa, General Ankras refused to make a statement, but called the journey and Malawi's interest in cooperation with South Africa "not sensible."

A columnist in *The Washington Post* said that the recent exchange of letters between U.S. President Johnson and North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh "has shown" once again how closed, airless and completely isolated is the world inhabited by the regime in Hanoi.

Noting that he has in recent weeks talked with a number of persons, mostly diplomats, who have been in and out of Hanoi, he added: "With few exceptions these visitors confirm the almost complete ignorance of the West, and in particular, the United States. Hanoi has no comprehension of currents of opinion in this country and the regime reads their own wishful thinking into the reports they get."

James Reston, in *The New York Times*, pointed out that, in addition to the publicised Johnson-Ho letter exchange, there were several other unpublicised U.S. initiatives toward negotiations aimed at ending the violence in Vietnam. These, he commented, "were also rejected by a Hanoi government that is obviously poorly informed both about American politics and American power."

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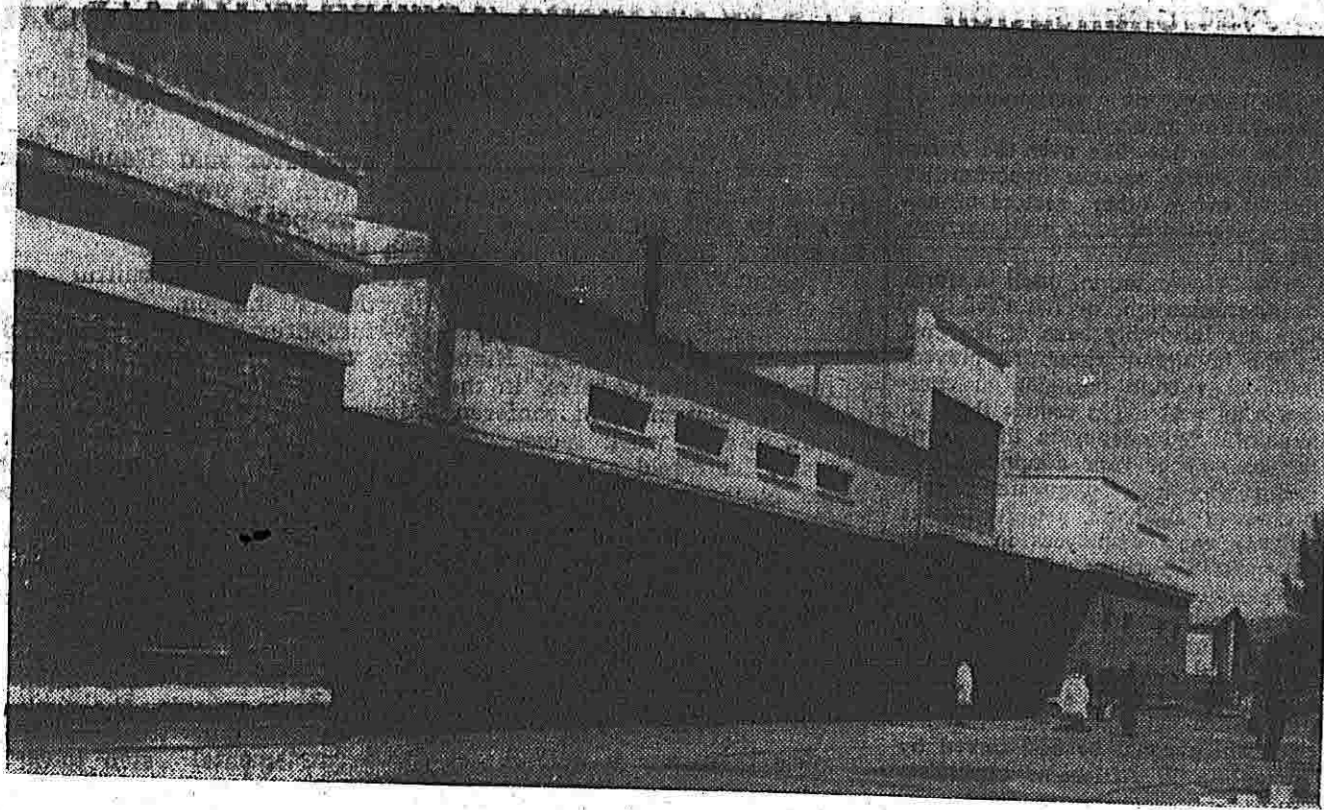
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A view of the Kabul Slaughter House.

