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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



VOL. VII, NO. 33

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1968 (SAUR 10, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

President Sunay To Arrive Here Tomorrow

Turkish Leader Marks Occasion With Special Message

KABUL, April 30.—Jevdet Sunay, the president of Turkey will arrive here tomorrow afternoon.

During his five day official and friendly visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of His Majesty the King President Sunay will watch a Buzkashi game in Kunduz, and will visit Bamyan.

This is the first visit of Jevdet Sunay to Afghanistan. The Foreign Minister of Turkey, Ehsan Sabri Chaglayangil is accompanying the Turkish president on his visit here.

On the occasion of his visit to Afghanistan President Sunay has sent a special message to the people of Afghanistan. Text of the message which was handed over by the President to the Afghan journalists currently visiting the republic of Turkey follows:

It is a great pleasure for us to see among us in Turkey the distinguished members of press of friendly and brotherly Afghanistan.

"The Turkish and Afghan nations are bound to one another with traditional ties of friendship and brotherhood. The historic and cultural ties existing between our nations, and the common moral values that they are inspired by, constitute the most reliable guarantee for the promotion of our relations.

"Throughout history, the two nations have followed with close interest their reciprocal problems and have given all the possible support to one another. The cooperation existing for a long time between the two nations in different fields has reached an exemplary and happy level. We take great pleasure in observing that new development are being realised everyday in these ties of friendship and co-operation.

"Upon the kind of gracious invitation of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, Mohammad Zahir Shah, I shall pay an official visit to your beautiful country between May 1st to May 5th, 1968. It is also a source of joy for me, to have the opportunity to get closely acquainted with the noble and brave Afghan people and to observe on the spot, the

developments realised in several fields under the able leadership of His Majesty, King Mohammad Zahir Shah. It is my most sincere wish that the visit I shall be making to Afghanistan will further contribute to the deep rooted relations existing between our two nations.

"On the eve of my visit to your country, being inspired by such feelings, I would like to express my thanks to you for having given me the opportunity to convey my most sincere wishes for the success of the efforts deployed by the friendly and brotherly people of Afghanistan on the way to welfare and progress and for the further development of the Turkish-Afghan friendship."

General Jevdet Sunay was born in 1900 in Trabzon. In 1917, he finished his studies in the Kuleli Military High School at Istanbul. This was the most crucial time of the First World War and the need for officers was acute. Like the others who had gained entry into the Military College, Sunay was sent to a training camp and assigned to the heavy artillery section.

After he had completed his training, went as a volunteer to the Palestinian front in September 1917, was awarded a Turkish and a German distinction and, promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant for his services at the Jerusalem battles.

He was wounded in the general British offensive and was later taken prisoner of war along with his detachment. On his return from captivity, he at once joined the Independence War and was sent to the Gaziantep front. He was awarded a citation for his services in the Gaziantep battles.

With the assignment of the National Forces (Kuvayi Milliye) almost over in the South of Turkey after the signature of the Ankara Treaty, the young Second Lieutenant Jevdet Sunay was transferred with the Artillery Regiment of the 41. Division to the Western front. For his service in the epic battles which led to the liberation of Izmir, he was distinguished with the Medal of Independence.

With the onset of victory, he completed his education at the Military College, entered the Military Academy in 1927, and was promoted Captain. In 1930, graduating from the Academy with the highest degree, he was sent to Edremit as Commander of the 3rd battery of the Artillery Regiment of the 4th Division of the 2nd Army Corps. In 1933, he was transferred to the Operations Section of the Operations Directory of the General Staff Headquarters. Promoted Major in 1934, he was appointed to the Operations Section of the 4th Army Corps and later sent to Karakose as Chief of Staff of the 1. Cavalry Division in 1935. He was made Commander of the 3rd Battalion of the 5th Artillery Regiment in 1938 and Chief of the Operations Section of the 4th Army Corps in 1939.

After his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in 1940, Sunay was appointed Assistant Professor of Strategy in the Military Academy in 1942.

In 1943 he was Commander of the 72nd Artillery Regiment during which year he was promoted Colonel and transferred once again to the Military Academy.

In the Academy, he first taught the Strategy of Rear Services and was then to be for three years professor of Strategy for the Third Class of the Academy. His two books, "The Rear Service" and "Strategy Courses for IIIrd Class", were written while he was a teacher.

In 1947, he was again appointed Commander of the Armored Artillery Regiment and in 1943 Commander of the First Armored Brigade to be established with American equipment.

In 1949, he was promoted Brigadier-General and in 1950 appointed Chief of the Operations Directory of the General Staff Headquarters. Major General in 1952, he was

(Continued on page 4)



Turkish President Jevdet Sunay, who will arrive here tomorrow for 5-day state visit.



E.S. Chaglayangil

House Studies Naghlu Report

KABUL, April 30. (Bakhtar).—The House of Representatives in its meeting yesterday considered the report of the Naghlu project, use made of the goods and funds of the project, production of oxygen and the expenses involved, purchase of car accessories, the outstanding loans, the cars in the project, and other matters and heard the views expressed by the members of the house.

The study of the Naghlu report will continue in the next meeting of the general session of the house.

Dr. Zaher the president of the house was in the chair.

Meanwhile, Dr. Abdul Ghafour Rawan Farhadi the director general of the political affairs department in the Foreign Ministry accompanied by Dr. Abdul Wahed Karim the director of the economic affairs division in the Ministry participated in the meeting of the International Affairs Committee of the Senate yesterday and answered the questions of the Senators on the economic and technical agreement concluded between Afghanistan and the Peoples Republic of China.

The Petitions Committee, presided over by Senator Abdul Baqi Mojadidi decided on some petitions and sent them to the Secretariat of the house for consideration by the whole house.

HM Receives PM

KABUL, April 30. (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi was received in audience by His Majesty at 11:00 a.m. yesterday in the Gul Khana Palace, the Royal Protocol Department said.

World Communist Parties To Hold Summit In November

BUDAPEST, April 30. (Reuter).—A summit meeting of world Communist leaders will open in Moscow on November 25, it was officially announced last night.

It will be the first summit for communist leaders throughout the world since the 1960 gathering attended by China.

The announcement came in a communique issued by 55 world Communist parties meeting here to set a date and agree procedures for the Moscow gathering.

Among the 85 invited parties which have stayed away from the assembly here are Rumania, Yugoslavia and Albania.

China and several Asian parties as well as the Cuban party have boycotted it.

The Soviet Union, with support from some other ruling parties, has been promoting the Moscow summit

French Surgeons Perform Europe's 1st Heart Transplant

PARIS, April 30. (DPA).—French surgeons have performed Europe's first heart transplantation at the Paris La Pitie hospital, it was confirmed yesterday.

The heart, replacing that of 66-year-old Clovis Roblain, came from a 23-year-old man who had died following a cranial operation.

Professor Christian Cabrol, a leading French heart specialist, and professor Gerard Guiraudon, performed the operation which began at 2000 hours Saturday and ended 0700 hours Sunday.

The patient was said to be still alive yesterday, but neurological complications had set in. Professor Maurice Mercadier, head of the hospital's surgical department, said it was not possible to make any predictions

at the present time.

Mercadier told newsmen that the operation had been carried out with the express approval of the two families concerned. The recipient of the heart had been suffering from an incurable heart sickness which within a short time would have caused his death.

The heart donor had been operated on in a neighbouring department of the hospital.

When he had been without consciousness for a long time and surgeons ascertained that his electroencephalogram, showing movement of the brain nerves, remained motionless physicians gave permission for Cabrol to carry out the heart transplantation.

Following the nine-hour operation the patient remained in an isolated, germ-free room with doctors keeping a permanent vigil at his bedside.

The most modern methods are being used to fight any relapse.

At present the only man to survive heart transplant surgery is retired dentist Philip Blaiberg of Cape Town, South Africa.

He left Groote Schuur hospital a few weeks ago after being operated on by professor Christian Barnard in January, and is already leading a fairly normal life.

Surgeons however feared Europe's heart transplant patient, lorry driver Clovis Roblain, suffered brain damage during a nine-hour weekend operation.

He is still unconscious a member of the operating team said: "He is fighting for life."

The dramatic all-night operation, lasted from 2200 hours local on Saturday to 0700 Sunday morning.

Princess Ashraf Thanks Etemadi

KABUL, April 30. (Bakhtar).—Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf of Iran, who is the president of the Tehran Human Rights Conference in reply to Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi's message wishing the conference success, has expressed her happiness for the message and has hoped for the conference's success in finding ways of implementing Human Rights.

The dramatic all-night operation, lasted from 2200 hours local on Saturday to 0700 Sunday morning.



KABUL, April 30. (Bakhtar).—The Japanese embassy held a reception yesterday to mark emperor Hirohito's Birthday. HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, the President of the House of Representatives Dr. Abdul Zaher, the President of the Senate Abdul Hadi Dawl, the Second Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafai, some other members of the cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials and diplomats and their wives attended.

Photo By Noor Bakhtar

Johnson Bars Cabinet Members From Partisan Electioneering

WASHINGTON, April 30. (Reuter).—President Johnson has barred his cabinet members from campaigning for or against vice-President Humphrey and other contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination, the White House said yesterday.

Presidential spokesman George Christian made it clear at a press conference that if any cabinet officers wanted to indulge in partisan campaigning they would first have to resign from their posts.

The issue was brought to a head last week when three cabinet members—Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, Labour Secretary Willard Wirtz and Health Education and Welfare Secretary designate Wilbur Cohen—came out in support of Vice-President Humphrey.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy, of New York, also seeking the Democratic nomination, was backed by under-secretary of agriculture John A. Schnitzler.

There was signs that other cabinet officers and presidential appointees of near-cabinet rank would be joining the campaign lists in support of Humphrey, Senator Kennedy, or the third contender, Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota.

Christian said the key to the president's feelings about the matter was contained in his statement on March 31 when Johnson announced that he would neither seek nor accept the Democratic nomination himself.

"I have concluded," Johnson said then, "that I should not permit the presidency to become involved in the partisan divisions that are developing in this political year."

Christian said the White House interpretation was that the president's statement covered not only himself but all presidential appointees.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Afghan-Turkish Friendship

The official and friendly visit of Jevdet Sunay, the president of Turkey to Afghanistan at the invitation of His Majesty the King is the hallmark of a long friendship which has already become a tradition between the two nations.

The visit of the Turkish president, which begins tomorrow, refreshes the community of interests that these two brotherly nations have; revives the common cultural heritage that the people of Afghanistan and Turkey have been enjoying; enriches the tradition of the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two nations and paves the way for further consolidation and promotion of mutual beneficial ties.

When we refer to traditional friendship between the two nations, we are by no means exaggerating. The history of relations between the two brotherly nations of Afghanistan and Turkey goes long back to the periods of history; and common historical interconnections with identical cultural heritage are clearly and indisputably inscribed on the various pages of the past eras. Maulana Balkhi and Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan are two sons, among many others, of this land who have been instrumental in keeping the cultural ties between the two nations alive.

Afghanistan and Turkey have also been cooperating in other fields of life. Turkey's active role in the expansion of education in this country is always remembered with appreciation. The College of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Kabul University, when established for

Food For Thought

For prying into any human affair

... none are equal to those whom

it does not concern.

Victor Hugo

The first time about 40 years ago, received help from Turkey. A number of Turkish teachers and doctors taught in this college, and their names are remembered with admiration by their students who are experienced practitioners now.

We are happy to see that the current cultural and educational agreement signed between the two countries goes to strengthen the ties. A number of Afghan students are currently studying in various educational institutes in Turkey.

As a developing country Afghanistan is keenly interested to expand her fruitful and mutually beneficial ties with all the nations. The desire to expand these ties with countries having long standing relations with Afghanistan becomes all the more powerful.

We are sure that Afghanistan and Turkey are in a position to have a second look at the pattern of their mutual trade and find ways to expand their commercial and trade ties, as well.

With the opening of the Asian Highway, the channels of communication and transportation will greatly augment, and we are sure the governments of the two countries will exert every effort to see that relations between the two nations are expanded.

We wish Jevdet Sunay, the president of Turkey and His Majesty's guest and Sunay's members of entourage a happy and pleasant stay here and are sure that such visits will result in further strengthening of the cordial and sincere relations between the two countries.

Yugoslavian Views On N. Nonproliferation

The government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, considering the problem of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the wider context of the maintenance of peace and the development of international relations, has been in favour of the conclusion of a treaty to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form whatsoever.

This position was reflected in the memorandum submitted by the government of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia to the Disarmament Commission, on 3 May 1968.

The Government of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia considers that a treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons should, if it is to be lasting and efficient, reflect the interests of a wider international community, whereby the broadest possible support to the treaty would be secured.

In advocating such a treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the Government of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia has been inspired by the conviction that its conclusion ought to lead to concrete measures of disarmament, primarily the nuclear disarmament.

In accordance with such a position, the Government of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia followed with keen interest the negotiations in the Eighteen-nation Committee on Disarmament and the efforts in working out the draft treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The draft treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons of March 11, 1968, transmitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations, is the result of endeavours made so far to find an adequate solution to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

However though this draft treaty constitutes an improvement in comparison with the former drafts, submitted by the Governments of the USA and the USSR to the Eighteen-nation Committee on Disarmament, the Government of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia is of the opinion that it still does not offer satisfactory answers to some of the important questions brought to the fore in the negotiations so far.

of Yugoslavia, without prejudicing its final position, considers that further efforts are requisite to the improvement of the proposed treaty.

The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is of the opinion that at this point to insure that the treaty, by its content, and purpose, be a step facilitating the setting in motion of the nuclear disarmament process and prompting the efforts towards the general and complete disarmament.

Towards this end, the nuclear powers should undertake to pursue negotiations at the earliest possible date, aimed at concluding treaties on other measures, primarily on the completion of the Moscow Test Ban Treaty, on the cessation of production of fissionable materials for military purposes, on the halting of the nuclear arms race, etc.

This would constitute a major step forward in establishing a more acceptable balance of obligations between nuclear and non-nuclear weapon states.

The proposed draft treaty reflects a certain evolution in defining the rights of the non-nuclear-weapon states to share the benefits from the use of nuclear energy, including nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

However, in order to avoid possible discrimination in this respect, it is necessary to specify more clearly the obligations of nuclear powers.

These powers should undertake that they would, solely through the "corresponding international arrangements and under equal terms, make available to non-nuclear-weapon-countries every information and all results of such use of the nuclear energy.

With regard to the contents and the modalities of control over the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, it is the opinion of the Yugoslav Government that further efforts should be exerted to insure that equal treatment be applied to all countries.