Photo: Kabul Times

## KABUL MEAT CO. SHOPS TO SELL ICE ALSO NEXT SUMMER

According to Islamic ritual, butchers must repeat the words Allahu Akbar (God is Great) each time they slaughter a cow or sheep. But when you are slaughtering 40 or 50 sheep every few minutes or, like the Kabul Meat Packing Company, 43,000 a day, religious observance can find itself somewhat crowded out in the rush to meet company production demands.

The Kabul Meat Packing Company, however, has the problem well in hand with skilful butchers and mullahs continually intoning aloud the sacred words that make the slaughtered meat fit for Moslem consumption.

The Kabul Meat Packing Company is the largest and oldest one in the country. Since its establishment it has steadily grown and branched out into new processing units. In 1963 the company expanded operations to handle 22,000 more sheep daily.

It has built a casing and ice cube plant, and can convert its facilities into large scale animal and vegetable oil production. More important, the company stands as an example for promoting meat packing throughout the country.

Currently the company is renovating and repairing its machinery with

By Our Own Reporter  
the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany.

After animals are slaughtered they are skinned and hung in refrigerated rooms where the temperature is between 2 to 8°C for about 24 hours until all the water and other fluids drain out of the carcasses. Then the meat is placed in a "cold room" where the temperature drops to -40°C until all parts of the meat are frozen.

Once the dehydration and freezing operations are completed the meat is withdrawn from the store rooms and delivered to the company's sales shops around the city where they are kept at temperatures ranging between -12 and -16°C until the meat is sold.

Hussain Formuly, the company president, recommends that the meat first be placed in warm water (33 to 45°C) before it is cooked. This will keep the meat tender and tasty.

Formuly said that the company only buys meat after it has passed thorough health inspection. Often herders bring cattle and sheep directly to the company's premises. On occasions the company sends inspections out to bring in meat of the highest quality.

The company pays on the average Af. 195-200 per 16 pounds and sells the same weight at a profit of Af. 10. It supplies its various outlets throughout the city with enough meat to compete with private butcher shops, and thus keep the price of meat down to the price fixed by the municipality.

The company shops however offer higher quality cuts of beef and lamb for Af. 18. Recently the company installed a casing processing unit. Its four machines, bought from Czechoslovakia, can turn out 100 kg a day. The company has an ice machine which produces 270,010 kg ice blocks every 10 hours. Formuly said that the municipality has now permitted the company to supply its meat shops with ice for sale during summer.

Formuly sees great possibilities for opening similar meat companies in the provinces. He feels that they are necessary all over the country to supply fresh, hygienic meat to all people. Once equipment is obtained and more cattle are reared, he is confident that the municipal authorities, working in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, can make meat packing a going and growing concern in Afghanistan.

## Milan Fair: 2 Months Before Opening

The 1967 Milan International Fair will be held on the same dates as last year. It will be open for the 45th time from 14 to 25 April next.

How many exhibitors will there be? It is too early to give an exact figure. But judging by the entries the Advance Catalogues—about 80%—and the fact that final arrangements have still to be made for many special displays, including exhibitions by groups of producers and manufacturers, we can confidently state that the number of exhibitors will be very much the same as in April 1966 when they totaled 13,818.

The figure for foreign exhibitors show little change, though there is a slight increase in the official representation of non-industrialised countries now in course of development. Official participation to date—others are pending—has been confirmed by the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechos-

lovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Germany (West), Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, S. Korea, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Uganda, U.S.A., USSR, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Advance Catalogue 1967, which contains 1,488 pages, has involved a very big organisational effort and a large financial outlay. Published 10 weeks before the Fair opens, it lists all products to be displayed and all exhibitors whose decision to take part in 45th Milan Fair was confirmed by 10 January 1967. This single volume is distributed free of charge direct to business recipients. As well as a general plan of the Fair and its pavilions it contains classified Italian, English, French, Spanish and West German indexes to all products exhibited.

The Advance Catalogue is in itself a preview of the 45th Milan Fair. While this preview gives early confirmation of the vigour and health of the forthcoming Fair, it is above all a substantial and effective promotional work undertaken on behalf of all exhibitors who have found in this Fair a vast international market for the development of trade and commerce.