It is also necessary to remove any possibility of discrimination in the control of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in non-nuclear-weapon countries. Such a discrimination might occur when

concluding the treaty with the International Atomic Energy Agency, depending on whether or not these countries are members of the existing regional organisations for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

It would be useful, therefore, to devote due attention, even at this stage, to the contents and modalities of control envisaged by the treaties to be concluded between the signatory states or between a group of the signatory states and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is of the opinion that a satisfactory solution to the problem of importance to achieving security of non-nuclear-weapon countries, in the circumstances created by the conclusion of the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Accordingly, it gives its support to efforts aimed at adopting solutions which would commit the nuclear powers, on the one hand, not to use nuclear weapons against the signatory-states to the nonproliferation-treaty which have no nuclear weapons on their territory and on the other hand, to insure that the United Nations machinery shall function in such a manner that it would provide an efficient protection to the non-nuclear-weapon countries victims of a nuclear attack or of a threat by nuclear weapons.

It is also the opinion of the Yugoslav government that the discontinuation of the training of other countries' armies in the use of nuclear weapons, the removal of these weapons from foreign territories and the establishment of denuclearised zones in various parts of the world, would constitute, at this stage, a genuine contribution to the solution of the security problem.

Bearing in mind the importance of achieving an effective and lasting treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the Government of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia expresses its readiness to support every effort tending to improve the proposed draft treaty and to make it widely acceptable.

(TANJUG)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial on the trip by a number of Afghan journalists to India at the invitation of the Indian Airlines Corporation.

In the course of the weeklong visit, the Afghan delegation toured Delhi and visited Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The trip, says the editorial, provided an occasion to witness the efforts and achievements of the Indian nation in social, cultural, industrial and other fields.

Although India has a long way to go to achieve self-sufficiency in all sectors, the progress already made, considering the difficulties involved, is impressive. Indian industry is developing by leaps and bounds. Increasing agricultural productivity is receiving high attention. The hardworking Indian citizens, could be certain of complete success in foreseeable future.

The Afghan journalists also visited the parliament and met the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the paper says.

The people of India have cordial feelings towards the people of Afghanistan and this feelings of goodwill was felt at the time the delegation met the Indian Prime Minister.

The Indian parliament while closely watches the conduct of the executive, remains a close colleague to it. Some Indian ministers maintain offices in the parliament building and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi acts as deputy speaker of the parliament.

Yesterday's *Islah* carried a letter from one of its readers named Asadullah Ahrab. Ahrab welcomes the decision by the university administration on proposing a uniform for coeds and the women faculty members. The fact that this decision is welcomed by the students themselves and elsewhere as well is a healthy sign.

But, however, if we are going to cut down on unnecessary expenses and be less preoccupied with fashions and fads rather than competence

and efficiency, others will have to follow suit if the decision is to be significant.

Heads of the departments, leaders in business and industry and other fields should also start to wear

World Press

Predictably—but none-the-less unfortunately—the annual conference of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which ended in Canberra today has done little to arouse Australian interest in developing a more effective aid policy toward Asia. The *Financial Review* of Sydney said in an editorial.

The editorial continued: "like the overwhelming tide of statistics which tell of the endless tragedy of daily life in Asia—a million people killed by drought, 50 million people with a life expectancy of less than 30 years, 500 million people suffering from malnutrition—the reality of Asia's economic position is too big a thing for most people in economically advanced countries to absorb."

"More words, no matter how strong, have by now lost their ability to stir people to passion or even to unusual action."

The *Financial Review* added: "Even the Australian minister for external affairs, Paul Hasluck, said that we have to do more than pay lip-service to economic interdependence; we have to recognise the facts and shape policies to accord with them."

"Yet by this weekend, the only days of discussions were the establishment of a regional trade promotion centre in Bangkok and the terms of an appeal to the UN to increase its allocation of aid funds to the Asian region."

"Although they work within a generally democratic framework, the economists and planners of the advanced countries are by no means guileless of a basic lack of human understanding in their approach to Asian problems."

"In Australia, Britain and the United States it is generally accepted that human happiness is more im-

portant than some abstract concept of ultimate efficiency. Yet in formulating aid programmes, there is too often a ruthless disregard of whether the projects involved will or will not make any contribution at all to the happiness of the people they are intended to serve."

Peking *People's Daily* bitterly attacked the Soviet Union for what it described as "sabotaging" aid to North Vietnam.

The official organ charged the Russians with betrayal of the North Vietnamese. Yugoslavia will not attend the forthcoming Moscow summit of communist parties, "for reasons well known to the public," the official Yugoslav newspaper *Borba* said.

Borba said that at least 20 of the representatives to Moscow, and that probably half of the 14 ruling parties would not attend.

In an editorial on current preparations for the meeting the newspaper reiterated that Yugoslavia's main reason for not attending was the exclusion of non-communist anti-imperialist forces.

Borba said one of the shortcomings of the planned meeting was the insistence that it was a continuation of the first (1957) and second (1960) Moscow summits.

Most parties which were going to Moscow and which attended preparatory consultations in Budapest had not shown readiness to remove old accusations against the Yugoslav communist party, the paper said.

A Jordanian military delegation will leave for Pakistan within the next two days, according to *Al-Dustour* of Amman.

The paper said that the delegation would consist of three senior military officers.

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switch board number 23043, 24028, 24026

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3 Claim Heavyweight Championship Title

The world has three heavyweight champions today, and indications were it would be many months—perhaps years—before one gained universal recognition.

Jimmy Ellis, a 28-year-old Louisville, Kentucky, Negro, became the World Boxing Association's champion here Saturday night by winning a split points decision over Jerry Quarry in the final of the W.B.A. elimination tournament.

The hard-earned victory over 15 rounds makes Ellis champion in 45 U.S. states. In New York and the other four states, Joe Frazier is the titleholder.

The third claimant is Cassius Clay, dethroned by the W.B.A. and the New York state Athletic Commission for refusing to submit to an army conscription. Almost here outside the United States, Clay is still regarded as champion.

Clay is free on bail while appealing a five-year prison sentence for draft evasion. A showdown meeting of the "active" champions, Ellis and Frazier, is a logical match, but arranging it may prove difficult.

Angelo Dundee, Clay's long-time trainer and now manager of Ellis, said in the victor's dressing room Saturday night his man was in no hurry to give "Frazier a shot at Ellis—as he put it."

The roadblock to an Ellis-Frazier clash is that the handlers, of each believe their boxer is the "legitimate" champion and should rate a larger percentage of the purse.

Before leaving the ring, Dundee told an interviewer: "In due time, we'll fight everybody. Just line them up."

Ellis said he wanted to be "a fighting champion."

Today Brenner, matchmaker for New York's Madison Square Garden, which staged Frazier's title battle match win over Buster Mathis two months ago, said he doubted Ellis would agree to meet Frazier for several months.

"Ellis will want to take about six months off, so I would say that the earliest the match between him and Frazier could be arranged would be the latter part of October," Brenner said.

The matchmaker said the Garden was trying to line up a title defence for Frazier against former champion Floyd Patterson, Mexico's Manuel Ramos or Boone Kirkman of Seattle, Washington.

Saturday night's victory for Ellis was a case of his outsmarting quarry in a battle of tactics and the 22-year-old loser was the first to admit this in his dressing room.

"I lost it, and I deserved to lose," said the dejected Irishman from Los Angeles.

Ellis won because he landed more often, and more effectively, than Quarry, a counter-punching specialist.

Judge Freddy Apostoli, a former world middleweight champion, had Ellis a runaway winner, 10-5 in points-referee Elmer Costa voted 7-6

for Ellis and judge Ruddy Ortega saw it a 6-6 draw.

Quarry's best round was the 13th, when he stung Ellis with a solid left hook to the jaw. Sensing the kill, Quarry hammered the shaky Ellis with lefts and rights, but by crumpling low Ellis took most of them on his arms and back.

This really took some steam out of Quarry, and he did not come close to hurting Ellis again in the final two rounds.

Both boxers were reluctant to lead at times, and these dull spots drew from the estimated crowd of 12,000 in 14,000-seat arena.

The cagey Ellis did not permit himself to be drawn into traps by Quarry's head and arm feints, and he preferred to box at long range most of the time while darting in periodically to lash Quarry with punishing blows.

Ellis' most potent punch was a sneak right lead to the head which Quarry seemed unable to avoid.

Ellis, who outweighed Quarry 197 to 195 pounds, earned his place in the tournament final with victories over Leotis Martin and Argentina's Oscar Bonavena. Quarry beat Patterson and Thad Spencer in earlier matches.

Ellis, father of six children, and Quarry each received a guaranteed \$125,000. The tournament quarter-finals and semi-finals were worth \$50,000 and 75,000, respectively, apiece to them.

(REUTER)

Kolmanskop Becomes Ghost Town

Snakes and sand have taken possession of Kolmanskop in Southwest Africa now that the diamonds have gone.

And the place that was once grandly known as the "pearl of the Namid desert" in the days of the big diamond rush some 50 years ago is a ghost town.

There was a time, in the old boom days, when the desert around was littered with diamonds and all a hardy prospector had to do was to scuff through the sand and pick them up.

Rising early, he would walk towards the sunrise watching the sand for the flash of diamonds reflected there. At sundown he walked back into the setting sun to pick up more.

Even in bright moonlight a small fortune could give its hiding place away. In those days it was possible to fill two large cans in a day simply by wandering in the desert.

At Kolmanskop, the first diamond on what is now the richest diamond area in the world—Southwest Africa's "diamond coast"—was found. That was 60

years ago.

Suddenly bustling life came to the virtually uninhabited desert Kolmanskop became the boom capital though as a town it did not then exist.

A wagon bogged down on a hill of sand and stayed there. The wagon's transport rider was named Coleman, hence Kolmanskop—Coleman's hill.

A town grew up around it. It was a rough place where the living and the liquor were hard and men carried guns to protect their claims. Eventually it boasted a race track where many a prospector gambled his tin of diamonds away—and then found more.

But 10 years of walking into the sunset began to leave this part of the desert without its precious sparkles. Suddenly there were no diamonds left, and Kolmanskop began to die.

In 1918 equally rich deposits were found southward at Oranjemund, at the mouth of the Orange River near the frontier with South Africa. The prospectors left

Kolmanskop to the sand and snakes.

Diamonds now lie deep beneath the sand, which can only be cleared away by expensive mechanical equipment.

The diamonds coast stretches for about 350 miles (560 kms) down the southern half of southwest Africa, regularly patrolled by mobile police. The sand is about 50 miles (80 kms) wide.

It is also known as the skeleton coast. Wind-shifted sands frequently uncover the remains of some prospector who died in the waterless desert, or of a ship wrecked on the inhospitable shore.

Kolmanskop lingered on but after World War II the once bustling, bawdy town was officially abandoned.

Today sand, moved by the endless wind, quietly rolls down a passageway of an abandoned house, into a kitchen where pots and pans still sit on a cold stove and into a lounge where lamps swing in the wind from an open window.

(REUTER)

Afghan Raisins Gain Ground In World Market

By A Reporter

Afghanistan as a major grape growing country exports a considerable amount of raisins every year. For some time the export of raisins was confined to neighbouring countries only. Now through better methods of marketing the product has found its way to major world markets.

Most of the raisins marketed by individuals businessmen and grape growers.

However, since the Afghan Fruit Company was established, sorting, packing, cleaning and marketing has considerably improved. As a result Afghan raisins popularity on the world market is rapidly growing.

The Afghan Fruit Company, known as Afghan Samoon Shekhat, has installed modern machinery and built extensive facilities for storage and processing. The Company has done a great deal to promote raisins production and exports.

From March 22, 1967 to March 22, 1968, the Afghan Fruit Company has exported, to various countries such as Soviet Union, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Kuwait, some 1,500 tons of raisins and other kind of fruits at the total value of 400,000 dollars.

According to Sultan Mahmud, the president of the Company and the statistics available the total fruit output of the country amounts to 372,000 tons a year. Of this 50,000 and 60,000 tons is exported.

As the available statistics in-

Cheques Cashed By Television

In West Germany's biggest bank, there is no more of that wearisome queuing up while tellers look into the correctness of the signature, etc. on the cheques being presented by the customers ahead of one in the waiting line.

Far from it. Now a cheque can be cashed in 40 seconds—by television. The Siemens firm has supplied Stuttgart's and probably the Federal Republic of Germany's biggest bank with closed-circuit TV. It takes much of the monotony out of banking—for the bankers and for those they serve.

The new system includes 11 TV transmitters and 41 receiving screens. The bank (Stadt, Spar- und Girokasse) has a new building to house the new system.

At least measures in terms of turnover, the Stuttgart bank is definitely West Germany's biggest, with a yearly balance of around 3,000 million DM (750 million dollars).

A client can go to any of 12 "quick-service" counters at the bank. His cheque is laid before the "eye" of a miniature television camera. The attendant pushes a button. An image of the cheque flashes on a screen in the cashier's booth. He compares it with his files. Then he can signal: "In order; pay" just by flashing a light.

(REPORT)

dicating the annual foreign exchange earnings of Afghanistan from fruit sales come to about 20 million to 25 million dollars and this figure constitutes about 25 to 30 per cent of the whole export of the country and thus makes the raisins one of the number one export items, Sultan Mohammad pointed out.

Since there is an ever increasing demand for Afghan raisins in the foreign markets there is every reason that the trade of this commodity can be further expanded and developed, asserts Sultan Mohammad. He suggests the following steps to be taken towards achieving this goal:

—Improvement of fruit quality through plantation of improved saplings,

—Use of fertilisers, campaign against agricultural pests and provision of adequate amount of water,

—Further improvement in sorting to meet the international standards,

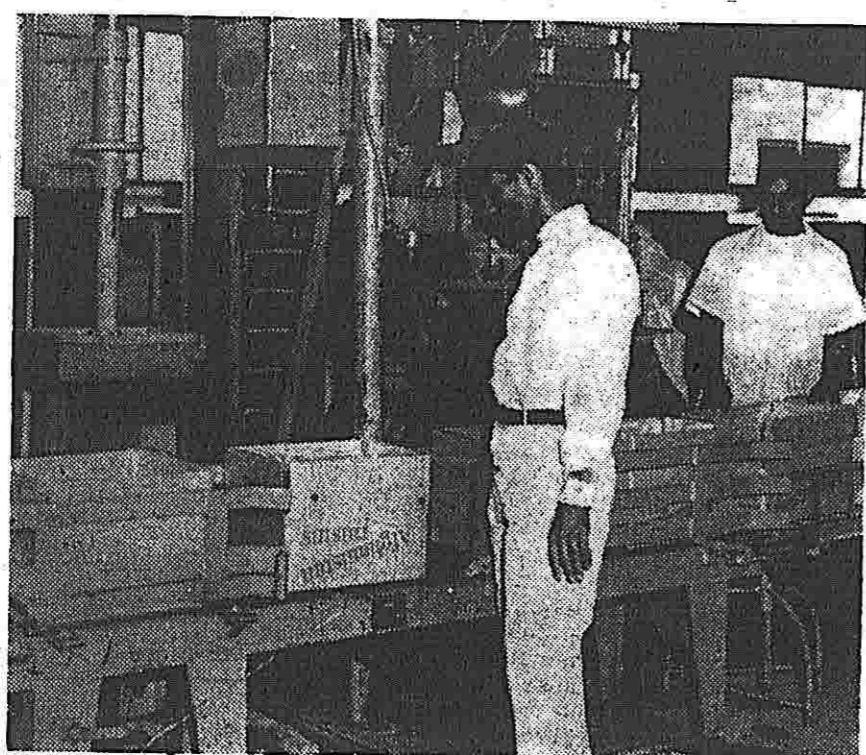
—Reform in tariffs through reduction or abolition of custom duties,