There will be no great changes in the type or composition of exhibitors at the 45th Fair. But in this connection it is interesting to note that the demand for stands and larger display sites has been and continues to be keener in some sectors than in 1966.

This applies to the following categories: machine tools, manufacturing machinery, wood, working machinery; building and construction materials, brick and tile-making machinery; agricultural machinery; foodstuffs; household goods, pottery and porcelain, gift articles, furniture and furnishings; electrotechnical products, lighting; boats and nautical equipment; high-class jewellery; following deserve special mention: an exhibition to celebrate the first 10 years of the Common Market; the Fifth International Salon of Technical Aids for Cinema and TV-film (SINT); the 15th International Film, TV-film and Documentary Market (MIFED); the big collective shows arranged in the Livestock

(Contd. on page 4)

# BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

## MONTREAL WORLD FAIR'S MAIN FEATURES

Two-and-a-half dollars will buy a roundtrip ticket to the attractions of the five continents as well as a side trip to the moon—at the world fair opening in Montreal, Canada on April 28.

Canadian polar scenery with artificial snow storms, South American tropical forests complete with palace gardens, Japanese tea houses, waterfalls and exotic birds, Persian and a playground-size "moonscape" can easily be covered during a morning tour.

In the afternoon, the visitor can spend his time watching dancing kangaroos and jumping dolphins, or get a foretaste of his grandsons possible living quarters in the staggered concrete cubicles of the Canadian house hills "habitat".

More daring fairgoers may feel like experiencing the astronauts sensation of weightlessness in the Soviet pavilion, or take a simulated trip through space on the "gyrotron" to land in a giant shark's mouth after breezing through the crater of a volcano.

The participating 73 nations have spared no effort either to cater to the visitors bodily and spiritual well being:

Munich cask-drawn beer flows in the tent like structure of the West German pavilion, the Soviets have carted in 20 tons of sturgeon and eight tons of caviar, and put on ice almost 30,000 litres of vodka.

The Anglo-Saxon countries offer a choice of 500 brands of whisky.

Ensembles of the Milan "La Scala" and the Hamburg State Opera, the London Royal Ballet with Dame Margot Fonteyn and the Moscow Bolshoi Ballet, hundreds of soloists, two dozen symphony orchestras and whole battalions of amateur actors are converging on Montreal.

Nobel prize winners, Jazz bands and salvation army singing groups will also contribute to the biggest culture festival this year in events connected with the fair from April to October.

The world fair has as its motto "man and his world".

The industrial nations faced tougher problems, since everybody knows their capacity of producing cars and aircraft.

West Germany approached the

hard task in a tasteful and unobtrusive way: the West German pavilion shelters the experimenting table on which professor Otto Han split the atom in 1938, there is a model of the first-ever printing press of Johann Gensfleisch, better known as Gutenberg, and the German-built steel diving sphere of Swiss deep-sea researcher Auguste Piccard.

The Soviet Union and the United States put the spotlights on space technology.

Space probes dangling from parachutes decorate the U.S. pavilion, besides an "Apollo" capsule recovered from the sea after a space trip.

The Soviet exhibit is to become a showcase of Soviet space research. Sputniks and their related equipment are however for the moment still concealed in closed cases.

In the British pavilion, a five-metre-high jet engine still under plastic cover is the centre piece of the exhibition, surrounded by giant human figures of aluminium looking somewhat out of place and like skeletons of huge primordial animals in a museum.

The stark impression, complemented by black-and-white pictures of British intellectual giants from Shakespeare to Shaw, is alleviated by 30 pretty hostesses clad in the national colours by British fashion designer Roger Nelson.

France takes to the stage two companies of mounted gendarmes, and art gallery and a grand-luxe exhibition of furniture to polish up the picture of French culture in the former French colony.

(DPA)

## Yugoslav Foreign Trade In 1966

Yugoslavia registered a record cent.

last year—exports were valued at over \$1.2 billion. Yet, she had a deficit of \$300 million since the value of exports came to \$1.5 billion as distinct from 1965 when trade with other countries was chiefly well balanced. However, last year's deficit was mainly covered by earnings from invisible trade with foreign countries whose value increased about 23 per cent.

One of the specific characteristics of Yugoslavia's foreign trade by 1966 was that exports were growing at a very high rate. For instance, they were enlarged 31 per cent in 1965 in comparison with the preceding year. In fact, the growth of exports was so far based on industrial expansion which was not the case last year because of a relatively strong pressure of demand on the domestic market. This is why the export of farm produce grew 13 and of industrial goods 11 per cent. Despite this, industry continued to hold primacy in exports since the value of its sales abroad amounted to a billion dollars.

In comparison with its production output, industry doubled the growth of exports. This indicates its orientation on foreign markets which is a positive result of measures taken within the country's economic reform.

The main items in Yugoslav exports are machines and the means of transportation (24.5 per cent), processed goods (23 per cent) and foodstuffs (20 per cent). Finished products and raw materials also rank among the leading export articles. These groups of products were predominant last year, too.

Like in previous years—with the exception of 1965—Yugoslav imports were growing at a fast rate in 1966. The rate of growth came to 20 per cent. The main item of purchases made abroad—machines—accounted for a major part of the total value of imports amounting to \$1.5 billion. This indicates a very intensive capital construction activity.

The biggest increase was recorded last year in the import of consumer goods (nearly 50 per cent) whereas the import of foodstuffs was enlarged about 20 per cent.

The share of the West European countries in Yugoslavia's foreign trade was on decline in previous years. These countries accounted for 78 per cent of Yugoslav exports and 61 per cent of imports in 1966; this ratio changed to 37 as against 39 per cent in 1965. Last year, however, their share rose to 43 per cent in exports and 38 per cent imports. This is a revealing fact, the more so if it is borne in mind that last year's exports grew about 11 per

A serious obstacle to a faster development of Yugoslavia's trade with the West European countries is the complex mechanism of various protective measures applied by the European Common Market and the European Free Trade Association. Also unfavourable is the fact that the export of industrial goods did not considerably increase last year.

The expansion of 22 per cent (516.4 million dollars) recorded in Yugoslav exports to the West European countries was not sufficient to reach the level of imports although their rate of growth was more moderate than in exports (16 per cent and 623.4 million dollars). Last year, Yugoslavia reduced her deficit in trade with the West European countries to \$107 million as against about \$240 million in 1965.

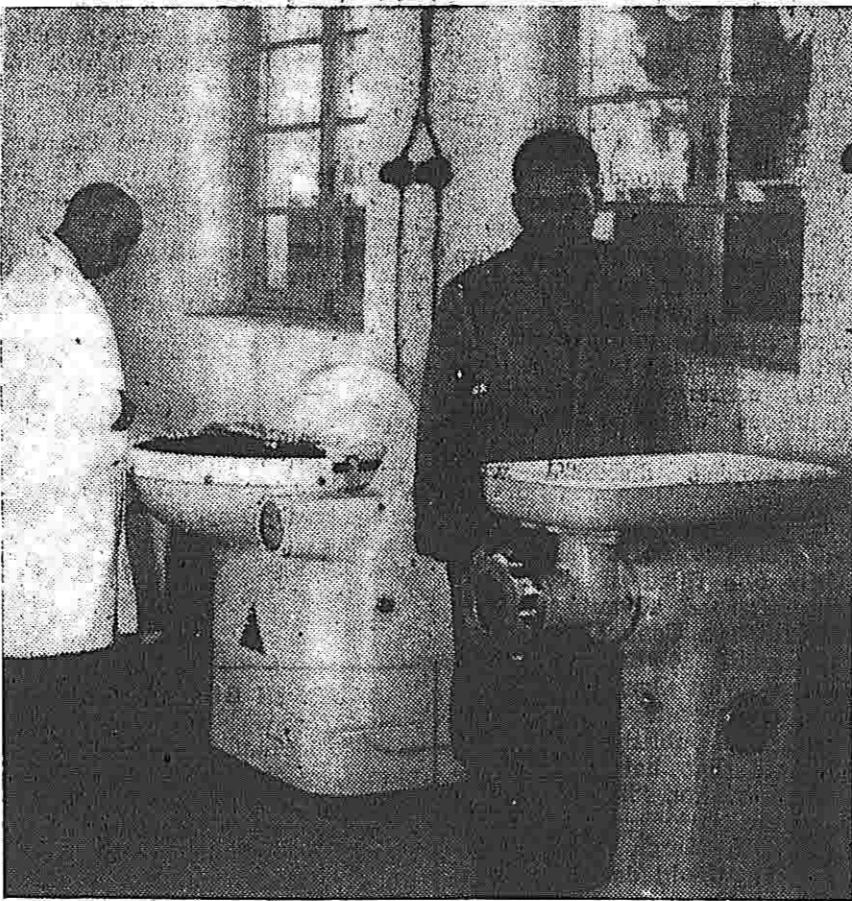
Although exports to the East European countries chiefly remained on the 1965 level—about \$448 million—positive tendencies were revealed in their composition enlarged was the export of consumer goods and some foodstuffs. Moreover, certain changes in Yugoslav imports of materials for remanufacture from these markets were likewise assessed as good. Otherwise, Yugoslavia enlarged imports from the East European countries about 30 per cent last year when they were valued at \$496.5 million. For this reason, a deficit of over \$48 million was registered in her trade with East Europe.