—Extending of easy-term credits to individuals, businessmen and organisations who are directly dealing with fruit export,

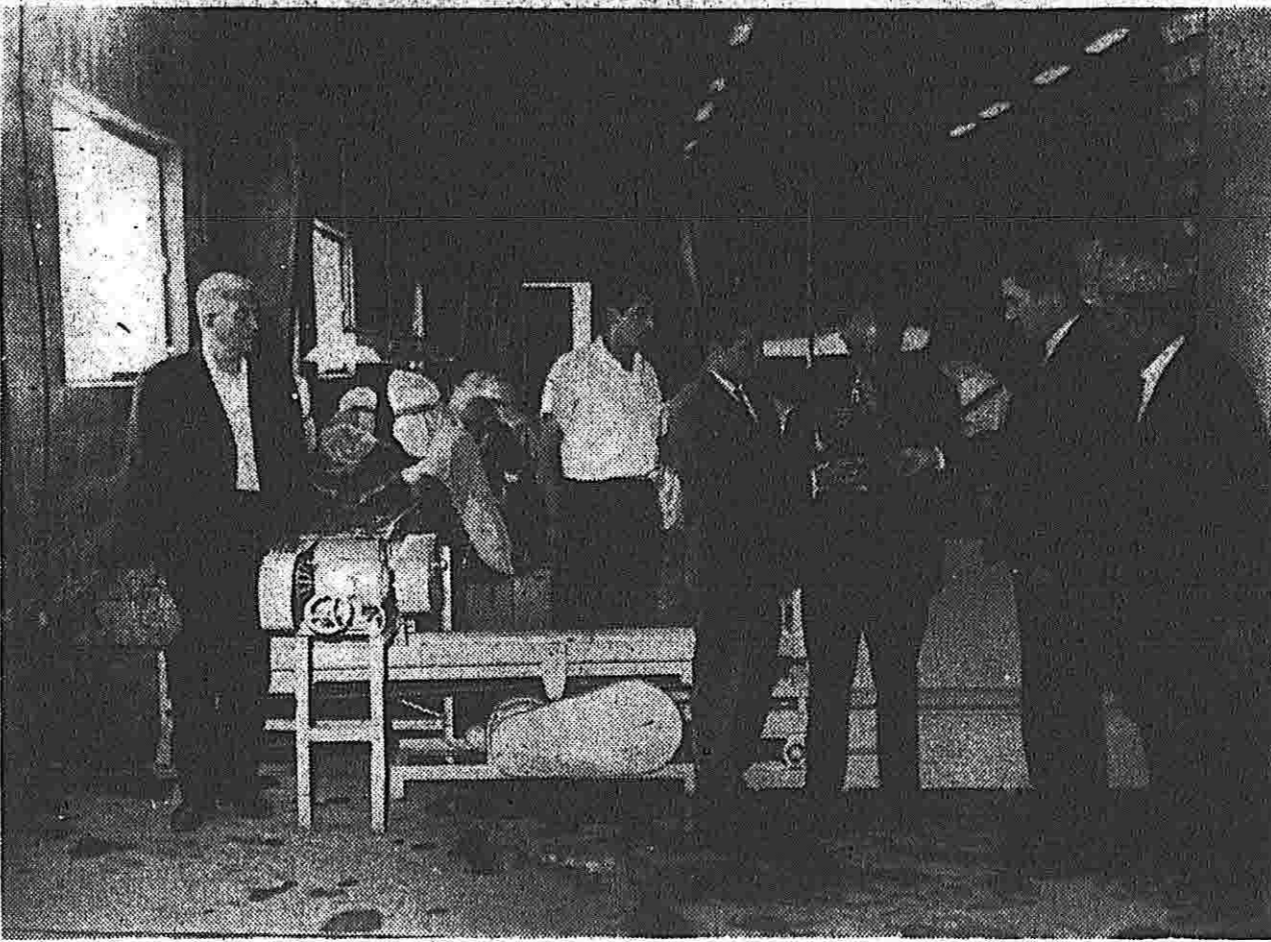
—Provision of experts' advice to vineyard owners.

The Afghan Fruit Company in 1963 with capital share of the Indemar Company imported and installed a modern plant for sorting and packing of raisins and since then the Company has been able to export raisins of quality and attracted more buyers in the world markets, the president of the Company added.

The Afghan Fruit Company has been able to establish contact with about 50 different foreign firms and sends out samples of its products to them regularly.



Sorted and cleaned raisins is packed with automatic equipment.



The quality of the raisins is checked before it goes for sortment.

Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

It will be interesting to study the impact of the new uniform which has been recommended by the university for its female students. According to the calculations which have been made by the office of the Dean of Students for each uniform two metres of special material are needed.

The material, which will be hard in texture, and resembles male summer suiting material will cost Af. 45 per metre.

There are about 1500 girls attending the colleges of the University. If each one of them make, an average of three suits a year, it will be six meters of material per college, raising the production of the

material to 9,000 metres. The Afghan Textile Company which produces about forty million meters a year at present, and will be increasing its production to eight million metres perhaps next year, will hardly consider the production of only nine thousand meters a big production boost.

Should the university decide to adopt a uniform for boys then also it could be calculated that the textile firms may be obliged to produce at least 30,000 metres of this special type of material annually.

However, some observations ought to be made about the type of material which is needed by the university students.

When I was a student of the Habibia High School in Kabul about twelve years ago, we decided to adopt a uniform for ourselves, the material for which was to be bought from the Afghan Textile Co. The material, which eventually forced us to abandon the thought of the uniform, had many shortcomings.

First it was so thick that the uniform made from it turned out to be very heavy. In hot summer we felt as if we were wearing thick woolen suits.

Second, the faint blue colour was fast. In the hot summer we noticed that the colour faded too quickly, and there were patches of white all over the trousers we wore.

Third, the material was so hard that even buttons could not stay there for long. We later realised that the best thing to do was to stick to cloth buttons.

Fourth, the material was not suitable for ironing. It took us a very

long time to iron, and after it was over, some part of the trouser glazed like pieces of glass and the remaining showed no signs of being ironed. Besides, it did not keep the ironing for long. It got crumpled too soon.

Finally, the material shrunk in washing. Most of us who did not know about its being shrinkable, washed it. The result was that we could not wear it any more as it has shrunk so much that it was no more fitting our size.

And if I am not laughed at I would like to add that the material was also acting as a magnet for dirt. We could not wear the trousers for more than three days.

The University must provide the samples of the material it wants for uniform for the students, and should see that the firm, whichever it may be, produce the material in accordance with the samples. The University could embark on a whole sale deal. Since it is paying monthly stipends to the students, it could perhaps deduct from their regular salary and pay for the cost of the material.