Last year's Yugoslav exports to the developing countries reached the value of about \$108.8 million. Predominant in these exports continued to be industrial goods, but the sale of some other products formerly exported in small quantities (iron and steel and non-ferrous metal, rolled goods, chemicals and paper) was likewise enlarged. Another characteristic of the past year were larger Yugoslav purchases of industrial goods in the developing countries. These products now account for 30 per cent of the overall Yugoslav imports from the developing countries.

The deficit in trade with the United States and Canada—amounted to over 120 million dollars last year because of large purchases of materials for remanufacture and foodstuffs.

According to estimates given by planning experts, a small expansion should be expected to be made in this year's Yugoslav exports in relation to 1966. The rate of growth estimated for imports should remain on last year's level.

(TANJUG FEATURES)



Casings are cleaned in this division.

Photo: Kabul Times

## Nationalisation: Two Concepts In East Africa

Put Tanzania's recent take-overs of banks and industries next to the new declarations of economic policy from Kenya, and you have a distinct difference.

Two senses of "nationalisation" are emerging in East Africa. One sense of "nationalisation"—that of Tanzania—is the usual Western meaning. It means putting economic resources under the control of the state.

But there is another sense of "nationalisation"—and that is putting economic resources under the control of nationals. In the latter sense, the resources might indeed be transferred from foreign hands to the hands of nationals—but not necessarily to the hands of the State.

President Kenyatta's speech at the state opening of Kenya's Parliament on February 15 was a reaffirmation of this—an increasing participation in the economy by nationals of the country.

Linked to the above distinction are also two senses of public ownership. One sense of "public ownership"—that of Tanzania—is the usual Western one. An industry comes under state ownership.

But there is another sense of "public ownership"—that of trying to make sure that the shares of an industry are owned widely by ordi-

their enterprises.

Minister Kiano said: "While we do not discriminate against non-Africans in Kenya, the spirit to give and take should prevail." Tom Mboya, Minister for Economic Planning, has also repeated the same theme as a reminder to those concerned.

The Kenya Government Sessional Paper Number Ten on African Socialism, in many ways the oracle on the subject, also included a bias for such a policy. It appeared that what was being urged by the Kenya Government was not so much African socialism as the Africanisation of capitalism.

And yet for many Kenyans—as indeed many Africans elsewhere as well—African socialism should include the Africanisation of the rudimentary capitalism which has already emerged. There is certainly a great keenness in Kenya and Uganda that there should be greater African participation in commerce.

But is this "equality"? Kenya's Minister for Commerce and Industry has described it as a process of narrowing "the wide gap between Africans and non-Africans in commerce and trade".

Uganda's President Obote has made similar appeals to non-Afri-

can businessmen—that they should try and get more and more African shareholders.

But while the gap between black East Africans and non-indigenous East African is being narrowed, new gaps between black East Africans themselves might be created.

"Racial mobility" is not entirely impossible but it usually involves generations of mixed marriages.

If then racial differences are more rigid than class differences, the first pre-condition of social harmony in a plural society is a racial diversification of the middle class.

Two of the most important internal revolutions which have taken place in Africa south of the Sahara in the last few years have been the overthrow of the Tutsi in Rwanda and the overthrow of the Sultan's regime in Zanzibar.

Both these countries had revolutions primarily because their middle and upper classes had not been ethnically diversified to a sufficient degree. Ethnic minorities held political power out of proportion to their numbers.

In Kenya and Uganda, however, political control has already passed to Africans. With that control is the responsibility to prevent, among

(Contd. on page 4)

## Tawfiq Sales Top Af. 3 M. A Year

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—The Tawfiq Industrial Institute has been able to sell products worth Af. 3,982,000 during the year (March 22, 1966, the March 22, 1967). During the same period the institute produced about 13,000 pieces of knitwear such as sweaters, skirts and scarfs.

The institute went into operation 10 years ago with an initial capital of Af. 350,000 and 10 machines. Now its plant has 25 weaving machines and its capital has increased to Af. 1,026,145.

Abdurahman Skandari, vice president of the institute, said the plant uses imported raw material. A few more machines are to be brought to increase production, Skandari said. The plant has 50 workers.

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, March 28.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 75.50 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 76.00
Af. 211:40 (per pound sterling)	Af. 212.80
Af. 1887:50 (per hundred DM)	Af. 1900.00
Af. 1757: 83 (per hundred Swiss)	



HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Jelani Awez and Mohammad Afzal Pakhtiani, faculty members of the Colleges of Letters and Education, left Kabul yesterday for New Delhi to participate in a conference on the social sciences.

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—Sayed Mohammad Maivand, director of the programmes coordination department in the Planning Ministry, who has been appointed to serve in the UNICEF regional office in New Delhi, left Kabul yesterday to take up his post.

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—Kabul's customs revenues during the last month rose Af. 13,411,000 above the figure recorded in the same month of last year.

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—The Indian ambassador at the court of Kabul, General P.N. Thapar, presented to First Deputy Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Akram sports equipment and books yesterday morning.

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah's Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs met yesterday.

Milan Fair

(Contd. from page 3)

Sector. The Common Market Exhibition, which will occupy 6,500 sq. ft. in the building used by the International Trade Centre, has been promoted and organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It will interpret and document in popular terms everything that the fulfilment of the Rome Treaty of 25 March 1957 has meant during the last decade to trade and commerce in Italy and the other five countries of MEC.

Aden Mission

(Contd. from page 1)

Yemen (FLOSY), a spokesman said. Mackawee told Riad he plans to fly to the South Yemen city of Taiz sometime this week to preside over an "emergency meeting" of FLOSY.

FLOSY, he told Riad, will be taking necessary measures to insure the people of South Arabia against "any further deception by Britain," the spokesman said.

All firms and companies in Aden and their employees have been called upon to go on strike on the arrival of the United Nations mission on South Arabia.

The FLOSY statement also said that during the last week FLOSY command and FLOSY commando leaders at a joint meeting had decided on a plan for increased military activity throughout South Arabia.

It said members of the United Nations mission will not be harmed by commandos during their stay in the area.

FLOSY and its rival, the banned National Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (NLF) have both called for strikes and demonstrations on the day of the mission's arrival.

The three-man mission now visiting Cairo is expected in Aden next Sunday from Saudi Arabia.

Juxon-Smith

(Contd. from page 1)

ious trouble in any of the provinces during the last few days.

Sunday the military rulers, who took power in a bloodless coup last Thursday after general elections, gave themselves sweeping executive and legislative authority and suspended those parts of the country's constitution in conflict with their proclamation.

Their power takeover was the second in a week. They ousted Army Chief Brigadier David Lansana who two days before had stepped in to impose martial law, declaring that the Governor-General, Sir Henry Lightfoot Boston, acted unconstitutionally in naming former opposition leader Siaka Stevens as Prime Minister in succession to Sir Albert Margai.

The Weather

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear except for clouds over the Pamir and the central regions.

The temperature in Kabul at 11:30 a.m. was 9C, 49F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Temperature. Locations include Kabul, Herat, Ghazni, Jalalabad, Gardez, Khost, Kunduz.



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2:30 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope colour film. CLEOPATRA

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American cinemascope film in Farsi. LORD JIM

Bermuda: Richest Area In World For Shipwrecks

MIAMI, Florida, March 28, (AP).—An expert on naval history said Saturday the island of Bermuda is "one of the richest areas in the world for shipwrecks."

Since the discovery of America, Bermuda has always been "the last signpost for ships sailing to Europe before they strike out across the broad Atlantic," said Mendel Peterson, who has undertaken a research project in naval history for the Smithsonian Institution.

But ships often got off course as they headed toward the fish-hook-shaped island, rammed treacherous coral reefs on the western side of Bermuda, and sank.