BUDGET-MAKING IN UK

The main function of the budget in Britain has undergone important changes since the late 19th century, when the practice of embodying the principal financial provisions for the ensuing year in a single bill was started.

The original purpose of the budget was purely financial—to provide money for government expenditure. From an early stage it was appreciated that taxation would affect the distribution of income and property and the level of expenditure on particular goods and services.

EEC Coordinates

Company Law

After years of discussion, the first EEC rules to coordinate company law in the Common Market have been adopted.

In March, the representatives of the government of member states, meeting in the Council of Ministers decided, as a first step, to eliminate the country-to-country differences between the safeguards and guarantees required of companies limited by shares, limited liability partnerships with share capital and private limited companies.

The EEC directive applies to these three types of companies because they are the ones that are most important in an international context. It deals with the obligation to disclose important information—the memorandum and articles of association, particulars regarding members and directors and, in the case of companies limited by shares, the annual statement of accounts.

Uniform arrangements are also included concerning the form such disclosure must take or how documents are to be filed with official registrars.

The second chapter of the EEC directive deals with the validity of the commitments undertaken by the company vis-a-vis third parties when members of the company have power to negotiate on its behalf or to represent it.

Another chapter deals with the formalities for the incorporation of companies. In particular, it lists the grounds for nullity of a company, such as the illegal nature of its objects or the incapacity to conduct business of all its founding members.

The European Commission's staff have also been working with government experts for several years to draft European provisions applicable exclusively to companies limited by shares.

Here, the obstacles to mergers between companies limited by shares on different sides of the EEC's internal frontiers still constitute a particularly difficult problem.

The harmonisation of company law, which has evolved in different ways in the Member States over a hundred years or more, is one of the most difficult aspects of European integration.

Every advance made by the EEC towards such harmonisation is an important step on the way to the ultimate aim of complete freedom of movement throughout the EEC territory.

Continued Gains Foreseen In U.S. Economy In 1968

The U.S. Commerce Department predicts the U.S. economy will continue its strong rise through 1968, following a first-quarter report showing prosperous activity in American business.

William H. Chartener, assistant secretary for economic affairs, reports an overwhelming preponderance of advances in the leading economic indicators for March.

Most major indications of U.S. economic activity—personal income, nonfarm employment, retail sales, and industrial production—rose in March, capping a three-month period that saw the gross national product (GMP) increase at an annual rate of \$20,000 million from the fourth quarter of 1967.

In projecting the gross national product—the total value of all goods and services produced in the country—Chartener said "another large rise should be coming" in the second quarter of 1968.

A large upsurge in consumer demand accounted for much of the increase in the total production in the first quarter. The \$16,000 million rise in personal consumption expenditures was the largest quarterly increase on record and helped to boost final sales—gross national product, minus inventory investments—by \$25,000 million.

During March, personal income

rose to \$666,000 million at a seasonally adjusted annual rate up \$6,700 million from February. This was the fourth time in the past five months that income has advanced \$6,500 million or more.

For the entire year of 1967, personal income reached record high in every state.

Wages and salaries showed a gain of \$2,000 million in March, the result of widespread but moderate industry increases. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for March, and for the first quarter as a whole, was 3.6 per cent of the civilian labour force. This was a reduction from the 3.9 per cent rate for each of the two preceding quarters, and the lowest quarterly rate since the third quarter of 1953.

Chartener also noted that the deficit in the March trade surplus—exports over imports—was probably due to a longshoremen's strike at the port of New York and a decline in sale of aircraft equipment.

The first quarter as a whole had a surplus of \$700 million he said, but that was down from the first quarter 1961 figure of \$4,000 million dollars. He said this was probably due to a longshoremen's strike at the United States and the development of inflation in prices.

(U.S. SOURCES)

U.S. Hopes GATT Will Accelerate Tariff Cuts

Secretary-General Eric Wyndham White of the General Assembly on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has put before the world's major trading nations a proposal under which exchange-surplus nations would assist the United States in its balance of payments difficulties.

The plan would involve their acceleration of tariff cuts agreed to last year in the Kennedy Round of Trade negotiations.

On Wyndham White's authority, delegates to last week's three-hour meeting at GATT headquarters were asked to transmit the proposal—details of which were not made public to their governments for further consideration.

None of those represented at the meeting—the United States, the European Economic Community (Common Market), individual countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA),

Canada and Japan—committed itself immediately to acceptance-rejection of the proposal, American sources said. No date for a further meeting was set.

The American sources indicated, however, that they expect a decision on whether the plan—or something like it—is a practicable proposition sometime in the near future.

The matter, which has been under consideration for several months, cannot be allowed to remain unresolved indefinitely, they pointed out.

The sources acknowledged that the United States does have a serious disequilibrium problem. They recalled that last January President Johnson set forth some elements of a programme to reduce the size of the external account deficit, saying the administration would examine trade accounts to see whether they could be improved by about \$500 million a year.

The United States is no different from every other contracting party to the GATT treaty in having the right to seek to correct its exchange balance.

Indeed, every other contracting party, they said, has already exercised its rights under GATT's specific and permissive rules to right its exchange imbalances by taking measures affecting its trade account.

The United States has not so far exercised its own, undoubted rights, since it has recognised the far-ranging effect of potential action on its trading partners. It has sought to avoid disruptive action harmful to them.

In an effort to find the least disruptive course, it has carried out consultations in Washington

and in other capitals and within the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and within GATT since it has considered exploration of this sensitive field in the national interest.

One idea which emerged from all these discussions, originally at the instance of the Federal Republic of Germany, was that of accelerating tariff cuts agreed to in the Kennedy Round, so that the United States, not called upon to make reciprocal acceleration, would improve its external trade balance.

Indeed, if a solution were found along these lines, it would not be the first time in recent history that surplus nations have taken such action.

From 1946 well into the 1960's, the United States and, to a lesser extent, Canada made tariff reductions toward the rest of the world without asking for reciprocity, with the idea of restoring payments equilibrium and redistributing exchange reserves.

U.S. action in those years was of a magnitude greatly in excess of anything under consideration in the present talks. It is fair to say that the favourable exchange position of GATT contracting parties, and their present prosperity, could not have been achieved without the American action which followed the Second World War and extended into the present decade.

(Continued on page 4)

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 30.—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. Rupee)	Af. 875.00
Af. 1827.70 (per hundred Swiss franc)	

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

(Continued on page 4)



The 24th session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECA FE) opened in Canberra on 17th April, 1968. Abdul Wahab Haidar, Deputy Minister of Planning (1st right) represented Afghanistan at the meeting.

Turkish President Sunay

(Continued from page 1)
appointed Commander of the 33rd Army Corps the next year, and Commander of the 9th Army Corps in Izurum in May 1955.

Lieutenant General in August 1955, he was then Chief of Operations of the General Staff Headquarters in September 1957. In August 1958 he was appointed Assistant Chief of the General Staff. In August 30, 1959, he was promoted to the rank of General. After the Revolution of May 27, 1960, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Ground Forces and in August 1960, became Chief of the General Staff.

In March 14, 1966 Jevdet Sunay, requested his retirement and gave up his post as Chief of the General Staff, to be elected Senator from the Presidency Contingent on the same day.

On March 28, 1966, Sunay was elected President of the Republic of Turkey in the joint meeting of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

President Sunay is married and has two children.