Lying in sand pockets between these reefs "are Spanish ships and several others, covering a broad span of history", Peterson said in a report to the third conference of underwater archaeology in Miami.

Among the gold treasure was a perfect 16th century gold bar, about 10 inches (252.9 mm) long and weighing 40 ounces (1244 g).

US Pilots Want Freedom To Choose Bomb Targets

Government casualties during the fighting in rice paddies and swamps were given as light, but seven American helicopters supporting them were hit by ground fire.

Two of the helicopters were destroyed and United States losses were two killed, 12 injured and two missing, a U.S. spokesman said. The multi-battalion government force of crack Rangers and infantrymen were assaulting a Viet Cong position in Vinh Long province supported by artillery and armoured personnel carriers.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

BONN, March 28, (Reuter).—More than 150,000 people took part in peace marches in 10 West German cities this weekend, protesting against the Vietnam war, organisers said Monday.

CAIRO, March 28, (Reuter).—Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Vice President and Deputy Supreme Commander of the United Arab Republic armed forces today presided over two level military conferences described by officials as "of utmost importance."

STUTTGART, March 28, (DPA).—Only one third of West Germans expected advantages from the European Common Market (EEC) while 10 per cent thought it harms West Germany, according to the results of a public opinion poll published here Monday.

MUNICH, March 28, (DPA).—The 18-month-old daughter of a dairy owner near Munich fell into a 2,000-litre milk tub and drowned, police said here Monday.

TOKYO, March 28, (DPA).—A movement to prevent the deportation to South Korea of an ex-Korean army soldier seeking political asylum here on the ground of opposition to the Vietnam war has been staged by about 350 Japanese writers, commentators, religious leaders, scholars and others, Jiji Press reported Monday.

ISTANBUL, March 28, (Reuter).—Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel said in Ankara Monday that more jobs for Turkish people would become available in Belgium as unity in Europe increased.

BEIRUT, March 28, (Reuter).—Italian Foreign Minister Prof. Amintore Fanfani arrived in Baghdad last night on a three day official visit to Iraq, Baghdad Radio reported.

KUALA LUMPUR, March 28, (Reuter).—Malaysian police search-

Nationalisation

(Contd. from page 3)

other things, the victimisation of non-African minorities. But why not take over the Asian shops? Partly because opportunities for Asians in other sectors of national life had already been narrowing.

The Africanisation, itself a form of discrimination, of the Civil Service has inevitably been at the cost of the immigrant races. To prevent the Asians from engaging in commerce as well might reduce them to a painful redundancy in the life of the country of their adoption.

But why not nationalise Asian businesses and still use Asians as Government employees in those enterprises? Perhaps because once a business becomes a Government enterprise recruitment for it might become subject to all the pressures of political patronage.

There is therefore a sense of "social justice" in plural African societies which could be best served by attempting to Africanise capitalism through the competitive methods of capitalism itself.

Since the Kenya Government is engineering the whole competition, this is not laissez faire capitalism. Yet it is not state capitalism either. It is the paradox of state-induced free competition between races.

The fact that the new African entrepreneur gets special government encouragement does not negate the fairness of the competition. Only special Government assistance to Africans could counter-balance the head start of immigrant communities and help to equalise business opportunities between the races.

Granted the dangers of over-indulgence towards Africans, there is no doubt that in their different ways both Kenya and Tanzania are at present seeking that elusive ideal of social justice. We cannot as yet be sure which is the more effective way.

Tanzania seeks to eliminate economic classes. But there is a risk that she might eliminate economic creativity at the same time.

Tanzania has so far tried to create a system which enables every individual to be politically involved.

But what about the economic involvement of each individual in the life of the nation? If the state runs everything, can an individual achieve his economic best?

Perhaps it is good for the region as a whole that two bold experiments are taking place at the same time—one in Tanzania and one mainly in Kenya. Which one will achieve social justice first is a question which can be asked now, but must await an adequate answer in the years ahead.

US Weapons Accord With USSR Needs Agreement With Allies

GENEVA, March 28, (AP).—The chief American disarmament negotiator said Monday the United States must reach agreement with its own allies on a treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons before it can put forward a treaty draft jointly with the Soviet Union.

William V. Foster, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, briefed U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey on the treaty talks in the 17-nation disarmament conference now in a six week recess.

Foster later told a news conference he hoped the recess will "help find answers to a number of questions being asked by our allies, questions to which they should have answers."

A number of countries which do not have nuclear weapons are resisting the treaty, virtually agreed to between the United States and the Soviet Union, because they fear it will expose them to industrial discrimination and espionage.

Foster said the Soviet Union has agreed that safeguards against illicit weapons development are an essential part of the treaty. Whenever the United States reaches agreement with its own allies on such safeguards, Foster said, the Soviet Union is prepared to join in submitting an agreed treaty draft to the disarmament conference.

Meanwhile Reuter adds: Humphrey was briefed here on difficulties facing the current international negotiations for a treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons.

He was expected to take up this issue with European government leaders during his two-week European tour that will take him to Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium and Netherlands.

When he arrived here from Washington earlier Monday Humphrey told reporters he hoped his trip, designed to reinforce United States ties with its European

allies, would be a fruitful and productive mission.

Humphrey started his fact-finding west European tour by talking with American experts on disarmament and tariffs.

The tour is also aimed at convincing European leaders that, despite Vietnam, the U.S. does care about their problems.

The vice-president also talked to Michael Blumenthal, chief trade negotiator, on the Kennedy round of tariff-cutting talks.

"I do not exaggerate when I say that we consider the nuclear non-proliferation treaty a basic and fundamental step towards arms control and disarmament progress," he told a press conference afterwards.

In his talk with Foster, Humphrey was believed to have discussed FRG and Italian reservations about an article in the treaty providing for inspection safeguards.

An AP report from London adds: 10 civilians and one soldier were arrested Monday during a march of nuclear disarmers to a mass protest rally in Trafalgar Square.

The civilians, among them a woman, were taken to a nearby police precinct. The soldier marching in the parade in uniform was led away by two military policemen. It is against army regulations to take part in a demonstration in uniform.

A policeman was hit in the stomach during disturbances in Whitehall and was taken to a hospital for observation.

Garrison Orders New Arrests In Kennedy Assassins Probe

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, March 28, (AP).—District Attorney Garrison's office issued a warrant Monday for the arrest of Mrs. Lilly Mae McMairnes of Omaha, Nebraska, connected to the Kennedy assassination probe by star witness Perry R. Russo.

Russo, 25-year-old insurance salesman, said Mrs. McMairnes—the former Sandra Moffett of New Orleans was one of several persons attending a party in David Ferrie's apartment after which he says he heard Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Shaw conspire to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Mrs. McMairnes told newsmen last Friday she did not attend the party. The 22-year-old woman acknowledged knowing Russo and said she had once been in love with him.

Garrison's office swore out a warrant for her arrest as a witness in its investigation. The warrant was signed by criminal district judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who set bond at \$5,000.

"We feel sure she is a very important figure," said assistant district Attorney Andrew Sciambra.

Attorneys for Shaw, 54, a wealthy retired business executive, also expressed an interest in questioning Mrs. McMairnes.

"My opinion now is that she will be a very useful witness," said F. Irvin Dymond, a defence attorney.

Russo alluded to Sandra Moffett only once during his three days of testimony at Shaw's preliminary hearing. At one point he said he was taken to the party by a friend. Later he named Sandra Moffett as "the girl I brought."

A lawyer for Gordon Novel, also described by Garrison as a material witness in the investigation, asked Judge Haggerty Monday to quash

a warrant calling for his client's arrest. Haggerty ordered a hearing Wednesday on the request.

Novel, 29-year-old former French quarter bar owner, disappeared last Wednesday, the day he was to have appeared before the grand jury.

Garrison called him a "most important and material witness" and obtained a warrant for his arrest. He did not disclose Novel's connection with the probe.

Steve Plotkin, Novel's attorney, told newsmen today his client will return to New Orleans when he is assured that he will not be jailed. Plotkin said he knows Novel's whereabouts.

Judge Haggerty, who will preside at Shaw's murder conspiracy charge, directed the prosecution not to make public statements about the case or discuss the evidence with newsmen.

TRANSLATOR WANTED Desirable position available American Embassy Kabul for qualified translator Farsi/Pashto to English. University education and experience preferred. Applicants will be tested on fluency in spoken and written English. Typing is essential. 40-hour week, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Thursday and Saturday. Overtime occasionally required for which additional payment will be made. Apply Embassy Personnel Office.

effective April 1, 1967

FLY PIA TO BANGKOK

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