Ihsan Sabri Chaglayangil was born in Istanbul, in 1909. After graduating from the Faculty of Law of the Istanbul University in 1931, he entered the Ministry of Interior and worked in the General Directorate of Security.

He taught various courses in the Police College and the High Police Institute in Ankara. In this post he wrote two works, "The Psychology of Police" and "The Science of Archives".

He became Assistant Director General of Security, then Governor in succession of the provinces of Yozgat, Antalya, Canakkale, Sivas and Bursa. As the Head of the Turkish Delegation he attended the International Passport and Border Formalities Conference in Switzerland in 1947.

He was officially assigned to study the security organisations of Greece, Italy, Switzerland and France. In 1956, he spent two months in the

United States of America on the invitation of the ICA, investigating various subjects in 16 States.

He headed the Turkish Delegation to the International Silk Conference in Munich. He was awarded honorary medals by Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic.

In 1961, he was elected senator for Fusa, became Chairman of the Justice Party Parliamentary Group in the Senate and Member of the Party Executive Council.

He held the portfolio of Labour Minister in the Fourth Coalition Government, and is now, since October 1965, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mr Demirel's Cabinet.

Chaglayangil is married and has one child. He speaks French, English and Russian.

Member of the press accompanying His Excellency the President of Republic of Turkey are: Dogan Kasaroglu, Turkish Radio and Television Organisation News Correspondent.

Muammer Yasar Bostan, Turkish Radio and Television News Correspondent.

Umit Ihan, Turkish Radio and Television, Photographer and Cameraman.

Unal Mesutoglu, Turkish Radio and Television, Photographer and Cameraman.

Kemal Bircan, "Anatolian News Agency".

Erdogan Tamer, Representative of the Ankara Newspapermen Association (from ULUS Newspaper).

Erol Dalli, Representative of the Istanbul Newspapermen Association (from EGE EKSPRES Daily) and Aclan Akinci "HABER News Agency".

Chaglayangil was member of a parliamentary information group in Cyprus which visited Afghanistan in January 1965.

Rockefeller May Plunge Into U.S. Presidential Race Today

ALBANY, New York, April 30, (Reuter).—New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller is today expected to plunge into the presidential race, after pulling sharply back from the brink less than six weeks ago.

He will hold a press conference at the State capital here at 11 a.m. (1500 GMT) 7.30 p.m. Afghan standard time to announce his future political plans.

On March 21, when most observers thought he was finally set to declare his candidacy for the Republican nomination, he dropped a bombshell with the announcement that he was not "campaigning directly, or indirectly, for the presidency."

Since then, the entire political picture has changed, especially in the rival Democratic camp, following President Johnson's announced withdrawal from next November's White House race.

If the multi-millionaire governor does, finally, dive into the election maelstrom, he will help draw the political spotlight back to the Republican party, where former Vice President Richard Nixon has for two months been virtually unopposed as the presidential standard bearer.

Until now, all the interest in the pre-election manoeuvring has been focussed on the Democrats.

First Senator Eugene McCarthy, the Vietnam war critic, tilted successfully against President Johnson in the March 12

New Hampshire primary. Nineteen days later Johnson, dropping the political blockbuster of the year, bowed out of the running to devote his attention to securing peace in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, New York Senator Robert F. Kennedy added glamour to the Democratic intra-party struggle by jumping into the contest on March 18. Last weekend, Vice President Hubert Humphrey made it a three-way race inside the Democratic party by declaring his candidacy for the White House nomination.

Observers believe that Johnson's withdrawal and the proliferation of candidates in the Democratic party were important factors in Governor Rockefeller's decision to reconsider his position.

Even in his March 21 announcement the governor, who will be 60 in July, did not slam the door on a possible draft by the Republican nominating convention opening in Miami Beach on August 5.

He said at the time that he "stood ready to answer any true and meaningful call" to serve the party and the nation, but added that he did not expect a call.

Budget-Making

(Continued from page 3)
On this basis, the main decisions about the economic strategy of the budget are taken, although the economic indications are carefully watched right up to budget day to see if any late revisions are called for.

The timing of the budget is influenced by two considerations. The latest date for it is determined by the fact that the powers to collect income tax and corporation tax expire each year and have to be renewed by a budget resolution within a month of the end of the tax year (that is, by May 5).

On the other hand it is not usual to introduce the budget before the out-term of revenue and expenditure for the previous financial year is available; the financial year ends on March 31. Usually, therefore, Budget Day comes somewhere between March 31 and May 5. This year, exceptionally, it was earlier (March 19) because of the special circumstances created by devaluation and the measures to curb public spending.

This year is also exceptional in another respect. Everybody knows which way the budget will lean. It will be a tough budget; "hard" is the word the Chancellor has used. Means must be devised to keep down consumption.

The reason is straightforward. Owing partly to the opportunities created by devaluation, the economy will certainly expand rapidly. Government spending will be rising, even after the cuts. Exports will be forging ahead, thanks to their newly-won competitiveness in international markets. Investment will be rising.

(FEATURE)

FRG Concerned About Land Access To Berlin

BONN, April 30, (DPA)—The Federal Republic of Germany intends to launch a world-wide diplomatic action to call attention to the dangerous consequences of the East Berlin governments barring of West German politicians on the highways linking West Berlin with West Germany.

This was announced here Monday following an inter-ministerial conference, which was chaired by West German Vice-Chancellor.

The conference, at which West German minister for all-German questions, Herbert Wehner took part, passed the resolution with the approval of the three Western powers, France, Britain and the U.S.

It represents Bonn's answer to an East German decision to deny land access to Berlin to senior West German government officials and cabinet members. The action follows three days after West Berlin governing Mayor Klaus Schuetz was turned back at a border checkpoint and forced to continue, his journey to the federal republic by plane.

The German government will first inform its "friends and allied governments" on the dangers "which can result from the East German action."

In an official statement on the conference, Brandt said that all governments with which Bonn had diplomatic relations were to be informed of the "great concern" which the federal government regarded the East Berlin measures, "which aimed at changing the status of Berlin guaranteed by the four powers."

Cape Town Police Arrest Over 70 Africans

CAPE TOWN, April 30, (DPA)—South African security police have arrested over seventy Africans on suspicion of organising a cell of the banned "Poko," formerly one of the country's militant organisations of African resistance.

The "Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail" said the Africans had been taken from the rural town of Victoria West to an unknown destination in police vans.

Lieutenant-general Van Den Bergh, head of the South African security police, declined to comment on the report yesterday.

The entire action, including the dawn swoop on the suspects, is under a heavy veil of secrecy.

A few days ago parliament was told that the organisation of the African National Congress was not yet quite dead. Active ANC members were reported to be among partisans receiving training in Tanzania and operating in Rhodesia.

Security police are said to have observed underground activities in the Karoo, a deserted heather-covered terrain north of Cape Town.

Many farmers in the area have taken special security precautions and seldom leave their premises after dark.

Accelerating Tariff Cuts

(Continued from page 3)
The first problem the United States faces in the present discussions is to sort out just what is under discussion, because of the differing approaches of the various exchange-surplus countries.

For instance, the U.S. sources said, Britain has suggested putting the full Kennedy Round Tariff cuts into operation by next year. Other EFTA members have

made similar but not identical proposals. The Common Market has suggested advancing one-fifth of the tariff cuts to next year. Canada's suggestions have been less specific and Japan's less specific than Canada's.

The United States, therefore, has to know what these countries would offer jointly. Then it would have to determine what effect the offer, if accepted, would have on its balance of payments position—a question that a carefully programmed computer must resolve.

There would be no point pursuing the discussion further, the U.S. sources said, if it were evident that the offer would fall far short of U.S. needs.

On the other hand, the United States would go along, they said, if the joint offer proved satisfactory, since there would be no point in lessening trade through restrictive measures, of positive and expansionary action can be taken. Another problem is that all proposals so far involve conditions, which have to be assessed.

Two main questions have arisen. The first is that of the U.S. response to the acceleration of the Kennedy Round cuts by the other contracting parties, and whether the U.S. would be constrained not to take additional measures toward improving its balance of payments.

GATT is an agreement which involves both obligations and rights, and the United States could not live in a world in which it was expected to waive all its rights—such as its right under GATT to take protectionist measures. That is not to say that protectionist measures are unavoidable.

The second question is that of the abolition of the American Selling Price (ASP) which affects certainly chemical imports in the U.S. tariff schedule.

Africans Do Well In Planning, Not In Implementation

ADDIS ABABA, April 30, (AP). Robert Gardner, secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, said here Monday that if Africa's current growth rate continues the continent needs more than 300 years to reach the present economic levels of the United States, Canada and Sweden.

Addressing the opening of the third session of the UN Committee for Development Planning, Gardner noted that the primary goal of the first UN Development Decade had been the achievement of a five per cent annual growth rate by the developing nations.

"But Africa between 1960 and 1966 had achieved a rate of only 3.9 per cent. And if Africa continues to grow at its current rate, it will not reach the present economic levels of the United States, Canada and Sweden for 340 years."

Gardner said African countries have been more successful so far "in drawing up plans than in implementing them." He urged the conference to investigate the causes of this contrast,



"As I understand it, 89 1/2 per cent of the bombing pause will be in 22 per cent of 7/13th of the area, with about 9 per cent of the remainder occurring in 16 1/2 per cent of HIT THE DIRT!" From International Herald Tribune

World News In Brief

DORKING, April 30, (AP).—The body of a second missing schoolboy was found hanging from a tree Monday night near the beauty spot where 14-year-old Roy Titill was strangled last week.

Adrian Stevens, 13, was found dead in a wood about a mile from his home in the Surrey countryside.

ROME, April 30, (AP).—Spain Monday urged the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to study dangers stemming from nuclear pollution of the seas.

Rodriguez Martin, of the general direction of marine fisheries in Madrid, told the FAO fisheries committee that his country is greatly concerned over proposals to dump nuclear waste into the seas off Spain.

ANKARA, April 30, (AFP).—Forty five persons, including 15 policemen were injured when rival groups of students clashed in downtown Ankara afternoon.

PRAGUE, April 30, (Reuter).—The head of the investigation department of Prague's police force, Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Josef Podcepicky, has committed suicide, the Czechoslovakian news agency Ceteka reported.

LAGOS, April 30, (Reuter).—Nigeria has announced stiff financial measures to counter economic effects of the civil war including an increase in her import surcharge from five to seven and a half per cent.

LONDON, April 30, (AFP).—King Hussein of Jordan flew into London last night for what was described as a one-week private visit, during which he is expected to meet with members of the British government.

The King has postponed a visit to Libya, originally scheduled for this week. He was last in London in October.

UNITED NATIONS, New York, April 30, (DPA).—Rouhi el-khatib, the elected mayor of Arab Jerusalem, will arrive in New York today, Jordan's permanent representative announced here. El-Khatib will attend the debate in the Security Council on the situation in Jerusalem today.

LONDON, April 30, (DPA).—Britain's biggest export order for a missile defence system has been agreed with Libya, the British Aircraft Corporation announced. BAC will supply Libya with a complete air defence system—Thunderbird and Rapier—anti-aircraft missiles, and radar, computer and communications systems worth a reported one hundred million sterling.

Weather Forecast

Skies will be cloudy throughout the country. It will be raining in Jabul Seraj and Salang.

Yesterday the warmest areas were Jalalabad and Farah with a high of 30 C, 86 F. And the coldest area was North Salang with a low of -3 C, 20 F.

Temperature in Kabul at 11:00 a.m. was 12 C, 53 F. Wind speed recorded in Kabul 4 knot per hour.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	17 C 10 C
	63 F 50 F
Mazare Sharif	22 C 8 C
	72 F 46 F
Herat	15 C 7 C
	59 F 44.5 F
Kunduz	22 C 13 C
	73 F 55 F
Ghazni	17 C 8 C
	63 F 46 F
Gardiz	19 C 7 C
	66 F 44 F

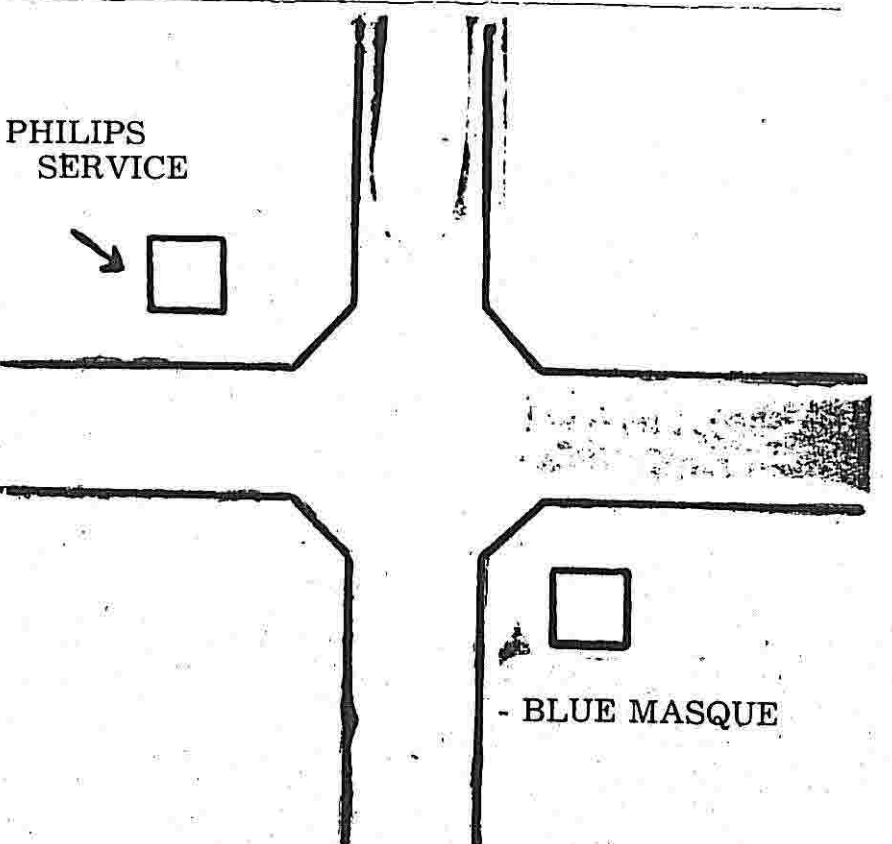


PARK CINEMA:
At 2 53, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour film dubbed in Farsi **THREE ON A COUCH** with Jerry Lewis and Janet Leigh.

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7 1/2 and 9 1/2 p.m. American film dubbed in Farsi **THE LAST CHALLENGE** With Glenn Ford and Angle Dickinson.

Now Is The Time To Buy A Refrigerator

New National delux model, fully automatic jet cycle defrosting system with maximum storage space refrigerators are now available. Come and have a look at them at our shop in Jade Nader Pashtoon next to Afghan pharmacy.



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